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WORCESTER'S ACADEMIC DICTIONARY.

A NEW

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

WITH SYNONYMES AND COPIOUS TABLES EXHIBITING THE PRONUNCIATION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN BIOGRAPHICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES, CHRISTIAN NAMES, MYTHOLOGICAL PERSONAGES, ABBREVIATIONS, PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, WEIGHTS, MEASURES, COINS, ETC.,

PREPARED UPON THE BASIS OF THE LATEST EDITION OF THE UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY OF

JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL.D.

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PREFACE.

THE Dictionary now offered to the public differs from the original "Academic Dictionary" of Dr. Worcester in several respects. Like that work, it is an enlarged issue of the "Comprehensive Dictionary," designed especially for the use of the higher schools and seminaries of learning, but well adapted in its scope and range to the needs of families and individuals. It has been rendered, it is believed, as complete as its limits would permit, both in the extent of its vocabulary and in the fulness and accuracy of its definitions. In many cases the definitions are somewhat amplified reproductions of those found in the New Comprehensive Dictionary. In addition to a carefully chosen list of all the more common and well-authorized words of the language, it contains many technical terms employed in the arts and sciences, and a considerable number of local, provincial, and antiquated words, chiefly such as occur in books that are much read, or such as for some other reason are deemed specially important or interesting. Words of these exceptional classes are carefully discriminated and explained. The definitions are necessarily concise; but they will, it is believed, be found as exact and comprehensive as could reasonably be expected in a manual of this kind.

The design throughout has been to give the greatest practicable amount of useful matter in the most condensed form, and especially to guard against corruptions and solecisms in writing and speaking the language.

The distinctive feature of the "New Academic Dictionary" is its treatment of the etymology of words. In no other work of its size and class (so far as is known to the editors) is there any thing approaching it in fulness and completeness in this regard. The

other etymological dictionaries of corresponding size and cost are either devoted exclusively to the explanation of etymology, with no attempt at any definition other than a bare identification of words, or, on the other hand, they are defining and pronouncing dictionaries with the merest hint at a derivation,—very often with no discrimination between well-established derivations and those which are purely conjectural.

It has been well observed that in etymological work originality is a dangerous or suspicious quality. Great care has accordingly been taken to follow only the best authorities. The large etymological dictionary of Prof. Skeat has furnished by far the greater part of the derivations here recorded. But where Skeat's derivations (as is very often the case) are purely conjectural, it has sometimes been deemed allowable to adopt other conjectures that have seemed more likely than his to be correct. Effort has been made to mark as conjectural or tentative such etymologies as are not well established. It is certain, however, that with the present rapid advance of human knowledge, much that is now considered as reasonably well established in etymology may soon come to be regarded as obsolete. Considerable use has been made of the etymological matter of the first four numbers of the New English Dictionary now in course of preparation under the supervision of Dr. Murray, of Oxford. But that great and praiseworthy work, for the most part, leaves to the etymologists proper the more remote derivation of English words, and its plan of strict historical treatment compels its editors to neglect many proposed etymologies which, though now conjectural, are full of suggestiveness, and which are likely to have a recognized importance in the future.

The student and teacher using this Dictionary should bear in mind that there are two classes of foreign words inserted in its etymological notes. The first class comprises those words (chiefly Latin, Greek, French, Norse, and Dutch) from which English words have been immediately or more remotely derived; the other class includes a large number of words (largely Germanic and Scandinavian, but very

often from some one or more of the Romanic languages) which are cognate with the corresponding English words, but are not to be regarded as the parent-words of any English forms. In many instances of the latter class recorded in this work a suggestion is made of the nature of the relationship indicated; in other cases the word from which the English word is derived is placed first on the list, and the cognate and illustrative foreign words follow. No student at all familiar with the subject of the derivation of words will, it is believed, experience any difficulty in making the necessary discrimination in cases of this kind.

Many popular but fallacious derivations for words are here recorded, in order that the student may be warned of their misleading character, and may learn what seems to be a difficult lesson for most learners, namely, that mere speciousness or ingenuity can never furnish a good reason for accepting a derivation for a word. The only certain method of verifying an etymology is the historical one, —the actual tracing back of a word to its origin in recorded literature. Unhappily, the breaks in the record are very many and wide; and no little discrimination and labor are involved in the process of unearthing the roots of words by this strictly scientific method.

In adjusting the *orthography* of this Dictionary, scrupulous care has been taken to follow the precepts and example of Dr. Worcester. That able lexicographer paid great attention to usage, analogy, and etymology in deciding all disputable points; but he attempted no innovation in respect to matters of settled and invariable usage.

As in all of Dr. Worcester's dictionaries, *pronunciation* has been made a special object, and has received particular attention.

A peculiar feature of Worcester's dictionaries consists in the exhibition of authorities respecting words of various, doubtful, or disputed pronunciation. There is a rather large class of English words the pronunciation of which, even among the best orthoepists and the most careful speakers, is not clearly established. It is not possible that any one should know or remember what is the best usage among all these forms; and no one who is at all scrupulous

about his pronunciation will be willing to rely solely on the opinion of any one orthoepist. Careful speakers will prefer to be informed, in all doubtful cases, regarding the various pronunciations which have been adopted by the best authorities. In this work the preference indicated by Dr. Worcester has in every instance been retained; in addition to which there have been placed in brackets the pronunciations offered by all the leading orthoepists of England and America. Dr. Worcester's collation of authorities has been amplified and enriched by the insertion of the preferences of all the recent lexicographers and orthoepists of distinction.

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PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

KEY

TO THE SOUNDS OF THE MARKED LETTERS.

VOWELS.

	Examples.
1. Ā *long*	Fāte, Āid, Lāce, Plāyer.
2. Ă *short*	Făt, Măn, Lăd, Cărry.
3. Ȧ *long before* r . .	Fȧre, Bȧre, Pȧir, Beȧr.
4. Ä *Italian or grave* .	Fär, Fäther, Färther.
5. Â *intermediate* . .	Fâst, Brânch, Grâsp.
6. Â *broad*	Fâll, Hâul, Wâlk, Wârm.
7. Ạ *slight or obscure* .	Liạr, Palạce, Abbạcy.
1. Ē *long*	Mēte, Sēal, Fēar, Kēēp.
2. Ĕ *short*	Mĕt, Mĕn, Sĕll, Fĕrry.
3. Ê *like* ȧ	Hêir, Thêre, Whêre.
4. Ë *short and obtuse* .	Hër, Hërd, Fërn, Fërvid.
5. Ẹ *slight or obscure* .	Briẹr, Fuẹl, Celẹry.
1. Ī *long*	Pīne, Fīle, Fīnd, Mīld.
2. Ĭ *short*	Pĭn, Fĭll, Mĭss, Mĭrror.
3. Î *like long* ē . . .	Mîen, Machîne, Marîne.
4. Ï *short and obtuse* .	Sïr, Fïr, Bïrd, Vïrtue.
5. Ị *slight or obscure* .	Elixịr, Ruịn, Abilịty.

	Examples.
1. Ō *long*	Nōte, Fōal, Tōw, Sōre.
2. Ŏ *short*	Nŏt, Dŏn, Ŏdd, Bŏrrow.
3. Ô *long and close* . .	Môve, Prôve, Fôôd.
4. Ö *broad, like broad* â	Nör, Förm, Sört, Öught.
5. Ô *like short* ŭ . . .	Sôn, Dône, Côme, Môney.
6. Ọ *slight or obscure* .	Actọr, Cọnfess.
1. Ū *long*	Tūbe, Tūne, Sūit, Pūre.
2. Ŭ *short*	Tŭb, Tŭn, Hŭt, Hŭrry.
3. Û *middle or obtuse* .	Bûll, Pûll, Fûll, Pûsh.
4. Ü *short and obtuse* .	Für, Mürmur, Further.
5. Û *like* ô *in* môve .	Rûle, Rûde, Brûte.
6. Ụ *slight or obscure* .	Sulphụr, Famoụs.
7. U̇ *affected by a marked y sound*	U̇se, Sinu̇ous.
8. U̇ *French.*	
1. Ȳ *long*	Tȳpe, Stȳle, Lȳre.
2. Y̆ *short*	Sy̆lvan, Sy̆mbọl.
3. Ÿ *short and obtuse* .	Mÿrrh, Mÿrtle.
4. Ỵ *slight or obscure* .	Trulỵ, Envỵ, Martỵr.

Öĭ *and* Öy̆	Böĭl, Töĭl, Böy̆, Töy̆.
Öû *and* Öŵ	Böûnd, Töŵn, Nöŵ.
Ew̄ *like long* ū	Few̄, New̄, Dew̄.

CONSONANTS.

	Examples.
Ç, ç, *soft, like* s . . .	Açid, Plaçid.
Ȼ, ȼ, *hard, like* k . .	Flaȼcid, Sȼeptic.
Ȼh, ȼh, *hard, like* k .	Ȼharacter, Ȼhasm.
Çh, çh, *soft, like* sh .	Çhaise, Çhevalier.
Ch (unmarked) *like* tsh	Charm, Church.
Ǥ, ǥ, *hard*	Ǥet, Ǥive, Ǥift.
Ģ, ģ, *soft, like* j . . .	Ģender, Ģiant.
Ṅ, ṅ, *nasal, like* ng .	Uṅction.
Ş, ş, *soft, like* z . . .	Muşe, Dişmal.
X̱, x̱, *soft or flat, like* gz	Ex̱ample, Ex̱ist.
Ŧh, ŧh, *soft, flat, or vocal*	Ŧhis, Ŧhee, Ŧhen.
Th, th (unmarked) *sharp*	Thin, Think, Pith.
Tiọn, Siọn } *like* shụn .	Natiọn, Notiọn. Pensiọn, Missiọn.
Şiọn, *like* zhụn . . .	Confuşiọn, Vişiọn.
Ceạn, Ciạn } *like* shạn .	Oceạn. Opticiạn.
Ciạl, Siạl, Tiạl } *like* shạl . .	Commerciạl. Controversiạl. Partiạl, Martiạl.
Ceoụs, Cioụs, Tioụs } *like* shụs .	Farinaceoụs. Capacioụs. Sententioụs.
Ģeoụs, Ģioụs } *like* jụs . .	Couraģeoụs. Reliģioụs.
Qu (unmarked) *like* kw	Queen, Quill.
Wh (unmarked) *like* hw	When, While.
Ph (unmarked) *like* f .	Phantom, Seraph.

REMARKS ON THE KEY.

1. The words which are used in the preceding Key as examples for illustrating the several sounds exhibit accurately, when pronounced by correct speakers, the different sounds of the respective letters. Some distinctions are here made which are not found in other systems of notation; they are, however, not intended to introduce any new sounds, but merely to discriminate such as are now employed by all who speak the language with propriety.

2. When the marks of pronunciation are affixed to words in their proper orthography, in this Dictionary, without respelling them, the vowels which are not marked are silent: thus, *a* in **bēat, hēar**; *e* in **āble, gĭve, härden**; *i* in **pāin, hĕifer**; *o* in **māson, fāmous**; *u* in **thōugh**; and *w* in **fŏllōw**, are not sounded. To this rule there is an exception with respect to the first vowel in those proper diphthongs which are called *semi-consonant diphthongs*, as in *ocean, nation, assuage*. (See No. 28, p. 14.)

3. The system of notation which is here used, while it makes a very exact discrimination of the different sounds of the letters, will be readily understood and easily applied to practice; and it will also be much more easily remembered than a system in which the vowels are marked with figures. By applying the marks to the letters of the words in their proper orthography, the necessity of respelling most of them has been avoided; and in this way considerable space has been saved, while the pronunciation is fixed with as much exactness as if the spelling of every word had been repeated.

4. It is an advantage of this method of notation, that it distinguishes the syllables which receive a secondary accent, or are pronounced with a distinct sound of the vowels, from those which are but slightly or indistinctly sounded. A great part of the words of the English language that have more than two syllables have more than one syllable in some degree accented, or pronounced more distinctly than the rest; yet this difference in distinctness is not made apparent by the usual modes of marking the words. In this notation the vowels in the syllables which have either the primary or secondary accent have a mark placed over them denoting a distinct sound; while those which are more feebly uttered have a dot placed under them. Take, for example, the following words, which are thus noted: **sŭn′shīne, pā′pẹr, ăn′ẹc-dōte, căr-ạ-văn′, lĭt′ẹr-ạl, măn-ị-fẹs-tā′tiọn, ĭn-dị-vĭṣ-ị-bĭl′-ị-tỵ.** In these words it will be readily perceived that all the vowels which have a mark placed over them have a distinct sound, or are more or less accented, while those which have a dot under them are but slightly or indistinctly sounded; and that the pronunciation is as clearly represented to the eye in their proper orthography as it is in other methods of notation by respelling the words.

5. There are many cases in which the vowels are pronounced with so slight a degree of distinctness that it may be a matter of indifference whether they are marked with the distinct or indistinct sound; thus, for example, the last syllable of the words *consonant, difference, diffident, feebleness,* and *obvious* might with nearly equal propriety have the vowel marked with a short or an indistinct sound.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

6. The *first*, or *long*, sound of each of the vowels, marked thus, ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, is styled its *alphabetic* or *name* sound, being the sound which is heard in naming the letter. The sound of the letter *y*, when used as a vowel, is the same as that of *i*; but as a vowel it begins no properly English word now in common use.

7. The long sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by a silent *e* at the end of the word, preceded by a single consonant; as in *fate, mete, pine, note, tube, type*. The following words, however, are exceptions,—namely, *axe, have, are,* and *bade*, the preterite of *to bid*. The vowels have regularly the long sound if final in an accented syllable; as in *ba′sis, le′gal, tri′al, sono′rous, cu′bic, ty′rant*.

8. The *second*, or *short*, sound of the vowels is generally indicated, in monosyllables, by the absence of mute *e* at the end of the word; as in *fat, met, pin, not, tub, hyp*. It is also the usual sound of a vowel in an accented syllable which ends with a consonant; as in *aban′don, atten′tive, exhib′it, lacon′ic, reluc′tant, lyr′ical*.

9. The *fourth* sound of the vowels, *a, e, i, o,* and *u*, and the *third* sound of *y* (called, with respect to *e, i, u,* and *y*, *short and obtuse*), marked thus, ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ÿ, are the *short* sounds of these several vowels when followed by *r* in a monosyllable or in an accented syllable; as *far, hard; her, herd; fir, firkin; north, normal; fur, burden; myrrh, myrtle;* but when the succeeding syllable begins with *r*, or the sound of *r*, as in **pĕrry, pĕril**, the vowel has the proper short sound. Some orthoepists make no distinction between the sound indicated by this mark and the proper short sound of these vowels; others make a distinction in relation to a part of them only. The vowels having this mark are pronounced with as short a sound as they can readily receive when thus situated. The peculiar character of this sound, which dis-

tinguishes it from the proper short sound of the vowels, is caused by the letter *r;* and this letter, thus situated, has an influence peculiar to itself on the sound of all the vowels. The difference between the sound of the vowels when thus situated, and their proper short sound, will be readily perceived by the following examples: **măn, mărrow; mär, märket; — mĕn, mĕrry; hër, mërchant; — fĭn, mĭrror; fïr, cïrcle; — nŏt, bŏrrow; nör, bör-der; — tŭn, hŭrry; für, hürdle.** There is little or no difference in the sounds of the vowels *e, i, u,* and *y,* when under this mark; as **hër, fïr, für, mÿrrh**; but their proper short sounds are widely different from each other when they are followed by the sound of *r* or by other consonants, as in *merry, peril, mirror, hurry.*—See remarks on the sound of the letter R, page 19.

10. Vowels marked with the dot underneath, thus, **ạ, ẹ, ị, ọ, ụ, ỵ,** are found only in syllables which are not accented and over which the organs of speech pass slightly and hastily in pronouncing the words in which they are found. It is to be observed that this mark is employed to indicate *a slight stress of voice* in uttering the appropriate sound of the vowel rather than to note *any particular quality of sound.* If the syllables on which the primary and secondary accents fall are uttered with a proper stress of voice, these comparatively indistinct syllables will naturally be pronounced right. In a majority of cases this mark may be regarded as indicating an indistinct *short* sound of the vowel, as in *tenable, mental, travel, peril, idol, forum, carry;* but in many cases it indicates a slight or unaccented *long* sound, as in *carbonate, sulphate, emerge, obey, ebony, follower, duplicity, educate, regulate, congratulate.* The letter *u,* in the last three words, is pronounced like *yu* slightly articulated. The vowels with this mark have, in some situations, particularly in the last syllable of words ending with *r,* no perceptible difference of sound; as in *friar, speaker, nadir, actor, sulphur, zephyr.* As Mr. Smart justly remarks, "the last syllables of *robber, nadir, author, sulphur,* and *satyr* are quite undistinguishable in pronunciation."

A, unaccented, at the end of a word, approaches the Italian sound of *a* in *father,* as in the words *algebra, comma, idea;* and *ah,* final, partakes still more of the Italian sound, as in *Jehovah, Messiah.**

A.

11. The *third* sound of the letter *a,* marked thus, **â,** is its long sound qualified by being followed by the letter *r,* as in *care, pare, fare.* The diphthong *ai* followed by *r* has precisely the same sound, as in *fair, pair;* so also, in some cases, has the diphthong *ea,* as in *bear, pear.* This sound of the letter *a* is the same as that of the letter *e* in *heir, there, where.* There is obviously a difference between the sound of *a* in these words, as they are pronounced by good speakers, and its sound in *pain* and *fate.* There is the same difference between the sound of *a* in the word *pair* and its sound in the word *payer,* one who pays; also in the word *prayer,* a petition, and in the word *prayer,* one who prays.

12. The *fifth* sound of *a,* marked thus, **ȧ,** is an *intermediate* sound of this letter, between its short sound, as in *fat, man,* and its Italian sound, as in *far, father;* this sound being somewhat shorter than the Italian sound of *a.* With respect to the class of words which, in this Dictionary, have this mark, there is much diversity among orthoepists. Most of these words are marked by Nares, Jones, and Perry with the Italian sound of *a,* as in **fär** and **fäther;** but Walker, Jameson, Smart, Reid, and Craig mark them, or most of them, with the short sound, as *a* in **făt, măn;** Fulton and Knight mark them as being intermediate between the short and the Italian sound; and Smart, though he gives to *a* in most of these words the short mark, says, in relation to it, "that when *a* is followed by *f, s,* or *n,* there is, in many words, a disposition to broadness in the vowel, not quite in unison with the mode of indication, as may be perceived in an unaffected pronunciation of *grass, graft, command.* This broadness is a decided vulgarism when it identifies the sound with ä. The exact sound lies between the one indicated and the vulgar corruption."

The following list includes a considerable part of the class of words in which, in this Dictionary, *a* is marked thus, **ȧ,** and in which, according to Nares, Jones, and Perry, *a* has the *Italian* sound, as in *father;* according to Walker, Jameson, Reid, and Craig, the short sound of *a,* as in *fat, man;* and according to Fulton and Knight, an *intermediate* sound between these two sounds. This intermediate sound, marked thus, **ȧ,** is in accordance with the remark of that excellent orthoepist, Mr. Smart, who says that when this sound is identified with the Italian sound of ä it "is a decided *vulgarism.*"

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* With respect to the sound given to the letter *a* in unaccented syllables, there is a great diversity among orthoepists. For example, to *a* in *courage,* Sheridan, Walker, and Jones give the short sound of *i;* Jameson and Smart, the sound of long *a;*—to *a* in *delicate,* Walker gives the sound of short *a;* Jameson and Smart, of long *a;* Sheridan and Jones, of short *e;*—to *a* in *furnace,* Sheridan and Walker give the sound of short *i;* Jones and Jameson, of short *e;* Smart, of long *a.* *A* at the end of words is marked by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Jameson, and various other orthoepists with its short sound, as in *algebra, comma, idea;* but by Smart it is marked with the Italian sound, as an "unaccented vowel,"—*algebra.* Walker says, "We cannot give it [*a*] any of its three open sounds without hurting the ear. Thus, in pronouncing the words *abound* and *diadem, ay-bound, ah-bound,* and *aw-bound; di-ay-dem, di-ah-dem,* and *di-aw-dem,* are all improper; but giving the *a* the second or Italian sound, as *ah-bound* and *di-ah-dem,* seems the least so. For which reason I have, like Mr. Sheridan, adopted the short sound of this letter to mark the unaccented *a;* but if the unaccented *a* be final, it then seems to approach still nearer to the Italian *a* in the last syllable of *papa,* and to the *a* in *father,* as may be heard in the deliberate pronunciation of the words *idea, Africa, Delta,*" &c.

abaft	cast	glance	pastor
advance	castle	glass	pasture
aft	chaff	graff	pilaster
after	chance	graft	plaster
aghast	chandler	grant	prance
alas	chant	grasp	quaff
amass	clasp	grass	raff
answer	class	haft	raft
ant	contrast	hasp	rafter
ask	craft	lance	rasp
asp	dance	lass	repast
ass	dastard	last	sample
bask	disaster	mask	shaft
basket	draff	mass	slander
bastard	draft	mast	slant
blanch	draught	mastiff	staff
blast	enchant	mischance	surpass
bombast	enhance	nasty	task
branch	fast	pant	trance
brass	flask	pass	vast
cask	gasp	past	waft
casket	ghastly		

There is a considerable number of words in which *a* has the sound of short *o*, as in *not*, called by Walker "the short sound of broad *a*." This sound occurs chiefly in words in which *a* is preceded by *qu*, *w*, or *wh*; as, *quadrangle* (quŏdrangle), *quality* (quŏlity), *swallow* (swŏllow), *wad* (wŏd), *wan* (wŏn), *what* (whŏt); also, *scallop* (scŏllop), *chaps* (chŏps).

E.

13. The letter *e* has, in several words, the same sound as *a* in *fare*, as in *heir*, *there*, *where*; but *were* is properly pronounced wĕr. In *clerk* and *sergeant* it has, according to all the English orthoepists, the sound of *a* in *dark* and *margin*; yet in this country it is not uncommon to pronounce these words, more in accordance with their orthography, clĕrk and sĕrgeant.

14. When *e* precedes *l* or *n* in an unaccented final syllable, in some words it has an indistinct short sound, and in some it is entirely suppressed. In most of the words ending in *el* the *e* is sounded; as, *flannel*, *travel*, *vessel*, &c. The following words are exceptions, and in these the sound of *e* before *l* is suppressed: *drivel*, *grovel*, *hazel*, *mantel*, *navel*, *ousel*, *ravel*, *rivel*, *shekel*, *shovel*, *shrivel*, *snivel*, *weasel*.

In most of the words ending in *en* the sound of *e* is suppressed; as, *harden*, *heaven*, *often*, &c. The following words are exceptions: *abdomen*, *acumen*, *aspen*, *bitumen*, *catechumen*, *cerumen*, *chicken*, *flamen*, *hymen*, *hyphen*, *kitchen*, *latten*, *legumen*, *linen*, *marten*, *mitten*, *omen*, *patten*, *platen*, *pollen*, *regimen*, *siren*, *sloven*, *specimen*, *sudden*, *ticken*, *woollen*, *women*.

15. The sound of the letter *e* is generally suppressed in the preterites of verbs and in participles in *ed*, when the *e* is not preceded by *d* or *t*; as, *feared*, *praised*, *admired*, *tossed*, *suppressed*, pronounced *feard*, *praisd*, *admird*, *tost*, *supprest*. But adjectives ending in *ed*, unless they are participles as well as adjectives, commonly preserve the sound of *e* before *d*, as in *naked*, *ragged*, *striped*, *wicked*, *wretched*, &c. In the following words, *beloved*, *blessed*, *cursed*, *learned*, *picked*, and *winged*, the sound of *e* before *d* is suppressed when the words are used as verbs or participles, and it is sounded when they are used as adjectives; as, He was much *beloved*; he *blessed* the occasion; he *cursed* the day; he *learned* to read; he *picked* his men; he *winged* his flight:—A *belov'ed* son; a *bless'ed* day; a *curs'ed* thing; a *learn'ed* man; a *pick'ed* point; a *wing'ed* fowl.—*Picked*, however, used as a participial adjective, in the sense of *selected*, as "*picked* men," is pronounced in one syllable.

I.

16. The long sound of the letter *i* is heard not only in monosyllables ending with a mute *e*, as in *file*, *time*, &c., but also in the word *pint*, and in the words *child*, *mild*, *wild*; also in *bind*, *blind*, *find*, *hind*, *kind*, *mind*, *rind*, &c.

17. There is a class of words, mostly derived from the French and Italian languages, in which *i* retains the sound of long *e*; as, *ambergris*, *antique*, *unique*, *bombazine*, *Brazil*, *capivi*, *capuchin*, *caprice*, *chagrin*, *chevaux-de-frise*, *critique*, *gabardine*, *quarantine*, *ravine*, *routine*, *fascine*, *fatigue*, *intrigue*, *invalid*, *machine*, *magazine*, *marine*, *palanquin*, *pique*, *police*, *recitative*, *tabourine*, *tambourine*, *tontine*, *transmarine*, *ultramarine*, *verdigris*. In the word *shire*, *i* commonly has the same sound, and some orthoepists also give it the same in *oblige* and *oblique*.

18. In words which terminate in *ile* and *ine*, with the accent on the penultimate syllable, the *i* in the final syllable is generally short; as, *fertile*, *hostile*, *adamantine*, *intestine*, &c. The following are exceptions: *edile*, *exile*, *gentile*, *pentile*, *feline*, *ferine*, *confine*, and a few others. Also when the accent is on the antepenult, words ending in *ile* generally have the *i* short; as, *juvenile*, *puerile*, &c.; but it is long in *camomile*, *reconcile*, *eolipile*.

19. With respect to words ending in *ine*, and having the accent on the antepenultimate, there is much uncertainty as to the quantity of the *i*; and in relation to a number of such words there is much disagreement among orthoepists; yet the general rule inclines to the long sound of *i* in the termination of words of this class. In the following words, *i*, in the last syllable, is generally pronounced long: *adulterine*, *almandine*, *armentine*, *asinine*, *belluine*, *bizantine*, *brigantine*, *cannabine*, *celandine*, *colubrine*, *columbine*, *concubine*, *countermine*, *crystalline*, *legatine*, *leonine*, *metalline*, *muscadine*, *porcupine*, *saccharine*, *saturnine*, *serpentine*, *turpentine*, *vespertine*, *vituline*.—In the following words, *i*, in the last syllable, is short: *discipline*, *feminine*, *genuine*, *heroine*, *hyaline*, *jessamine*, *libertine*, *masculine*, *medicine*, *nectarine*, *palatine*. With respect to *alkaline*, *aquiline*, *coralline*, *sapphirine*, *uterine*, *viperine*, and some others, the orthoepists, as well as usage, are divided. In the termination *ine* in a class of chemical words the *i* is short; as, *fluorine*, *iodine*, *nepheline*, &c. In the termination *ite* the *i* is some-

times short, as in *respite, granite, favorite, infinite,* &c.; and sometimes long, as in *expedite, appetite, satellite,* &c. In a class of gentile nouns, and appellatives formed from proper names, it is long; as, *Hivite, Wicliffite;* also, generally, in names of minerals; as, *augite, steatite, tremolite.* In verbs which end in *ise,* the *i* is long; as, *advertise, exercise,* &c.; but *divertise, franchise, mortise, practise,* and their compounds, are exceptions; also *promise.*

20. When *i* ends an initial syllable without the accent, and the succeeding syllable begins with a consonant, the *i* is generally short or indistinct, as if written *e;* as in *civility, divine, finance;* but the exceptions to this rule are numerous, among which are *biquadrate, chirography, biography, divaricate, librarian, primeval, tribunal, vitality,* and many others, in which the *i* is pronounced long. There is also a considerable number of words with regard to which there is a diversity, in relation to the pronunciation of the *i,* among orthoepists and in usage; as, *dilate, diverge, virago,* &c.

O.

21. There is a class of monosyllables ending in *t, ft, ss, st,* and *th* in which *o* is marked with the short sound in most pronouncing dictionaries, though some orthoepists give it the sound of broad *a,* as in *fall.* Mr. Nares gives the sound of broad *a* to *o* in the following words (as some others do in a part of them): *off, often, offer, coffee, scoff, aloft, loft, soft, cross, loss, toss, cost, frost, lost, tost, broth, cloth, froth, cough,* and *trough.* To these some others might, with equal propriety, be added; as, *offspring, dross, gloss, moss, moth, wroth.* Mr. Smart remarks "that before *ss, st,* and *th* the letter *o* is frequently sounded as **âw**; as in *moss, gloss,* &c., *lost, cost,* &c., *broth, cloth,* &c. This practice is analogous to the broad utterance which the letter *a* [short] is liable to receive before certain consonants [see A, No. 12]; and the same remarks will apply in the present case, as to the one referred to, —namely, that, though the broad sound is vulgar, there is an affectation in a *palpable* effort to avoid it in words where its use seems at one time to have been general. In such cases a medium between the extremes is the practice of the best speakers." The sound of *o* is somewhat prolonged also in *gone* and *begone,* and in some words ending in *ng;* as, *long, along, prong, song, strong, thong, throng, wrong.*

There are a few words in which *o* has the mark of the long sound in all the pronouncing dictionaries, although it is in these words by many, if not by most speakers in this country, somewhat shortened. Thus we hear the sound *o* in the words *coat, home, hope, spoke, stone, whole, wholly,* and *wholesome* pronounced with a sound a little shorter than its proper long sound, as heard in *goat, note, dome, hole, sole, holy,* and *dolesome.*

22. There are some words in which *o* has the same sound as *u* in *bull,* or *oo* in *good,*—namely, *bosom, wolf, woman, Wolsey, Wolverhampton.* It has the sound of short *u* in *done, son,* &c., and the sound of *u* as in *hurt* in *word, work, worth,* &c.

23. In many words ending in *on,* the sound of *o* is suppressed, as in *bacon, pardon, weapon, reason, cotton,* &c.

U.

24. *U,* at the beginning of words, when long, has the sound of *yu,* as in *use.*—With respect to the manner of designating the sound of the vowel *u* when it comes immediately after the accent, as in the words *educate, nature, natural,* &c., there is much diversity among orthoepists. By Walker, the pronunciation of EDUCATE is thus noted—**ĕd′-jū-kāt**; by Sheridan, Jones, Enfield, Fulton, and Jameson, thus—**ĕd′ū-kāt**; and by Perry, Knowles, Smart, and Reid, thus, **ĕd′u-kāt.** NATURE, by Walker, thus—**nā′chūr**; by Sheridan and Jones, thus—**nā′chŭr**; by Perry, Enfield, and Reid, thus —**nā′tur**; by Jameson and Knowles, thus—**nāt′-yŭr**; by Smart, thus—**nā′tūr** *or* **nā′ch′ôr.** NATURAL, by Walker and Jones, thus—**năt′chū-răl**; by Sheridan, thus—**năt′chŭr-ăl**; by Fulton, Enfield, and Jameson, thus—**năt′ū-răl**; by Perry and Reid, thus—**năt′u-răl**; by Knowles, thus—**năt′-yŭr-ăl**; by Smart, thus—**năt′chô-răl.**

There is a pretty large class of words with respect to which there is a similar diversity in the manner in which the pronunciation of *u* and *tu* is noted by the different orthoepists; but the difference is greater in appearance than in reality. The *u* thus situated (in the present work marked **u̇**) may properly be regarded as having the slight sound of long *u;* and the sound may be noted by *yu,* slightly articulated.—Walker remarks, with respect to the pronunciation of *nature,* "There is a vulgar pronunciation of this word as if written *na′tur,* which cannot be too carefully avoided. Some critics have contended that it ought to be pronounced as if written *nate′yure;* but this pronunciation comes so near to that here adopted [**nā′chūr**] as scarcely to be distinguishable from it."

When *u* is preceded by *r* in the same syllable it has the sound of *oo* in *fool,* and it is thus marked, as in *rule, true.* This sound is given to *u* thus situated by Walker, Smart, and all the other principal English orthoepists.

In *busy* and *business u* has the sound of short *i,* and in *bury,* the sound of short *e.*

Y.

25. *Y,* at the end of a word, preceded by a consonant, is commonly pronounced short and indistinct, like indistinct *e;* as, *policy, palpably, lately, colony,* &c. The exceptions are monosyllables; as, *by, cry, dry, fly, fry, sty, ply, try, wry,* with their compounds, *awry, hereby, whereby,* &c.; also, verbs ending in *fy;* as, *fortify, magnify, testify,* &c.; also, *ally, apply, comply, imply, supply, multiply, reply, occupy,* and *prophesy;* in all which it has the long sound.

SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.

26. A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *sound*.

27. A triphthong is the union of three vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice; as, *ieu* in *adieu*, *iew* in *view*.

28. A proper diphthong is one in which both vowels are sounded; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *sound*, *ow* in *now*.

PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

ea *in* ocean;	io *in* notion;	ua *in* assuage;
eu " feud;	oi " voice;	ue " desuetude;
ew " jewel;	ou " sound;	ui " languid;
ia " poniard;	ow " now;	uo " quote.
ie " spaniel;	oy " boy;	

The diphthongs which begin with *e*, *i*, or *u*—namely, *ea*, *eu*, *ew*, *ia*, *ie*, *io*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, and *uo*—differ from the rest; and they may, as Walker says, "not improperly be called *semi-consonant diphthongs*," being pronounced as if *y* consonant was substituted in place of *e* or *i*; as, *ocean* (ose′yan), *poniard* (pon′yard), *question* (quest′yon); and as if *w* consonant were substituted in place of *u*; as, *assuage* (as-swage′), *languid* (lan′gwid), &c.

29. An improper diphthong has only one of the vowels sounded; as, *ea* in *heat*, *oa* in *coal*.

IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

æ or ae *in* Cæsar;	ea *in* beat;	ie *in* friend;
ai " pain;	ee " seed;	oa " boat;
ao " gaol;	ei " either;	œ " œsophagus;
au " haul;	eo " people;	oo " soon;
aw " law;	ey " they;	ow " crow.
ay " bay;		

Æ.

30. This is a Latin diphthong, and is always pronounced like *e* in Latin. In English it is used only in words of Latin origin or formation; as, *aqua-vitæ*, *minutiæ*, *æsthetics*; and it is commonly long, as in *pæan*, but sometimes short, as in *Dædalus*.

AI.

31. The usual sound of this diphthong is the same as long *a*, as in *pail*, *pain*, pronounced like *pale*, *pane*. The following are the principal exceptions. It has the sound of short *e* in *said* and *saith*, and in *again* and *against*; that of short *a* in *plaid* and *raillery*; that of long *i* in *aisle*; and in a final unaccented syllable it has the obscure sound of the indistinct short *i*, as in *fountain*, *mountain*, *curtain*, &c.

AO.

32. This diphthong occurs only in the word *gaol*, pronounced, as well as very often written, *jail*.

AU.

33. The common sound of this diphthong is the same as that of broad *a* or *aw*, *caul* and *haul* being pronounced exactly like *call* and *hall*. But when these letters are followed by *n* and another consonant, the sound is changed, in a number of words, to that of the Italian *a* in *far* and *farther*; as, by most of the orthoepists, in the following words: *aunt*, *craunch*, *daunt*, *flaunt*, *gaunt*, *gauntlet*, *haunch*, *haunt*, *jaunt*, *jaundice*, *laugh*, *launch*, *laundress*, *laundry*, *maund*, *paunch*, *saunter*, *staunch*. Some orthoepists pronounce a part of these words with the sound of broad *a*, as most of them do the word *vaunt*, and many of them the word *taunt*. In the word *draught*, this diphthong has according to some orthoepists the sound of *a* in *far*, and according to others the short sound of *a* in *fat*; in *gauge*, the sound of long *a* (as in *page*); in *hautboy*, the sound of long *o*; and in *cauliflower*, *laudanum*, and *laurel*, it is by some orthoepists pronounced with the sound of short *o*, and by others with the sound of broad *a*; as, cŏl′iflower or câu′liflower, &c.

AW.

34. This diphthong has the sound of broad *a*,—*bawl* and *ball* being pronounced exactly alike.

AY.

35. This diphthong has the sound of long *a*, as in *pay*, *hay*, &c.; except in *quay*, which is pronounced kē. It has the sound of short *e* in *says*; and in *Sunday*, *Monday*, &c., the last syllable is pronounced as if written *Sunda*, or *Sundy*, &c.

EA.

36. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long *e*, as in *beat*, *hear*, pronounced like *beet*, *here*; but there are many words in which it has the sound of short *e*; as, *head*, *dead*, *ready*, &c. In some words it has the sound of short and obtuse *e*, as in *earn*, *heard*, *pearl*, &c. In a few words it has the sound of long *a*; as in *break*, *steak*, *great*, *bear*, *bearer*, *forbear*, *forswear*, *pear*, *swear*, *tear*, *wear*. In some words it has the sound of *a* in *far*; as in *heart*, *hearten*, *hearty*, *hearth*, *hearken*; and when unaccented it has only an obscure sound, as in *vengeance*, *sergeant*.

The proper diphthong *ea* is found in a very few words; as, *ocean*, *cetacean*, *testacean*.

EAU.

37. This triphthong is used only in words derived from the French. In *beauty* it has the sound of long *u*; but its regular sound is that of long *o*, as in *beau*, *bureau*, *flambeau*, &c.

EE.

38. This diphthong is almost always pronounced like long *e*; the principal exceptions are *been* and *breeches*, ordinarily pronounced bĭn and brĭtches. The poetical contractions *e'er* and *ne'er*, for *ever* and *never*, are pronounced as if written *air* and *nair*.

EI.

39. This diphthong has most commonly the sound either of long *a* or of long *e*. It has the sound of long *a* in *deign, eight, feign, feint, freight, heinous, inveigh, neigh, neighbor, reindeer, skein, veil, vein, weigh, weight, heir, their*, &c. It has the sound of long *e* in *ceil, ceiling, conceit, conceive, deceit, deceive, inveigle, perceive, receipt, receive, seize, seizin, seignior, seigniory, seine;* commonly also in *either, neither*, and *leisure*. It has the sound of long *i* in *height, heighten*, and *sleight;* of short *e* in *heifer* and *nonpareil;* and in an unaccented syllable an indistinct sound of *i*, as in *foreign, foreigner, forfeit, forfeiture, sovereign, sovereignty, surfeit*.

EO.

40. This diphthong is pronounced like long *o* in *yeoman* and *yeomanry*, and like long *e* in *people;* like short *e* in *jeopard, jeopardy, leopard, feoffee, feoffer, feoffment;* like broad *o* (as in *nor*) in *georgic;* like long *u* in *feod, feodal, feodary* (which are now commonly written *feud, feudal*, and *feudary*); and when unaccented it has the indistinct sound of *u* or *o*, as in *bludgeon, curmudgeon, dudgeon, dungeon, gudgeon, luncheon, puncheon, truncheon, surgeon, sturgeon, scutcheon, escutcheon*, and the indistinct sound of *i* or *o*, as in *pigeon, widgeon*.

EU.

41. This diphthong is always sounded like long *u*, as in *feud, deuce*.

EW.

42. This diphthong is almost always sounded like long *u*, or *eu*, as in *few, hew, new;* but if *r* precedes it it takes the sound of *oo*, or of *u* in *rule*, as in *brew, crew, drew*. In the words *shew* and *strew* (written also *show* and *strow*) this diphthong has the sound of long *o*, as it also has in the verb to *sew*, and commonly also in the word *sewer*, a drain.

EY.

43. This diphthong has the sound of long *a*, as in *bey, dey, grey, hey, prey, they, whey, convey, obey, purvey, survey, eyre, eyry*. In *key* and *ley* it has the sound of long *e;* and when unaccented it has the slight sound of *e*, as in *galley, valley*, &c.

IA.

44. This diphthong, in the terminations *ial, ian*, and *iard*, often forms but one syllable, the *i* being sounded like consonant *y;* as, *Christian, filial, poniard*, pronounced as if written *Christ'yun, fil'yal, pon'yard*. In some words it has the obscure sound of indistinct short *i*, as in *carriage, marriage, parliament*.

IE, IO, IEU, IEW.

45. The regular sound of the diphthong *ie* is that of long *e*, as in *chief, fief, field, fiend, grenadier, grief, grieve, lief, liege, mien, thief*, &c. It has the sound of long *i* in *die, hie, lie, pie, vie*, &c.; and the sound of short *e* in *friend*.—The diphthong *io* occurs in many words in the termination *ion*. When *i* in this termination is preceded by a liquid, *ion* is pronounced like *yun*, as mill*ion*, min*ion*. The terminations *sion* and *tion* are pronounced like *shun*, as ver*sion*, na*tion;* but when the *t* is preceded by *s* or *x*, *ion* is pronounced *yun*, as quest*ion*, mixt*ion*.

The triphthong *ieu* is found only in a few words, which are derived from the French, as, *adieu, lieu, purlieu;* and it has the sound of long *u*.—The triphthong *iew* occurs only in *view, interview*, and *purview*.

OA.

46. The regular sound of this diphthong is that of long *o*, as in *boat, coat, coal, foal, loaf, moat*, &c.; but in *broad, abroad*, and *groat* it has the sound of broad *a*.

Œ.

47. This diphthong is derived from the Latin; and it is retained in but very few words used in English. It is found in *assafœtida*, where it is pronounced like short *e;* and in *œdema, œsophagus, antœci*, also in *fœtus* (often written *fetus*), in which it has the sound of long *e*.

ŒU.

48. This triphthong is found only in the word *manœuvre*, and it has the sound of *oo* in *moon*, or of *u* in *rule*.

OI, OY.

49. The sound of these diphthongs is the same; and it is noted in this Dictionary, as it is in that of Walker, and in various other pronouncing dictionaries, by the combined sound of broad *o* (as in *nor*) and short *i* or *y*, as böĭl, böў.

OO.

50. The regular sound of this diphthong is heard in *moon, food, stoop;* and it is the same as that of single *o* in *move, prove*.

51. This diphthong has a shorter sound (the same as the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of single *o* in *wolf*) in the words ending in *ook*, as *book, brook, cook, crook, look, rook, stook, took;* also in *foot, good, hood, stood, wood, wool*, and their compounds. Walker says that "*foot, good, hood, stood, understood, withstood, wood*, and *wool* are the *only* words where this diphthong has this middle sound." But the rest of the words above enumerated are pronounced with the same sound of this diphthong by other orthoepists, as they are also in common usage. Smart says that the pronunciation assigned by Walker to *book* (bŏŏk) "is a decided provincialism."

52. This diphthong has the sound of long *o* in *door, floor*, and *brooch*, and of short *u* in *blood* and *flood*.

OU.

53. This is the most irregular diphthong in the language. Its most common or regular sound is that in which both letters are heard, as in *bound, sound, cloud, loud, our, shout, south*, &c.

54. This diphthong has the sound of short *u*

in *country, cousin, couple, accouple, double, trouble, southern, courage, encourage, flourish, nourish, nourishment, enough, chough, rough, tough, touch, touchy, young, youngster*, &c. It has the sound of *o* in *move*, or *oo* in *moon*, in *accoutre, aggroup, group, croup, bouge, amour, paramour, bouse, bousy, capouch, cartouch, rouge, soup, surtout, tour, contour, detour, tourney, tournament, through, uncouth, you, your, youth*, and also in various other words derived from the French. It has the sound of long *o* in *court, accourt, courtier, course, concourse, recourse, discourse, source, resource, four, fourth, pour, though, although, dough, mould, moult, mourn, shoulder, smoulder, poult, poultice, poultry, soul*. It has the sound of broad *a*, as in *ball*, or *o*, as in *nor*, in *bought, brought, fought, ought, nought, sought, besought, thought, wrought*. It has the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of *oo* in *good*, in *could, should, would*. It has the sound of short *o* in *hough*, also (or, according to some orthoepists, of broad *a*) in *cough* and *trough*, rhyming with *off* and *scoff*.

OW.

55. The regular sound of this diphthong, the same as the regular sound of *ou*, is heard in *how, now, down, town, tower*, &c. It has the sound of long *o* in *below, bestow, blow, crow, flow, flown, grow, grown, growth, glow, know, known, owe, own, owner, show, snow, sown, strow, throw, thrown;* also in the following words, in some of their senses: *bow, low, lower, mow, shower, sow*.

56. When this diphthong forms an unaccented syllable, it has the slight sound of long *o*, as in *borrow, follow, follower*.

UA.

57. When both of the letters of this diphthong are sounded, they have the power of *wa*, as in *equal, language, persuade, suavity*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guard, guardian, guarantee, piquant;* and in *victuals* and *victualling* both the letters are silent.

UE.

58. When these letters are united in a diphthong, and are both sounded, they have the power of *we*, as in *consuetude, desuetude, mansuetude, conquest*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guerdon, guess, guest*. When this diphthong is final, the *e* is in many words silent, as in *due, hue, pursue, value*, &c.; and in some words both letters are silent, as in *league, fatigue, harangue, tongue, plague, vague, fugue, brogue, antique, oblique, decalogue, demagogue, dialogue*, &c.—In the termination *ogue*, the *o* is short when preceded by *g* or *l*, as demagŏgue, dialŏgue,—except collōgue; but when any other consonant precedes *o*, it is long; as, brōgue, rōgue, vōgue, prorōgue.

UI.

59. These letters, when they are united in a diphthong, and both are sounded, have the power of *wi*, as in *anguish, languid, vanquish*. In some words the *u* is silent, as in *guide, guile, build, guinea;* and in others the *i* is silent, as in *juice, pursuit, fruit*, &c.

SOUNDS OF THE CONSONANTS.

60. The consonants are conventionally divided into *mutes* and *semi-vowels;* but this division is not a strictly scientific one. A more exact division is that into *voiceless* and *voiced* or *sonant* consonants. The mutes cannot be made truly vocal without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, d, k, p, t*, and *c* and *g* hard.

61. The so-called semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. Some are not really vocalized, but are mere breathings, like *f* and *s*. The semi-vowels are *f, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z*, and *c* and *g* soft.

62. The four semi-vowels, *l, m, n*, and *r*, are also called *liquids*, because they readily unite with other consonants, flowing, as it were, into their sounds. Some writers consider *v* as a liquid; others add *w* to the list.

63. The following consonants are styled *dentals*, namely, *d, j, s, t, z*, and *g* soft, being pronounced chiefly by the aid of the teeth; *d, g, j, k, l, n*, and *q* are called *palatals*, from the use made of the palate in pronouncing them; *b, p, f, v*, and *m* are called *labials*, being pronounced chiefly by the lips; *m, n*, and the digraph *ng* are called *nasals*, being sounded "through the nose;" and *k, q*, and *c* and *g* hard are called *gutturals*, being sounded by the throat.

B.

64. *B*, preceded by *m* in the same syllable, is generally silent; as, *lamb, limb, comb, dumb*, &c.; but *succumb* is an exception. It is silent also before *t* in the same syllable, as in *debt, doubt, redoubt*, &c.

C.

65. This letter is hard, and sounds like *k*, before *a, o*, and *u*; and it is soft, and sounds like *s*, before *e, i*, and *y;* except in *sceptic* and *scirrhus* and their derivatives, in which it is hard, like *k*. In the words *indict, indicter, indictable*, and *indictment*, *c* is silent.

66. When *c* comes after the accent, and is followed by *ea, ia, io*, and *eous*, it takes, like *s* and *t* under the same circumstances, the sound of *sh;* as, *ocean, social, tenacious, cetaceous*.

In the words *discern, sacrifice*, and *suffice*, and in several words derived from them, and also in the word *sice*, *c* has the sound of *z*.

CH.

67. The regular English sound of this digraph

is the same as that of *tch* or *tsh;* as in *chair, child, rich, church.* In words derived from the French, it has the sound of *sh;* as in *chaise, chagrin, machine.* When the digraph *ch* follows *l* or *n*, as in *belch, bench, filch,* Walker, Jameson, and Fulton designate its sound by *sh*, as *belsh, bensh, filsh*; but other orthoepists, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Knowles, and Smart, give to *ch* thus situated the same sound as it has in *rich.*

68. In words derived from the Greek and Latin languages, the digraph *ch* is generally hard like *k;* as in *alchemy, anarch, anarchy, anchor, anchoret, cachexy, catechism, chalcography, chalybeate, chameleon, chamomile, chaos, character, chasm, chely, chemistry, chimera, chirography, chiromancy, choler, chord, chorography, chorus, chyle, chyme, cochleary, conch, distich, echinus, echo, epoch, eunuch, hemistich, hierarch, hierarchy, machinal, machination, mechanic, mechanism, monarch, monarchical, orchestra, orchestre, pentateuch, scheme, schesis, scholar, school, stomach, stomachic,* &c. The exceptions are *charity, chart,* and *charter. Ch* is hard in all words in which it is followed by *l* or *r;* as *chlorosis, Christian,* &c.

69. When *arch*, signifying *chief*, begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced *ark;* as in *archangel, architect, archive, archipelago, archetype, archiepiscopal, archidiaconal, architrave, archaism, archæology;* but when *arch* is prefixed to an English word, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *march;* as, *archbishop, archduke, arch-fiend.*

In *drachm, schism,* and *yacht, ch* is silent.

D.

70. The termination *ed*, assumed by the preterite and participle, in some words takes the sound of *d*, added to the preceding syllable; as, *healed, sealed,* pronounced *heald, seald;* and in some it takes the sound of *t*, added in the same manner; as, *distressed, mixed,* pronounced *distrest, mixt.* Some words which when used as participles are pronounced in one syllable, are when used as adjectives pronounced in two; as, *learned, blessed, winged.* (See No. 15.)

F.

71. This letter has always the same sound, except in the preposition *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

G.

72. *G*, like *c*, has two sounds, one hard, and the other soft. It is hard before *a, o,* and *u*. An exception is *gaol*, which is commonly written, as well as pronounced, *jail.*

G followed by *n* at the beginning of a word is silent; as, *gnarl, gnash, gnat, gnaw, gnomon, gnomonics.* It is also silent when followed by *n* at the end of a word; as, *arraign, assign, benign, campaign, champaign, condign, deign, design, ensign, expugn, feign, foreign, impregn, impugn, malign, oppugn, reign, resign, sovereign.*

73. *G* before *e, i,* and *y* is sometimes hard and sometimes soft. It is generally soft at the beginning of words derived from the Greek, Latin, and French, and hard at the beginning of words from the Anglo-Saxon; and these last, being much the smaller number of the words of this sort, may be regarded as exceptions.

74. It is hard before *e* in *gear, geck, geese, geld, gelding, gelt, get, gewgaw, shagged, snagged, cragged, ragged, scragged, dogged, rugged, dagger, stagger, swagger, trigger, dogger, pettifogger, tiger, anger, eager, auger, finger, linger, conger, longer, stronger, younger, longest, strongest, youngest;* before *i* in *gibber, gibberish, gibbous, gibcat, giddy, gift, gig, giggle, giggler, gild, gill, gimlet, gimp, gird, girdle, girl, girt, girth, gizzard, begin, give, forgive, biggin, piggin, noggin, druggist, waggish, hoggish, sluggish, rigging, digging,* &c.; before *y* in *boggy, cloggy, craggy, foggy, dreggy, jaggy, knaggy, muggy, quaggy, scraggy, shaggy, snaggy, swaggy, twiggy.*

75. The *g* in *longer* (the comparative of *long*), *stronger, younger, longest, strongest,* and *youngest* must articulate the *e;* and these words are pronounced as if written with *gg.* Thus, *longer*, the comparative of *long*, is pronounced *long′ger;* and *longer*, one who longs, *long′er.*—For some remarks on the sound of *g* as connected with *n*, see No. 82.

GH.

76. In this digraph, at the beginning of a word, the *h* is silent, as in *ghost, ghastly, gherkin;* in *burgh, h* is silent at the end of the word; at the end of words, both letters are commonly silent, as in *high, nigh, sigh, thigh, neigh, weigh, inveigh, sleigh, bough, dough, though, although, plough, furlough, through, thorough, borough.* In some words this digraph has the sound of *f*, as in *enough, rough, tough, trough, cough, chough, laugh, laughter;* in some, the sound of *k*, as in *hough, shough, lough.* In *slough* it is sometimes silent, and sometimes has the sound of *f;* and it is silent also, according to Walker, in *clough* when used in the sense of *cliff.*

This combination of letters, *ough*, at the end of words, has no less than seven different sounds, which are exhibited in the following lines, extracted from *Notes and Queries*, Vol. IV.:

> " 'Tis not an easy task to show
> How *o u g h* sound; since, *though*
> An Irish *lough* and English *slough*,
> And *cough* and *hiccough*, all allow,
> Differ as much as *tough* and *through*,
> There seems no reason why they do."

GHT.

77. In this termination the letters *gh* are always silent; as, *fight, right, height,* &c.; except in *draught*, which is pronounced, and in some of its senses usually written, *draft.*

H.

78. This letter is a note of aspiration, and it is silent at the beginning of a number of words; as, *heir, heiress, honor, honesty, honorable, hostler, hour,*

&c. In *hospital, humble, humor, humorous, humorsome, herb, herbage,* &c., according to some orthoepists it is silent, and according to others it is sounded. It is always silent after *r;* as in *rheum, rhetoric, rhapsody,* &c.

J, K.

79. *J* has the same sound as soft *g*. *K* has the same sound as *c* hard; and it is always silent before *n;* as in *knee, kneel, know,* &c.

L.

80. *L* is silent in many words; as in *calf, half, chalk, talk, balm, calm, would, could, should,* &c.

M.

81. *M* always preserves its sound, except in *accompt, accomptant,* and *comptroller,* pronounced, and also more commonly written, *account, accountant,* and *controller.*

N.

82. *N* has two sounds, one simple and pure, as in *man, not;* the other compound and mixed, or nasal, called also by Walker its "ringing sound," which is heard in *king, angle, thank, concord, banquet, anxious.* This sound is given to *n* in many words, when this letter precedes *k, c* or *g* hard, *qu,* or *x.* It is accurately expressed as it is written, when *g* follows *n* at the end of a word, as *king, hang;* but in other cases the sound of *g* is interposed between the *n* and the succeeding letter; as, *angle* (ang′gle), *thank* (thangk), *concord* (cong′cord), *banquet* (bang′quet). In many words in which a syllable ending with *g* hard is followed by another syllable, the sound of *g* is given to the two syllables; as, *stronger* (strong′ger) (see No. 75), *anger* (ang′ger), *finger* (fing′ger). But in *bringer, hanger, ringer, singer, slinger, springer,* and *stringer, g* is sounded only in the first syllable.

The following is a list of most of the principal words in which, according to the best English orthoepists, the letter *n* has this mixed or ringing sound: *anchor, anger, angle, anguish, angular, ankle, anxious, bank, banquet, blank, blanket, brink, bungle, cancrine, canker, clangor, concord, concourse, conger, congress, crank, clank, clink, dangle, dank, drunk, English, finger, flank, function, fungous, gangrene, gingle, hank, hanker, hunger, ink, jangle, jingle, language, languish, languor, lank, linger, link, mangle, mingle, mink, monger, mongrel, monkey, pink, rancor, rank, rankle, sanguine, shingle, single, singular, sink, sprinkle, sunk, tangle, tank, thank, think, uncle, unguent, vanquish, wink, wrinkle, Yankee, zinc.*

It may be hardly necessary to respell most of the words of this class in order to give their pronunciation, as, in their common orthography, they are naturally pronounced correctly, with the appropriate sound of the *g*.

83. *N* is mute when it ends a syllable and is preceded by *l* or *m,* as in *kiln, hymn, limn, column, autumn, solemn, condemn, contemn,* &c.

P.

84. *P* is silent before *s* and *t* at the beginning of words, as in *psalm, psalter, ptisan.*

PH.

85. This digraph generally has the sound of *f,* as in *physic, philosophy,* &c. In *nephew* (according to all the principal English orthoepists) and in *Stephen* it has the sound of *v;* and in *triphthong, naphtha,* &c., the *h* is silent.

Q.

86. *Q* is always followed by *u,* and the digraph *qu* has commonly the sound of *kw,* as in *queen, quill, quart;* but in many words, mostly derived from the French, it has the sound of *k,* as in *coquet, etiquette, masquerade, mosque, liquor,* &c.

R.

87. The letter *r* has a jarring or trilling effect on the tongue, and is never silent. It has a peculiar influence both on the long and on the short sound of the vowels. It has the effect, under certain circumstances, to change the short sound of *a,* as in *man,* into its Italian sound, as in *far,* and the short sound of *o,* as in *not,* into its broad sound, like *a,* as in *nor;* and it has a corresponding effect on the short sound of the other vowels. (See page 11.) When *r* is preceded by a long vowel it has sometimes the effect of blending the syllables. Thus, the monosyllables *hire, lore, more, roar, sore,* and *flour* are pronounced precisely like the dissyllables *higher, lower, mower, rower, sower,* and *flower.* These latter words, and also *bower, cower, dower, power, tower,* and some others, are regarded as dissyllables in prose, but are all commonly pronounced as monosyllables in poetry.

88. There is a difference of opinion among orthoepists respecting the letter *r.* Johnson says that "it has one constant sound in English;" and the same view of it is taken by Kenrick, Sheridan, Perry, Jones, Jameson, and Knowles. Walker, on the contrary, says, "There is a distinction in the sound of this letter scarcely ever noticed by any of our writers on the subject, which is, in my opinion, of no small importance, and that is the rough and the smooth *r.*" The following is the view given by Smart: "*R* is a decided consonant when it begins a syllable, with or without another consonant, as in *ray, pray;* and also when it ends a syllable, if it should be so circumstanced that, ending one, it also begins the next, as in *arid, tarry, peril, berry, spirit, florid, hurry.* Here the *r* has the same effect on the previous vowel that any other consonant would have,—that is to say, it stops, or renders the vowel essentially short. But, under other circumstances, final *r* is not a decided consonant; and therefore the syllables *ar, er, ir, or, ur,* are not coincident, as to the vowel sound in each, with *at, et, it, ot, ut;* neither do the vowel sounds in *fare, mere, ire, ore, ure, poor, our,* quite identify with those in *fate, mete, ide,*

ode, cube, pool, owl." The later students of speech-sounds find several variations of the *r* sound, as well as of most other consonants.

S.

89. The regular or genuine sound of *s* is its sharp, sibilant, or hissing sound, like *c* soft, as in *son, this.* It has also a flat or soft sound (called by some its *vocal* sound), the same as that of the letter *z*, as in *wise, his.*

90. *S* (except in the digraph *sh*) has almost always its sharp, hissing sound at the beginning of words, as *son, safe;* also at the end of words when they terminate in *as*, except the words *as, has, was, whereas,* and the plural of nouns ending in *ea*, as *seas, pleas* (also such plurals as *stanzas, vistas*); in all words ending in *ss*, as *less, express;* in all words ending in *is*, except the monosyllables *is* and *his;* in all words ending in *us* and *ous*, as *genius, famous;* in all words when it is preceded in the same syllable by either of the mutes *k, p, t*, or by *f*, as *locks, hats, caps, muffs.* In the prefix *dis*, *s* in some cases has its vocal sound.

91. *S* final has the sound of *z* when it immediately follows any consonant, except the mutes *k, p, t*, the semi-vowel *f*, and *th* aspirated, as in *ribs, heads, hens;* also when it forms an additional syllable with *e* before it, in the plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs, as in *churches, boxes, prices, charges, teaches;* likewise in some verbs ending in *se*, to distinguish them from nouns and adjectives of the same form, as *abuse, use, close, diffuse*, as distinguished from the nouns *abuse, use,* and the adjectives *close, diffuse.* But it is impossible to give rules which will enable one to determine in all cases how *s* is to be pronounced, whether with its sharp, hissing sound, or with its voiced or soft sound, like *z*.

92. *S aspirated,* or *sounding like* SH or ZH.—*S* takes the sound of *sh* in words ending in *sion* preceded by a consonant, as in *diversion, expulsion, dimension, passion, mission,* &c.; also in the following words: *censure, tensure, tonsure, sensual, fissure, scissure, pressure, compressure, impressure, sure, assure, insure, nauseate, nauseous, sensual, sugar, sumach.*

93. *S* has the sound of *zh* in the termination *sion* preceded by a vowel, as in *evasion, cohesion, decision, explosion, contusion,* &c.; also in a number of words in which *s* is preceded by an accented vowel, and followed by the termination *ure*, as in *measure, pleasure, displeasure, treasure, rasure, closure, disclosure, enclosure, exposure, composure, incisure, leisure;* also in several words ending in *sier*, as *crosier, osier, hosier, brasier, grasier;* also in *ambrosia, ambrosial, elysium, elysian;* also in the words *abscission, scission,* and *rescission.*

T.

94. *T*, like *s* and *c*, is aspirated when it comes immediately after the accent and is followed by the vowels *ia, ie,* or *io*, taking the sound, in these cases, of *sh;* as in *partial, patient, nation, partition, militia, negotiate,* &c.

TH.

95. This digraph has two sounds,—one voiceless, hard, sharp, or aspirate, as in *thin, think, earth, breath,* &c.; the other flat, soft, or vocal, as in *this, the, then, breathe,* &c.

96. At the beginning of words this digraph is generally sharp, as in *thin, thorn.* The exceptions are the following words, with their compounds: *the, this, that, thou, thee, thy, thine, they, their, theirs, them, these, those, there, therefore, then, thence, thither, though, thus.* At the end of words it is generally sharp, as in *death, breath,* &c.; but at the end of some verbs it is flat, as, to *smooth*, to *mouth*, to *bequeath;* also in the following, which are written with a final *e:* to *bathe*, to *breathe*, to *clothe*, to *loathe*, to *sheathe*, to *soothe*, to *swathe*, to *wreathe.*

97. In some nouns it is sharp in the singular, as in *bath, lath, path, oath, mouth;* and flat in the plural, as *baths, laths, paths, oaths, mouths.*

V.

98. *V* has only one sound, as in *vale, vote;* and it is never silent, except (according to some orthoepists) in *twelvemonth.*

W, WH.

99. *W* at the beginning of words is a consonant. It is silent before *r;* as, *write, wren, wrist,* &c. The digraph *wh* is sounded much as if it were reversed, thus, *hw;* as, *when, while,* pronounced *hwen, hwile.* In some words the *w* is silent; as, *who, whole,* &c.

X.

100. The regular sound of *x* is its sharp sound, like *ks;* as, *excellent, execute, expect, tax.*

101. It has a flat or soft sound, like *gz*, when the next syllable following begins with an accented vowel, as in *exalt, example, exert, executor;* also in some words derived from primitives in which it has the sound of *gz*, as, *exaltation, exemplary.*

102. At the beginning of words it has the sound of *z*, as in *Xenophon, xylography.*

103. *X* takes the sound of *ksh* when the accent precedes it; as, *fluxion, anxious, luxury.*

Y, Z.

104. *Y*, consonant, has always the same sound. —*Z* has the same sound as flat or soft *s*. It is aspirated, taking the sound of *zh*, in a few words; as, *brazier, glazier, grazier, vizier, seizure,* &c.

ACCENT.

105. All the words of the English language of more than one syllable have one accented syllable; and most polysyllabic words have not only a syllable with a primary accent, but also one with a secondary accent.

106. It is the general tendency of the language to place the accent on the first syllable of dissyllables, and on the antepenultimate of polysyllables. The exceptions, however, are so numerous that this is not to be regarded as a rule, but only as a general tendency of the language. With respect, however, to verbs of two syllables, the tendency is to place the accent on the second syllable.

107. A large part of the words of the English language, especially of the polysyllables, are derived from the Latin and Greek languages, and with respect to the accent of such words these languages have a great influence; though in relation to many of them the analogy of the English prevails over that of the original language.

108. Words which are adopted from the Latin language into the English without any change of orthography, generally retain the Latin accent, especially if they are terms of the arts and sciences, or words somewhat removed from common use. The following words have the accent on the penultimate syllable both in Latin and in English: *abdomen, acumen, asylum, bitumen, curator, decorum, delator, dictator, horizon, spectator, testator.*

109. Some words which have the accent on the penult in Latin are conformed to the English analogy, and have the accent on the antepenult; as, *auditor, character, cicatrix, orator, minister, plethora, senator, sinister.*

110. Monosyllables are generally marked, in pronouncing dictionaries, with the distinct sound of the vowels as they are pronounced when uttered distinctly; but, in reading and speaking, many of them, especially the particles *a, an, the, and, at, of, in, on,* &c., are generally uttered so as to give only an indistinct or obscure sound to the vowel.

111. Simple words of two syllables have only one syllable accented, except the word *amen,* which, Walker says, "is the only word in the language which has necessarily two consecutive accents." There are, however, many compound words of two syllables which have, or may have, both syllables more or less accented; as, *backslide, downfall, gainsay, henceforth, mankind, highway, light-house, sometimes, waylay, windmill, almost,* &c.

112. Many words of three and of four syllables have only one accented syllable; as, *sensible, penalty, reliance, occurrence, republic, admirable, agreeable, celebrity, congenial, chalybeate,* &c. But some have a secondary accent almost as strong as the primary; as, *advertise, artisan, partisan, complaisant, caravan, charlatan, domineer, privateer, violin, countermand, reprimand, contraband, commodore, reprehend, benefactor, malefactor, navigator, regulator, legislator, detrimental, judicature, caricature, animadvert,* &c.

113. Almost all words of more than four syllables have both a primary and a secondary accent, and some words of seven or eight syllables have one primary and two secondary accents; as, *indivisibility, incomprehensibility.*

114. The following dissyllables, when used as nouns or adjectives, have the accent on the first syllable, and when used as verbs, on the second:

Nouns or Adjectives.	*Verbs.*	*Nouns or Adjectives.*	*Verbs.*
Ab′ject	ab-ject′	Ex′ile	ex-ile′
Ab′sent	ab-sent′	Fer′ment	fer-ment′
Ab′stract	ab-stract′	Fore′cast	fore-cast′
Ac′cent	ac-cent′	Fore′taste	fore-taste′
Af′fix	af-fix′	Fre′quent	fre-quent′
Aug′ment	aug-ment′	Im′port	im-port′
Bom′bard	bom-bard′	Im′press	im-press′
Cem′ent	ce-ment′	In′cense	in-cense′
Col′league	col-league′	In′crease	in-crease′
Col′lect	col-lect′	In′lay	in-lay′
Com′pact	com-pact′	In′sult	in-sult′
Com′plot	com-plot′	Ob′ject	ob-ject′
Com′pound	com-pound′	Out′law	out-law′
Com′press	com-press′	Per′fume	per-fume′
Con′cert	con-cert′	Per′mit	per-mit′
Con′crete	con-crete′	Per′vert	per-vert′
Con′duct	con-duct′	Pre′fix	pre-fix′
Con′fect	con-fect′	Prel′ude	pre-lude′
Con′fine	con-fine′	Prem′ise	pre-mise′
Con′flict	con-flict′	Pres′age	pre-sage′
Con′serve	con-serve′	Pres′ent	pre-sent′
Con′sort	con-sort′	Prod′uce	pro-duce′
Con′test	con-test′	Proj′ect	pro-ject′
Con′tract	con-tract′	Prog′ress	pro-gress′
Con′trast	con-trast′	Pro′test	pro-test′
Con′vent	con-vent′	Reb′el	re-bel′
Con′verse	con-verse′	Rec′ord	re-cord′
Con′vert	con-vert′	Ref′use	re-fuse′
Con′vict	con-vict′	Re′tail	re-tail′
Con′voy	con-voy′	Sub′ject	sub-ject′
Des′ert	de-sert′	Suf′fix	suf-fix′
Des′cant	des-cant′	Sur′vey	sur-vey′
Di′gest	di-gest′	Tor′ment	tor-ment′
Dis′count	dis-count′	Traj′ect	tra-ject′
Es′cort	es-cort′	Trans′fer	trans-fer′
Es′say	es-say′	Trans′port	trans-port′
Ex′port	ex-port′	Un′dress	un-dress′
Ex′tract	ex-tract′	Up′start	up-start′

115. Of the words in the preceding table, *cement, complot, increase, perfume, permit, retail, survey,* and *undress,* when used as nouns, are often pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. (See these words in the Dictionary.) The words *consult, contents,* and *detail,* as nouns, are often pronounced, in accordance with this analogy, with the accent on the first syllable.

116. The following trisyllables, and a few others, when nouns, are accented on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the third:

Nouns.	*Verbs.*
Coun′tercharge	countercharge′
Coun′tercharm	countercharm′
Coun′tercheck	countercheck′
Coun′termand	countermand′
Coun′termarch	countermarch′
Coun′termine	countermine′
Coun′terplot	counterplot′
Coun′terpoise	counterpoise′
Coun′tersign	countersign′
Coun′tervail	countervail′
In′terchange	interchange′
In′terdict	interdict′
O′vercharge	overcharge′
O′verflow	overflow′
O′vermatch	overmatch′
O′verthrow	overthrow′
O′verturn	overturn′
Rep′rimand	reprimand′

117. A similar analogy has influence in changing the accent of many other words which are used as verbs and also as nouns or adjectives. Thus, *counterbalance* and *overbalance*, when nouns, have the accent on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the third; *attribute*, as a noun, is accented on the first syllable, and as a verb, on the second; and *misconduct*, as a noun, is accentĕd on the second syllable, and as a verb, on the third. A class of words with the termination *ate* have the distinct sound of long *a* when used as verbs, and the indistinct or obscure sound of *a* when used as nouns or adjectives; of this class are *deliberate, intimate, mediate, moderate*, &c. The words *interest* and *compliment*, when used as verbs, are pronounçed with a more distinct sound of short *e*, in the last syllable, than when used as nouns. The verb to *prophesy* has the full sound of long *y*, and the noun *prophecy* the obscure sound of *y* or *e*. So the whole class of verbs ending in *fy* are pronounced with the distinct sound of long *y*.

118. The pronunciation of the following words when used as nouns or adjectives is different from what it is when used as verbs:

Nouns or Adjectives.	*Verbs.*	*Nouns or Adjectives.*	*Verbs.*
Abuse	abuşe	Grease	greaşe
Advice	advişe	House	houşe
Close	cloşe	Mouse	mouşe
Device	devişe	Prophecy	prophesȳ
Diffuse	diffuşe	Rise	rişe
Excuse	excuşe	Use	uşe

The following words, when used as nouns, have an accent different from their accent as adjectives:

Nouns.	*Adjectives.*	*Nouns.*	*Adjectives.*
Au′gust	august′	In′stinct	instinct′
Com′pact	compact′	Invalid′	inval′id
Ex′ile	exile′	Min′ute	minute′
Gallant′	gal′lant	Su′pine	supine′

119. All words ending in *sion* and *tion* have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, *dissen′sion, declara′tion, medita′tion*, &c.

120. Words ending in *ia, iac, ial, ian, eous*, and *ious* have the accent on the preceding syllable; as, *rega′lia, demo′niac, impe′rial, merid′ian, sponta′neous, melo′dious.* If *c, g, s, t*, or *x* precedes the vowel *e* or *i* in these terminations, these vowels are generally blended with the vowel or vowels which follow, being pronounced with them in one syllable; as, *benefi′cial, magi′cian, farina′ceous, loqua′cious, dissen′sious, coura′geous, conta′gious, conten′tious, anx′ious.* The only exception to this rule, in relation to placing the accent, is the word *elegiac*, which is commonly pronounced *elegi′ac*, though some pronounce it, in accordance with the rule, *ele′giac.*

121. Words ending in *acal* and *ical* have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *heli′acal, alphabet′ical, fanat′ical, geograph′ical, poet′ical*, &c. In words of this termination, the vowels in the accented syllables, if followed by a consonant, are short, except *u*, which is long; as, *cu′bical, mu′sical, scorbu′tical.*

122. Words ending in *ic* generally have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, *algebra′ic, metal′lic, epidem′ic, scientif′ic, harmon′ic, paralyt′ic.* If a consonant immediately precedes the *i*, the vowels in the accented syllables are short, except the vowel *u*, which is long if it is followed by a single consonant; as, *cheru′bic, scorbu′tic, sulphu′ric, tellu′ric*, &c. But if *u* is followed by two consonants it is sometimes short; as, *fus′tic, rus′tic;* and sometimes long; as, *ru′bric, lu′bric.* The following words, which are exceptions to this rule, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: *ar′senic* (as a noun), *arith′metic, bish′opric, cath′olic, chol′eric, ephem′eric, her′etic, lu′natic, pol′itic, rhet′oric*, and *tur′meric.* The following words, *climacteric, empiric, phlegmatic, plethoric, splenetic*, according to some orthoepists are conformed to the rule, and according to others they are exceptions to it.

123. Words of three or more syllables, ending in *eal*, have their accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *bo′real, corpo′real, incorpo′real, cu′neal, empyr′eal, ethe′real, fune′real, homoge′neal, heteroge′neal, lac′teal, lin′eal, or′deal;* except *hymene′al*, which has the penultimate accent.

124. Of words ending in *ean*, the following, being conformed to the English analogy, have the accent on the antepenultimate syllable: *cerbe′rean, ceru′lean, hyperbo′rean, Hercu′lean, marmo′rean, mediterra′nean, subterra′nean, Tarta′rean;* but the following are pronounced by the principal orthoepists, in accordance with the best usage, with the accent on the penultimate: *adamante′an, antipode′an, Atlante′an, colosse′an, empyre′an, Epicure′an, Europe′an, hymene′an, pygme′an.* With regard to *European*, Walker remarks as follows: "This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable; and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt; but

the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because *Europæus* has the penultimate long, and is therefore accented in Latin. *Epicurean* has the accent on the same syllable, by the same rule; while *herculean* and *cerulean* submit to English analogy, and have their accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short."

125. Words ending in *tude, efy, ify, ety, ity, graphy, logy, loquy, athy, metry, tomy, meter, gonal, fluous, fluent,* and *parous,* have their accent on the antepenultimate; as, *for′titude, rar′efy, diver′sify, vari′ety, liberal′ity, geog′raphy, geol′ogy, solil′oquy, sym′pathy, geom′etry, anat′omy, barom′eter, diag′onal, super′fluous, af′fluent, ovip′arous.*

126. Words of three or more syllables, ending in *ulous, inous, erous,* and *orous,* have the accent on the antepenultimate; as, *sed′ulous, volu′minous, vocif′erous, carniv′orous;* except *cano′rous* and *sono′rous,* which have the accent on the penultimate.

127. Words of three or more syllables, ending in *ative,* have the accent on the antepenultimate, or on the preceding syllable; as, *rel′ative, appel′lative, commu′nicative, spec′ulative.* The exceptions are *crea′tive, colla′tive, dila′tive.*

128. Words ending in *tive,* preceded by a consonant, have the accent on the penultimate; as, *attrac′tive, invec′tive, presump′tive;* except *ad′jective* and *sub′stantive.*

129. There is a class of adjectives ending in *ose,* as, *acetose, adipose, anhelose, operose,* &c., with respect to which there is much diversity among orthoepists in relation to placing the principal accent. Walker says, "From the decided prevalence of the accent on the last syllable of these words, we may easily guess at the analogy of pronunciation, and, with very little hesitation, determine that the accent ought to be placed on the last syllable of them all." Smart, however, and some other respectable orthoepists, place the primary accent of a great part of this class of words on the first, or antepenultimate, syllable. But with respect to most of these words the primary and secondary accents are so nearly equal that it is of little importance whether the primary accent is placed on the last or on the first or antepenultimate syllable; that is, whether the following words are noted thus, **ăd-i-pōse′, ăn-he-lōse′, ŏp-e-rōse′,** or thus, **ăd′i-pōse, ăn′he-lōse, ŏp′e-rōse.** A few of these words are erroneously pronounced by some orthoepists with the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, **a-cē′tose.**

130. There is a class of words ending in *or,* which, when used in law language in connection with their correlative terms, have the accent on the last syllable. The following words, with their correlatives, are of this class:

Appellor	appellee	Grantor	grantee
Assignor	assignee	Guarantor	guarantee
Bargainor	bargainee	Legator	legatee
Consignor	consignee	Mortgageor	mortgagee
Devisor	devisee	Obligor	obligee
Donor	donee	Recognizor	recognizee

ORTHOEPY AND ORTHOEPISTS.

The pronunciation of the English language, like that of all living languages, is in a great measure arbitrary. It is exposed to the caprices of fashion and taste. It is liable to change from one age to another; and it varies, more or less, not only in the different and distantly-separated countries in which it is spoken, but also in the different divisions and districts of the same country. No two speakers or orthoepists, though inhabitants of the same place, would be likely to agree in the pronunciation of all its words. The standard of pronunciation is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthoepist; but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred society.

The question may be asked, Where is this standard to be sought, or this usage to be ascertained? To this it may be answered that London is the great metropolis of English literature, and that it has an incomparably greater influence than any other city in giving law, in relation to style and pronunciation, to the many millions who write and speak the language. The English orthoepists naturally refer to the usage of the best society in London as their principal standard; but the usage of good society in that city is not uniform, and no two orthoepists would perfectly agree with each other in attempting to exhibit it.

It may be further asked, How far is it proper for the people of the United States to be guided in their pronunciation by the usages of London? To this it may be answered that it is advisable for American speakers, as well as writers, to conform substantially to the best models, wherever they may be found; and so long as London holds its rank as the great metropolis of the literature of the English language, so long it must have a predominant influence with respect to speaking and writing it. If the influence of the usage of London were discarded, where should we seek for a usage that would be generally acknowledged as entitled to higher authority? There is no one city in the United States which holds a corresponding rank as a centre of intelligence and fashion,—no one which is the central and undisputed metropolis of Anglo-American literature, as London is of English literature. Pronunciation in the United States is, indeed, now substantially conformed to the usage of London. The works of some of the English orthoepists, who have regarded the usage of London as their standard, have been as generally

circulated and used in this country as they have been in England; and there is undoubtedly a more general conformity to the London usage in pronunciation throughout the United States than there is throughout Great Britain.

Although it is not to be questioned that, with respect to the many millions who speak the English language, the usage of London is entitled to far more weight than that of any other city, yet this is not the only thing to be observed. The usage of the best society in the place or district in which one resides is not to be disregarded. If our pronunciation is agreeable to the analogy of the language, and conformed to the practice of the best society with which we have intercourse, we may have no sufficient reason to change it, though it should deviate, more or less, from the existing usage of London. A proper pronunciation is indeed a desirable accomplishment, and is indicative of a correct taste and a good education; still it ought to be remembered that, in speech as in manners, rusticity is more excusable than affectation.

"For pronunciation," says Dr. Johnson, "the best general rule is to consider those as the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words." There are many words of which the pronunciation in England is, at present, better conformed to the spelling than it was formerly; and the principle of conformity of the manner of writing to that of speaking the language has been carried somewhat farther in the United States than in England. This is a principle which seems worthy of being encouraged rather than checked. With respect to the want of conformity of the pronunciation of words to their orthography, Smart says, "Fortunately, the number of these anomalies is daily decreasing, so that many words which, in Walker's Dictionary, are marked as having a customary irregular pronunciation, appear in this with their regular sounds, and yet with usage in their favor."

Much ingenuity and labor have been employed by various orthoepists in their efforts to settle the pronunciation of the language; and different systems of notation for designating the sounds of the letters have been adopted. But it has been found difficult to form such a system as will correctly represent all the various sounds of the letters, and not be liable to mistake; and if such a system were formed, it would be a difficult and delicate matter to make a correct application of it to all cases. The language, as it respects pronunciation, has many irregularities, which cannot be subjected to any general rules; and with regard to the pronunciation of particular words, the instances are numerous in relation to which there is a disagreement among the best orthoepists.

The following table exhibits the manner in which the pronunciation of a number of words is represented by Sheridan, Walker, Jameson, and Smart, together with the mode adopted in this work. These several orthoepists have each his own peculiar system of notation; but as their different methods of marking the letters cannot be here exhibited without much inconvenience, and without causing great confusion to the reader, their respective modes of the respelling of the words are presented; and instead of their marks on the vowels, those employed in this work are substituted, indicating, in all cases, the sounds of the letters as given by them.

		Sheridan.	*Walker.*	*Jameson.*	*Smart.*
A̤-bĭl′i̤-ty	a̤-bĭl′e̤-te̤	ă-bĭl′ȳ-tȳ	ă-bĭl′ē-tē	ă-bĭl′ē-tē	ă-bĭl′ē-tē
Ăv′e̤r-a̤ge	ăv′e̤r-a̤j	ăv′ē-rāje	ăv′ŭr-ĭdje	ăv′ĕr-āje	ăv′ĕr-āje
De̤-lĭb′e̤r-āte, *v.*	de̤-lĭb′e̤r-āt	dē-lĭb′ē-rāte	dē-lĭb′ĕr-āte	dē-lĭb′ĕr-āte	dē-lĭb′ĕr-āte
De̤-lĭb′e̤r-a̤te, *a.*	de̤-lĭb′e̤r-a̤t	dē-lĭb′ē-rĕt	dē-lĭb′ĕr-āte	dē-lĭb′ĕr-āte	dē-lĭb′ĕr-āte
Ĕd′ū-cāte	ĕd′yṳ-kāt	ĕd′ū-kāt	ĕd′jū-kāte	ĕd′ū-kāte	ĕd′u-kāte
Fēat′ūre	fēt′yṳr	fe̤′tshŭr	fē′tshūre	fēte′yĕr	fēt′ch'oor
I̤m-pĕt′ū-oŭs	i̤m-pĕt′yṳ-ŭs	ĭm-pĕt′tū-ŭs	ĭm-pĕtsh′ū-ŭs	ĭm-pĕt′ū-ŭs	ĭm-pĕt′ū-ŭs
Ĭn′te̤r-ĕst, *v.*	ĭn′te̤r-ĕst	ĭn′tĕr-ĕst	ĭn′tĕr-ĕst	ĭn′tĕr-ĕst	ĭn′ter-est
Ĭn′te̤r-e̤st, *n.*	ĭn′te̤r-e̤st	ĭn′tĕr-ĕst	ĭn′tĕr-ĕst	ĭn′tĕr-ĕst	ĭn′ter-est
Ĭn′ti̤-māte, *v.*	ĭn′te̤-māt	ĭn′ty-māte	ĭn′tē-māte	ĭn′tē-māte	ĭn′tē-māt
Ĭn′ti̤-ma̤te, *a.*	ĭn′te̤-ma̤t	ĭn′ty-mĕt	ĭn′tē-măt	ĭn′tē-māte	ĭn′tē-māt
Mŏd′e̤r-āte, *v.*	mŏd′e̤r-āt	mŏd′de̤r-āte	mŏd′dĕr-āte	mŏd′dĕr-āte	mŏd′ĕr-āt
Mŏd′e̤r-a̤te, *a.*	mŏd′e̤r-a̤t	mŏd′dĕr-ĕt	mŏd′dĕr-ăt	mŏd′dĕr-āte	mŏd′ĕr-āt
Năt′ū-ra̤l	năt′yṳ-ra̤l	năt′tshŭr-ĕl	năt′tshū-răl	năt′ū-răl	năt′ch'oo-ral
Nāt′ūre	nāt′yṳr	nā′tshŭr	nā′tshūre	nāte′yŭr	nā′ch'oor
O̤-bē′di̤-ĕnt	o̤-bē′de̤-ĕnt	ō-bē′dzhĕnt	ō-bē′jē-ĕnt	ō-bē′dē-ĕnt	ŏ-bē′de-ĕnt
Vĩrt′ū-oŭs	vĩrt′yṳ-ŭs	vĕr′tshū-ŭs	vĕr′tshū-ŭs	vĩr′tū-ŭs	vĕr′ch'oo-ŭs

In relation to all the words here exhibited, these orthoepists agree with respect to two of the most important points in the pronunciation of words, namely, the syllable on which the accent is to be placed, and the quantity of the vowel in the *accented* syllable. Though with regard to the modes of representing the pronunciation of most of these words there is a considerable diversity, yet it is doubtless true that the pronunciation intended to be expressed differs, in reality, much less than it would seem to do, and that in numerous instances these orthoepists agreed much better in their practice than in their mode of indicating it.

There is an obvious difference in the quantity

and in the stress of voice with which the last syllable of the words *deliberate* and *moderate* are pronounced when verbs and when adjectives. All these orthoepists mark the *a* long in the last syllable of these words when used as verbs; Jameson and Smart also mark it long when they are adjectives; Walker shortens the *a* in the adjective *moderate;* Sheridan changes the *a* in both of the words, when adjectives, into short *e*. But there seems to be no advantage in changing the letter in such cases. It is but slightly pronounced, and has not the distinct sound of either short *e* or short or long *a;* and with respect to most of the instances in which the vowels in this Dictionary have a dot placed under them, they are so slightly pronounced that to mark them with a distinct sound, either *long* or *short,* would tend rather to mislead than to assist in pronouncing them. If the syllables on which the primary and secondary accents fall are correctly pronounced, the comparatively indistinct syllables will naturally be pronounced aright.

With respect to words variously pronounced, Walker says, "The only method of knowing the extent of custom, in these cases, seems to be an inspection of those dictionaries which professedly treat of pronunciation. We have now so many works of this kind that the general current of custom, with respect to the sound of words, may be collected from them with almost as much certainty as the general sense of words from Johnson. An exhibition of the opinions of orthoepists about the sound of words always appeared to me a very rational method of determining what is called custom. This method I have adopted." The method thus countenanced by Walker has been carried out in this Dictionary much more thoroughly than he had the means of doing it, inasmuch as the greater part of the works which are made use of as the principal authorities have been published since his time. With respect to many of these variously pronounced words, it is difficult to decide what method is to be preferred; and it is not to be supposed that the mode for which the compiler has indicated a preference will in all cases be esteemed the best; but, when it is not, the mode which the reader may deem preferable will be found included within the brackets, and supported by its proper authority.

It may be seen, with respect to words variously pronounced, that a preference is not always given to the mode which has the most support from orthoepists; yet in some instances, in deference to the weight of authorities, the compiler has given a preference to a mode which, in the exercise of his own judgment, independent of the authorities, he would not have preferred; for it would be unreasonable for him to make a conformity to his own taste, or to the result of his own limited observation, a law to those who may differ from him and yet agree with perhaps the more common usage.

In giving the authorities for pronunciation in this Dictionary, neither the respelling nor the notation of the orthoepists cited has generally been exhibited, as it was necessary to reduce them all to one system. Their precise difference is not always presented with exactness; yet the cases of failure are not important. The different editions of the authors used as authorities differ in various instances; and it is sometimes impossible to ascertain whether the intention of the writer has not been frustrated by an error of the press.

The English authorities most frequently cited in this volume are Sheridan, Walker, Perry, Jones, Enfield, Fulton and Knight, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, Reid, and Craig, all of whom are authors of Pronouncing Dictionaries. In addition to these, various other English lexicographers and orthoepists are sometimes brought forward, as Bailey, Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Barclay, Entick, Scott, Ogilvie, Boag, Clarke, Wright, Nares, and several others, besides the distinguished American lexicographer, Dr. Webster. The edition of Webster's Dictionary made use of is that of 1841, which is the latest that was published during the life of the author.

The different English orthoepists who are made use of as authorities are entitled to very different degrees of respect. There is no one of them who has obtained a higher and more widely extended reputation than Walker; and no one appears to have bestowed longer and more patient attention in studying the analogies of the language, and in ascertaining the best usage. But there has been considerable change since his time; and some who have succeeded him have corrected some of his mistakes, and made improvements on his system; and they may, in many cases, be considered better guides as to the present usage than Walker.

Of the successors of Walker, Mr. Smart appears to have given the most careful and discriminating attention to the subject; and he may therefore be regarded as the best single authority for present English usage.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

REMARKS—WITH RULES OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. The orthography of the English language has been undergoing continual changes from the time of its first formation to the present day, although for a century or upwards it may be regarded as having assumed a comparatively settled form. If we look into books printed in the reign of Queen Anne, we meet with many words having an orthography different from that which is now in use. If we carry our observation back as far as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we find the difference in orthography greatly increased; and when, in our retrospective examination, we reach the age of Chaucer and Wickliffe, we find many words which, though they are now actually in use, are so disguised in their orthographical form, and are of so odd and uncouth an apppearance, that they can hardly be recognized.

2. The early productions of English literature which are still much read, such as the works of Bacon, Hooker, Shakespeare, and the common version of the Bible, appear now in an orthography very different from that in which they were at first printed. The first four verses of the thirty-second chapter of Deuteronomy, in the first edition of the common version of the Bible, printed in 1611, stands thus: "Giue eare, O yee heauens, and I wil speake; and heare, O earth, the words of my mouth. My doctrine shall drop as the raine; my speach shall distill as the deaw, as the smal raine vpon the tender herbe, and as showres vpon the grasse. Because I wil publish the Name of the Lord; ascribe yee greatnessé vnto our God. He is the rocke, his worke is perfect: for all his wayes are Iudgement: A God of trueth, and without iniquity, iust and right is he." In these few lines, which may be taken as a specimen of the whole, there are twenty-seven instances in which the words appear in an orthography different from that in which they are now printed. It is not uncommon to find the same word spelt in more ways than one on the same page, as is often the case with works even of the most distinguished writers printed in the early ages of English literature.

3. In adjusting the orthography of this Dictionary much care has been taken; in performing the work attention has been paid to etymology, analogy, and usage; and in cases in which good usage is divided, etymology and analogy have been consulted in deciding disputable points. But no innovation has been made with respect to those cases in which usage is invariable and settled.

4. With respect to orthography, the best usage in America differs very little from the best usage in England. There is a class of words ending in *or* or *our*, all of which, unless *Saviour* may be regarded as an exception, are commonly written in this country without the *u;* as, *error, favor, honor, terror,* &c. But although the greater part of the words ending in *or* or *our* are written in England without the *u*, yet there are a few of these words, of very frequent occurrence, most of them dissyllables, which are commonly written in England with the *u;* as, *favour, honour,* &c.

5. A numerous class of words formerly written with the termination *ick,* as *musick, publick,* are now written, both in England and the United States, with the termination *ic;* as, *music, public.* But the verbs *to frolic, to mimic, to physic, to traffic, to bivouac,* though written without the *k* in the present tense, yet on assuming another syllable, in forming the past tense and participles, the *k* must be used in order to keep the *c* hard; as, *trafficked, trafficking.*

6. Verbs of one syllable ending with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel (as *plan*), and verbs of two or more syllables ending in the same manner, and having the accent on the last syllable (as *regret*), double the final consonant of the verb on assuming an additional syllable; as, *plan, planned; regret, regretted.* But if a diphthong precedes the last consonant (as in *join*), or the accent is not on the last syllable (as in *suffer*), the consonant is not doubled; as, *join, joined; suffer, suffered.*

There is an exception to the last clause of the preceding rule, with respect to most of the verbs ending in the letter *l*, which on assuming an additional syllable are allowed, by general usage, to double the *l*, though the accent is not on the last syllable; as, *travel, travelling, travelled, traveller; libel, libelling, libelled, libeller, libellous.* But the derivatives of *parallel* are written without doubling the final *l;* as, *paralleled, unparalleled.*—The nouns *petal, peril, novel, dial,* and *viol*, on assuming an additional syllable, do not double the *l:* as, *petalous, perilous, novelist, dialist, violist.*

The following list comprises the verbs ending in *l*, which, though they have not the accent on the last syllable, yet commonly double the final *l:*

apparel	dishevel	handsel	model	rival
bevel	drivel	hatchel	panel	rowel
bowel	duel	imperil	parcel	shovel
cancel	embowel	jewel	pencil	shrivel
carol	empanel	kennel	peril	snivel
cavil	enamel	label	pistol	tassel
channel	equal	level	pommel	trammel
chisel	gambol	libel	quarrel	travel
counsel	gravel	marshal	ravel	tunnel
cudgel	grovel	marvel	revel	unravel

The derivatives of these verbs are sometimes spelt with a single *l;* and this mode is more or less favored by some lexicographers; and although it accords with the analogy of the language, yet the prevailing usage is to double the *l.*

7. Some words having a secondary accent on the last syllable double the last letter on assuming an additional syllable. The verb *to kidnap* always doubles the *p* on assuming an additional syllable; as, *kidnap, kidnapped, kidnapping, kidnapper;*—also the following words: *compromit, compromitted; carburet, carburetted; sulphuret, sulphuretted;*—also various compound words; as, *half-wit, half-witted,* &c.

8. The verb *to bias* doubles the *s* on assuming an additional syllable; as, *biassing, biassed, biasser;* also the verb *to worship* commonly doubles the *p;* as, *worship, worshipping, worshipper.*

9. There is some diversity in usage with respect to several other verbs ending in *p,* which, although the accent is not on the last syllable, are sometimes allowed to double the last consonant when another syllable is added. But the more correct and regular mode is to write them without doubling the final consonant; as, *gallop, galloping.* The derivatives of a few words ending in *t* are sometimes erroneously written with the *t* doubled; as, *benefitted,* instead of *benefited; combatted,* instead of *combated.*

10. Most of the words in the English language which end in *ise,* and almost all which end in *ize,* are verbs; and with regard to a number of these verbs there is a diversity in the English dictionaries, as well as in common usage, in relation to this termination, the same verbs sometimes ending in *ize* and sometimes in *ise.* With regard to this termination, the following rule is generally, though not invariably, observed:

Verbs derived from Greek verbs ending in ιζω, and others formed after the same analogy, have the termination *ize;* as, *agonize, characterize;* but words derived from the French *prendre* have the termination *ise;* as, *apprise, surprise, enterprise.*

The following list comprises most of the English verbs which are generally written with the termination *ise:*

advertise	compromise	emprise	misprise
advise	demise	enfranchise	premise
affranchise	despise	enterprise	revise
apprise	devise	exercise	supervise
chastise	disfranchise	exorcise	surmise
circumcise	disguise	franchise	surprise
comprise	divertise	merchandise	

In relation to the following words—*catechise* or *catechize, criticise* or *criticize, patronise* or *patronize, recognise* or *recognize*—the dictionaries and usage are divided, though the most of the dictionaries give the termination *ise* to these verbs. There are other words with regard to which there is a want of uniformity in usage; as, *civilize, disseize, epitomize,* &c.

11. There are a few verbs which are derived from *nouns* ending in *th* hard or sharp, as in *thin,* and which have *e* added to *th,* making the sound of *th* soft or vocal, as in *this.* Such are the following: from *bath, bathe;* from *breath, breathe;* from *cloth, clothe;* from *loath, loathe;* from *sheath, sheathe;* from *sooth, soothe;* from *swath, swathe;* from *wreath, wreathe* and *inwreathe;* but the following verbs are commonly written without a final *e,* viz., *to bequeath, to mouth,* and *to smooth.*

12. Verbs ending in *ie* change the *ie* into *y* on adding *ing;* as, *die, dying; lie, lying; tie, tying.*

13. Verbs ending with a single *e* omit the *e* when *ing* is added; as, *place, placing; relate, relating.*

The following words are exceptions: *dye* (to color), *dyeing; hoe, hoeing; shoe, shoeing:* and when *ing* is added to the verbs *singe, swinge,* and *tinge,* the *e* is properly retained; as, *singeing, swingeing,* and *tingeing,* in order to distinguish these participles from *singing, swinging,* and *tinging*

14. All verbs ending in *y,* preceded by a consonant, retain the *y* on adding *ing;* as, *spy, spying; deny, denying;* but when *ed* is added the *y* is changed into *i;* as, *spy, spied; deny, denied;* and when *s* is added *y* is changed into *ie;* as, *spy, spies; deny, denies.*

15. Verbs ending in *y,* preceded by another vowel, on adding *ing, ed,* or *s,* do not change *y* into *i;* as, *delay, delaying, delayed, delays.*

The following words are exceptions: *lay, laid; pay, paid; say, said; stay, stayed* or *staid.*

16. The greater part of verbal nouns end in *er,* as from *advertise, advertiser;* but many of them end in *or,* as from *imitate, imitator;* from *instruct, instructor;* and some are seen in both forms, as *visitor, visiter.* The verbal nouns from *beg* and *lie* are irregularly formed *beggar* and *liar.* From *peddle* the regular verbal noun would be *peddler;* but the noun is commonly written *pedler,* and sometimes *pedlar.*

17. There is a class of words ending in *tre,* as *centre, metre,* &c., which are by some written *center, meter,* &c.; but the former mode is supported by the prevailing usage.

18. There is a numerous class of English adjectives ending in *able* or *ible,* amounting to nearly a thousand, more than three-fourths of which end in *able.* A part of these adjectives are derived from Latin adjectives ending in *abilis* or *ibilis;* a few of them are adopted from the French; and many of them are of English growth; and these are chiefly derived from verbs, as from *allow, allowable,* from *move, movable;* sometimes from nouns, as from *action, actionable,* from *peace, peaceable.*

19. With respect to the orthography of those adjectives which are of English origin, it is difficult to give any general rule; and in some cases it is difficult to determine whether they should end in *able* or *ible;* and in a few cases usage is more or less variable; as, *addible* or *addable, conversable* or *conversible, referrible* or *referable.*

20. Latin adjectives ending in *abilis* are derived from Latin verbs of the first conjugation; as, *mutabilis,* from *muto, mutare;* and from adjectives with this termination in Latin are formed English adjectives ending in *able;* as, *mutable.* Latin adjectives ending in *ibilis* are derived from verbs of the second, third, or fourth conjugation; as, *docibilis,* from *doceo, docere; legibilis,* from *lego, legere; audibilis,* from *audio, audire;* and from adjectives with this termination in Latin are formed English adjectives ending in *ible;* as, *docible, legible, audible.*

21. Derivative adjectives ending in *able* are written without an *e* before *a;* as, *blamable, movable,* not *blameable, moveable;* except those of which the primitive word ends in *ce* or *ge;* in such the *e* is retained to soften the preceding consonant; as, *peaceable, changeable.*

22. Compound words formed by prefixing a word or a syllable to a monosyllable ending in *all* commonly retain the double *l;* as, *appall, befall, bethrall, downfall, forestall, fuzzball, headstall, install, inthrall, laystall, miscall, overfall, recall, saveall, thumbstall, waterfall, windfall;* but some of these words are very often, if not more commonly, seen with a single *l;* as, *appal, befal, bethral, inthral,* &c. *Withal, therewithal,* and *wherewithal* end with a single *l.*

23. A class of other compound words commonly retain the final double *l* which is found in the simple words; as, *bridewell, downhill, uphill, molehill, watermill, windmill, handmill.* With respect to *foretel, enrol,* and *unrol,* or *foretell, enroll,* and *unroll,* the authorities and usage are divided.

24. Nouns of the singular number ending in *ey* form their plural by adding *s* only to the singular; as, *attorney, attorneys; money, moneys; valley, valleys.* These plurals are often erroneously written *attornies, monies,* and *vallies.*

25. Nouns ending in *o,* preceded by another vowel, form their plural by the addition of *s;* as, *cameo, cameos; folio, folios;* but if the final *o* is preceded by a consonant the plural is commonly formed by adding *es;* as, *cargo, cargoes.* The following nouns, however,—*canto, cento, grotto, junto, portico, rotundo, salvo, solo, tyro, duodecimo, octavo, quarto,* and some others,—commonly have their plural formed by the addition of *s* only to the singular; as, *canto, cantos.* Yet with respect to the plural of some of these words usage is not uniform; as the plural of *quarto,* for example, is sometimes seen written *quartos* and sometimes *quartoes.*

26. There is a class of words which have in their derivation a twofold origin from the Latin and French languages, and are indifferently written with the first syllable *en* or *in,* the former being derived from the French and the latter from the Latin. With respect to some of these it is difficult to determine which form is best supported by usage; as, for example, *inquire* or *enquire, insure* or *ensure.* A few of this class of words are found in the following Vocabulary.

27. There is a small class of words ending in *ped* or *pede* (L. *pes,* foot); as, *biped, centiped, milleped, multiped, palmiped, plumiped, quadruped, soliped,* and a few others. Of these words, *biped* and *quadruped* are always written without the final *e,* but with respect to the others the dictionaries and usage are divided; and although it has heretofore been the more common mode to write most of these words with a final *e,* yet there seems to be no good reason why they should not all be conformed to the same rule.

28. There is a class of chemical terms many of which signify that which contains the essence of the kind as an extract, and which are variously written with the termination *ine* or *in;* as, *asparagine, chlorine, olivine,* or *asparagin, chlorin, olivin;* but the prevailing usage with respect to most of these words favors the use of the final *e;* as, *asparagine, chlorine;* but *tannin* and some others are written without a final *e.*

29. The following words are generally written without an *e* after *g; abridgment, acknowledgment,* and *judgment;* though many write them with it, —*abridgement, acknowledgement,* and *judgement,* —as Johnson and other lexicographers spell *lodgement.*

30. In some cases words are so variously affected by etymology, analogy, and general usage that it is difficult to determine what orthography is best supported; as, for example, *connection* or *connexion, despatch* or *dispatch, hinderance* or *hindrance, jail* or *gaol, preterite* or *preterit, recognizance* or *recognisance, shew* or *show, sceptic* or *skeptic, thrash* or *thresh,* and various others.

VOCABULARY OF WORDS OF DOUBTFUL OR VARIOUS ORTHOGRAPHY.

The following Vocabulary contains only a few of the words which belong to the several classes referred to in the preceding remarks; but, with the exception of these classes, it comprises nearly all the English words with regard to which a diversity of orthography is now often met with.

The orthography in the left-hand column is deemed to be well authorized, and in most cases preferable; but with respect to the authority of that in the right-hand column there is great diversity. In some cases it is nearly or quite as well authorized as that on the left hand, and in some it has but a very feeble support. Both orthographies of some of the words are right, the words being differently spelt when used in different senses; as, *draught* or *draft*, *forte* or *fort*, *subtle* or *subtile*, *abetter* or *abettor*, *canvass* or *canvas*, *caliber* or *calibre*, *controller* or *comptroller*, &c.

Abettor, *and*	Abetter
Abnormal	Anormal
Abreuvoir	Abbreuvoir
Abridgment	Abridgement
Accessory, *and*	Accessary
Accountant	Accomptant
Acetimeter	Acetometer
Achieve	Atchieve
Acknowledgment	Acknowledgement
Acronycal	Achronychal, Acronical
Addible	Addable
Adipocere	Adipocire
Adjudgment	Adjudgement
Admittible	Admittable
Adscititious	Ascititious
Adulteress	Adultress
Advertise	Advertize
Advoutry	Avoutry
Advowee	Avowee
Adze	Adz, Addice
Aerie	Ayry, Eyry
Æsthetic	Esthetic
Æsthetics	Esthetics
Ætiology; *see*	Etiology
Affector	Affecter
Affiliate	Adfiliate
Affiliation	Adfiliation
Aghast	Agast
Aide-de-camp	Aid-de-camp
Aisle, *church*	Isle
Ajutage	Adjutage
Alchemical	Alchymical
Alchemist	Alchymist
Alchemy	Alchymy
Alcoran	Alkoran
Alexipharmic	Alexipharmac
Alkahest	Alcahest
Allocution	Adlocution
Alloy	Allay
Almacantar	Almucantar
Almanac	Almanack
Almonry	Almry, Ambry
Amassment	Amasment
Ambassador	Embassador
Ambergris	Ambergrise
Ambs-ace	Ames-ace

Amercement	Amerciament
Amiability	Amability
Amice	Amess
Amortise	Amortize
Anademe	Anadem
Ananas	Anana
Anapest	Anapæst
Anapestic	Anapæstic
Anbury	Ambury
Ancestral	Ancestrel
Ancient	Antient
Ancientry	Anchentry
Andiron	Handiron
Anemone	Anemony
Angiography	Angeiography
Angiology	Angeiology
Angiotomy	Angeiotomy
Ankle	Ancle
Annotto, Arnotto	Annotta, Arnotta
Antechamber	Antichamber
Antelope	Antilope
Antiemetic	Antemetic
Apostasy	Apostacy
Aposteme	Apostume
Apothegm	Apophthegm
Appanage, Apanage	Appenage
Appraise	Apprize
Appraisement	Apprizement
Appraiser	Apprizer
Apprise	Apprize
Arbitrament	Arbitrement
Archæological	Archeological, Archaiological
Archæology	Archeology, Archaiology
Archduchess	Archdutchess
Argol	Argal
Arquebuse	Arquebus, Harquebuse
Arrack	Arack
Artisan	Artizan
Asbestos, *or*	Asbestus
Ascendency, *or*	Ascendancy
Ascendent, *or*	Ascendant
Askew	Askue
Assafœtida	Asafœtida

Assize	Assise
Assizer	Assiser
Assuage	Asswage
Athenæum	Atheneum
Auger	Augre
Aught	Ought
Autocracy	Autocrasy
Avoirdupois	Averdupois
Awkward	Aukward
Awn	Ane
Axe	Ax

B.

Baccalaureate	Baccalaureat
Bachelor	Batchelor
Bade, *from* bid	Bad
Baldrick	Bawdrick
Balk	Baulk, Bauk
Ballister	Balister
Baluster	Banister
Bandanna	Bandana
Bandoleer	Bandolier
Bandore	Pandore
Bandrol	Bannerol
Banian	Bannian, Banyan
Banns	Bans
Barbacan	Barbican
Barbecue	Barbacue
Barberry	Berberry
Bark	Barque
Barouche	Barouch
Baryta	Barytes
Barytone	Baritone
Basin	Bason
Bass, *Mus.*	Base
Bass-viol	Base-viol
Bastinado	Bastinade
Bateau	Batteau
Battledoor	Battledore
Bawble	Bauble
Bazaar	Bazar
Beaver	Bever
Befall	Befal
Behoove	Behove
Bellflower	Belflower
Belligerent	Belligerant
Bellman	Belman

Benumb	Benum
Bequeath	Bequeathe
Bergamot	Burgamot
Bergander	Birgander
Berth, *in ship*	Birth
Bestrew	Bestrow
Betel	Betle
Bevel	Bevil
Bezant	Byzant
Biassed	Biased
Bilge	Bulge
Billiards	Balliards
Billingsgate	Bilingsgate
Binnacle	Binacle, Bittacle
Bistre	Bister
Bivouac	Biovac
Blanch	Blench
Blende (*Min.*)	Blend
Blithely	Blithly
Blitheness	Blithness
Blithesome	Blithsome
Blomary	Bloomary
Blouse, Blowze	Blowse
Bodice	Boddice
Boil, *a tumor*	Bile
Bolt	Boult
Bombard	Bumbard
Bombast	Bumbast
Bombazette	Bombazet
Bombazine	Bombasin Bombasine
Borage	Burrage
Bourgeois	Burgeois
Bourn	Borne
Bourse	Burse
Bouse	Boose
Bousy	Boosy, Boozy
Bowlder	Boulder
Bowsprit	Boltsprit
Brahman Brahmin	Brachman Bramin
Brakeman	Breakman
Brawl	Broil
Brazen	Brasen
Brazier	Brasier
Brazil	Brasil
Brier	Briar
Bronze	Bronz
Brooch	Broach, Broche
Brunette	Brunet
Bryony	Briony
Buccaneer	Buccanier
Buffalo	Buffaloe
Buhrstone	Burrstone
Bulimy	Boulimy
Bumblebee	Humblebee
Bunn	Bun
Bunyon	Bunion
Burden	Burthen
Burdensome	Burthensome
Burganet	Burgonet
Burin	Burine
Burlesque	Burlesk
Burr	Bur
Buzz	Buz
By, *n.*	Bye

C.

Cabob	Kabob
Cacique	Cazique
Cæsura	Cesura, Cesure
Cag, *or*	Keg
Calcareous	Calcarious
Caldron	Cauldron
Calendar	Kalendar
Calends	Kalends
Caliber, *or*	Calibre
Calipers	Callipers
Caliph	Calif, Kaliph
Calk	Caulk
Calligraphy	Caligraphy
Calotte	Callot
Caloyer	Kaloyer
Caltrop	Calthrop
Calyx	Calix
Cameo	Camaieu [let
Camlet	Camblet, Came-
Camomile	Chamomile
Camphor	Camphire
Canal, Cannel	Candle, Kennel
Cannoneer	Cannonier
Canoe	Canoa
Cantilever	Cantiliver Cantaliver Canteliver
Canvas, *and*	Canvass
Capriole	Cabriole
Car	Carr
Carabine	Carbine
Carabineer	Carbineer
Carat	Caract, Carrat
Caravansary	Caravansera Caravanserai
Caravel	Carvel
Caraway	Carraway
Carcass	Carcase
Carle	Carl
Carnelian	Carnelion Cornelian
Carolytic	Carolitic
Cartel	Chartel
Cartridge	Cartrage
Cassada, Cassava	Casava, Cassavi
Cassimere	Kerseymere
Caste, *class*	Cast
Castellan	Castellain
Caster	Castor
Castlery	Castelry
Castrel	Coistrel, Kestrel
Catchpoll	Catchpole
Catchup	Catsup, Ketchup
Catechise	Catechize
Cauliflower	Colliflower
Causeway, *or*	Causey
Cavazion	Cavation
Caviare	Caviar, Cavier
Cayman	Caiman
Cedilla	Cerilla
Ceiling	Cieling
Celt	Kelt
Celtic	Keltic
Centiped	Centipede
Cess	Sess
Chalcedony	Calcedony
Chaldron	Chalder
Chalice	Calice
Chameleon	Cameleon
Chamois	Shamois
Champaign	Champain
Champerty	Champarty
Chant	Chaunt
Chap	Chop
Chaps	Chops
Char, *or*	Chare, Chore
Chase	Chace
Chastely	Chastly
Check, *or*	Cheque
Checker	Chequer
Cheer	Chear
Chemical	Chymical
Chemist	Chymist
Chemistry	Chymistry Chimistry
Chestnut	Chesnut
Chiliahedron	Chiliaedron
Chillness	Chilness
Chimb, *or*	Chine, Chime
Chintz	Chints
Chloride	Chlorid
Choir	Quire
Choke	Choak
Choose	Chuse
Chorister	Quirister
Chyle	Chile
Chylifactive	Chilifactive
Cider	Cyder, Sider
Cigar	Segar
Cimeter Scymitar	Cimiter Cymetar Scymetar
Cion; *see*	Scion
Cipher	Cypher
Clam, *v.*	Clamm
Clarinet	Clarionet
Cleat	Cleet
Clew	Clue
Clinch	Clench
Cloak	Cloke
Clodpoll	Clodpole
Cloff, *or*	Clough
Clothe	Cloathe
Clothes	Cloaths
Clyster	Glister, Glyster
Cobbler	Cobler

Cocoa, *and*	Cacao
Coddle	Codle
Cœliac	Celiac
Coif	Quoif
Coiffure	Quoiffure
Coke	Coak
Colander	Cullender
Colic	Cholic
Colliery	Coalery
Colter	Coulter, Culter
Comfrey	Cumfrey
Commandery	Commandry
Commissariat	Commissariate
Compatible	Competible
Complete	Compleat
Concordat	Concordate
Confectionery	Confectionary
Confidant, *n.*	Confident
Congealable	Congelable
Connection	Connexion
Connective	Connexive
Consecrator	Consecrater
Contemporary	Cotemporary
Contra-dance	Country-dance
Contributory	Contributary
Controller	Comptroller
Conversable	Conversible
Cony	Coney
Coomb, 4 *bushs.*	Comb
Copier	Copyer
Coping	Caping
Copse	Coppice
Coquette, *n.*	Coquet
Coranach	Coronach, Coranich
Corbel	Corbeil
Cordovan	Cordwain
Corpse	Corse
Correlative	Corelative
Cosey	Cosy, Cozey
Cot	Cott
Cotillon	Cotillion
Counsellor, *and*	Councillor
Courant	Corant, Couranto
Courtesan	Courtezan
Courtesy	Curtesy
Covin	Covine
Covinous	Covenous
Cozen	Cosen
Cozenage	Cosenage
Crawfish	Crayfish
Creak, *v.*	Creek
Crier	Cryer
Croslet	Crosslet
Crowd	Croud
Crowfoot, *or*	Crow's-foot
Cruet	Crewet
Crumb	Crum
Crunch	Cranch
Crusade	Croisade
Cruse, *cruet*	Cruise
Cucurbit	Cucurbite
Cue	Queue
Cuerpo	Querpo
Cuish	Cuisse
Cuneiform	Cuniform
Cupel	Cuppel, Coppel
Curb	Kerb
Curb-stone	Kerb-stone
Curtain	Courtine
Cutlass	Cutlas
Cyclopædia	Cyclopedia
Cyst	Cist
Czar	Tzar, Tsar

D.

Dactyl	Dactyle
Daily	Dayly
Damaskeen, *v.*	Damaskin
Damson	Damascene
Dandruff	Dandriff
Danegelt	Dangelt
Daub	Dawb
Dawdle	Daudle
Dearn	Dern
Debarkation	Debarcation
Debonair	Debonnair
Decrepit	Decrepid
Defence	Defense
Deflection	Deflexion
Deflour	Deflower
Delft	Delf, Delph
Delphine	Delphin
Demain, Demesne	Demean
Demarcation	Demarkation
Dependant, *n.*	Dependent
Dependence	Dependance
Dependent, *a.*	Dependant
Deposit	Deposite
Desert, *n.*	Desart
Desolater	Desolator
Despatch	Dispatch
Detecter	Detector
Detorsion	Detortion
Detractor	Detracter
Develop	Develope
Development	Developement
Devest, *or*	Divest
Dexterous	Dextrous
Diadrom	Diadrome
Diæresis	Dieresis
Diarrhœa	Diarrhea
Dike, *or*	Dyke
Diocese	Diocess
Disfranchise	Diffranchise
Dishabille	Deshabille
Disinthrall	Disenthrall, Disinthral
Disk, *or*	Disc
Dispatch, *or*	Despatch
Disseize	Disseise
Disseizin	Disseisin
Disseizor	Disseisor
Dissolvable	Dissolvible
Distention	Distension
Distil	Distill
Distrainor	Distrainer
Diversely	Diversly
Divest, *or*	Devest
Docket	Doquet
Doctress	Doctoress
Dodecahedron	Dodecaedron
Doggerel	Doggrel
Domicile	Domicil
Dory, Doree	Dorey
Dote	Doat
Doubloon	Doublon
Dowry	Dowery
Downfall	Downfal
Drachm, *or*	Dram
Dragoman	Drogoman, Druggerman
Draught, *or*	Draft
Dreadnaught	Dreadnought
Driblet	Dribblet
Drier	Dryer
Drought	Drouth
Dryly	Drily
Dryness	Driness
Duchess	Dutchess
Duchy	Dutchy
Dulness	Dullness
Dungeon	Donjon
Dunghill	Dunghil
Duress	Duresse
Dye, *color*	Die
Dyeing, *coloring*	Dying

E.

Eavesdropper	Evesdropper
Eccentric	Excentric
Echelon	Echellon
Economics	Œconomics
Ecstasy	Ecstacy, Extasy
Ecstatic	Extatic
Ecumenical	Œcumenical
Edile	Ædile
Embalm	Imbalm
Embank, *or*	Imbank
Embankment	Imbankment
Embargo	Imbargo
Embark	Imbark
Embarkation	Embarcation
Embase	Imbase
Embassy	Ambassy
Embed, *or*	Imbed
Embedded, *or*	Imbedded
Embezzle	Imbezzle
Embezzlement	Imbezzlement
Emblazon	Imblazon
Embody	Imbody

Embolden	Imbolden
Emborder	Imborder
Embosk	Imbosk
Embosom, *or*	Imbosom
Emboss	Imboss
Embowel	Imbowel
Embower	Imbower
Embrasure	Embrazure
Empale	Impale
Empanel, *or*	Empannel, Impanel
Empoison	Impoison
Empoverish, *or*	Impoverish
Empower	Impower
Empress	Emperess
Encage, *or*	Incage
Encenia	Encænia
Enchant	Inchant
Enchase	Inchase
Encircle	Incircle
Enclose, *or*	Inclose
Enclosure	Inclosure
Encroach	Incroach
Encumber	Incumber
Encumbrance	Incumbrance
Encyclopædia	Encyclopedia
Endamage	Indamage
Endict; *see*	Indict
Endite; *see*	Indite
Endorse, *or*	Indorse
Endow	Indow
Endue, *or*	Indue
Enfeeble	Infeeble
Enfeoff	Infeoff
Enfranchise	Infranchise
Engender	Ingender
Engorge	Ingorge
Engrain	Ingrain
Enhance	Inhance
Enjoin	Injoin
Enlard	Inlard
Enlarge	Inlarge
Enlighten	Inlighten
Enlist	Inlist
Enquire, *or*	Inquire
Enquiry, *or*	Inquiry
Enroll	Enrol, Inrol
Enrolment	Inrolment
Enshrine	Inshrine
Ensnare, *or*	Insnare
Ensure, *or*	Insure
Entail	Intail
Entangle	Intangle
Enterprise	Enterprize
Enthrone	Inthrone
Enthymeme	Enthymem
Entice	Intice
Entire	Intire
Entirety	Entierty
Entitle	Intitle, Intitule
Entomb	Intomb
Entrance, *v.*	Intrance
Entrap	Intrap
Entreat	Intreat
Envelop, *v.*	Envelope
Envelopment	Envelopement
Epaulet	Epaulette
Equerry	Equery
Equiangular	Equangular
Equivoke	Equivoque
Era	Æra
Eremite	Heremite
Escalade	Scalade
Shalot, Eschalot	Shallot
Escutcheon	Scutcheon
Estafette	Estafet
Esthetics, *or*	Æsthetics
Estoppel	Estopple
Etiology	Ætiology
Exactor	Exacter
Expense	Expence
Exsanguious	Exanguious
Exsect	Exect
Exsiccate	Exiccate
Exsiccation	Exiccation
Exsiccative	Exiccative
Extrinsical	Extrinsecal
Exudation	Exsudation

F.

Fæces	Feces
Fagot	Faggot
Fairy	Faery
Fakir	Faquir, Faqueer
Falchion	Faulchion
Falcon	Faulcon
Fantasy	Phantasy
Farther, *or*	Further
Farthest, *or*	Furthest
Farthingale	Fardingale
Fattener	Fatner
Fearnaught	Fearnought
Fecal	Fæcal
Felly	Felloe
Felon	Fellon
Felspar	Feldspar
Ferrule, *or*	Ferule
Feud	Feod
Feudal	Feodal
Feudality	Feodality
Feudatory	Feodatory
Feuillemorte	Fueillemorte
Fie	Fy
Filanders	Felanders
Filbert	Filberd
Filigrane, Filigree	Filligrane, Filagree, Filligree
Fillibeg	Filibeg, Philibeg
Filly	Filley
Finery, *a forge*	Finary
Firman	Firmaun, Phirman
Fizgig	Fishgig
Flageolet	Flagelet
Fleam	Phleme, Flem
Fleur-de-lis, *or*	Flower-de-luce
Flier	Flyer
Flotage	Floatage
Flotsam	Floatsam
Flour, *meal*	Flower
Fluke	Flook, Flowk
Fluoride	Fluorid
Fœtus	Fetus
Forestall	Forestal
Foretell	Foretel
Forray	Foray
Forte, *strong side*	Fort
Fosse	Foss
Foundery, *or*	Foundry
Franc, *coin*	Frank
Frenetic	Phrenetic
Frenzy	Phrensy
Frieze	Frize
Frigate	Frigat
Frit	Fritt
Frizzle	Frizle
Frowzy	Frouzy
Frumentaceous	Frumentacious
Frumenty	Furmenty, Furmety
Frustum	Frustrum
Fuel	Fewel
Fulfil	Fulfill
Fulfilment	Fulfillment
Fulness	Fullness
Furlough	Furlow
Further, *or*	Farther
Furthest, *or*	Farthest
Fusee	Fusil
Fusileer	Fusilier
Fuze, *n.*, *or*	Fuse

G.

Gabardine	Gaberdine
Galiot	Galliot
Gallipot	Galipot
Galoche	Goloche
Gamut	Gammut
Gangue, *in ore*	Gang
Gaol, *or*	Jail
Garish	Gairish
Garreteer	Garretteer
Gauge, *or*	Gage
Gauger	Gager
Gault	Galt, Golt
Gauntlet, *glove*	Gantlet
Gayety	Gaiety
Gayly	Gaily
Gazelle	Gazel
Gelatine	Gelatin

Gelly; *see*	Jelly
Genet	Ginnet, Jennet
Gerfalcon	Gyrfalcon
	Jerfakon
Ghyll, *ravine*	Gill
Gibe	Gybe, Jibe
Giglot	Giglet
Gimlet	Gimblet
Gimmal	Jymold
Gingle; *see*	Jingle
Girasole	Girasol
Girth, *or*	Girt
Glave	Glaive
Glazier	Glasier
Gloze	Glose
Gnarled	Knarled
Gneiss	Gneis
Good-by	Good-bye
Gore	Goar
Gormandize	Gourmandize
Gourmand, *or*	Gormand
Governante	Governant
Graft	Graff
Grandam	Granam
Granddaughter	Grandaughter
Grasshopper	Grashopper
Gray, *or*	Grey
Grenade	Granade
Grenadier	Granadier
Greyhound	Grayhound
Griffin, Griffon	Gryphon
Grizzled	Grisled
Grocer	Grosser
Grogram	Grogoram
	Grogran
Grotesque	Grotesk
Groundsill	Groundsel
Guarantee, *or*	Guaranty
Guild, *or*	Gild
Guilder, *or*	Gilder
Gulf	Gulph
Gunwale	Gunnel
Gypsy	Gypsey, Gipsey

H.

Haggard	Hagard
Haggess	Haggis
Ha-ha	Haw-haw
Hake	Haick
Halberd	Halbert
Hale, *healthy*	Hail
Halibut	Holibut
Halloo	Hollo, Holloa
Halyards	Halliards
Hame, *or*	Haum
Handiwork	Handywork
Hards	Hurds
Harebell	Hairbell
Harebrained	Hairbrained
Harem	Haram
Harrier	Harier
Harslet	Haslet
Hatchel, Hackle	Hetchel, Heckle
Haul, *to drag*	Hale
Haum	Halm, Hawm
Haunch	Hanch
Haust, *cough*	Hoast
Hautboy	Oboe
Havoc	Havock
Hawser	Halser
Hazel	Hazle
Headache	Headach
Hearse	Herse
Heartache	Heartach
Height	Hight
Heighten	Highten
Heinous	Hainous
Hemistich	Hemistick
Hemorrhoids	Emerods
Heptamerede	Heptameride
Herpetology	Erpetology
Hexahedron	Hexaedron
Hibernate	Hybernate
Hibernation	Hybernation
Hiccough, *or*	Hickup
Hinderance, *or*	Hindrance
Hip, *v.*	Hyp
Hip, *n.*	Hep
Hippocras	Hippocrass
Hodge-podge	Hotch-potch
Hoiden	Hoyden
Holiday, *or*	Holyday
Holloo, Halloo	Holloa, Hollow
Holster	Holdster
Hominy	Homony
	Hommony
Homonyme, *or*	Homonym
Hone	Hoane
Honeyed	Honied
Hoop, *or*	Whoop
Hooping-cough	Whooping-cough
Hoot	Whoot
Horde	Hord
Horehound	Hoarhound
Hornblende	Hornblend
Hostler	Ostler
Household	Houshold
Housewife	Huswife
Hub, *or*	Hob
Hurrah	Hurra
Hypothenuse	Hypotenuse

I.

Illness	Ilness
Imbank; *see*	Embank
Imbitter	Embitter
Imbody, *or*	Embody
Imborder	Emborder
Imbosom	Embosom
Imbound	Embound
Imbrue	Embrue
Impanel	Empanel
Imparlance	Emparlance
Impassion	Empassion
Implead	Emplead
Imposthume	Impostume
Impoverish, *or*	Empoverish
Incage	Encage
Incase	Encase
Inclasp	Enclasp
Incloister	Encloister
Inclose, *or*	Enclose
Inclosure, *or*	Enclosure
Incondensable	Incondensible
Indefeasible	Indefeisible
Indelible	Indeleble
Indict	Endict
Indictment	Endictment
Indite	Endite
Inditer	Enditer
Indocile	Indocil
Indorsable	Endorsable
Indorse	Endorse
Indorsement	Endorsement
Indorser	Endorser
Indue, *or*	Endue
Inferrible	Inferable
Inflection	Inflexion
Infold	Enfold
Infoliate	Enfoliate
Ingraft	Ingraff, Engraft
Ingrain	Engrain
Ingulf	Engulf
Innuendo	Inuendo
Inquire, *or*	Enquire
Inquirer, *or*	Enquirer
Inquiry, *or*	Enquiry
Insnare, *or*	Ensnare
Install, *or*	Instal
Instalment	Installment
Instil	Instill
Instructor	Instructer
Insurance	Ensurance
Insure	Ensure
Insurer	Ensurer
Intenable, *or*	Intenible
Interlace	Enterlace
Interplead	Enterplead
Interpleader	Enterpleader
Inthrall	Inthral, Enthrall
Intrinsical	Intrinsecal
Intrust	Entrust
Intwine	Entwine
Inure	Enure
Inurement	Enurement
Invalid, *n.*	Invalide
Inveigle	Enveigle
Inventor	Inventer
Inwheel	Enwheel
Inwrap, *or*	Enwrap
Inwreathe	Enwreathe
Isle	Ile

J.

Jackal	Jackall
Jacobin	Jacobine
Jag	Jagg
Jail, *or*	Gaol
Jailer, *or*	Gaoler
Jalap	Jalop
Jamb, *n.*	Jam, Jaum
Janizary	Janissary
Janty	Jaunty
Jasmine	Jessamine
Jaunt	Jant
Jelly	Gelly
Jenneting	Geniting Juneating
Jewellery	Jewelry
Jiffy	Giffy
Jingle	Gingle
Jointress	Jointuress
Jole, *or*	Jowl
Jonquille	Jonquil
Julep	Julap
Junket, *or*	Juncate
Just, *n.*	Joust
Justle, *or*	Jostle

K.

Kale	Kail, Cail
Kamsin	Khamsin
Kayle	Keel
Keelhaul	Keelhale
Keelson	Kelson
Keg, *or*	Cag
Kerseymere	Cassimere
Khan	Kan, Kann
Knarled, *or*	Gnarled
Knell	Knel

L.

Lackey	Laquey
Lacquer	Lacker
Lair	Lare
Lambdoidal	Lamdoidal
Lance	Launce
Landscape	Landskip
Landsman	Landman
Lantern	Lanthorn
Lanyard	Laniard
Launch	Lanch
Laundress	Landress
Laureate	Laureat
Lavender	Lavendar
Lea, *a plain*	Lee, Ley, Lay
Leach, *or*	Leech, Letch
Leaven	Leven
Ledger	Leger
Legging	Leggin
Lettuce	Lettice
License	Licence
Lickerish	Liquorish
Licorice	Liquorice
Lief	Lieve, Leef
Lilac	Lilach
Lily	Lilly
Linguiform	Lingueform
Lintstock	Linstock
Llama, *animal*	Lama
Loadstar	Lodestar
Loadstone	Lodestone
Loath, *a.*	Loth
Loathe, *v.*	Lothe
Lode, *a vein*	Load
Lodgement	Lodgment
Lower	Lour
Luff	Loof
Lustring, *or*	Lutestring
Lye, *from ashes*	Lie, Ley

M.

Maggoty	Maggotty [hem
Maim, *or*	Mayhem, Mai-
Maize	Maiz
Malanders	Mallenders
Maleadministration, *or*	Maladministration
Malecontent	Malcontent
Malefeasance	Malfeasance
Malepractice	Malpractice
Malkin	Maukin
Mall	Maul
Maltreat	Maletreat
Mameluke	Mamaluke
Mandarin	Mandarine
Mandatary	Mandatory
Mandrel, *and*	Mandril
Manifestable	Manifestible
Manikin	Mannikin
Manœuvre	Maneuver
Mantle, *or*	Mantel
Mark	Marc
Marque, *license*	Mark
Marquee	Markee
Marquis, *or*	Marquess
Marshal	Marshall
Marten, *or*	Martin
Martingale	Martingal
Mask	Masque
Maslin, Meslin	Mastlin, Mislin
Mastic	Mastich
Matins	Mattins
Mattress	Matres, Mattrass
Meagre	Meager
Mediæval	Medieval
Menagerie	Menagery
Merchandise	Merchandize
Mere, *a pool*	Meer
Metre, *and*	Meter
Mew	Meaw
Mewl	Meawl
Mileage	Milage
Milleped	Millepede
Millrea	Millree, Millreis
Miscall	Miscal
Misle, Mizzle	Mistle
Misspell	Mispell
Misspend	Mispend
Mistletoe	Misletoe Misseltoe
Misy	Missy
Mitre	Miter
Mizzen	Mizen
Moccason	Moccasin Moggason
Mocha-stone	Mocho-stone
Modillion	Modillon
Molasses	Melasses Molosses
Moneyed	Monied
Monodrame	Monodram
Mood, *or*	Mode
Moresque	Moresk
Morion	Murrion
Mortgageor	Mortgagor
Mosque	Mosk
Mosquito Musquito	Moscheto Mosquetto Musketo Musqueto Musquitto
Mould	Mold
Moult	Molt
Mulch	Mulsh
Mullein	Mullin
Multiped	Multipede
Mummery	Mommery
Murder	Murther
Murderous	Murtherous
Murrhine	Myrrhine
Muscle, *and*	Mussel
Musket	Musquet
Mustache, *or*	Moustache

N.

Nankeen	Nankin
Naught	Nought
Negotiate	Negociate
Net, *a., clear*	Neat
Nib	Neb
Nobless	Noblesse
Nombles	Numbles
Novitiate	Noviciate
Nozle	Nozzle, Nosle
Nuisance	Nusance

O.

Oblique	Oblike
Octahedron	Octaedron

Œconomics; *see*	Economics
Œcumenical	Ecumenical
Offence	Offense
Offuscate	Obfuscate
Olio	Oglio
Opaque	Opake
Orach	Orache
Orison	Oraison
Osier	Ozier
Osmazome	Ozmazome
Osprey	Ospray
Ottar	Otto
Oxidate	Oxydate
Oxidation	Oxydation
Oxide	Oxyde, Oxyd
Oxidize	Oxydize
Oyes	Oyez

P.

Pacha	Pasha, Bashaw
Packet	Paquet
Painim	Paynim
Palanquin	Palankeen
Palette, *or*	Pallet
Palmiped	Palmipede
Pandore, *or*	Bandore
Panel	Pannel
Pansy	Pancy
Pantagraph, Pantograph }	Pentagraph
Pappoose	Papoos, Papoose
Parallelopiped	Parallelepiped
Paralyze	Paralyse
Parcenary	Parcenery
Parol, *a.*	Parole
Paroquet	Parrakeet
Parral	Parrel
Parsnip	Parsnep
Partisan	Partizan
Patin	Patine
Patrol	Patroll, Patrole
Paver	Pavier, Pavior
Pawl	Paul
Pedler	Peddler, Pedlar
Pedlery	Peddlery
Peep	Piep
Penance	Pennance
Penniless	Pennyless
Pentahedral	Pentaedral
Pentahedron	Pentaedron
Pentile	Pantile
Perch	Pearch
Persimmon	Persimon
Persistence	Persistance
Pewit	Pewet
Phantasm	Fantasm
Phantom	Fantom
Phenomenon	Phænomenon
Phial, *or*	Vial
Philibeg; *see*	Fillibeg
Philter	Philtre
Phœnix	Phenix
Picked, *or*	Piked
Picket, *and*	Piquet
Pie	Pye
Piebald	Pyebald
Pimento	Pimenta
Pincers	Pinchers
Placard	Placart
Plain, *and*	Plane
Plane-sailing	Plain-sailing
Plaster	Plaister
Plat, *or*	Plot
Pleurisy	Plurisy
Pliers	Plyers
Plough	Plow
Ploughman	Plowman
Ploughshare	Plowshare
Plumber	Plummer
Plumiped	Plumipede
Pluviameter	Pluviometer
Poise	Poize
Poltroon	Poltron
Polyanthus	Polyanthos
Polyhedral	Polyedral
Polyhedron	Polyedron
Pomade	Pommade
Pommel	Pummel
Pontoon, *and*	Ponton
Pony	Poney
Porpoise	Porpus, Porpese
Portray	Pourtray
Postilion	Postillion
Potato	Potatoe
Pottage	Potage
Practise, *v.*	Practice
Præmunire	Premunire
Premise	Premiss
Pretence	Pretense
Preterite, *or*	Preterit
Pretor	Prætor
Prison-base	Prison-bars
Probate	Probat
Profane	Prophane
Protector	Protecter
Protractor	Protracter
Prunello	Prunella
Pumpkin	{ Pompion, Pumpion
Puny, *and*	Puisne
Pupillary	Pupilary
Purlin	Purline
Purr	Pur
Purslain	Purslane
Putrefy	Putrify
Pygmean	Pigmean
Pygmy	Pigmy
Pyx	Pix

Q.

Quarantine	{ Quarantain, Carentane
Quartet	Quartett
Quatercousin	Catercousin
Quay, *a mole*	Key
Quinsy	{ Quinsey, Squinancy
Quintain	Quintin
Quintal	Kental, Kentle
Quoit	Coit

R.

Raccoon	Racoon, Rackoon
Ransom	Ransome
Rarefy	Rarify
Ratafia	Ratifia, Ratafee
Rattan	Ratan
Raven, *prey*	Ravin
Raze	Rase
Razure	Rasure
Rear	Rere
Rearmouse	Reremouse
Rearward	Rereward
Recall	Recal
Recognizable	Recognisable
Recognizance	Recognisance
Recognize, *or*	Recognise
Recognizee	Recognisee
Recognizor	Recognisor
Recompense	Recompence
Reconnoitre	Reconnoiter
Redoubt	Redout
Redoubtable	Redoutable
Reenforcement	Reinforcement
Referable, Referrible }	Referible
Reflection	Reflexion
Reflective	Reflexive
Reinstall, *or*	Reinstal
Relic	Relique
Renard, *or*	Reynard
Rennet, *or*	Runnet
Reposit	Reposite
Resin, *or*	Rosin
Resistance	Resistence
Restive, *or*	Restiff
Restiveness	Restiffness
Retch, *to vomit*	Reach
Reverie, *or*	Revery
Reversible	Reversable
Rhomb, *and*	Rhumb
Ribbon	{ Riband, Ribband
Rider	Ryder
Rinse	Rince
Risk	Risque
Robbin	Robin
Rodomontade	Rhodomontade
Route, *course*	Rout
Rummage	Romage
Runnet, *or*	Rennet
Rye	Rie

S.

Sabianism, *or*	Sabaism
Sag, *or*	Swag
Sainfoin	Saintfoin
Salic	Salique
Saltcellar	Saltseller
Sandarach	Sandarac
Sandiver	Sandever
Sanitary	Sanatory
Sarcenet, *and*	Sarsenet
Sat	Sate
Satchel	Sachel
Satinet	Satinett
Savin	Savine, Sabine
Saviour, *or*	Savior
Scallop	Scollop
Scath	Scathe
Scenery	Scenary
Sceptic	Skeptic
Sceptical	Skeptical
Scepticism	Skepticism
Schist	Shist
Schistose	Shistose
Scholium	Scholion
Schorl	Shorl
Sciagraphy, *or*	Sciography
Sciomachy, *or*	Sciamachy
Scion	Cion
Scirrhosity	Skirrhosity
Scirrhous	Skirrhous
Scirrhus	Schirrhus Skirrhus
Scissors	Cissors Cizars Scissars
Sconce	Skonce
Scotfree	Shotfree
Scow	Skow
Scrofula	Scrophula
Scymitar; *see*	Cimeter
Scythe	Sithe, Sythe
Seamstress	Sempstress Semstress
Sear	Sere
Secretaryship	Secretariship
Seethe	Seeth
Seignior	Signior, Signor
Seine, *a net*	Sein, Seen
Seisin	Seizin
Sellenders	Sellanders
Selvage	Selvedge
Sentinel	Centinel
Sentry	Sentery, Centry
Sequin	Chequin Zechin
Sergeant, *or*	Serjeant
Sergeanty, *or*	Serjeanty
Sess, *or*	Cess
Sesspool, *or*	Cesspool
Sevennight	Sennight
Sprightful	Spriteful
Shard	Sherd
Shawm	Shalm
Sheathe, *v.*	Sheath
Sheer, *pure*	Shear
Sheik	Sheikh, Sheick
Shemitic, *or*	Semitic
Sherry	Sherris
Shorling	Shoreling
Show	Shew
Showbread	Shewbread
Shrillness	Shrilness
Sienite	Syenite
Silicious, *or*	Siliceous
Sill	Cill
Sillabub	Syllabub
Simar	Chimere, Cymer
Siphon	Syphon
Siren	Syren
Sirloin, *or*	Surloin
Sirocco	Scirocco
Sirup	Syrup, Sirop
Sit, *to incubate*	Set
Site	Scite
Size, *glue*	Cize, Cise
Skate	Scate
Skeptic; *see*	Sceptic
Skilful	Skillful
Skulk	Sculk
Skull	Scull
Slabber	Slobber
Slake, *to quench*	Slack
Sleight, *n.*	Slight
Sley, *a reed*	Slay, Slaie
Sluice	Sluce, Sluse
Slyly	Slily
Slyness	Sliness
Smallness	Smalness
Smirk	Smerk
Smooth, *v.*	Smoothe
Socage	Soccage
Socle	Sokle, Zocle
Solan	Soland, Solund
Solder, *or*	Soder
Soldier	Souldier
Soliped	Solipede
Solitaire	Solitair
Solvable	Solvible
Somerset Summerset	Somersault Summersault
Sonneteer	Sonnetteer
Soothe, *v.*	Sooth
Sorrel	Sorel
Souse	Sowse
Spa	Spaw
Spew	Spue
Spicknel	Spignel
Spinach	Spinage
Spinel	Spinelle, Spinell
Splice	Splise
Sponge	Spunge
Spongy	Spungy
Spright	Sprite
Spunk	Sponk
Spurt, *or*	Spirt
Stanch	Staunch
Stationery, *n.*	Stationary
Steadfast	Stedfast
Stillness	Stilness
Stockade	Stoccade
Strait, *n.*	Streight
Strap, *or*	Strop
Strengthener	Strengthner
Strew	Strow
Stupefy	Stupify
Sty	Stye
Style	Stile
Subtile, *thin*	Subtle
Subtle, *sly*	Subtile
Subtract	Substract
Subtraction	Substraction
Suit, *or*	Suite
Sulky, *n.*	Sulkey
Sulphuretted	Sulphureted
Sumach	Sumac, Shumac
Suretyship	Suretiship
Surloin, *or*	Sirloin
Surname	Sirname
Surreptitious	Subreptitious
Survivor	Surviver
Survivorship	Survivership
Swag, *or*	Sag
Swale	Sweale
Sward	Sord
Swath, *n.*	Swarth
Sweepstakes	Sweepstake
Swop, *or*	Swap
Sylvan	Silvan
Synonyme, *or*	Synonym
Systematize	Systemize

T.

Tabard	Taberd
Taffety	Taffeta, Taffata
Taffrail	Tafferel
Taillage	Tallage
Talc, *a stone*	Talk, Talck
Tallness	Talness
Talmud	Thalmud
Tambour	Tambor
Tambourine	Tambourin
Tarpauling	Tarpawling Tarpaulin
Tartan	Tartane
Tassel	Tossel
Tawny	Tawney
Tease	Teaze
Teazle, Teasel	Tassel, Tazel
Tenable	Tenible
Terrier	Tarrier
Tether	Tedder
Tetrastich	Tetrastick
Theodolite	Theodolet

Thraldom	Thralldom
Thrash, *or*	Thresh
Threshold	Threshhold
Throe, *a pang*	Throw
Thyine, *wood*	Thine
Thyme	Thime
Ticking, *or*	Ticken
Tidbit	Titbit
Tie	Tye
Tier, *a row*	Tire
Tierce	Terce
Tincal	Tinkal
Tint	Teint
Tiny	Tyny
Tippler	Tipler
Tithe	Tythe
Toilet	Toilette
Toll, *to allure*	Tole
Tollbooth	Tolbooth
Ton, *or*	Tun
Tonnage	Tunnage
Tormentor	Tormenter
Touchy, *or*	Techy
Tourmaline	Tourmalin
Trance	Transe
Tranquillity	Tranquility
Tranquillize	Tranquilize
Transferable	Transferrible
Transferrence	Transference
Treadle	Treddle
Treenail	Trenail, Trunnel
Trellis	Trellice
Trentals	Trigintals
Trestle	Tressel, Trussel
Trevet, *or*	Trivet, Trevit
Trousers	Trowsers
Truckle-bed, *or*	Trundle-bed
Tumbrel, *and*	Tumbril
Turkey	Turky
Turkois	Turquoise
Turnip	Turnep
Turnsole	Turnsol
Tutenag	Tutenague
Twibil	Twibill
Tymbal	Timbal
Tyro	Tiro

U.

Umbles	Humbles
Unbiassed	Unbiased
Unbigoted	Unbigotted
Unroll	Unrol
Until	Untill

V.

Vaivode	Waiwode
Vales, *money*	Vails
Valise	Vallise
Vantbrace	Vanbrass
Vat, *a vessel*	Fat
Vaudevil	Vaudeville
Vavasor	Vavasour Valvasor
Veil, *cover*	Vail
Vender, *or*	Vendor
Veneer	Fineer
Venomous	Venemous
Verdigris	Verdigrise Verdigrease
Vermilion	Vermillion Virmilion
Vermin	Vermine
Verst	Berst, Werst
Vertebra, *or*	Vertebre
Vervain	Vervane
Vial, *or*	Phial
Vice, *a screw*	Vise
Vicious	Vitious
Villain, *and*	Villein, Villan
Villanous	Villainous
Villany	Villainy
Visitatorial	Visitorial
Visitor	Visiter
Visor	Vizor
Vitiate	Viciate
Vizier	Vizir, Visier
Volcano	Vulcano

W.

Wagon, *or*	Waggon
Waif	Waift
Waive, *to defer*	Wave
Wale	Weal
Walrus	Walruss
Warranter, *and*	Warrantor
War-whoop	War-hoop
Waul	Wawl
Wear, *v.*	Ware
Wear, *n.*	Weir, Wier
Weasand	Wesand Wezand
Welsh	Welch
Whang	Wang
Whelk	Welk
Whippletree	Whiffletree
Whippoorwill	Whippowill
Whiskey	Whisky
Whitleather	Whiteleather
Whoop	Hoop
Whooping-cough	Hooping-cough
Widgeon	Wigeon
Wilful	Willful
Windlass	Windlace Windlas
Wintry	Wintery
Wiry	Wiery
Witch-elm	Wych-elm
With, *n.*	Withe
Withal	Withall
Wizard	Wizzard, Wisard
Woe	Wo
Woful	Woeful
Wondrous	Wonderous
Woodbine	Woodbind
Woodchuck	Woodchuk
Woollen	Woolen
Wreathe, *v.*	Wreath
Wreck	Wrack
Wriggle	Riggle

Y.

Yawl	Yaul
Yearn	Yern
Yeast	Yest
Yelk, *or*	Yolk
Yerk	Yark
Yew	Eugh
Yowe; *see*	Ewe

Z.

Zaffre	Zaffir
Zebec, *and*	Xebec
Zechin; *see*	Sequin
Zinc	Zink
Zymology	Zumology

FORMATION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The Saxon or Anglo-Saxon language, which is a branch of the Teutonic, is the parent language of the English. Some of the other north European languages of the Teutonic family which have contributed to enrich the English tongue are the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, German, and Dutch. The south European languages which have furnished the largest contributions are the Greek, Latin, and French; especially the Latin, through the medium of the French or Norman French; also, the Italian, Spanish, and various other languages have afforded more or less. "Suppose," says Dr. Trench ("English Past and Present"), "the English language to be divided into a hundred parts; of these, to make a rough distribution, sixty would be Saxon, thirty would be Latin (including of course the Latin which has come to us through the French), five would be Greek; we should then have assigned ninety-five parts, leaving the other five—perhaps too large a residue—to be divided among all the other languages from which we have adopted isolated words."

The term *Anglo-Saxon* is derived from the Angles, a branch of the Saxons of Lower Germany, who invaded England in the fifth century and established their authority in the country. The Anglo-Saxon dynasty, after having continued about six hundred years, was terminated in 1066 by the invasion of William, Duke of Normandy, commonly called the Conqueror. The Norman French now became the language of the court and upper classes, while the late Anglo-Saxon, or Early English, continued to be the only speech of the common people or peasantry. These two languages were gradually blended into one, and became the basis of the present English. The commencement of the English language is, by most of the older authorities, fixed at about the middle of the thirteenth century, what was written in England after that time having much resemblance to the present English; but many late writers on the subject regard the Anglo-Saxon of literature as being the only language entitled to the name of Old English. These writers give the name of Middle English to the language which immediately succeeded the Anglo-Saxon.

The Anglo-Saxon is the language to which the English owes its general form and structure, all the particles on which its syntax depends, all its pronouns and conjunctions, nearly all its prepositions, most of its monosyllables, and, indeed, all the words that are most frequently repeated on the same page. Of the words commonly found on the same page of an English book, a very much larger proportion are Anglo-Saxon than of the words found in an English Dictionary. "The Anglo-Saxon," says Dr. Trench, "is not so much one element of the English language as the foundation of it—the basis. All its joints, its whole *articulation*, its sinews and its ligaments, the great body of articles, pronouns, conjunctions, prepositions, numerals, auxiliary verbs, all smaller words which serve to knit together and bind the larger into sentences,—these, not to speak of the grammatical structure of the language, are exclusively Saxon. The Latin language may contribute its tale of bricks, yea, of goodly and polished hewn stones, to the spiritual building, but the mortar, with all that holds and binds these together and constitutes them into a house, is Saxon throughout."

The predominance of Anglo-Saxon will readily be seen by analyzing a passage in any common English writer. Take, for example, the common English version of the Lord's Prayer, which contains sixty-six words, of which all except the following five, namely, *debt*, *debtor*, *deliver*, *glory*, and *temptation*, are Anglo-Saxon. In the first chapter of the common English version of St. John's Gospel there are one thousand and three words, of which, excepting fifty-three proper names, there are only fifty-five words that are not Anglo-Saxon.

The following are the principal *Anglo-Saxon prefixes*, namely, *a*, *be*, *em*, *en*, *fore*, *im*, *mis*, *out*, *over*, *un*, and *under;* as, *a*head, *be*friend, *em*body, *en*able, *fore*bode, *im*bosom, *mis*deed, *out*do, *over*act, *un*bind, *un*like, and *under*go.

Some of the common *Anglo-Saxon terminations* are the following, namely, *er*, *ful*, *hood*, *less*, *ly*, *ness*, *ship;* as, writ*er*, mind*ful*, child*hood*, help*less*, just*ly*, good*ness*, partner*ship*.

The contributions of the *Latin language* to the English are next in importance and amount to those of the Anglo-Saxon; and these contributions came chiefly through the medium of the French, or Norman French, in consequence of the Norman conquest. It has been stated by some philologists that the English language is indebted to the Latin for the larger part of its vocabulary. This, however, is a greatly exaggerated statement; yet the contributions from that language are great and important, and they enter extensively into the formation and etymology of English words. The Latin has furnished a large portion of the abstract and general terms, especially in the departments

of theology, moral and political philosophy, and all the moral sciences; also a great part of the terms used in polite literature and the language of polite life. A great part of the military terms in English come directly from the French.

The following are *Latin prefixes:*—*a, ab, abs,* from; as, *a*vert, *ab*jure, *abs*tract;—*ad, a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at,* to; as, *ad*duce, *a*scribe, *ac*cede, *af*fix, *ag*gress, *al*lude, *an*nex, *ap*pend, *ar*range, *as*sign, *at*tach;—*ante,* before; as, *ante*cedent;—*circum,* about; as, *circum*jacent;—*con, co, cog, col, com, cor,* together, with; as, *con*form, *co*ëval, *cog*nate, *col*lect, *com*bine, *cor*rect;—*contra,* against; as, *contra*dict;—*de,* down, from; as, *de*face, *de*grade;—*dis, di, dif,* asunder; as, *dis*arm, *di*vide, *dif*fuse;—*e, ex,* out of; as, *e*ject, *ex*clude;—*extra,* beyond; as, *extra*judicial;—*in, ig, il, im, ir* (when prefixed to a verb), in, into; as, *in*due, *il*lapse, *im*pel, *ir*radiate; (when prefixed to an adjective), not; as, *in*visible, *ig*noble, *il*legal, *im*moral, *ir*regular;—*inter,* between; as, *inter*mix;—*intro,* within; as, *intro*duce;—*ob, oc, of, op,* for, in the way of; as, *ob*ject, *oc*cur, *of*fend, *op*press;—*per,* through; as, *per*vade;—*post,* after; as, *post*script;—*pre,* before; as, *pre*cede;—*preter,* beyond; as, *preter*natural;—*pro,* for, forward; as, *pro*consul;—*re,* back, again; as, *re*turn, *re*build;—*retro,* backward; as, *retro*spect;—*se,* aside; as, *se*cede;—*sine,* without; as, *sine*cure;—*sub, suc, suf, sug, sup, sus,* under, after; as, *sub*dean, *suc*ceed, *suf*fice, *sug*gest, *sup*plant, *sus*pect;—*super,* above; as, *super*abound, *super*natural; *trans,* beyond; as, *trans*cend;—*ultra,* beyond; as, *ultra*marine.

The following *terminations* are derived from the *Latin* or *French:*—*able, ible, cle, ile, ial, al, ian, an, ant, ent, fy, lar, ity, or, ous, tion, tive, tude, ture.*

To the *Greek* the English language is indebted for most of the terms in physical science, and, indeed, for a great part of the terms employed in all the arts and sciences.

The following are *Greek prefixes:*—*a* (α), without; as, *a*cephalous;—*ana* (ἀνά), through, again; as, *ana*baptist;—*anti* (ἀντί), against; as, *anti*christian;—*apo* (ἀπό), from; as, *apo*state;—*cata* (κατά), down, from side to side; as, *cata*logue;—*dia* (διά), through; as, *dia*gonal;—*en, em* (ἐν), in, on; as, *en*demic;—*epi* (ἐπί), upon; as, *epi*demic;—*hyper* (ὑπέρ), above; as, *hyper*critic;—*hypo* (ὑπό), under; as, *hypo*crite;—*meta* (μετά), beyond; as, *meta*physics;—*para* (παρά), by the side of, near; as, *para*llel;—*peri* (περί), about; as, *peri*meter;—*pro* (πρό), before; as, *pro*logue;—*syn, sy, syl, sym* (σύν), together, with; as, *syn*onymous, *syl*logism.

The following *terminations* are from the *Greek:*—*ic* and *ical,* from the Greek ικος and Latin *icus;* as, phys*ical;*—*logy,* from λόγος; as, theo*logy;*—*graphy,* from γράφω; as, geo*graphy;*—*ize,* from ιζω; as, agon*ize.*

FORMATION OF SEVERAL PARTS OF SPEECH.

English *nouns* are mostly formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the following terminations, namely, *an, ame, ant, ar, ard, art, ary, eer, ent, er, ier, ist, ive, or, ster, ate, ee, ite, ery, age, ancy, ence, ency, head, hood, ion, ity, ism, ment, mony, ness, on, ry, ship, t, th, tude, ty, ure, y, dom, cule, cle, el, il, et, in, ine, kin, let, ling, ock, ule.*

A great part of the *adjectives* are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the following terminations, namely, *ac, al, an, ar, ary, en, ic, ical, id, ile, ine, ory, ate, ful, ose, ous, some, y, ish, like, ly, ive, able, ible, uble, less.*

Many *verbs* are formed by affixing to the radical parts of words the following terminations, namely, *ate, en, fy, ish, ise, ize.*

A great many *adverbs* are formed from adjectives by the addition of *ly,* or by changing *e* to *y;* as, *wise, wisely; noble, nobly.*

DICTIONARIES AND OTHER WORKS

REFERRED TO, OR MADE USE OF AS AUTHORITIES, IN THIS DICTIONARY.

Bailey's Universal English Dictionary	*4th edition,*	1728
Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language	*1st edition,*	1755
Kenrick's New Dictionary of the English Language	*1st edition,*	1773
Ash's New and Complete Dictionary of the English Language	*1st edition,*	1775
Perry's Royal Standard English Dictionary	*1st edition,*	1775
Sheridan's General Dictionary of the English Language	*1st edition,*	1780
Nares's Elements of [English] Orthoepy	*1st edition,*	1784
Oliver's Scripture Lexicon	*2d edition,*	1787
Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names	*1st edition,*	1798
Jones's Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary	*1st edition,*	1798
Fulton and Knight's General Pronouncing Dictionary	*1st edition,*	1802
Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary [*1st edition,* 1791]	*4th edition,*	1804
Perry's Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing Dictionary	*1st edition,*	1805
Enfield's General Pronouncing Dictionary	*1st edition,*	1807
Crabb's English Synonymes Explained		1816
Crabb's Technological Dictionary	*1st edition,*	1823
Jameson's Dictionary of the English Language [Johnson and Walker]	*1st edition,*	1827
Maunder's New and Enlarged Dictionary of the English Language	*1st edition,*	1830
Taylor's Edition of Calmet's Dictionary	*2d edition,*	1832
Trollope's Edition of Walker's Key	*1st edition,*	1833
Knowles's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language	*1st edition,*	1835
Smart's Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language [Walker Remodelled]	*1st edition,*	1836
Richardson's New Dictionary of the English Language	*1st edition,*	1837
Smart's Dictionary Epitomized	*1st edition,*	1840
Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language [*1st edition,* 1828]	*2d edition,*	1841
Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art	*1st edition,*	1842
Carr's Classical Pronunciation of Proper Names	*1st edition,*	1842
Reid's Dictionary of the English Language	*1st edition,*	1844
Platt's Dictionary of English Synonymes		1846
Sharpe's Nomenclator Poeticus	*1st edition,*	1846
Graham's English Synonymes Classified	*1st edition,*	1846
Boag's Imperial Lexicon of the English Language		1848
Craig's Universal Etymological and Pronouncing Dictionary	*1st edition,*	1849
Taylor's English Synonymes Discriminated	*New edition,*	1850
Smith's Classical Dictionaries of Biography, Mythology, and Geography		
A Selection of English Synonymes,—revised by Whately	*2d edition,*	1852
Clarke's Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language		1855
Wright's Universal Pronouncing Dictionary and Expositor of the English Language		1855
Jones's Proper Names of the Old Testament Scriptures Expounded and Illustrated		1856
The Clarendon Dictionary		1882
Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary, English, Technological, and Scientific	*2d edition,*	1882
The New English Dictionary of the Philological Society		1884, etc.
Stormonth's English Dictionary		1885
Thomas's Biographical Dictionary	*Edition of*	1885
Nuttall's English Dictionary	*2d edition,*	1886
Thomas's Medical Dictionary		1886
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World	*Edition of*	1887

ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

GRAMMAR.

a. stands for	Adjective.
ad.	Adverb.
comp.	Comparative.
conj.	Conjunction.
i.	Imperfect Tense.
interj.	Interjection.
n.	Noun.
p.	Participle.
pp.	Participles.
p. a.	Participial Adjective.
pl.	Plural.
prep.	Preposition.
pron.	Pronoun.
sing.	Singular.
superl.	Superlative.
Syn.	Synonymes.
v.	Verb.
v. a.	Verb Active.
v. n.	Verb Neuter.

PRONUNCIATION.

S. stands for	Sheridan.
W.	Walker.
P.	Perry.
J.	Jones.
E.	Enfield.
F.	Fulton and Knight.
I.	Imperial Dictionary.
Ja.	Jameson.
K.	Knowles.
H.	Haldeman.
Mu.	Murray.
N.	Nuttall.
Sm.	Smart.
St.	Stormonth.
R.	Reid.
C.	Craig.
D.	Donald.
Cl.	Clarke.
Co.	Cooley.
Cu.	Cull.
Wb.	Webster.
Wr.	Wright.
B.	Boag.

ETYMOLOGY, &c.

Arab. stands for	Arabic.
A.-S.	Anglo-Saxon.
Dan.	Danish.
Dut.	Dutch.
Eng.	English, *or* England.
Fr.	French.
Fris.	Frisian.
Ger.	German.
Gr.	Greek.
Heb.	Hebrew.
It.	Italian.
L.	Latin.
O. Fr.	Old French.
Per.	Persian.
Port.	Portuguese.
Scot.	Scotch.
Sp.	Spanish.
Sw.	Swedish.
Turk.	Turkish.
U. S.	United States.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Anat. stands for	Anatomy.
Arch.	Architecture.
Astrol.	Astrology.
Astron.	Astronomy.
Bot.	Botany.
Chem.	Chemistry.
Chron.	Chronology.
Conch.	Conchology.
Elec.	Electricity.
Ent.	Entomology.
Geog.	Geography.
Geol.	Geology.
Geom.	Geometry.
Gram.	Grammar.
Her.	Heraldry.
Ich.	Ichthyology.
Math.	Mathematics.
Mech.	Mechanics.
Med.	Medicine.
Min.	Mineralogy.
Mus.	Music.
Myth.	Mythology.
Naut.	Nautical *or* Marine Affairs.
Opt.	Optics.
Ornith.	Ornithology.
Phren.	Phrenology.
Rhet.	Rhetoric.
Surg.	Surgery.
Theol.	Theology.
Zoöl.	Zoölogy.

SIGNS.

☞ The double accent mark, when used in pronunciation, denotes that the aspirated sound of the succeeding consonant is thrown back on the preceding syllable; thus, *peti″tion* (petĭsh′on).

☞ Words printed in *Italics*, in the *definitions*, denote a reference to such words for a notice of the *synonymous words* connected with them. For example, in the definition of the word *abdicate*, the word *abandon* is referred to for a notice of the synonymes.

☞ Other abbreviations than those here given may be found in the Table of Abbreviations, page 647.

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A (*pronounced* ā *as a letter, but* ạ *as a word*). The first letter of the alphabet, and a vowel:—any; one; some; each; every. *A* is an article set before nouns of the singular number; as, *a* man, *a* tree. It is also prefixed to nouns in the plural number when preceded by the adjectives *few* and *great many;* as, *a* few men, *a* great many men. Before words beginning with a vowel, or a vowel sound, it takes the letter *n* after it, for the sake of euphony; as, *an* ox, *an* hour. (*An* is, however, an older form than *a.*) *A* is placed before a participle or a participial noun, and is considered as a kind of preposition; as, to go *a hunting.*

A 1 (wŭn), *a.* The very best; first-rate. [Colloq.]

Äard′-värk (ärd′-värk), *n.* [Dut., *earth-pig.*] A South-African mammal feeding principally on ants.

Aard-vark.

Äard′-wolf (ärd′-wûlf), *n.* [Dut., *earth-wolf.*] A South-African carnivorous mammal resembling the hyena.

Aạ-rŏn′ic, } *a.* Pertaining to, or descended
Aạ-rŏn′ị-cal, } from, Aaron.

Ăb, *n.* [Syr.] Eleventh month of the Jewish year:—nearly the same as *August.*

Ā′bạ, *n.* [Named from *Abbadie,* the inventor.] An instrument for finding latitudes.

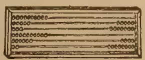
Ăb′ạ-cĭst, *n.* [Late L. *abacista.*] One who casts accounts:—one skilled in using the abacus.

Ạ-băck′, *ad.* [O. E. *on bæc,* to the rear.] Backwards;—by surprise:—noting the situation of the sails when they are pressed against the masts.

Abacot.

Ăb′ạ-cŏt, *n.* [Corrupt form of *bycocket.*] A king's cap of state; a bycocket, or peaked cap, worn in mediæval times.

Ăb′ạ-cŭs, *n.*; pl. **Ăb′ạ-cī.** [L.; Gr. *ἄβαξ,* a slab.] A bench; a counting table, or reckoning frame:—the uppermost member of a column:—a sideboard.



Abacus.

Ạ-băft′, *prep. & ad.* [O. E. *a,* at, *be,* by, and *aft.*] (*Naut.*) Toward the stern; behind.

Ăb-āl′iẹn-āte (ạb-āl′yẹn-āt), *v. a.* [L. *ab,* away, and *alienare,* to estrange; *alienus,* of another.] [*pp.* abalienating, abalienated.] (*Law.*) To transfer to another, as property; to alienate.

Ăb-ạ-lō′nẹ, *n.* [Sp. American.] A kind of mollusk and its shell.

Ạ-băn′dọn, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *à bandon,* at discretion; Late L. *bandum,* authority, edict.] [*pp.* abandoning, abandoned.] To give up entirely; to quit; to leave; to desert; to relinquish; to resign; to forsake; to renounce; to surrender; to forego.—2, *n.* A forsaking; relinquishment.

Syn.—*Abandon* vice or a wrecked vessel; *quit, forsake,* or *leave* a country; *desert* a post; *relinquish* a claim; *resign* an office; *surrender* a town; *forego* a pleasure.

Ạ-băn′dọn (*or* ạ-bŏṅ′dōṅ), *n.* [Fr.] Frank unconstraint or enthusiasm in manner; dash; freedom.

Ạ-băn′dọned (ạ-băn′dụnd), *p. a.* Given up; forsaken:—corrupted in the highest degree.

Syn.—Corrupt; wicked; profligate; flagitious.

Ạ-băn′dọn-mĕnt, *n.* The act of abandoning:—the state of being deserted.

Ăb-ạr-tĭc-ụ-lā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *abarticulatio; ab,* off, and *articulatio.*—See Article.] (*Anat.*) A movable articulation; diarthrosis; a joint freely movable.

Ạ-bāse′, *v. a.* [O. F. *abaisser,* from L. *bassus,* low, short.] [*pp.* abasing, abased.] To humble; to bring low; to degrade; to humiliate.

Ạ-bāse′mẹnt, *n.* Act of abasing; humiliation:—the state of being brought low.

Ạ-băsh′, *v. a.* [Allied to Fr. *ébahir* and to the interjection *bah!*] [*pp.* abashing, abashed.] To make ashamed; to confuse; to discomfit.

Syn.—*Abash* expresses more than *confound,* and *confound* more than *confuse. Abashed* by shame or fear; *confused* or *confounded* by what cannot be explained.

Ạ-băsh′mẹnt, *n.* Great shame; confusion.

Ạ-băt′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be abated.

Ạ-bāte′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *abatre;* Fr. *abattre;* L. *ab,* away, and *batuere,* to strike.] [*pp.* abating, abated.] To lessen; to diminish; to remit.—(*Law.*) To put an end to; to defeat.—2, *v. n.* To grow less; to decrease.

Syn.—A storm or passion *abates;* a thing *grows less, decreases,* or *diminishes* in size or quantity.

Ạ-bāte′mẹnt, *n.* The act of abating; decrease.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long;* ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y̆, *short;* ạ, ẹ, ị, ọ, ụ, ỵ, *obscure.*—**Fåre, fär, fåst, fâll; hêir, hėr; mïen, sïr; môve, nör, sŏn; bûll, bür, rûle, ůse.—Ç, Ģ, ç, ģ,** *soft;* **C, G, c, g,** *hard;* **ş** *as* **z; x̧** *as* **gz; th̵is.**

A-bāt′er, *n.* The person or thing that abates:—a plea in abatement.
Ăb′a-tĭs (ăb′a-tis *or* ăb′a-tē′), *n.* [Fr.; cf. ABATE.] (*Mil.*) A defence formed by sharpened branches or by trees felled and laid together.
A-bā′tor, *n.* (*Law.*) One who abates.
Ab-at-toir (ăb-a-twör′), *n.* [Fr.; cf. ABATE.] A public slaughter-house.
A-bat-voix (ä-bä-vwä), *n.* [Fr., from *abattre* (see ABATE), and *voix*, voice.] The sounding-board over a pulpit or rostrum.
Ab-ăx′i-al, } *a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *axis*.] Not in
Ab-ăx′ile, } the axis:—away from the axis.
Ăb′ba, *n.* A Syriac word, signifying *father*.
Ăb′ba-cy, *n.* [Eccl. L. *abbatia*, abbey or abbacy.] State or office of an abbot:—time of being an abbot.
Ăb′bat, *n.* See ABBOT.
Ab-bā′tial (bā′shal) [obs. Fr.], *or* **Ab-băt′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to an abbey.
Ăb′bé (ăb′be; Fr. ăb-bā′), *n.* [Fr. *abbé*.] An abbot:—an ecclesiastical title, without office or duty annexed.
Ăb′bess, *n.* The governess of an abbey.
Ăb′bey, *n.*; pl. **Ăb′beys**. A monastery; a convent:—a church attached to a convent.

Syn.—Abbey, priory, monastery, convent, cloister, and *nunnery* are all used to denote religious houses in Catholic countries. An *abbey* is under an abbot or abbess; a *priory* is under a prior. *Convent* implies community, *cloister* seclusion. A *monastery* implies solitude, and is appropriated to monks. A *nunnery* is a house for nuns. A *friary* is a house of friars.

Ăb′bot, *n.* [L. *abbas*, from *abba*.—Cf. ABBA.] The chief of an abbey or convent.
Ăb′bot-shĭp, *n.* The state or office of an abbot.
Ab-brē′vi-āte [ab-brē′vi-āt, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. H. St. I.*; ab-brē′vyāt, *S. E.*; ab-brĕv′e-āt, *P.*], *v. a.* [*pp.* abbreviating, abbreviated.] [L. *abbreviare*, to shorten; *ab*, off, and *brevis*, short.] To shorten by contraction of parts; to abridge.
Ab-brē-vi-ā′tion, *n.* The act of abbreviating; a contraction:—a letter or letters standing for a word or words:—a summary.
Ab-brē′vi-ā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who abbreviates; an abridger:—one who draws up briefs.
Ab-brē′vi-a-to-ry, *a.* Shortening; contracting.
Ab-brē′vi-a-tūre, *n.* Abbreviation; abridgment.
Ăb′di-cānt, *n.* [L. *abdicans*, *abdicantis*, abdicating, pres. part. of *abdicare*.] One who abdicates.—2, *a.* Abdicating; renouncing.
Ăb′di-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *abdicare*, to reject; *ab*, away, and *dicare*, to proclaim; *dicere*, to say.] [*pp.* abdicating, abdicated.] To *abandon* or relinquish, as a throne or office; to resign; to renounce; to give up:—to deprive of a right.—2, *v. n.* To leave or resign an office.
Ăb-di-cā′tion, *n.* Act of abdicating; resignation.
Ăb′di-cā-tive [ăb′de-kā-tiv, *W. J. F. Ja. St. I. Mu. Sm.*; ab-dĭk′a-tĭv, *S. E. P.*], *a.* Causing or implying abdication.
Ăb′di-cā-tor, *n.* Same as ABDICANT.
Ab-dō′men [ab-dō′men, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Mu. H. St. Sm.*; ab-dō′men *or* ăb′do-mĕn, *P. Wb. I.*], *n.* [L.] L. pl. **Ab-dŏm′i-na**; Eng. **Ab-dō′mens**. The lower cavity of the body, between the diaphragm and the pelvis.
Ab-dŏm′i-nal, *a.* Relating to the abdomen.—2, *n.* One of an order of fishes.
Ab-dūce′, *v. a.* [L. *abducere*, *abductum*, to draw away; *ab*, away, and *ducere*, to draw.] [*pp.* abducing, abduced.] To lead away; to separate.
Ab-dū′cent, *a.* [L. *abducens*, *abducentis*, leading away.—See ABDUCE.] Drawing away; pulling back.
Ab-dŭct′, *v. a.* [*pp.* abducting, abducted.] To take unlawfully by force or fraud; to draw away.
Ab-dŭc′tion, *n.* [See ABDUCE.] The act of abducting:—the act of illegally taking away a person by force.
Ab-dŭct′or, *n.* [Late L.] A muscle that draws away:—one who abducts.

A-bēam′, *ad.* [Cf. BEAM.] (*Naut.*) On the beam; in a line at right angles to a vessel's keel.
A-beâr′ance (a-bâr′ans), *n.* [O. E. *abear*, for BEAR.] (*Law.*) Behavior.
Ā-be-ce-dā′ri-an, *n.* A teacher or learner of the alphabet.
A-bĕd′, *ad.* In bed or on the bed.
A-bēle′, *n.* [Dut. *abeel*, from L. *albellus*, a late form of *albus*, white.] (*Bot.*) The white poplar.
Ā′bel-trēe, *n.* Same as ABELE.
Ab-ĕr′rance, *n.* A deviation from the right way.
Ab-ĕr′rant, *a.* [Cf. ABERRATE.] Deviating from the normal way.
Ab-ĕr′rāte, *v. n.* [L. *aberrare*, *aberratum*, to wander; *ab*, away, and *errare*, to rove.] [*pp.* aberrating, aberrated.] To wander; to deviate from the right way or from a natural state.
Ăb-er-rā′tion, *n.* The act of deviating; error:—partial alienation of mind.
A-bĕt′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *abeter*, to set or hound on; from the root of BAIT and BITE.] [*pp.* abetting, abetted.] To set on; to aid; to encourage; to instigate, as in some crime.
A-bĕt′ter, *or* **A-bĕt′tor**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who abets; an accomplice; an accessory.

Syn.—Abettors propose or instigate; *accomplices* take an active part, *accessories* a subordinate part.

A-bey′ance (a-bā′ans), *n.* [Anglo-French; akin to Fr. *bayer*, to gape after, to open the mouth, to hanker; Late L. *badare*.] Reversion; expectation of possession hereafter:—a state of suspension, cessation, or delay.
Ab-hŏr′, *v. a.* [L. *abhorrere*; *ab*, away, and *horrere*, to shudder, to stand aghast.] [*pp.* abhorring, abhorred.] To regard with horror; to detest; to abominate; to loathe.
Ab-hŏr′rence, *n.* The action of abhorring; repugnance.
Ab-hŏr′rent, *a.* Struck with abhorrence:—odious:—contrary to; foreign; inconsistent with.
Ab-hŏr′rer, *n.* One who abhors; a detester.
Ā′bĭb, *n.* [Heb. for ear of grain.] The first month of the Jewish year.
A-bīd′ance, *n.* Continuance; conformity.
A-bīde′, *v. n.* [O. E. *abidan*.—See BIDE.] [*i.* abode; *pp.* abiding, abode.] To stay in a place; to dwell; to reside.—2, *v. a.* To wait for; to support; to bide.

Syn.—Abide for a night; *stay* awhile; *sojourn* for a short period; *dwell* or *reside* in a house or country.

A-bīd′ing, *a.* Permanent; continual.
A-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *habilitas*.—See ABLE.] Quality of being able; power to do anything; capacity:—*pl.* faculties of the mind.
Ăb-in-tĕs′tate, *a.* [L. *ab*, from, and *intestatus*, one who has made no will.—See INTESTATE.] (*Law.*) Inheriting from one who died without making a will.
A-bī-o-ġĕn′e-sĭs, } *n.* [Gr. ἀ, negative, βίος, life,
A-bī-ŏġ′e-ny, } and γένεσις, genesis, or birth.—See GENESIS.] The development of inorganic or dead matter into organized or living matter; spontaneous generation.
Ăb′ject, *a.* [L. *abjectus*, cast away; *ab*, away, and *jacere*, to cast.] Mean; low; despicable; base; hopeless.—2, *n.* An outcast.
Ab-jĕc′tion, *n.* Want of spirit; baseness.
Ăb′ject-ly, *ad.* In an abject manner; basely.
Ăb′ject-nĕss, *n.* Abjection; meanness.
Ab-jū-di-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *ab*, against, and *judicare*, to judge.] Rejection.
Ab-jŭnc′tive, *a.* [L. *ab*, negative, and *jungere*, to join.—See JOIN.] Disconnected; exceptional. [R.]
Ăb-jụ-rā′tion, *n.* Act of abjuring; renunciation.
Ab-jū′ra-to-ry, *or* **Ăb′jụ-ra-to-ry**, *a.* Of or relating to, or characterized by, abjuration.
Ab-jūre′, *v. a.* [L. *ab*, away, and *jurare*, to swear.—See JURY.] To renounce upon oath; to retract solemnly; to revoke; to *recall*; to recant.
Ăb-lac-tā′tion, *n.* [From L. *ab*, away, and *lac*, milk; *ablactatio*, a weaning.] The process of weaning:—a method of grafting by approach.

A̤b-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *ablatio*, a removal; *ab*, away, and *ferre*, *latum*, to carry.] Removal; amputation:—wasting away, as by abrasion.

Ăb-la̤-tĭ″tious (-shu̇s), *a.* Tending to draw away.

Ăb′la̤-tĭve, *a.* [See ABLATION.] That takes away. —(*Gram.*) A term applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns.—2, *n.* Sixth case of the Latin noun.

A̤-blāze′, *ad.* [See BLAZE.] In a blaze; on fire.

Ā′ble (ā′bl), *a.* [L. *habilis*, suitable, handy; from *habeo*, to have, to hold.] Having strong faculties, strength, power, or skill; capable; skilful.

Ā′ble-bŏd′ie̤d (-bŏd′ĭd), *a.* Strong of body.

Ăb′le̤-gāte, *n.* [L. *ablegatus*; *ab*, away, and *legare*, to send, to despatch.—See LEGATE.] A legate from the pope.

Ăb′lep-sy̤, *n.* [Gr. ἀβλεψία, blindness; ἀ, not, and βλέπω, I see.] Want of sight; blindness.

A̤-blôôm′, *ad.* or *a.* [See BLOOM.] In full bloom.

Ăb′lu̇-ĕnt, *n.* [See ABLUTION.] That which washes clean.—2, *a.* Washing clean; purifying.

A̤b-lū′tion, *n.* [L. *ablutio*; *ab*, off, and *luere*, to wash.] Act of cleansing with water; washing:—a religious purification.

Ā′bly̤, *ad.* In an able manner; with ability.

Ăb′ne̤-gāte, *v. n.* [L. *abnegare*, *abnegatus*, to deny; *ab*, away, and *negare*, to deny.—See NEGATION.] [*pp.* abnegating, abnegated.] To deny; to renounce.

Ăb-ne̤-gā′tion, *n.* Denial; renunciation.

A̤b-nôr′ma̤l, *a.* [L. *abnormis*, later *abnormalis*, from *ab*, away from, and *norma* (for *gnorima*), a rule.—See NORMAL. Said to be formed on model of Gr. ἀνώμαλος.—See ANOMALOUS.] Contrary to rule; irregular.

Ăb-nôr-măl′i-ty̤, *n.* Deviation from rule; that which is abnormal; abnormity.

A̤b-nôr′ma̤l-ly̤, *ad.* In an abnormal manner.

A̤b-nôr′mi̤-ty̤, *n.* Irregularity; monstrosity; deformity:—that which is abnormal.

A̤-bōard′ (a̤-bōrd′), *ad.* [Cf. BOARD.] On board; in a ship.—2, *prep.* On board of.

A̤-bōde′, *n.* Habitation; dwelling:—stay.—2, *i.* & *p.* from *abide*.

A̤-bŏl′ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *abolir*, from L. *abolescere*, an inceptive form of *abolere*, to destroy; *ab*, away, and obs. *olere*, to grow.] [*pp.* abolishing, abolished.] To annul; to repeal; to cancel.

Syn.—Institutions and customs are *abolished*; a contract is *annulled*; laws are *repealed* or *abrogated*; debts are *cancelled*.

Ăb-o̤-lĭ″tion (ăb-o̤-lĭsh′u̇n), *n.* Act of abolishing; state of being abolished; destruction.

Ăb-o̤-lĭ″tion-ĭşm, *n.* The principles of the abolitionists.

Ăb-o̤-lĭ″tion-ĭst (ăb-o̤-lĭsh′u̇n-ĭst), *n.* One who favors abolition, especially of slavery.

Ăb-o̤-mā′su̇m, } *n.* [Late L., from *omasum*, tripe;
Ăb-o̤-mā′sus, } a Celtic word.] The fourth stomach of ruminating animals.

A̤-bŏm′i̤-na̤-ble, *a.* [L. *abominabilis*; *ab*, away, and OMEN.] Hateful; detestable; odious.

A̤-bŏm′i̤-na̤-bly̤, *ad.* Hatefully; detestably.

A̤-bŏm′i̤-nāte, *v. a.* [See ABOMINABLE.] [*pp.* abominating, abominated.] To hate utterly; to detest with strong aversion; to abhor; to loathe.

A̤-bŏm-i̤-nā′tion, *n.* Hatred; detestation; an object of hatred:—pollution; defilement.

Ăb-o̤-rĭḡ′i̤-na̤l, *a.* Original; primitive; indigenous.—2, *n.* An original inhabitant.

Ăb-o̤-rĭḡ′i̤-nēş (ăb-o̤-rĭj′e̤-nēz), *n. pl.* [L. *ab*, from, and *origo*, *origine*, origin.—See ORIGIN.] The earliest inhabitants of a country.

A̤-bôrt′, *v. n.* [L. *aboriri*, *abortus*, to miscarry.—See ORIGIN.] [*pp.* aborting, aborted.] To miscarry:—to fail of growth.

A̤-bôrt′e̤d, *a.* (*Physiol.*) Noting an organ whose development has been arrested.

A̤-bôr′tion, *n.* Miscarriage; untimely birth; imperfect offspring; empty result.

A̤-bôr′tion-ĭst, *n.* One who procures abortion.

A̤-bôr′tive, *a.* Brought forth before the due time; immature:—miscarrying; unsuccessful.

A̤-bôr′tive-ly̤, *ad.* Immaturely; untimely.

A̤-bôr′tive-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being abortive.

A̤-bou̇nd′, *v. n.* [L. *abundare*, to overflow; *ab*, away, and *unda*, a wave.] [*pp.* abounding, abounded.] To be or have in great plenty.

A̤-bou̇nd′ing, *a.* Abundant; plentiful.

A̤-bou̇t′, *prep.* [O. E. *abutan*, for *on-butan*; *on*, on, and *butan*, outside; *butan* standing for *be*, by, and *utan*, out.] Round; encircling; near; concerning; with regard to; relating to.—2, *ad.* Circularly; nearly; going; at hand.

A̤-bôve′ (a̤-bŭv′), *prep.* [O. E. *abufan*, from *a*, on, *be*, by or near, and *ufan*, up.] In a higher place; more than; higher than; too high for; beyond. —2, *ad.* Overhead; in a higher place; in the regions of heaven:—before.

A̤-bôve′-bōard (a̤-bŭv′bōrd), *ad.* Upon deck or board; in open sight:—without artifice.

Ăb-ra̤-ca̤-dăb′ra̤, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] A cabalistic word; a superstitious charm:—jargon; gibberish.

A̤-brāde′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *abradere*; *ab*, off, and *radere*, to scrape.—Cf. RAZOR.] [*pp.* abrading, abraded.] To rub off; to waste.

Ā′bra̤-ha̤m-măn, *n.* [Said to be from a ward called the Abraham ward in Bethlehem Hospital, London.] A begging lunatic:—hence, one who feigned lunacy as a pretext for begging.

A̤b-rā′şion (a̤b-rā′zhu̇n), *n.* [See ABRADE.] Act of rubbing off; a place that is rubbed bare.

A̤-brĕast′ (a̤-brĕst′), *ad.* [See BREAST.] Side by side.

Abreuvoir (ăb-rü-vwör′), *n.* [Fr., from L. *ad*, to, and *bibere*, to drink; the term properly designates a watering-trough for beasts.] A joint between stones to be filled up with mortar.

A̤-brĭdḡe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *abréger*, to shorten; L. *abbreviare*, from *ab*, off, and *brevis*, short.] [*pp.* abridging, abridged.] To make shorter in words; to contract; to shorten:—to deprive of.

A̤-brĭdḡ′e̤r, *n.* One who abridges.

A̤-brĭdḡ′ment, *n.* The contraction of a work into a smaller compass; a compendium; an epitome; the act of abridging.

Syn.—A *compendium*, *epitome*, and *summary* are concise *abridgments*; an *abstract*, a very concise abridgment. A *synopsis* or *conspectus* gives a bird's-eye view of a subject.

A̤-brōach′ (a̤-brōch′), *v. a.* [See BROACH.] [*pp.* abroaching, abroached.] To broach; to set flowing.—2, *ad.* In a posture for flowing out.

A̤-broa̤d′ (a̤-brăwd′), *ad.* [See BROAD.] Without confinement; widely; at large; from home; out of the house; in another country; wide of the mark.

Ăb′ro̤-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *abrogare*, to repeal; *ab*, implying reversal, and *rogare*, to propose as a law.] [*pp.* abrogating, abrogated.] To repeal; to *abolish*; to cancel.

Ăb-ro̤-gā′tion, *n.* The act of abrogating.

Ăb′ro̤-gā-tive, or **A̤b-rŏḡ′a̤-tive**, *a.* Tending to abrogate; that annuls or abrogates.

A̤b-rŭpt′, *a.* [L. *abrumpere*, *abruptus*, to break off. —See RUPTURE.] Broken; craggy; unconnected: —sudden; hasty; unceremonious.

A̤b-rŭp′tion, *n.* Violent separation.

A̤b-rŭpt′ly̤, *ad.* Hastily; suddenly; ruggedly.

A̤b-rŭpt′ness, *n.* The quality of being abrupt.

Ăb′scĕss (ăb′sĕs), *n.* [L. *abscessus*, a going away; *abs*, away, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to go.] A cavity containing pus.

A̤b-scĭnd′ (a̤b-sĭnd′), *v. a.* [L. *ab*, away, and *scindo*, *scissum*, to cut.] [*pp.* abscinding, abscinded.] To cut off.

Ăb′scĭss (ăb′sĭs), *n.* Same as ABSCISSA.

A̤b-scĭs′sa̤, *n.*; pl. **A̤b-scĭs′sæ**. [L.—See ABSCIND.] (*Geom.*) A segment cut off from a straight line.

A̤b-scĭş′şion (a̤b-sĭzh′u̇n) [ăb-sĭzh′u̇n, *W. F. Mu. St. H. I. J. Ja. K. Sm.*; a̤b-sĭsh′u̇n, *S. P.*], *n.* [See ABSCIND.] The act of cutting off; state of being cut off.

Ab-scŏnd′, *v. n.* [L. *abs*, away, and *condere*, to hide, to stow; *con*, together, and *dare*, to put.] [*pp.* absconding, absconded.] To hide one's self; to disappear.
Ab-scŏnd′er, *n.* One who absconds.
Ăb′sence, *n.* The state of being absent:—the time of being absent:—want or lack:—inattention; absorption in thought.
Ăb′sent, *a.* [L. *absens; abs*, away, and *esse*, to be.] Not present:—inattentive.
Ab-sĕnt′, *v. a.* [*pp.* absenting, absented.] To keep away; to withdraw.
Ăb-sen-tēē′, *n.* One absent from his station.
Ăb-sen-tēē′ism, *n.* Habitual absence; the practice of being an absentee.
Ăb′sent-ly, *ad.* In an absent manner; with absence of mind; inattentively. [in thought.
Ăb′sent-mīnd′ed, *a.* Inattentive; deeply absorbed
Ab-sĭnth′, **Ab-sĭnthe′**, (*or* ăb-săṅt), *n.* [Fr.; L. *absinthium;* Gr. ἀψίνθιον, wormwood.] A French bitter cordial; wormwood.
Ab-sĭn′thi-an, *a.* Of the nature of wormwood.
Ab-sĭs′tence, *n.* [L. *ab*, away, and *sistere*, a reduplicated form of *stare*, to stand.—Cf. STAND.] The act or condition of standing off or away from.
Ăb′so-lūte, *a.* [L. *absolvere, absolutum.*—See ABSOLVE.] Unconditional; not relative:—perfect; unrestricted:—real:—not limited:—despotic:—positive; peremptory.
Syn.—*Absolute* or *unconditional* promise, or space; *absolute* or *unlimited* government; *despotic* power; *arbitrary* measures; *positive* or *peremptory* refusal.
Ăb′so-lūte-ly, *ad.* Unconditionally; fully.
Ăb′so-lūte-ness, *n.* Completeness:—despotism.
Ăb-so-lū′tion, *n.* The act of absolving; forgiveness.
Ăb′so-lū-tism, *n.* Absolute government:—the doctrine which favors absolute government.
Ăb′so-lū-tist, **Ăb-so-lu-tĭs′tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to absolutism; absolute; despotic.
Ab-sŏl′ụ-to-ry [ab-sŏl′ụ-tūr-e, *W. J. E. Ja. Sm. I. St. Mu.;* ăb′so-lū-to-re, *S. P.*], *a.* That absolves.
Ab-sŏl′va-ble, *a.* That may be absolved.
Ab-sŏl′va-to-ry, *a.* Relating to pardon; forgiving; absolutory.
Ab-ṣŏlve′ (ab-zŏlv′) [ab-zŏlv′, *H. St.;* ab-sŏlv′, *Wb. I.;* ab-sŏlv′ *or* ab-zŏlv′, *Mu.*], *v. a.* [L. *absolvere*, from *ab*, away, and *solvere*, to loosen.—See SOLVE.] [*pp.* absolving, absolved.] To free from guilt, or from contract; to acquit; to clear.
Syn.—*Absolved* from sin by the mercy of God; *acquitted* of a charge by men.
Ab-ṣŏlv′er, *n.* One who absolves.
Ăb′so-nănt, *a.* [L. *ab*, off, and *sonare*, to sound.—See SOUND.] Discordant; harsh-toned.
Ab-sŏrb′, *v. a.* [L. *absorbere*, from *ab*, away, and *sorbere*, to drink.] [*pp.* absorbing, absorbed.] To imbibe; to swallow up.
Ab-sŏrb′a-ble, *a.* That may be absorbed.
Ab-sŏrb′ent, *n.* A medicine that favors absorption; any thing that sucks up; a lymphatic or lacteal vessel.—2, *a.* Tending to absorb.
Ab-sŏrpt′, *a.* Swallowed up; absorbed.
Ab-sŏrp′tion, *n.* The act of absorbing, swallowing, sucking up, or engrossing; the state or process of being absorbed.
Ab-sŏrp′tive, *a.* Having power to absorb.
Ab-sŏrp-tĭv′i-ty, *n.* The quality of, or capacity for, absorption.
Ab-stāin′, *v. n.* [L. *abstinere; abs*, away, and *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* abstaining, abstained.] To keep from; to forbear.
Ab-stāin′er, *n.* One who abstains; a teetotaller.
Ab-stē′mi-oŭs, *a.* [L. *abstemius*, abstinent, from *abs*, away, and the root of *temetum*, strong drink; cf. Skr. *tâm-yati*, to be stupefied.] Sparing:—temperate:—abstinent:—chiefly used of food or drink.
Syn.—A person may be *temperate* and *sober*, yet not *abstemious* or *abstinent*.
Ab-stē′mi-ous-nĕss, *n.* Strict temperance.
Ab-stĕn′tion, *n.* [L. *abstentio.*—See ABSTAIN.] Act of restraining:—act or practice of abstaining.
Ab-stĕrġe′, *v. a.* [L. *abstergere*, to wipe away; *abs*, off, and *tergere*, to wipe.] [*pp.* absterging, absterged.] To cleanse by wiping; to wipe.
Ab-stĕr′ġent, *a.* Having a cleansing quality.—2, *n.* That which has a cleansing quality.
Ab-stĕr′sion, *n.* The act of cleansing.
Ab-stĕr′sive, *a.* Having the quality of cleansing.
Ăb′sti-nĕnce, *n.* [L. *abstinentia.*—See ABSTAIN.] Forbearance of food or drink:—the practice or act of refraining.
Syn.—*Abstinence* and *abstemiousness* imply a complete, or nearly complete, disuse; *temperance* and *sobriety*, moderate use.
Ăb′sti-nĕnt, *a.* Using abstinence; *abstemious.*—2, *n.* One who abstains or fasts.
Ab-străct′, *v. a.* [L. *abstrahere, abstractum*, from *abs*, away, and *trahere*, to draw.] [*pp.* abstracting, abstracted.] To take from; to separate:—to summarize.
Ăb′străct [ăb′străkt, *S. P. Ja. Sm. I. Mu. St. H.;* ăb-străkt′, *W.*], *a.* Separate; disjoined; pure:—considered apart from particular examples.—2, *n.* A concise *abridgment;* an epitome; summary.
Ab-străct′ed, *p. a.* Separated:—absent in mind.
Ab-străct′er, *n.* One who abstracts.
Ab-străc′tion, *n.* The act of abstracting; state of being abstracted; separation:—inattention.
Ab-străc′tive, *a.* Having the power of abstracting; epitomizing.
Ăb′străct-ly, *ad.* In an abstract manner.
Ăb′străct-ness, *n.* The quality of being abstract; subtilty; abstruseness.
Ab-strûse′, *a.* [L. *abstrudere, abstrusum*, to conceal; *abs*, away, and *trudere*, to thrust.] Difficult to be understood; obscure; not plain.
Ab-strûse′ly, *ad.* Obscurely; not plainly.
Ab-strûse′ness, *n.* Difficulty of apprehension.
Ab-sŭrd′, *a.* [L. *absurdus*, inharmonious, foolish; *ab*, intensive, and *surdus*, deaf, or unpleasant to the ear.] Contrary to manifest truth; unreasonable; inconsistent; preposterous; ridiculous.
Ab-sŭrd′i-ty, *n.* The quality of being absurd:—that which is absurd; foolish error.
Ab-sŭrd′ly, *ad.* In an absurd manner.
Ab-sŭrd′ness, *n.* The quality of being absurd.
A-bŭn′dance, *n.* Great *plenty;* exuberance.
A-bŭn′dant, *a.* [See ABOUND.] Plentiful; copious; ample.
A-bŭn′dant-ly, *ad.* Plentifully; copiously.
A-būṣe′ (a-būz′), *v. a.* [L. *abuti, abusus*, to misuse; *ab* and *uti, usus.*—See USE.] [*pp.* abusing, abused.] To make an ill use of:—to violate; to defile:—to impose upon:—to maltreat:—to *revile;* to vilify.
A-būse′ (a-būs′), *n.* Ill use; a corrupt practice; misuse; perversion:—maltreatment:—unjust censure; rude reproach; contumely; invective.
A-bū′sive, *a.* Containing abuse; *reproachful;* scurrilous; *insolent;* perverted; misapplied.
A-bū′sive-ly, *ad.* In an abusive manner.
A-bū′sive-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being abusive.
A-bŭt′, *v. n.* [Fr. *abouter*, to terminate at; *à*, to, and *bout*, end.] [*pp.* abutting, abutted.] To end at; to border upon.
A-bū′ti-lŏn, *n.* [Arab. and Mod. L.] A plant and its flower.
A-bŭt′ment, *n.* That which borders upon:—a mass of masonry at the end of a bridge.
A-bŭt′tal, *n.* The butting or boundary of land.
A-bȳ′, *v. a.* [*a*, away, and *buy.*] [*imp.* abought; *pp.* abying, abyed *or* abought.] To pay the penalty for; to expiate.
A-bȳṣm′ (a-bĭzm′), *n.* Same as ABYSS.
A-bȳṣ′mal, **A-bȳss′al**, *a.* Of or like an abyss; immensely deep; fathomless.
A-bȳss′, *n.* [Gr. ἄβυσσος, bottomless; ἀ privative, and βύσσος, sea-bottom.] A depth without bottom; a vast chasm:—primal chaos:—the infernal pit.

A-bўss′ic, *a.* (*Geol.*) Of or relating to an abyss; abyssal; noting strata which formed the bottom of ancient deep seas.

A-cā′ci-a (a-kā′she-a), *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀκακία, akin to ἀκή, a point.] A shrub or tree, and its gum; gum arabic.

Ăc-a-dĕm′ic, *a.* Relating to an academy or university; academical:—relating to the philosophy of Plato.—2, *n.* A member of an academy:—an academic philosopher; a Platonist.

Ăc-a-dĕm′i-cal, *a.* Relating to an academy.

Ăc-a-de-mĭ″cian (ăk-a-de-mĭsh′an), *n.* A member of an academy:—a collegian.

Ăc-a-dĕm′i-cĭsm, *n.* A mode of teaching, as of painting, practised in an academy.

Ăc-a-dĕm′ics, *n.* The Platonic philosophy.

A-căd′e-my [a-kăd′e-me, *P. J. F. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.*; a-kăd′e-me *or* ăk′a-dĕm-e, *S. W.*], *n.* [Gr. ἀκαδήμεια, from *Academus*, a personal name.] Plato's school of philosophy:—a society of men associated for the promotion of some art:—a seminary of learning; a grammar school.

A-cā′di-an, *a.* [*Acadie*, Fr. for Nova Scotia, from a native name.] Nova-Scotian.—2, *n.* An inhabitant of Nova Scotia; a descendant of the French colonists of Nova Scotia.

Ăc′a-lĕph, } *n.* [Gr. ἀκαλήφη, nettle, sea-nettle.] A jelly-fish; a sea-nettle.
Ăc-a-lē′phan, }

Ăc-a-nā′ceous (-shus), *or* Ăc-an-thā′ceous, *a.* [Gr. ἄκανος, a thistle; ἄκανθος, acanthus.] Having prickles.

A-căn-tho-căr′pous, *a.* Having fruit covered with spines.

Ăc-an-thŏf′er-oŭs, } *a.* Bearing prickles or spines.
Ăc-an-thŏph′o-roŭs, }

A-căn′thus, *n.* [L.] L. pl. A-căn′thī; Eng. A-căn′thus-es. [Gr. ἄκανθος, from ἀκή, a spine.] A spiny plant:—a leaf-like ornament.

Acarid (magnified).

Ăc′a-rĭd, *or* A-căr′i-dan, *n.* [Gr. ἄκαρι, a mite, something too small to be cut; ἀ, not, and κείρειν, to cut.] A minute insect; a mite, or tick.

A-căt-a-lĕc′tic, *n.* [Gr. ἀ, negative, and καταληκτος.—See CATALECTIC.] A verse which has the complete number of syllables, without excess.

A-căt-a-lĕp′tic, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, not, κατά, thoroughly, λῆψις, comprehension, or seizing.] Incomprehensible.

Ăc-âu-lĕs′cent, A-câu′line, *or* A-câu′lous, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, negative, and L. *caulis*, a stem.] Having no stem or stalk; stemless.

Ăc′cad, } *n.* [From *Accad*, an ancient city.] One of the dominant race in Babylonia at the time to which the earliest contemporaneous records reach back; also, the language of this race.
Ac-cā′di-an, }

Ac-cā′di-an, *a.* Of or relating to the Accads or their language.

Ac-cēde′ (ak-sēd′), *v. n.* [L. *accedere*; *ad*, to, and *cedere*, to go.] [*pp.* acceding, acceded.] To be added to:—to comply with; to come to; to assent or agree.

Ac-cĕl′er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *accelerare*, to hasten; *ad*, to, and *celer*, swift.] [*pp.* accelerating, accelerated.] To cause to move faster; to hasten; to quicken.—2, *v. n.* To become swifter.

Ac-cĕl-er-ā′tion, *n.* Increase of speed.

Ac-cĕl′er-a-tive, *a.* Adding to velocity.

Ăc′cent, *n.* [L. *accentum*, from *ad*, to, and *cano*, *cantus*, to sing; *accent* is thus etymologically "musical pitch."] Modulation of the voice in speaking; as, the native or foreign *accent*:—a stress of voice on a certain syllable:—a mark to direct the modulation of the voice.

Ac-cĕnt′, *v. a.* [*pp.* accenting, accented.] To express the accent; to place the accent on; to accentuate; to emphasize.

Ac-cĕnt′ed, *p. a.* Having the accent.

Ac-cĕnt′ū-al (ak-sĕnt′yu-al), *a.* Rhythmical; relating to accent.—2, *n.* An accent mark.

Ac-cĕnt′ū-āte, *v. a.* [*pp.* accentuating, accentuated.] To place the accent on:—to bring prominently into notice; to emphasize.

Ac-cĕnt-ū-ā′tion, *n.* The act of placing the accent:—emphasis; accent.

Ac-cĕpt′, *v. a.* [L. *accipere*, *acceptum*, from *ad*, to, and *capere*, to take.] [*pp.* accepting, accepted.] To take as offered; to receive:—to agree to:—to admit:—to believe.

Ac-cĕpt-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Acceptableness.

Ac-cĕpt′a-ble [ak-sĕp′ta-bl, *P. Ja. K. Sm. H. I. St. Wb.*; ăk′sep-ta-bl, *S. W. J. E. F. R. C.*], *a.* Likely to be accepted; welcome; pleasing.

Ac-cĕpt′a-ble-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being acceptable; acceptability.

Ac-cĕpt′a-bly, *ad.* In an agreeable manner.

Ac-cĕpt′ance, *n.* Reception; acceptation; mental assent; belief.—(*Com.*) The subscribing of a bill or draft:—a bill subscribed.

Ac-cĕpt′an-cy, *n.* Acceptance.

Ac-cĕpt′ant, *a.* Receptive; receiving.

Ăc-cep-tā′tion, *n.* Reception; acceptance:—approval:—the received meaning of a word.

Ac-cĕpt′er, *or* Ac-cĕpt′or, *n.* One that accepts.

Ac-cĕss′ *or* Ăc′cĕss [ak-sĕs′, *W. P. J. Sm.*; ăk′-sĕs, *S. I. H. E. K.*; ăk′sĕs *or* ak-sĕs′, *Ja. Mu. St.*], *n.* [See ACCEDE.] Approach; admission:—addition; increase.

Ăc′ces-sa-ry [ăk′ses-sa-re, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. H. I. K. Sm.*; ak-sĕs′sa-re, *Bailey, Ash*; ăk′ses-sa-re *or* ak-sĕs′sa-re, *Mu.*], *a.* Acceding to, or contributing to, a crime:—*accessory*.—2, *n.* (*Law.*) One who contributes to or participates in a crime, though not present at the commission of it; an accomplice; an *abettor*; an accessory. [Etymologically, *accessary* is a noun, and *accessory* an adjective; but in practice either may be used, whether adjectively or substantively.]

Ac-cĕs-si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being accessible.

Ac-cĕs′si-ble, *a.* Easy of access.

Ac-cĕs′sion (ak-sĕsh′un), *n.* The act of coming to; joining; approach:—enlargement; augmentation; addition; *increase*.

Ac-cĕs′sion-al, *a.* Additional; added.

Ăc-ces-sō′ri-al, *a.* Supplementary; auxiliary.

Ăc′ces-so-ry [ăk′ses-so-re, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. I. St. H. K. Sm. R.*; ak-sĕs′so-re, *Bailey, Ash*; ăk′-ses-so-re *or* ak-sĕs′so-re, *Mu.*], *a.* Contributing to a crime; accessary:—joined to; additional; supplementary.—2, *n.* (*Law.*) One who participates in a crime; accessary.—See ACCESSARY.

Ăc′ci-dĕnce, *n.* [L. *accidentia*, accidents; *i.e.*, grammatical inflections.] A little book containing the first rudiments of grammar.

Ăc′ci-dĕnt, *n.* [L. *accidens*, pres. part. of *accidere*, to fall out, to happen; *ad*, to, and *cado*, to fall.] A property of a being not essential to it:—a fortuitous event; a mishap.

Ăc-ci-dĕn′tal, *a.* Having the quality of an accident; non-essential:—casual; fortuitous; contingent.—2, *n.* A note of music not in the same diatonic scale with the rest of the piece.

Syn.—*Accidental* and *fortuitous* are opposed to what is designed or planned; *incidental*, to what is premeditated; *casual*, to what is regular or constant; *contingent*, to what is fixed. An *accidental* or *fortuitous* circumstance; an *incidental* remark; a *casual* occurrence; a *contingent* event.

Ăc-ci-dĕn′tal-ly, *ad.* By chance:—unintentionally.

Ac-clāim′, *v. n.* [L. *acclamare*; *ad*, to, and *clamare*, to shout.] [*pp.* acclaiming, acclaimed.] To give applause; to applaud.—2, *v. a.* To applaud:—to proclaim.—3, *n.* Applause; acclamation.

Ăc-cla-mā′tion, *n.* A shout of applause; *applause*:—loud assent; unanimous assent.

Ac-clăm′a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to acclamation.

Ạc-clī-ma-tā′tion, *n.* Same as Acclimation.
Ạc-clī′māte, *v. a.* [Fr. *acclimater.*—See Climate.] [*pp.* acclimating, acclimated.] To inure to a new climate; to acclimatize.
Ạc-clī′ma-ted, *a.* Habituated to a new climate.
Ăc-clị-mā′tion, *n.* The process of becoming acclimated.
Ăc-clị-măt-ị-zā′tion, *n.* See Acclimation.
Ạc-clī′ma-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* acclimatizing, acclimatized.] To inure to a new climate; to acclimate.
Ạc-clĭv′ị-tous, *or* **Ạc-clī′vous**, *a.* Rising with a slope.
Ạc-clĭv′ị-ty, *n.* Steepness reckoned upward:—an upward slope:—as the ascent of a hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the *declivity*.
Ăc-cọ-lāde′, *or* **Ăc-cọ-läde′** [ăk-ọ-lād′, *K. R. Wb.*; ăk-ọ-läd′, *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr., from L. *ad*, to, and *collum*, the neck; it once designated an "embrace" with the arms about the neck.] A blow:—a ceremony used in conferring knighthood:— [{] a brace used in writing and printing, especially in printing music.
Ạc-cŏm′mọ-dāte, *v. a.* [L. *accommodare*, *accommodatus*, from *ad*, to, *cum*, with, and *modus*, measure.] [*pp.* accommodating, accommodated.] To adapt; to fit; to adjust; to serve; to make suitable; to reconcile.
Ạc-cŏm′mọ-dāt-ịng, *p. a.* Disposed to oblige; obliging; friendly:—pliable.
Ạc-cŏm-mọ-dā′tion, *n.* Provision of conveniences:—fitness; adjustment:—reconciliation.
Ạc-cŏm-mọ-dā′tion-bĭll, *n.* A bill of exchange given as an accommodation, instead of money.
Ạc-cŏm′mọ-dā-tịve, *a.* Tending to accommodate.
Ạc-cŏm′pa-nị-ẹr, *n.* One who accompanies.
Ạc-cŏm′pa-nị-mĕnt (ạk-kŭm′pa-nẹ-mĕnt), *n.* That which attends a thing or person:—a subsidiary part in music.
Ạc-cŏm′pa-nĭst, *or* **Ạc-cŏm′pa-ny-ĭst**, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who performs an accompanying part.
Ạc-cŏm′pa-ny (ạk-kŭm′pa-nẹ), *v. a.* [Fr. *accompagner.*—See Company.] [*pp.* accompanying, accompanied.] To attend; to go along with; to associate with.
Ạc-cŏm′plịce, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *complex*, involved, from *plicare*, to entwine.] (*Law.*) An associate in guilt; a partner in a crime; an *abettor*.
Ạc-cŏm′plịsh, *v. a.* [Fr. *accomplir.*—See Complete.] [*pp.* accomplishing, accomplished.] To complete; to execute; to fulfil; to obtain:—to adorn or furnish.
Ạc-cŏm′plịshed (ạk-kŏm′plịsht), *p. a.* Finished; complete in some qualification; polite; refined.
Ạc-cŏm′plịsh-mĕnt, *n.* Completion; full performance:—ornament of mind or taste; acquirement.
Ạc-compt′ạnt (ạk-köûnt′ạnt), *n.* A reckoner; accountant. See Accountant.
Ạc-cörd′, *v. a.* [Fr. *accorder;* L. *ad*, to, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.] [*pp.* according, accorded.] To make agree; to compose:—to award; to grant.—2, *v. n.* To agree; to harmonize.—3, *n.* A compact; agreement; union:—assent:—harmony.
Ạc-cörd′ance, *n.* Agreement; conformity.
Ạc-cörd′ant, *a.* Consonant; corresponding.
Ạc-cörd′ant-ly, *ad.* In an accordant manner.
Ạc-cörd′ịng-ly, *ad.* Agreeably; conformably:—in due course.
Ạc-cörd′ịng tô, *prep.* In accordance with.
Ạc-cör′dị-ŏn, *n.* A small musical wind instrument, with keys and reeds.
Ạc-cŏst′, *v. a.* [L. *ad*, at, and *costa*, rib, side; to *accost* was formerly to go to, to walk beside, to be near.] [*pp.* accosting, accosted.] To speak to; to address; to salute.
Ạc-cŏst′a-ble, *a.* Easy of access; familiar.
Ạc-couche-ment (ạk-kôsh′mäng), *n.* [Fr.—See Couch.] Delivery in childbed.
Ạc-cou-cheur′ (ăk-kô-shŭr′), [ăk-kô-shär′, *Ja.*; ăk-kô′shär, *K.*; ăk-kôsh-ür′, *St. I. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr.] A physician who assists women in childbirth.
Ạc-cou-cheuse′ (ăk-kô-shüz′), *n.* [Fr.] A midwife.
Ạc-côŭnt′, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *computare*, to reckon; *con*, together, and *putare*, to estimate.] A computation; a bill:—a narrative; recital:—advantage; reason; sake:—importance.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* accounting, accounted.] To esteem; to reckon; to compute.—3, *v. n.* To reckon; to give an account.
Syn.—Keep an *account*, make a *computation* of expenses, and send a *bill*.—An *account* of events; a *narrative* of a life; *narration* of a story; *relation* or *recital* of circumstances.—On your *account;* for your *advantage* or *benefit;* for your *sake;* for this *reason*.
Ạc-côŭnt-a-bĭl′ị-ty, *n.* Accountableness.
Ạc-côŭnt′a-ble, *a.* Liable to be called to account; responsible; *answerable*:—that can be accounted for:—explicable.
Ạc-côŭnt′a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Responsibility.
Ạc-côŭnt′ant, *n.* One skilled in accounts.
Ạc-côu′tre (ạk-kô′tụr), *v. a.* [Probably from Fr. *à*, to, and *coustre*, Dut. *koster*, a costumer, vestry-keeper, or sacristan; L. *custos*, a keeper.] [*pp.* accoutring, accoutred.] To supply with equipage; to equip; to furnish.
Ạc-côu′tre-mĕnt (ạk-kô′tụr-mĕnt), *n.* Dress; outfit; equipage; trappings; ornaments.
Ạc-crĕd′ịt, *v. a.* [Fr. *accréditer.*—See Credit.] [*pp.* accrediting, accredited.] To give credit or credentials to; to countenance; to send with credentials.
Ạc-crĕs′cence, *n.* Act of growing to; increase.
Ạc-crĕs′cent, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *crescere*, *crescentis*, to grow.] Increasing; growing.
Ạc-crē′tion, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *crescere*, *cretum*, to grow.] Act of growing to another:—a growth or external increment.
Ạc-crē′tịve, *a.* Increasing by growth.
Ạc-crōach′, *v. a.* [From the root of crook and crochet.] [*pp.* accroaching, accroached.] To draw to one; to grasp.
Ạc-crû′al, *or* **Ạc-crû′ment**, *n.* That which accrues.
Ạc-crûe′, *v. n.* [From L. *accrescere*, to be added: *accrue* comes through an old French legal term.] [*pp.* accruing, accrued.] To accede; to be added; to spring; to be gained:—to arise, as profits.
Ăc-cụ-bā′tion, *n.* [L. *accubatio*, *-onis*, from *ad*, to, and *cubare*, to recline.] A reclining at meals.
Ạc-cŭm′ben-cy, *n.* [L. *accumbare*, to recline; *-cumbare* is a form of *cubare*, as above.] The state of being accumbent.
Ạc-cŭm′bent, *a.* Leaning up to; reclining.
Ạc-cū′mụ-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *ad*, together, and *cumulare*, to heap.] [*pp.* accumulating, accumulated.] To *heap* up; to pile up.—2, *v. n.* To increase; to go on increasing.
Ạc-cū-mụ-lā′tion, *n.* The act of accumulating:—an acquired mass.
Ạc-cū′mụ-la-tịve, *a.* Characterized by accumulation. [cumulates.
Ạc-cū′mụ-lā-tọr, *n.* One who, or that which, ac-
Ăc′cụ-ra-cy, *n.* Exactness; correctness.
Ăc′cụ-rate, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *cura*, care; *accurare*, *accuratus*, to care for.] Exact; correct; precise.
Syn.—*Accurate* and *correct* express less than *exact*, and *precise* more than *exact*. An *accurate* or *correct* account; *exact* statement; *precise* language.
Ăc′cụ-rate-ly, *ad.* Exactly; without error.
Ăc′cụ-rate-nĕss, *n.* Nicety; precision.
Syn.—*Accurateness* more especially belongs to persons; *accuracy*, to processes and results.
Ạc-cŭrse′, *v. a.* [*Ac* for *a*, intensive, and curse.] [*pp.* accursing, accursed.] To doom to misery; to curse.
Ạc-cŭrs′ed (*or* ạk-kŭrst′), *p. a.* Cursed; execrable; hateful.
Ạc-cū′ṣa-ble, *a.* Blamable; culpable.
Ạc-cŭṣ′al, *or* **Ạc-cūṣe′ment**, *n.* Accusation.
Ăc-cụ-ṣā′tion, *n.* Act of accusing:—that of which one is accused; charge; censure.

A̤c-cū'ṣa̤-tĭve, *a.* [Badly translated from the Gr. (πτῶσις) αἰτιατική, which may mean "of accusing," but here really means "of what is effected."] (*Gram.*) Applied to the fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns; objective.

A̤c-cū'ṣa̤-tĭve-ly̤, *ad.* In an accusative manner. —(*Gram.*) As the accusative case.

A̤c-cū'ṣa̤-to̤-ry̤, *a.* Containing an accusation.

A̤c-cūṣe', *v. a.* [L. *accusare*, from the root of *causa*, reason or account.] [*pp.* accusing, accused.] To charge with a crime; to arraign; to impeach; to blame; to censure.

Syn.—Accused of murder; *charged* with an offence; *arraigned* at the bar; *impeached* for a crime against the government; *blamed* or *censured* for misconduct.

A̤c-cūṣ'e̤r, *n.* One who accuses.

A̤c-cŭs'to̤m, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *acostumer*.—See CUSTOM.] [*pp.* accustoming, accustomed.] To habituate; to familiarize.

A̤c-cŭs'to̤m-a̤-ry̤, *a.* Usual; according to custom.

A̤c-cŭs'to̤med (-tṳmd), *a.* Frequent; usual.

Āce (ās), *n.* [L. *as*, a unit; Gr. εἷς, one.] A unit on cards or dice:—a jot.

A̤-cĕl'da̤-ma̤, *n.* [Syr. *okel damo*.] A field of blood.

A̤-cĕn'tri̤c, *a.* [Gr. ἄκεντρος.—See CENTRE.] Having no centre:—not centred; not balanced.

Ăç'e̤ph-a̤l, *n.* Same as ACEPHALAN.

A̤-cĕph'a̤-lăn, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal without a head, as an oyster.

A̤-cĕph'a̤-lī, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀκέφαλος, headless; ἀ, negative, and κεφαλή, a head.] A sect of early Christians who acknowledged no head; societies without a superior or presiding officer.

A̤-cĕph'a̤-loŭs, *a.* Without a head:—headless.

Ăç'e̤-rāt-e̤d, *a.* Same as ACEROSE.

A̤-cērb', *a.* [L. *acerbus*, sour, from *acer*, sharp.] Acid and bitter, or rough.

A̤-cēr'bi̤-ty̤, *n.* Sour taste:—severity of temper.

Ăç-e̤-rōse', **Ăç'e̤r-oŭs**, *a.* [L. *acerosus*, from *acus*, *acĕris*, chaff.] Chaffy:—(*Bot.*) [badly formed from *acus*, a needle, or *acer*, sharp] pointed like a needle.

A̤-cĕs'ce̤nt, *a.* [L. *acescere*, inceptive form of *acere*, to be sour.] Tending to acidity.

Ăç-e̤-tăb'ū-lŭm, *n.* [L. for "vinegar-cup."] The socket for the head of the thigh-bone.

Ăç'e̤-tāte, *n.* [Salts whose names end in *ate* are formed by acids whose names end in *ic*.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of acetic acid with a salifiable base.

A̤-cĕt'i̤c, *a.* [From L. *acetum*, vinegar.] Having the properties of vinegar.

A̤-cĕt-i̤-fi̤-cā'tio̤n, *n.* The act of turning sour.

A̤-cĕt'i̤-fȳ, *v. a.* [The termination *fy* signifies to make or to become.—Cf. L. *fio*.] [*pp.* acetifying, acetified.] To make sour; to change to vinegar.—2, *v. n.* To become changed into acetic acid or vinegar.

Ăç-e̤-tĭm'e̤-te̤r, *n.* [From L. *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An apparatus for determining the strength of vinegar or other acids.

Ăç-e̤-tĭm'e̤-try̤, *n.* (*Chem.*) The determination of the strength of vinegar and other acids.

Ăç'e̤-tōne, *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar; *-one* is said to be Gr. -ωνη, a termination signifying a female descendant.] (*Chem.*) The ketone of the acetic series.

A̤-cē'toṳs, *a.* Having the quality of vinegar.

Ăç'e̤-tȳl, *n.* [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. ὕλη, material.] A liquid, the basis of acetic compounds.

A̤-cĕt'y̤-lēne, *n.* A colorless gaseous hydrocarbon.

Āche (āk), *n.*; pl. **Āches**. [O. E. *æce*, an ache; *acan*, to ache.] A continued pain.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* aching, ached.] To be in continued pain.

A̤-chiēv'a̤-ble, *a.* Possible to be achieved.

A̤-chiēve', *v. a.* [Fr. *achever*, to attain, to complete; from *à chief* or *à chef*, to the head.] [*pp.* achieving, achieved.] To perform; to finish prosperously:—to gain; to obtain:—to attain.

A̤-chiēve'ment, *n.* A performance; an action; a great exploit; a feat; a *deed*.—(*Her.*) An escutcheon, or ensign armorial; a hatchment.

A̤-chiēv'e̤r, *n.* One who achieves.

Āch'ing (āk'ing), *n.* Pain; uneasiness.—2, *p. a.* Painful; distressing.

Ăch-ro̤-măt'i̤c, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, privative, and CHROMATIC.—See CHROMATIC.] (*Opt.*) Not showing color:—noting lenses which do not show the object as discolored.

A̤-chrō-ma̤-tĭç'i̤-ty̤, *or* **A̤-chrō'ma̤-tĭṣm**, *n.* The quality of being achromatic.

A̤-chrō-ma̤-tŏp'sy̤, *n.* [Gr. ἀχρώματος, colorless, and ὄψις, sight.] Color-blindness.

A̤-cĭc'ū-la̤r, **A̤-cĭc'ū-lāte**, *a.* [L. *acicula*, dim. of *acus*, a needle.] Sharp-pointed; needle-shaped; provided with fine bristles or points:—marked as with a needle-point.

A̤-cĭc'ū-la̤t-e̤d, *a.* Same as ACICULATE.

Ăç'i̤d (ăs'i̤d), *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour; *acer*, sharp.—Cf. Gr. ἀκή, a point.] Sour; sharp like vinegar.—2, *n.* A sour substance; a substance that unites with a base to form a salt.

A̤-cĭd'i̤-fī-a̤-ble, *a.* Capable of being acidified.

Ăç-i̤d-ĭf'i̤c, *a.* Rendering acid; causing acidity.

A̤-cĭd-i̤-fi̤-cā'tio̤n, *n.* The act of acidifying.

A̤-cĭd'i̤-fȳ, *v. a.* [The termination *fy* signifies to make or to become.—Cf. L. *fio*.] [*pp.* acidifying, acidified.] To convert into acid.—2, *v. n.* To become acid.

Ăç-i̤d-ĭm'e̤-te̤r, *n.* [See ACETOMETER.] An instrument for determining the strength of acids.

A̤-cĭd-i̤-mĕt'ri̤c, *a.* Of or relating to the measurement or estimation of the strength of acids.

Ăç-i̤d-ĭm'e̤-try̤, *n.* (*Chem.*) The estimation of acid constituents.

A̤-cĭd'i̤-ty̤, *n.* An acid quality; sourness.

Ăç'i̤d-nĕss (ăs'i̤d-nĕs), *n.* Acidity.

A̤-cĭd'ū-lāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* acidulating, acidulated.] To make slightly acid.

A̤-cĭd'ū-la̤t-e̤d, *a.* Slightly imbued with acid.

A̤-cĭd'ū-loŭs, *or* **A̤-cĭd'ū-lĕnt**, *a.* Somewhat sour.

Ăç'iēr-a̤ġe (ăs'ēr-ij), *n.* [Fr., from *acier*, steel; L. *aciarius*, from *acies*, edge.—Cf. *acer*, sharp.] A process of coating a metal plate with steel.

A̤-cĭn'a̤-cēṣ, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀκινάκης; a Persian word.] A short sword worn by the ancient Persians and Medes; a scimitar.

A̤-cĭn'i̤-fôrm, *a.* [L. *acinus*, a grape.] Having the form of grapes.

A̤c-knŏwl'e̤dġe (a̤k-nŏl'ej), *v. a.* [O. E. *oncnawan*, from *on*, to, and KNOW, *q. v.*] [*pp.* acknowledging, acknowledged.] To own the knowledge of; to confess; to avow.

Syn.—Acknowledge offences committed, or favors received; *confess* sins; *avow* principles.

A̤c-knŏwl'e̤dġ-mĕnt (a̤k-nŏl'e̤j-mĕnt), *n.* Act of acknowledging; confession:—gratitude.

A̤-clĭn'i̤c, *a.* [Gr. ἀ priv., and κλίνειν, to bend.] Noting the line called the magnetic equator, on which the magnetic needle dips neither way, but remains horizontal.

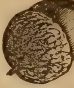
Ăc'me, *n.* [Gr. ἀκμή, point.] The highest point; [the culmination.

Ăc'nē, *n.* [Late L., said to be the same as ACME.] A pustule on the face:—a pustulous skin-disease.

Ăc'o̤-lȳte, *n.* [Gr. ἀκόλουθος, following.] A server in the church.

Ăc'o̤-nīte, *n.* A poisonous herb; wolf's-bane.

Ăc-o̤-nī'tṳm, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀκόνιτον.] Aconite.


Acorn.

Ā'co̤rn [ā'kôrn, *Sl. M. H.*], *n.* [From the root of *acre*, and originally meaning "derived from the field," or unenclosed land: the derivation as from *oak-corn* is fanciful.] The seed or fruit of the oak.

Ā'co̤rn-shĕll, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A barnacle.

A̤-cŏṣ'mĭṣm, *n.* [Gr. ἀ, negative, and κόσμος, world.] Denial of the existence of the universe as distinct from God.

A̤-cŏṣ'mĭst, *n.* One who denies the existence of the universe as distinct from God.

Ā-cŏt-y̨-lē′dọn, *n.* [*a*, negative, and COTYLEDON.] (*Bot.*) A plant whose seed has no distinct cotyledons or seed-lobes.
Ā-cŏt-y̨-lĕd′ọ-noŭs, *a.* Having no cotyledons.
A̧-côû′me-tẹr, *n.* [Badly formed from Gr. ἀκούειν, to hear, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument to measure the extent of the sense of hearing.
A̧-côûs′tịc, *a.* [Gr. ἀκουστικός, relating to hearing.] Relating to hearing.
A̧-côûs′tị-cạl, *a.* Same as ACOUSTIC.
A̧-côûs′tị-cạl-ly̨, *ad.* As regards acoustics.
A̧-côûs-tĭ″cian, *n.* One versed in acoustics.
A̧-côûs′tịcs [ạ-kôs′tịks, *Mu.*], *n. pl.* The science which treats of sound.
A̧c-quāint′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *acointer;* Late L. *accognitare*, to make known.] [*pp.* acquainting, acquainted.] To make familiar; to *inform.*—2, *a.* Acquainted; familiar.
A̧c-quāint′ạnce, *n.*; pl. **A̧c-quāint′ạnce** *or* **A̧c-quāint′ạn-cẹs̱.** Familiarity; knowledge of:—mutual knowledge:—a person or persons with whom one is acquainted.
Syn.—Acquaintance expresses less than *familiarity*, and *familiarity* less than *intimacy. Acquainted*, having some knowledge; *familiar* by long habit; *intimate* by close connection.
A̧c-quāint′ẹd, *a.* Familiar with; known.
A̧c-quĕst′, *n.* [See ACQUIRE.] A thing gained:—the act of acquiring.
Ăc-quị-ĕsce′ (ăk-we̱-ĕs′), *v. n.* [L. *ad*, at, and *quiescere*, to rest.] [*pp.* acquiescing, acquiesced.] To concur in, or remain satisfied with; to comply; to agree.
Ăc-quị-ĕs′cẹnce, *n.* Compliance; assent.
Ăc-quị-ĕs′cẹnt, *a.* Easy; quiet; submitting.
A̧c-quīr′ạ-ble, *a.* Attainable; procurable.
A̧c-quīre′, *v. a.* [L. *acquirere*, from *quærere*, to seek.] [*pp.* acquiring, acquired.] To *gain;* to get; to earn.
A̧c-quīre′mẹnt, *n.* That which is acquired:—the process of acquiring; attainment.
Ăc-quị-s̱ĭ″tiọn (ăk-we̱-zĭsh′ụn), *n.* The act of acquiring; that which is acquired:—a gain.
A̧c-quĭs̱′ị-tīve, *a.* Acquired; acquiring.
A̧c-quĭs̱′ị-tīve-nĕss, *n.* The love of acquiring property; desire of possession.
A̧c-quĭt′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *aquiter*, from L. *ad*, to, and *quietare*, to settle.] [*pp.* acquitting, acquitted.] To set free; to clear from a charge:—to discharge; to *absolve;* to settle; to requite.
A̧c-quĭt′mẹnt, *n.* The act of acquitting; acquittal.
A̧c-quĭt′tạl, *n.* The act of acquitting; deliverance from the charge of an offence; discharge.
A̧c-quĭt′tạnce, *n.* Discharge from a debt.
Ā′cre (ā′kụr), *n.* [O. E. *æcer;* Norse, *akr;* cf. L. *ager*, a field; Skr. *ajras*, a plain.] A quantity of land, equal to 160 square rods, or 43,560 square feet.
Ā′cre-ạġe, *n.* Area in acres.
Ăc′rịd, *a.* [L. *acer, acris*, sharp.] Of a biting taste; bitter:—corrosive.
A̧-crĭd′ị-ty̨, *n.* Sharpness; bitterness; pungency.
Ăc-rị-mō′nị-oŭs, *a.* Full of acrimony; severe.
Ăc-rị-mō′nị-oŭs-ly̨, *ad.* With acrimony.
Ăc′rị-mọ-ny̨ (ăk′re̱-mọ-ne̱), *n.* [L. *acrimonia*, from *acer*, sharp; the termination *-monia* implies an active quality.] Sharpness; corrosiveness:—severity of temper; asperity; harshness; tartness; bitterness.
Syn.—Acrimony of feeling; *severity* of temper or censure; *harshness* of expression; *asperity* or *bitterness* of language or feeling; *tartness* of reply.
Ăc′rị-tūde, *n.* [L. *acritudo*, from *acer*, sharp; the termination *-tude* implies a state or quality.] Acrid taste or quality.
Ăc-rọ-ạ-măt′ịc, } *a.* [Gr. ἀκροαματικός, from
Ăc-rọ-ạ-măt′ị-cạl, } ἀκροᾶσθαι, to hear; heard only, but not committed to writing.] Abstruse; esoteric; secret.
Ăc-rọ-ạ-măt′ịcs, *n. pl.* Same as ACROATICS.
Ăc-rọ-ăt′ịc, *a.* [Gr. ἀκροατικός, suitable to be heard.—See ACROAMATIC.] Abstruse; acroamatic.
Ăc-rọ-ăt′ịcs, *n. pl.* Aristotle's lectures on the more subtile parts of philosophy.
Ăc′rọ-băt, *n.* [Gr. ἀκρόβατος, going aloft; ἄκρον, aloft, and βαίνειν, βάτος, to go.] A vaulter; a rope-dancer.
Ăc-rọ-băt′ịc, *a.* Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performance.
Ăc′rọ-ġĕn, *n.* [Gr. ἄκρον, a point, and γένεσθαι, to be developed.] A plant growing at the upper point of its stem.
A̧-crŏġ′e̱-noŭs, *a.* Having the nature of an acrogen.
A̧-crō′mị-ŏn, *n.*; pl. **A̧-crō′mị-ạ.** [Gr. ἀκρώμιον, from ἄκρος, a point, and ὦμος, a shoulder.] The outer point of the shoulder-blade.
A̧-crŏn′y̨-cạl, *a.* [From Gr. ἄκρος, a point, a tip, and νύξ, night.] Opposite to the sun, or rising when the sun sets, and setting when the sun rises, as a star:—opposed to *cosmical.*
A̧-crŏn′y̨-cạl-ly̨, *ad.* At the acronycal time:—opposed to *cosmically.*
A̧-crŏp′ọ-lĭs, *n.*; pl. **A̧-crŏp′ọ-lēs̱.** [Gr. ἀκρόπολις, from ἄκρος, a peak, a high place, and πόλις, a city.] The stronghold of a city.
Ăc′rọ-spīre, *n.* [Gr. ἄκρος, a point, and σπεῖρα, a twist.] A shoot at the end of a seed.
A̧-crŏss′, *ad.* [From *a* prepositional, and *cross.*—See CROSS.] Athwart; crosswise; over.—2, *prep.* Over; athwart; from side to side of.
A̧-crŏs′tịc, *n.* [Gr. ἀκροστιχίς, from ἄκρος, end, and στίχος, a row.] A poem in which the first letters of the lines make up the name of a person.
A̧-crŏs′tị-cạl, *a.* Relating to acrostics.
A̧-crŏt′ịc, *a.* [Badly formed from Gr. ἀκρότης, extreme.] Pertaining to or affecting the surface.
Ăc′rọ-tĭs̱m, *n.* [From Gr. ἀ, privative, and κρότος, stroke.] (*Med.*) Absence or defect of pulse.
Ăct (ăkt), *v. n.* [From L. *agere, actus*, to do; Fr. *acte.*] To be in action; not to rest.—2, *v. a.* To perform:—to feign; to imitate.—3, *n.* A deed; exploit:—a part of a play:—a decree of a court:—edict; statute.
Ăc′tạ-ble, *a.* Capable of being acted or done.
Ăct′ịng, *a.* Discharging the functions of another; vicarious.—2, *n.* The playing of a part:—action.
A̧c-tĭn′ị-ạ, *n.* [From Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, a ray.] A sea-anemone.
A̧c-tĭn′ịc, *a.* Relating to actinism.
Ăc′tịn-ĭs̱m, *n.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖνος, a ray, from its radiated form.] The chemical force of the sun's rays.
Ăc-tị-nŏl′ọ-ġy̨, *n.* The science of radiated animals:—the science which investigates rays of light. [the force of solar radiation.
Ăc-tị-nŏm′e-tẹr, *n.* An instrument for measuring
Ăc-tị-nọ-mĕt′rịc, *a.* [From Gr. ἀκτίς, a ray, and μετρικός, measuring.] Of or pertaining to the measurement of radiated force.
Ăc-tị-nọ-zō′ạ, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, a ray, and ζῷον, an animal.] A class of marine animals; sea-anemones.
Ăc′tiọn (ăk′shụn), *n.* [L. *actio.*—See ACT.] The process of acting; a *deed;* operation:—a battle;—gesticulation:—a process or suit at law; a lawsuit.
Syn.—Act is a single exertion of power; *action*, a continued exertion.
Ăc′tiọn-ạ-ble, *a.* Liable to result in an action at law:—that may afford grounds for an action.
Ăc′tịve, *a.* That acts; opposed to *passive;* transitive:—busy; nimble; agile; quick.
Syn.—Active in business; *busy*, not at leisure; *nimble* and *agile* in the use of one's limbs; *quick* in movement.
Ăc′tịve-ly̨, *ad.* In an active manner; busily.
A̧c-tĭv′ị-ty̨, *n.* The state or quality of being active; nimbleness; *quickness.*
Ăct′ọr, *n.* One who acts; a stage-player.
Ăc′trẹss, *n.* A woman who plays on the stage.

Ăct′ū-al (ăkt′yu-al), *a.* Really in act; positive; real; effective; certain; existing at present.—2, *n.* In *finance*, money actually received.
Ăct′ū-al-ĭst, *n.* One who deals with fact rather than with theories:—opposed to *idealist*.
Ăct-ū-ăl′i-ty, *n.* The existing conditions:—reality:—realism. [to real existence.
Ăct-ū-al-i-zā′tion, *n.* A reducing to actuality or
Ăct′ū-al-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* actualizing, actualized.] To make actual, or real; to realize; to describe realistically.
Ăct′ū-al-ly, *ad.* In act; really; positively.
Ăct-ū-al-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being actual.
Ăct′ū-a-ry, *n.* [L. *actuarius*, an accountant.] The managing officer of an insurance company; a clerk; a notary, or registrar.
Ăct′ū-āte, *v. a.* [*pp.* actuating, actuated.] To put into action; to induce; to influence; to impel.
Ăct-ū-ā′tion, *n.* Impulsion; motion imparted.
Ăct′ū-ā-tor, *n.* One who actuates.
Ăc-tū′ri-ĕnce, *n.* [The syllables *-urience* and *-urient* express desire; from the L.] A desire for action.
A-cū′le-ate, *a.* [L. *aculeatus*, from *acus*, a needle.] Having a point; prickly.
A-cū′le-o-late, *a.* [L. *aculeolus*, a small prickle, from *acus*, a needle.] (*Bot.*) Armed with small prickles, or slightly prickly.
A-cū′men, *a.* [L. for "sharpness."] A sharp point:—quickness of perception; discernment; discrimination.
A-cū′mi-nate, *a.* [L. *acuminare*, *acuminatus*, to sharpen.] Pointed; acuminated.
A-cū′mi-nāt-ed, *p. a.* Sharp-pointed.
A-cū-mi-nā′tion, *n.* The act of sharpening:—a sharp point.
A-cū′mi-nōse, *a.* (*Bot.*) Approaching to being acuminate; nearly acuminate.
Ăc-ū-prĕss′, *v. a.* [L. *acus*, *acu*, a needle, and PRESS.] [*pp.* acupressing, acupressed.] (*Surg.*) To compress, as an artery, by means of acupressure.—2, *v. n.* To employ acupressure.
Ăc-ū-prĕs′sion, } (ăk-ū-prĕsh′un, ăk-ū-prĕsh′ur),
Ăc-ū-prĕss′ūre, } *n.* A method of stopping an artery from bleeding by passing a needle through the substance of the wound.
Ăc-ū-pŭnct′ūre, *n.* [L. *acus*, *acu*, a needle, and PUNCTURE.] (*Med.*) A method of treating disease by small punctures.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* acupuncturing, acupunctured.] To puncture with fine needles.
A-cūte′, *a.* [L. *acuere*, *acutus*, to sharpen.] Sharp; not obtuse; keen:—not grave:—ingenious; penetrating.—(*Med.*) *An acute disease* terminates shortly; opposed to *chronic*.—*Acute accent* is that which raises the voice.—*Acute angle*, one less than a right angle.
A-cūte′ly, *ad.* Sharply; ingeniously; keenly.
A-cūte′ness, *n.* Quality of being acute; sharpness; acumen; penetration; *sagacity*.
A-cū-ti-fō′li-ate, *a.* [ACUTE and L. *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having sharply-pointed leaves.
Ăd′aġe (ăd′aj), *n.* [L. *adagium*, a proverb.] A maxim handed down from antiquity; a proverb; an aphorism.
A-dä′ġi-ō, *n.* [It. *ad agio*, at ease.] (*Mus.*) Mark of slow time; a composition in slow time:—*ad.* Slowly.
Ăd′a-mănt, *n.* [Gr. ἀδάμας, from ἀ priv., not, and δαμάω, to tame: invincible.] A very hard stone; a diamond.
Ăd-a-man-tē′an, *a.* Hard; impenetrable.
Ăd-a-măn′tine, *a.* Made of adamant; hard.
Ăd-a-măn′tōid, *n.* A crystal bounded by forty-eight equal triangles, as the diamond.
A-dăm′ic, *a.* Relating to Adam.
Ăd′am's-ăp′ple (ăd′amz-ăp′pl), *n.* The prominent part of the throat:—a variety of banana.
A-dăpt′, *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *aptare*, to fit.—See APT.] [*pp.* adapting, adapted.] To fit one thing to another; to suit; to adjust; to accommodate.
A-dăpt-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Capability of adaptation.
A-dăpt′a-ble, *a.* Pliable:—applicable.
Ăd-ap-tā′tion, *n.* The act of adapting:—fitness.
A-dăp′tive, *a.* Fitting to circumstances; modifying.
Ădd, *v. a.* [L. *addere*, from *ad*, together, and *dare*, to put.] [*pp.* adding, added.] To join together; to increase; to subjoin; to annex; to unite.—2, *v. n.* To perform addition.
Syn.—Quantities are *added*; houses *joined*; an afterthought *subjoined*; property *increased*; territory *annexed*.
Ăd′dax, *n.* [L.; originally a North African word.] A kind of African antelope.

Addax.

Ad-dĕn′dum, *n.*; pl. **Ad-dĕn′da**. [L., gerundive from *addere*, to add.] Something to be added; an addition; an appendix.
Ăd′der, *n.* [O. E. *naddre*, a snake; *a naddre* has been corrupted to *an adder*.] A venomous reptile; a viper.
Ăd-di-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Possibility of being added.
Ăd′di-ble, *a.* Capable of being added.
Ad-dĭct′, *v. a.* [L. *addicere*, *addictus*, to devote; *ad*, to, and *dicere*, to say.] To give up or apply one's self to; to devote:—often used in an ill sense.
Syn.—Men *addict* themselves to vice; *devote* themselves to science; *apply* themselves to business; *dedicate* themselves to religion. [addicted.
Ad-dĭc′tion, *or* **Ad-dĭct′ed-nĕss**, *n.* State of being
Ad-dĭ′′tion (ad-dĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *additio*.] Act of adding; the thing added:—*increase*:—a rule of arithmetic for adding numbers together.—(*Law.*) The title annexed to a man's name.
Ad-dĭ′′tion-al (ad-dĭsh′un-al), *a.* Added.
Ad-dĭ′′tion-al-ly, *ad.* In addition to.
Ăd-di-tĭ′′tious, *a.* Additive.
Ăd′di-tive, *a.* To be added; relating to addition.
Ăd′dle, *a.* [O. E. *adela*, mire; Ger. *adel*.] Barren; unfruitful:—originally applied to such eggs as produce nothing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* addling, addled.] To make putrid; to corrupt; to confuse.—3, *v. n.* To grow corrupt.
Ăd′dle-hĕad′ed, } *a.* Having addle brains; of
Ăd′dle-păt′ed, } weak intellect; foolish.
Ad-drĕss′, *v. a.* [Fr. *adresser*; from the root of DRESS and DIRECT.] [*pp.* addressing, addressed.] To speak or apply to; to accost:—to prepare for:—to direct:—to court.—2, *n.* Application; petition:—courtship:—skill; dexterity; ability:—manners; bearing:—an oration; speech:—*a memorial*:—*direction* of a letter; the name, title, &c., of a person.
Syn.—*Address* the ruler or government, or persons generally; *accost* a stranger; *salute* a friend; *direct* a letter.
Ad-drĕss′eş, *n. pl.* Courtship paid to a woman.
Ad-dūce′, *v. a.* [L. *adducere*: *ad*, to, and *ducere*, to draw.] [*pp.* adducing, adduced.] To bring forward; to allege.
Ad-dū′cent, *a.* Drawing toward a given point.
Ad-dū′ci-ble, *a.* That may be brought forward.
Ad-dŭct′, *v. a.* [L. *adducere*, *adductum*.—See ADDUCE.] [*pp.* adducting, adducted.] To draw toward a median line or a centre.
Ad-dŭc′tion, *n.* The act of adducing or adducting.
Ad-dŭc′tive, *a.* That brings forward.
Ad-dŭc′tor, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) A muscle that draws toward a given point. [deep.
A-dēēp′, *ad.* [See DEEP.] In or toward the depths;
A-dĕl′phous, *a.* [Gr. ἀδελφός, a brother:—with the idea of union.] United by filaments into pairs or bundles.
A-dĕmp′tion, *n.* A taking away; a revocation.
Ăd′en. [Gr., a gland.] An initial element in words relating to the glands; as, *adenology*.
Ăd′e-nōĭd, *a.* Resembling or relating to a gland.

Ăd-e-nŏl′o-ġy, *n.* A treatise on the glands.

Ăd-en-ŏph′or-oŭs, *a.* Bearing glands.

A-dĕpt′, *a.* [L. *adeptus*, fitted; root of APT.] Skilful; thoroughly versed.—2, *n.* One versed in any art:—also (*Alchemy*), one who had found the panacea and philosopher's stone.

Ăd′e-qua-cy, *n.* Sufficiency; adequateness.

Ăd′e-quate, *a.* [L. *adæquare*, to equalize.—See EQUAL.] Sufficient:—fully suitable; fitting.

Ăd′e-quate-ly, *ad.* In an adequate manner.

Ăd′e-quate-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being adequate.

Ad-fĕct′ed, *a.* [See AFFECT.] (*Math.*) Noting an equation consisting of different powers of the unknown quantity; affected.

Ad-flŭx′ion (ad-flŭk′shun), *n.* [See AFFLUX.] The act of flowing to or toward:—(*Bot.*) The force by which the sap is drawn toward the leaves.

Ad-hēre′, *v. n.* [L. *adhærere*, to stick.] [*pp.* adhering, adhered.] To stick to; to remain fixed.

Ad-hē′rence, **Ad-hē′ren-cy**, *n.* The quality of adhering; attachment; tenacity; fidelity.

Ad-hē′rent, *a.* Sticking to; united with.—2, *n.* One who adheres; a follower.

Ad-hē′sion (ad-hē′zhun), *n.* The act or state of sticking or adhering to something; adherence.

Syn.—Adherence to principle or to party; *adhesion* of contiguous parts of vegetable matter or bodies; *cohesion* of the particles of homogeneous bodies to each other.

Ad-hē′sive, *a.* Sticking; tenacious.

Ad-hē′sive-nĕss, *n.* Tenacity; viscosity:—a propensity to form attachments.

Ad-hĭb′it, *v. a.* [L. *adhibere*, *adhibitum;* from *ad*, to, and *habeo*, to have or hold.] [*pp.* adhibiting, adhibited.] To employ:—to apply:—to administer.

Ăd-hi-bĭ′′tion, *n.* The action of adhibiting.

Ăd-i-ăph′a-noŭs, *a.* [*a*, not, and DIAPHANOUS.] Not diaphanous; opaque.

Ăd-i-ăph′o-rĭsm, *n.* [Gr. ἀδιάφορος, indifferent.—Cf. DIFFER.] Latitudinarianism; indifference.

Ăd-i-ăph′o-rĭst, *n.* A believer in the doctrine that in matters non-essential charity was to be preferred to unanimity. [adiaphorism.

Ăd-i-ăph-o-rĭst′ic, *a.* (*Eccl.*) Like, or relating to,

A-dī-a-thĕr′mic, *a.* [*a*, not, and DIATHERMANOUS, which see.] Not readily permitting the transmission of heat; impervious to heat.

A-dieū′ (a-dū′), *ad.* [*à Dieu*, Fr. for "to God" (I commend you).] Farewell.—2, *n.* A taking leave; a farewell.

Ăd-i-po-cēre′, *n.* [L. *adeps*, *adipis*, fat, and *cera*, wax.] An oily or waxy substance, formed by the decomposition of animal bodies in moist places, or under water. [fat.

Ăd-i-pōse′, *a.* [L. *adeps*, fat.] Consisting of fat;

A-dĭp′sous, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, not, and δίψα, thirst.] Tending to quench thirst.

Ăd′it, *n.* [L. *aditus*, approach; *ad*, and *ire*, *itus*, to go.] A passage under ground:—access.

Ad-jā′cen-cy, *n.* The state of lying close to:—that which lies near by; contiguity.

Ad-jā′cent, *a.* [L. *adjacens; ad*, near, and *jacere*, *jacens*, to lie.] Lying near; contiguous.

Syn.—Adjacent villages or lands; *contiguous* houses; *adjoining* fields.

Ad-jĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *adjicere*, *adjectum*, and *adjectare*, to add; *ad*, to, and *jacere*, to put, to throw.] (*Law*, &c.) To add; to append.

Ad-jĕc′tion, *n.* The act of adding.

Ăd-jec-tĭ′′tious (ăd-jek-tĭsh′us), *a.* Additional.

Ăd′jec-tĭv-al [ăd-jek-tī′val, *Mu. St. I.*], *a.* Relating to an adjective.

Ăd′jec-tĭve, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word added to a noun to express some quality; as, *good.*

Ăd′jec-tĭve-ly, *ad.* As or like an adjective.

Ad-jŏĭn′, *v. a.* [See JOIN and ADJUNCT.] [*pp.* adjoining, adjoined.] To join to; to unite or put to; to subjoin.—2, *v. n.* To be contiguous to.

Ad-jŏĭn′ing, *a.* Close to; contiguous.

Ad-joŭrn′ (ad-jŭrn′), *v. a.* [Fr. *ajourner*, from L. *ad*, to, and *diurnus*, daily; root of *dies*, a day.—See JOURNAL.] [*pp.* adjourning, adjourned.] To put off to another day; to postpone; to prorogue.—2, *v. n.* To cease sitting.

Syn.—Adjourn a court or meeting; *prorogue* parliament; *postpone* or *defer* a matter of business.

Ad-joŭrn′al, *n.* Adjournment; postponement.

Ad-joŭrn′ment (ad-jŭrn′ment), *n.* The act of adjourning; delay; intermission.

Ad-jŭdġe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *adjuger*.—See JUDGE.] [*pp.* adjudging, adjudged.] To sentence; to decree; to bestow:—to judge or consider:—to decide or settle.

Ad-jū′di-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *adjudicare*, *adjudicatum*.—See JUDGE.] [*pp.* adjudicating, adjudicated.] To try and determine judicially.

Ad-jū-di-cā′tion, *n.* The act of adjudicating; sentence:—a decree.

Ăd′jŭnct, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *jungere*, *junctum*, to join.] Something joined to another.—2, *a.* Added to; united with:—subordinate.

Ad-jŭnc′tion, *n.* The act of adjoining.

Ad-jŭnc′tive, *n.* That which is joined.—2, *a.* Having the quality of joining.

Ăd-ju-rā′tion, *n.* The act of charging another solemnly by oath:—the form of oath.

Ad-jūr′a-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to adjuration.

Ad-jūre′, *v. a.* [L. *adjurare*.] [*pp.* adjuring, adjured.] To impose an oath upon another:—to charge or entreat solemnly.

Ad-jŭst′, *v. a.* [Fr. *ajuster*, from Late L. *adjuxtare*, *adjustare*, to fit; from *juxta*, near. The derivation from *justus*, exact, is historically incorrect.] [*pp.* adjusting, adjusted.] To regulate; to put in order; to fit; to adapt; to suit; to harmonize or settle.

Ad-jŭst′a-ble, *a.* That may be adjusted.

Ad-jŭst′ment, *n.* Regulation; settlement.

Ăd′ju-tăn-cy, *n.* The office of an adjutant.

Ăd′ju-tănt, *n.* [L. *adjutare*, *adjutantis*, to assist; a frequentative form of *adjuvare*.] A military officer who assists a superior officer; an assistant:—a kind of stork (so called from its stiff, military walk).

Adjutant.

Ăd-ju-tā′tor, *n.* [L.] An assistant.

Ăd′ju-vănt [ăd′ju-vant, *S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm.;* ad-jū′vant, *J. E.*], *a.* [L. *adjuvans*, *adjuvantis*, pres. part. of *adjuvare*, to help; *ad*, and *juvare*, to help.] Helpful; useful.—2, *n.* That which assists.

Ăd-lo-cū′tion, *n.* Same as ALLOCUTION.

Ad-mĕaṣ′ure-mĕnt (ad-mĕzh′ur-mĕnt), *n.* The act or result of measuring; measurement.

Ad-mĕn-sū-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *mensura*, a measure.] Admeasurement.

Ad-mĭn′i-cle, *n.* [L. *adminiculum*, a stay, from *manus*, the hand.] An aid or support; an auxiliary; corroboratory evidence.

Ad-min′is-ter, *v. a.* [L. *administrare*.—See MINISTER.] [*pp.* administering, administered.] To supply:—to give:—to act as agent or administrator upon:—to manage.—2, *v. n.* To act as administrator.

Ad-mĭn-is-tē′ri-al, *a.* Relating to administration.

Ad-mĭn′is-tra-ble, *a.* Capable of administration.

Ăd-min-is-trā′tion, *n.* Act of administering; act of conducting any affair:—the executive part of government:—management.

Syn.—Administration of the government; *dispensation* of justice; *management* of business; *government* of the country.

Ad-mĭn′is-tra-tive, *a.* Executive; pertaining to the management of affairs.

Ăd-min-is-trā′tor, *n.* One who has the charge of the estate of a man dying intestate; a manager; a trustee.

Ăd-min-is-trā′tor-shĭp, *n.* Office of administrator.
Ăd-min-is-trā′trix, *n.* She who administers.
Ăd-mi-ra-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* The quality of being admirable; great excellence.
Ăd′mi-ra-ble, *a.* Worthy of being admired; wonderful; excellent; very superior; estimable.
Ăd′mi-ra-bly, *ad.* In an admirable manner.
Ăd′mi-ral, *n.* [Arab. *amir-al-bahr*, commander of the sea.] The chief commander of a fleet.
Ăd′mi-ral-shĭp, *n.* Office or skill of an admiral.
Ăd′mi-ral-ty, *n.* The authority, or officers, appointed for managing naval or maritime affairs.
Ăd-mi-rā′tion, *n.* The action of admiring; wonder; veneration; esteem; gratified contemplation.
Ad-mīre′, *v. a.* [L. *admirari; ad*, at, and *mirari*, to wonder.] [*pp.* admiring, admired.] To regard with wonder or love; to esteem or prize highly.—2, *v. n.* To feel admiration; to wonder.
Ad-mīr′er, *n.* One who admires; a lover.
Ad-mīr′ing-ly, *ad.* In an admiring manner.
Ad-mĭs-si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* The quality of being admissible. [allowable.
Ad-mĭs′si-ble, *a.* Worthy of being admitted:—
Ad-mĭs′sion (ad-mĭsh′un), *n.* [See ADMIT.] The act of admitting:—access; admittance; allowance of an argument.
Ad-mĭs′sive, *a.* Of the nature of an admission; admitting; tending to admit.
Ad-mĭt′, *v. a.* [L. *admittere, admissum; ad*, to, and *mittere*, to send.] [*pp.* admitting, admitted.] To suffer to enter; to receive:—to allow an argument or position; to concede.

Syn.—*Admit* a member; *receive* a friend; *admit* the force of an argument; *allow* due credit; *grant* what is reasonable.

Ad-mĭt′ta-ble, *a.* Admissible.
Ad-mĭt′tance, *n.* The act of admitting; admission.
Ad-mĭt′ted-ly, *ad.* By admission; confessedly.
Ad-mĭx′, *v. a.* [L. *admiscere, admixtum.*] [*pp.* admixing, admixed.] To mingle with; to mix.
Ad-mĭx′tion (ad-mĭkst′yun), *n.* A mingling.
Ad-mĭxt′ūre (ad-mĭkst′yur), *n.* The substance of bodies mingled; the process of mixing:—that which is admixed; mixture.
Ad-mŏn′ish, *v. a.* [L. *admonere*, in a later form *admonestare; ad*, and *monere*, to advise.] [*pp.* admonishing, admonished.] To give admonition to; to warn; to reprove; to reprimand; to advise.

Syn.—*Admonish* for the first fault, *reprove* for the second, *reprimand* for the third; *warn* of danger; *advise* for the future.

Ad-mŏn′ish-er, *n.* One who admonishes.
Ăd-mo-nĭ″tion, *n.* [L. *admonitio.*] The act of admonishing; a hint of a fault or duty; a gentle reproof.
Ad-mŏn′i-tĭve, } *a.* That admonishes; monitory;
Ad-mŏn′i-to-ry, } pertaining to admonition.
Ad-mŏn′i-tĭve-ly, *ad.* In an admonitive manner.
Ad-mō′tive, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *movere, motum*, to move.] Moving toward.
Ad-năs′cent, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *nasci*, to be born, to grow.] Growing to something else.
Ăd′nāte, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *natus*, born.] Attached by growth.
Ad-nā′tion, *n.* Attachment by surfaces. [tive.
Ăd′noun, *n.* [From *ad*, to, and NOUN.] An adjec-
Ad-nū′bi-lāt-ed, *a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *nubilare*, to cloud; *nubes*, a cloud.] Clouded; obscured. [R.]
A-dō′, *n.* [Originally a verb, meaning to do.] Trouble; difficulty; bustle; tumult.
A-dō′be, *n.* [Sp., from Arab. and Coptic *tob*, brick, or perhaps from the root of DAUB.] Unburnt, sun-dried brick:—brick-clay; clay; mortar.
Ăd-o-lĕsce′, *v. n.* [L. *adolescere; ad*, and *olescere*, to grow.] [*pp.* adolescing, adolesced.] To grow up.
Ăd-o-lĕs′cence, } *n.* The age between childhood
Ăd-o-lĕs′cen-cy, } and manhood.
Ăd-o-lĕs′cent, *a.* Growing; youthful.—2, *n.* A growing youth.
Ăd′o-naī, *or* **Ăd′o-nä-ī**, *n.* [Heb., literally "my Lords."] The Hebrew name for the Lord.
A-dŏn′ic, *n.* [So called from *Adonis*, a beautiful Syrian (mythical) youth; this metre is said to have been used in lamenting the death of Adonis.] A verse composed of a dactyl and a spondee.—2, *a.* Consisting of a dactyl and a spondee.
A-dō′nis, *n.* [See ADONAI and ADONIC.] A genus of plants:—a beautiful young man.
A-dŏpt′, *v. a.* [L. *adoptare; ad*, to, and *optare*, to choose; a form of *opere*, to wish.] [*pp.* adopting, adopted.] To take as a son or daughter the child of another; to receive as one's own.
A-dŏpt′er, *n.* One who adopts:—a chemical vessel with two necks.
A-dŏp′tian-ĭst, *or* **A-dŏp′tion-ĭst**, *n.* One who holds that Christ is the Son of God by adoption.
A-dŏp′tion, *n.* The act of adopting:—affiliation.
A-dŏp′tive, *a.* That adopts or is adopted.
A-dōr′a-ble, *a.* Worthy of adoration; divine.
A-dōr′a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Worthiness of adoration.
A-dōr′a-bly, *ad.* In an adorable manner.
Ăd-o-rā′tion, *n.* Divine worship; homage.
A-dōre′, *v. a.* [L. *adorare*, to worship, from *os, oris*, the mouth.] [*pp.* adoring, adored.] To worship with external homage; to reverence; to honor:—to love intensely.

Syn.—The Supreme Being is to be *adored, reverenced*, and *worshipped;* great and good men are to be *honored*, and even *venerated*, and their memories *revered.*

A-dōr′er, *n.* One who adores:—a lover.
A-dōrn′, *v. a.* [L. *adornare; ad*, to, and *ornare*, to bedeck.] [*pp.* adorning, adorned.] To set off to advantage; to dress; to decorate; to embellish.
A-dōrn′ing, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
A-dōrn′ment, *n.* Embellishment; decoration.
Ăd-ŏs-cu-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *adosculari*, to kiss, to join mouth to mouth; *os*, dim. *osculum*, a mouth.] A method of grafting; inosculation:—impregnation of plants.
A-dow̃n′, *ad.* & *prep.* [An older form of *down.*] Down; downward.
Ad-prĕssed′ (ad-prĕst′), *a.* [See PRESS.] (*Bot.*) Pressed closely, as leaves to a stem; appressed.
A-drĭft′, *ad.* [*a* for "on" or "at," and *drift.*] Floating at random.
Ăd′ro-gāte, *v. a.* [See ARROGATE.] [*pp.* adrogating, adrogated.] (*Law.*) To adopt.
A-droĭt′, *a.* [Fr., from L. *directum*, right, straight.] Dexterous; skilful; expert.
A-droĭt′ly, *ad.* In an adroit manner.
A-droĭt′ness, *n.* Dexterity; skill; activity.
A-drȳ′, *a.* [See DRY.] Thirsty; in want of drink; athirst.
Ăd-sci-tĭ″tious (ăd-se-tĭsh′us), *a.* [L. *adsciscere*, to accept formally or knowingly; from *scire*, to know.] Assumed to complete something; additional.
Ăd′ū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *adulari*, to fawn upon; *ad*, and a root (seen in WHEEL) meaning to turn, to wag the tail.] [*pp.* adulating, adulated.] To flatter; to fawn upon.
Ăd-ū-lā′tion, *n.* Servile or hypocritical flattery.

Syn.—Fulsome *adulation;* gross *flattery;* well-merited *compliment.*

Ăd′ū-la-to-ry, *a.* Flattering grossly.
A-dŭl′lam-īte, *n.* [In allusion to the cave of *Adullam.*] (*Brit. Pol.*) A discontented or rebellious member of a political party.
A-dŭlt′, *a.* [L. *adolescere, adultus*, to grow up.] Grown up; of mature age.—2, *n.* A person grown up; one of age.
A-dŭlt′age, *n.* The state of an adult.
A-dŭl′ter-ant, *n.* That which adulterates.
A-dŭl′ter-āte, *v. a.* [L. *adulterare;* perhaps *ad*, and *alter*, another.] [*pp.* adulterating, adulterated.] To corrupt; to debase.
A-dŭl′ter-ate, *a.* Corrupted; debased.

A-dŭl-ter-ā'tion, *n.* The act of adulterating:—that which is adulterated:—that by which any thing is adulterated.
A-dŭl'ter-er, *n.* A man guilty of adultery.
A-dŭl'ter-ĕss, *n.* A woman who commits adultery.
A-dŭl'ter-īne [a-dŭl'ter-īn, *S. W. I. Mu. J. Ja. Sm.*; a-dŭl'ter-ĭn, *P. St. K.*], *n.* A child born of an adulteress.—2, *a.* Spurious; adulterous:—illegal. [spurious.
A-dŭl'ter-oŭs, *a.* Guilty of adultery; corrupt;
A-dŭl'te-ry, *n.* [L. *adulterium.*] Violation of the marriage bed.
A-dŭlt'ness, *n.* The state of being adult.
Ad-ŭm'brāte, *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, forth, and *umbrare, umbratus*, to shadow.] [*pp.* adumbrating, adumbrated.] To shadow out faintly.
Ăd-um-brā'tion, *n.* A faint sketch; shadow.
Ad-ŭm'bra-tive, *or* **Ad-ŭm'brant**, *a.* Giving a slight shadow:—typifying; shadowing forth.
A-dŭn'ci-ty, *n.* [L. *aduncitas*; *ad*, to, and *uncus*, bent.] Crookedness; form of a hook.
A-dŭn'cous, *a.* Hooked; incurved.
A-dŭsk', *ad.* or *a.* [See Dusk.] In the dusk; dark.
A-dŭst', *a.* [L. *adustus*, scorched; *ad*, to, and *urere, ustum*, to burn.] Scorched; parched:—sunburnt.
Ad-vānce', *v. a.* [Fr. *avancer*; Late L. *abanteare*, to go before; *ab*, from, and *ante*, before.] [*pp.* advancing, advanced.] To bring forward:—to raise to preferment:—to promote:—to improve; to propose:—to pay beforehand.—2, *v. n.* To go forward; to proceed.—3, *n.* A going forward; progression; improvement; rise:—anticipation of time.—4, *a.* Being in front; as, *advance* guard:—paid; as, *advance* money, money paid in *advance*.
Ad-vānced' (ad-vānst'), *a.* In accord with the latest developments of science and thought.
Ad-vānce'ment, *n.* Act of advancing; progress; preferment; improvement; promotion.
Ad-văn'tage, *n.* [Fr. *avantage*; Late L. *abantatium*, from the same roots as ADVANCE.] Superior position; favorable circumstances; benefit; gain; profit; account.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* advantaging, advantaged.] To benefit; to promote; to profit.
Ăd-van-tā'geous (ăd-van-tā'jus), *a.* Affording advantage; beneficial; profitable; useful.
Syn.—*Advantageous* situation; *beneficial* exercise; *profitable* business; *useful* employment.
Ăd-van-tā'geous-ly, *ad.* Profitably.
Ăd-van-tā'geous-nĕss, *n.* Profitableness.
Ad-vēne', *v. n.* [L. *advenire*; *ad*, to, and *venire*, to come.] [*pp.* advening, advened.] To accede or come to.
Ăd'vĕnt, *n.* [L. *advenire, adventus.*—See Advene.] A coming:—the coming of Christ; a season of devotion, including the four weeks before Christmas.
Ăd'vent-ĭst, *n.* A believer in the second personal coming of Christ.
Ăd-ven-tĭ''tious (ăd-ven-tĭsh'us), *a.* [L. *adventicius*, foreign.—See Advene.] Accidental; incidental:—not essentially inherent. [ralized.
Ad-vĕn'tive, *a.* (*Bot.*) Foreign, or scarcely natu-
Ad-vĕnt'ū-al, *a.* Relating to Advent.
Ad-vĕnt'ūre (ad-vĕnt'yur), *n.* [L. (*res*) *adventura*, a thing about to happen.—See Advene. Fr. *aventure.*] An accident; a hazard:—an enterprise in which something is at hazard; a sum sent to sea.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* adventuring, adventured.] To try the chance; to dare.—3, *v. a.* To risk; to hazard.
Ad-vĕnt'ūr-er, *n.* One who adventures:—one who lives by his wits.
Ad-vĕnt'ūre-sŏme, *a.* Adventurous.
Ad-vĕnt'ū-roŭs, *a.* Inclined to adventures; enterprising; bold; daring; dangerous.
Ad-vĕnt'ū-roŭs-ly, *a.* Boldly; daringly.
Ăd'vĕrb, *n.* [L. *adverbium*; *ad*, to, and *verbum*, a word.] (*Gram.*) A word joined to a verb, adjective, or other adverb, to modify its sense.
Ad-vĕrb'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to an adverb.
Ad-vĕrb'i-al-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* adverbializing, adverbialized.] To use as an adverb or give an adverbial form to.
Ad-vĕrb'i-al-ly, *ad.* As an adverb.
Ăd'ver-sa-ry, *n.* [L. *adversarius*, one opposed.—See Adverse.] An opponent; an *enemy*; a foe; an antagonist.—2, *a.* Opposite to; adverse.
Ad-vĕr'sa-tive, *a.* Noting opposition.
Ăd'vĕrse, *a.* [L. *adversus*, from *ad*, to, against, and *vertere, versus*, to turn.] Contrary; opposite:—calamitous.
Syn. — *Adverse* circumstances; *contrary* accounts; *opposite* characters; *hostile* measures; *calamitous* occurrences.
Ad-vĕrse'ly, *ad.* Oppositely; unfortunately.
Ad-vĕr'si-ty, *n.* An unfortunate condition; affliction; calamity; misfortune; distress.
Syn.—*Adversity* is opposed to prosperity; *distress* to ease:—deep *affliction*; grievous *calamity*; great *misfortune*.
Ad-vĕrt', *v. n.* [L. *advertere.*—See Adverse.] [*pp.* adverting, adverted.] To turn or attend; to allude.
Ad-vĕr'tence, *n.* The act of adverting; heed; regard; attention to. [attentive.
Ad-vĕr'ten-cy, *n.* The quality or habit of being
Ad-vĕr'tent, *a.* Attentive; heedful.
Ăd-ver-tīse', *or* **Ăd'ver-tīse** [ăd-ver-tīz', *S. St. I. H. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. Wb.*; ăd'ver-tīz, *Sm.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *avertir.*—See Advert.] [*pp.* advertising, advertised.] To give public notice of; to *publish*.
Ad-vĕr'tise-mĕnt, *or* **Ăd-ver-tīse'ment** [ad-vĕr'-tiz-mĕnt, *I. St. H. Mu. P. Ja. Sm. R. C.*; ad-vĕr'-tiz-mĕnt *or* ăd-ver-tīz'ment, *S. W. J. F. K.*], *n.* Intelligence; information; admonition:—public notice, as in a newspaper.
Ăd-ver-tīs'er, *n.* One who advertises.
Ăd-ver-tīs'ing, *p. a.* Giving intelligence.
Ad-vīce', *n.* [Late L. *advisum*, opinion, view; *ad*, to, and *videre, visum*, to see.] Counsel; instruction:—intelligence; news.
Syn.—A physician or counsellor gives *advice*; a parent, *counsel*; a teacher, *instruction*:—*advice*, *intelligence*, or *information* may be received from a correspondent.
Ad-vīs-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Advisableness.
Ad-vīs'a-ble, *a.* Prudent; expedient; fit.
Ad-vīs'a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Expediency.
Ad-vīse', *v. a.* [Late L. *advisare.*—See Advice.] [*pp.* advising, advised.] To give advice; to counsel; to inform; to *admonish*.—2, *v. n.* To consult; to deliberate.
Ad-vīs'ed (ad-vī'zed *or* ad-vīzd'), *a.* Prudent; deliberate; well considered:—informed.
Ad-vīs'ed-ly, *ad.* Deliberately; heedfully.
Ad-vīse'ment, *n.* Information:—deliberation.
Ad-vīs'er, *n.* One who advises; counsellor.
Ad-vī'so-ry, *a.* Giving advice; counselling.
Ăd'vo-ca-cy, *n.* Act of pleading:—support.
Ăd'vo-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *advocare, advocatus*, to call to; *ad*, to, and *vocare*, to call.] [*pp.* advocating, advocated.] To plead for; to support; to defend; to vindicate:—to recommend publicly.
Ăd'vo-cate, *n.* One who pleads the cause of another:—an intercessor; a defender; a lawyer.
Ăd-vo-cā'tion, *n.* [L. *advocatio.*] Act of pleading:—protection:—a summons.
Ad-vow-ēē', *n.* [O. Fr. *avoué*, from L. *advocatus*, a patron.] (*Law.*) One who has the right of advowson.
Ad-vow'er, *n.* A person who owns an advowson; a patron.
Ad-vow'son, *n.* [O. Fr. *avoëson*, from L. *advocatio.*]—(*Law.*) The patronage of a church; a right to present to a benefice.
Ăd-y-năm'ic, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, privative, and δύναμις, power.] (*Med.*) Weak:—asthenic.
Ăd'y-tŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἄδυτον; ἀ, not, and δύειν, to enter.] A secret shrine in a temple.

Ădze, *n.* [O. E. *adesa.*] A cutting iron tool:—spelt also *adz.*

Adze.

Æ'dīle (ē'dīl), *n.* See Edile.

Æ-dœ-ŏl'o-ġy (ē-de-), *n.* [Gr. αἰδοῖα, privy parts, and λόγος, a treatise; from αἰδέομαι, to be ashamed.] That department of science which treats of the organs of generation.

Æ'ġis (ē'jis), *n.* [L.; Gr. αἰγίς.] A shield; a protection.

Æ-ō'li-an, *a.* [From *Æolus*, god of the winds; Gr. αἰόλος, swift.] Pertaining to the wind.

Æ-ō'li-an-härp, *n.* A stringed instrument of music acted upon by the wind.

Æolipyle (ē-ŏl'e-pīl), *n.* [From *Æolus*, the wind-god, and Gr. πύλαι, a gateway.] An instrument to produce motion by the escape of heated vapor.

Æ'o-lĭst, *n.* [From *Æolus*, the wind-god: wind is equivalent to *afflatus*, inspiration.] One who pretends to inspiration.

Æ'on (ē'on), *n.* [L.; Gr. αἰών, an age.—Cf. L. *ævum.*] A period of time of immeasurable duration; an eon.

Æp-y-ŏr'nis (ēp'e-), *n.* [Gr. αἰπύς, tall, and ὄρνις, a bird.] A gigantic bird now extinct.

Ā'e-rāte, *v. a.* [Fr. *aérer*, from L. *aer*, air.] [*pp.* aerating, aerated.] To fill with carbonic acid:—to expose to the air.

Ā-e-rā'tion, *n.* Exposure to the air.

A-ē'ri-al, *a.* [L. *aerius* (Gr. ἀέριος), airy; *aer*, air; Gr. ἀήρ.] Belonging to the air; high.

Aē'rie [ē're *or* ā'e-re, *I.*; ē're, *W. Ja. K. Sm. St.*; ā'e-re, *J. F. Wb.*; ā're, *S. H.*; ā're *or* ē're, *Mu.*], *n.* [Late L. *aeria*; probably connected with *area*, a level space, or with *atrium*, a hall, a house. The derivation from *eggery* is fanciful.] A nest or brood of hawks or eagles; eyry.

Ā-e-rĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *aer*, air, and *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying air; air-bearing.

Ā-e-ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of aërifying.

Ā'e-ri-fōrm, *a.* [L. *aer*, air, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of air.

Ā'e-ri-fȳ, *v. a.* [*pp.* aerifying, aerified.] To fill or combine with air:—to turn into air.

Ā-e-rŏg'no-sy, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and γνωσία, knowledge.] The science which treats of the properties and phenomena of air.

Ā-e-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and γράφω, to write.] A description of the air.

Ā'e-ro-līte, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and λίθος, a stone.] A meteoric stone.

Ā-e-ro-li-thŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [*Aerolite*, and Gr. λόγος, treatise.] That department of science which treats of aërolites or meteoric stones.

Ā-e-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and λόγος, treatise.] The science of the air.

Ā'e-ro-măn-cy [ā'e-ro-măn-se, *W. J. F. I. Mu.*; âr'o-măn-se, *Sm. St.*], *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and μαντεία, prophecy.] Divination by the air.

Ā-e-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and μέτρον, measure.] A machine for weighing air.

Ā-e-ro-mĕt'ric, *a.* Relating to aërometry.

Ā-e-rŏm'e-try, *n.* The art of measuring or weighing air.

Ā'e-ro-nâut, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and ναύτης, sailor.] One who sails through the air.

Ā-e-ro-nâut'ic, *a.* Relating to aëronautics.

Ā-e-ro-nâut'ics, *n. pl.* The art of sailing in the air by means of balloons.

Ā-e-ro-phō'bi-a, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and φόβος, fear.] (*Med.*) A morbid dread of fresh air:—written also *aërophoby.*

Ā'e-ro-phȳte, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and φυτόν, plant.] [An air-plant.

Ā-e-rŏs'co-py, *n.* [Gr. ἀεροσκοπία; σκοπέω, to view.] Observation of the air.

Æ-rōse', *a.* [L. *ærosus*, from *æs*, brass.] Containing or resembling brass.

Ā-e-ro-sĭd'er-īte, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and σίδηρος, iron.] A mass of meteoric iron.

Ā-e-ro-sĭd'e-ro-līte, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, σίδηρος, iron, and λίθος, stone.] A meteorite containing both stone and iron.

Ā'e-ro-stăt, *n.* [Gr. ἀήρ, air, and στατός, standing; resting on air.] The part of a balloon which contains the gas; a balloon:—a balloonist.

Ā-e-ro-stăt'ic, **Ā-e-ro-stăt'i-cal**, } *a.* Relative to aërostatics or aërostation.

Ā-e-ro-stăt'ics, *n. pl.* The science which teaches the weight, pressure, or equilibrium of the air; aërostation:—the art of ballooning.

Ā-e-ros-tā'tion, *n.* [Badly formed from *aerostat.*] The science of weighing air:—the art of ballooning.

Æ-rû'ġi-noŭs, *a.* [L. *æruginosus*, rusty; *ærugo*, copper-rust; *æs*, brass or copper.] Of the nature of verdigris.

Ā'e-ry, *a.* Airy:—unsubstantial.—2, *n.* An aerie.

Æ'sir, *n. pl.* [Norse, pl. of *as*, a being, an existence; akin to am, is, are.] (*Scand. Myth.*) The general name for the beneficent deities inhabiting Asgard.

Æs-thē'sics, *n.* [Gr. αἴσθησις, perception.] The science of the feelings.

Æs'thēte, *n.* One who is devoted to æsthetics.

Æs-thĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. αἰσθητικός, perceptive; verbal stem, αἰσθε-, to feel.] Relating to æsthetics:—tasteful.

Æs-the-tĭ''cian (ĕs-the-tĭsh'an), *n.* One versed in æsthetics; a person of æsthetic tastes.

Æs-thĕt'i-cĭsm, *n.* Æsthetic principles collectively; the æsthetic spirit or instinct.

Æs-thĕt'ics (es-thĕt'iks), *n. pl.* The science which treats of the beautiful in nature and art.

Æs'ti-val, *a.* [L. *æstivalis*, of summer, from *æstus*, heat.] Relating to, or occurring in, summer.

Æs-ti-vā'tion, *n.* [From L. *æstus*, summer heat; since flowers expand in summer.—See Vernation.] (*Bot.*) The arrangement of the parts of a flower in the bud:—(*Zoöl.*) the dormant state of some animals in the hot season.

Æt-i-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* See Etiology.

A-fär', *ad.* [See Far.] At a great distance; remotely.

A-fēard', *a.* [See Fear.] Afraid.

Ăf-fa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being affable.

Ăf'fa-ble, *a.* [L. *affabilis*; *ad*, to, and *fari*, to speak.] Easy of manners; courteous.

Ăf'fa-ble-nĕss, *n.* Courtesy; affability.

Ăf'fa-bly, *ad.* In an affable manner.

Af-fâir', *n.* [Fr. *à faire*, to do; later, *affaire*, something done; from L. *ad*, to, and *facere*, to make, to do.] Business; concern; transaction.

Syn.—Public *affairs*; private *business*; a momentous *concern*; an important *transaction.*

Af-fĕct', *v. a.* [L. *afficere*, *affectus*, to act on; *ad*, to, and *facere*, *factus*, to make or do.] [*pp.* affecting, affected.] To act upon; to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show of.

Ăf-fec-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *affectatio*, from *affectare*, a frequentative form of *afficere*, to affect.] False pretence; artificial show; insincerity; artifice.

Af-fĕct'ed, *p. a.* Moved:—full of affectation:—pretended:—tainted:—(*Math.*) Adfected.

Af-fĕct'ed-ly, *ad.* In an affected manner.

Af-fĕct'ing, *p. a.* Moving the passions.

Af-fĕct'ing-ly, *ad.* In an affecting manner.

Af-fĕc'tion, *n.* [L. *affectio*, fondness, condition, inclination.] Desire; love; kindness; good will; tenderness:—state of mind:—condition:—disorder; disease.

Af-fĕc'tion-ate, *a.* Loving; tender; kind.

Af-fĕc'tion-ate-ly, *ad.* Kindly; tenderly.

Af-fĕc'tive, *a.* That affects; moving.

Ăf'fe-rent, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *ferre*, *ferens*, carrying.] A river or stream flowing into a sea or lake.—2, *a.* Bringing to; conveying inward.

Ăf-fĕt-tŭ-ō'sō (ăf-fĕt-tö-ō'sō), *ad.* [It.—See Affect.] (*Mus.*) In a tender or feeling manner; feelingly.

Af-fī'ance, *n.* [See Affy.] A marriage contract; betrothment:—trust; faith.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* affiancing, affianced.] To bind by a promise of marriage; to betroth; to pledge.

Af-fī'ant, *n.* A maker of an affidavit.

Ăf-fị-dā′vịt, *n.* [Late L., from *affidare*, to swear; *ad*, on, *fidem*, faith, and *dare*, to give.] (*Law.*) A written declaration sworn to before a magistrate. It differs from a *deposition* in not giving the opposite party opportunity to cross-examine the witness.

Ạf-fīed′ (ạf-fīd′), *p. a.* Joined by contract.

Ạf-fĭl′ị-ạ-ble, *a.* That can be affiliated.

Ạf-fĭl′ị-āte, *v. a.* [L. *affiliare*, to adopt; *ad*, to, and *filius*, a son.] [*pp.* affiliating, affiliated.] To adopt as a son; to establish the paternity of:—to associate with.

Ạf-fĭl-ị-ā′tiọn, *n.* The act of affiliating:—state of being affiliated.

Ăf-fị-nĭ′′tiọn (ăf-ị-nĭsh′ụn), *n.* Mental affinity or attraction.

Ạf-fĭn′ị-tĭve, *a.* Closely related.

Ạf-fĭn′ị-ty, *n.* [L. *affinitas*, from *affinis*, a relative by marriage, literally "bordering on," from *ad*, to, and *finis*, a limit.] Relationship by marriage; opposed to *consanguinity*:—connection; resemblance:—chemical attraction.

Ạf-fĭrm′, *v. a.* [L. *affirmare*, from *ad*, intensive, and *firmare*, to make firm.—See Firm.] [*pp.* affirming, affirmed.] To ratify; to assert; to aver.—2, *v. n.* To declare positively.

Ạf-fĭrm′ạ-ble, *a.* Capable of being affirmed.

Ạf-fĭrm′ạnce, *n.* Confirmation; assertion.

Ạf-fĭrm′ạnt, *n.* One who affirms; affirmer.

Ăf-fịr-mā′tiọn, *n.* The act of affirming. (*Law.*) A solemn declaration, answering to an oath.

Ạf-fĭrm′ạ-tĭve, *a.* That affirms; positive.—2, *n.* That which affirms; opposed to *negative*.

Ạf-fĭrm′ạ-tĭve-ly, *ad.* In an affirmative manner; positively.

Ạf-fĭx′, *v. a.* [Late L. *affixare*, freq. of *affigere*, *affixus*.—See Fix.] [*pp.* affixing, affixed.] To attach to; to subjoin; to annex.

Ăf′fĭx, *n.* Something added to a word.

Ạf-fĭxt′ụre, *n.* Attachment; state of being affixed.

Ạf-flā′tiọn, *n.* The act of breathing upon.

Ạf-flā′tụs, *n.* [L., from *afflare*, to blow or breathe upon; *ad*, upon, and *flare*, to blow.] Inspiration; divine impulse.

Ạf-flĭct′, *v. a.* [L. *affligere*, *afflictum*, to distress; *fligere*, to strike.] [*pp.* afflicting, afflicted.] To put to pain; to grieve.

Ạf-flĭct′ẹd, *p. a.* Having affliction; grieved.

Ạf-flĭct′ịng, *p. a.* Causing affliction; distressing.

Ạf-flĭc′tiọn, *n.* A cause of pain or sorrow; grief; sorrow; calamity; *adversity;* distress; suffering.

Ạf-flĭc′tịve, *a.* Causing affliction; painful; calamitous; afflicting.

Ăf′flụ-ẹnce, *n.* *Riches;* plenty; abundance.

Ăf′flụ-ẹnt, *a.* [L. *affluere*, *affluens*, to flow to; *fluere*, to flow.—See Flow.] Abundant; wealthy; rich.—2, *n.* A river flowing into another; a tributary.

Ăf′flụ-ẹnt-ly, *ad.* In an affluent manner.

Ăf′flŭx, *n.* [L. *affluere*, *affluxus*.] The act of flowing to; affluence.

Ạf-flŭx′iọn (ạf-flŭk′shụn), *n.* Afflux.

Ạf-fōrce′, *v. a.* [See Force.] [*pp.* afforcing, afforced.] To reinforce.

Ạf-fōrd′, *v. a.* [O. E. *gefordian*, to put forth.—See Forth.] [*pp.* affording, afforded.] To yield or produce:—to be able to bear the expense of; to spare.

Syn.—The sun *affords* light; the vine *yields* grapes; plants *produce* flowers:—the rich can *afford* to give to the poor, inasmuch as they have something which they can *spare*.

Ạf-fŏr′ẹst, *v. a.* [See Forest.] [*pp.* afforesting, afforested.] To turn into forest.

Ạf-fŏr-ẹs-tā′tiọn, *n.* The act of turning ground into forest or woodland.

Ạf-frăn′chịse (ạf-frăn′chĭz), *v. a.* [Fr. *affranchir*, from *franc*, free.—See Frank.] [*pp.* affranchising, affranchised.] To make free; to enfranchise.

Ạf-frāy′, *n.* [Fr. *effrayer*, to frighten; probably from L. *ex*, negative, and Late L. *fridare*, from Late L. *fridus*, peace, calmness.—See Fray.] A *quarrel;* disturbance; tumult.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* affraying, affrayed.] To frighten; to scare.

Ạf-freight′ (ạf-frāt′), *v. a.* [See Freight.] [*pp.* affreighting, affreighted.] To hire a ship for freight, or transporting goods.

Ạf-frīght′ (ạf-frīt′), *v. a.* [See Fright.] [*pp.* affrighting, affrighted.] To alarm; to terrify.—2, *n.* Terror; fear; fright:—a cause of fear.

Ạf-frŏnt′ (ạf-frŭnt′), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *affronter*, to strike in the face; L. *ad*, on, and *frons*, *frontis*, the face.] [*pp.* affronting, affronted.] To insult; to offend.—2, *n.* Insult; outrage; an indignity.

Ạf-frŏnt′ịve, *a.* Causing affront; abusive.

Ạf-fūṣe′, *v. a.* [L. *affundere*, *affusus*, from *ad*, on, and *fundere*, to pour.] [*pp.* affusing, affused.] To pour upon; to sprinkle.

Ạf-fū′ṣiọn (-zhụn), *n.* The act of pouring upon.

Ạf-fȳ′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *affier*, from Late L. *affidare*, to trust; L. *ad*, to, and *fides*, faith.] [*pp.* affying, affied.] To betroth; to bind; to affiance.

Ăf′ghạn [ăf-gâwn′, *St.*], *n.* A native of Afghanistan:—a carriage-robe.

Ạ-fiēld′, *ad.* [See Field.] To the field; in the field; abroad.

Ạ-fīre′, *a. & ad.* [See Fire.] On fire; burning; aflame.

Ạ-flāme′, *a. & ad.* [See Flame.] Burning; flaming; ablaze.

Ạ-flōat′, *ad.* [See Float.] In a floating state:—unsettled.

Ạ-fōam′, *a.* or *ad.* [See Foam.] Covered with foam; foaming.

Ạ-foot′ (ạ-fût′), *ad.* [See Foot.] On foot:—in action.

Ạ-fōre′, *prep.* [See Before.] Before; sooner in time.—2, *ad.* In time past; in front; before.

Ạ-fōre′said (ạ-fōr′sĕd), *a.* Mentioned before.

Ạ-fōre′thought (-thâwt), *a.* Premeditated; intentional.

Ạ-fōre′tīme, *ad.* In time past.

Ạ-fōûl′, *a. & ad.* [*a* prep., and *foul*.] Entangled; not free.

Ạ-frāid′ (ạ-frād′), *a.* [A form of *affrayed*.—See Affray.] Struck with fear; fearful.

Ạ-frĕsh′, *ad.* [See Fresh.] Anew; again:—freshly.

Ạ-frīt′, *n.* [Arab. *ifrit*.] In Mahometan mythology, an evil spirit or genius:—written also *afreet* and *afrite*.

Ạ-frŏnt′ (ạ-frŭnt′), *ad.* [See Front.] In front:—opposite.

Ăft, *ad.* [O. E. *æften*, a superlative from *af*, off.] (*Naut.*) Behind; astern; opposed to *fore* and to *forward;* as, "to go fore and aft."

Ăf′tẹr, *prep.* [O. E. *æfter*, comparative degree of *af*, off.] Following in place or time; in pursuit of; about; behind; according to.—2, *ad.* succeeding time; afterward.—*a.* Succeeding; subsequent; behind.

Ăf′tẹr-bĭrth, *n.* The placenta:—later-birth.

Ăf′tẹr-clăp, *n.* An unexpected event, happening after the affair is supposed to be ended.

Ăf′tẹr-crŏp, *n.* The second crop; aftermath.

Ăf′tẹr-dămp, *n.* (*Mining.*) Choke-damp, or carbonic acid gas, occurring in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp.

Ăf′tẹr-glōw, *n.* Late evening twilight.

Ăf′tẹr-grăss, *n.* Aftermath; rowen.

Ăf′tẹr-măth, *n.* [*After*, and *math*, a mowing.] The second crop of grass; rowen.

Ăf′tẹr-mōst, *a. superl.* Hindmost.

Ăf′tẹr-nōōn, *n.* Time from noon to evening.

Ăf′tẹr-pāinṣ, *n. pl.* Pains after childbirth.

Ăf′tẹr-pärt, *n.* The latter part.

Ăf′tẹr-piēce, *n.* A farce after a play.

Ăf′tẹr-thought (ăf′tẹr-thâwt), *n.* Reflection after the act; a later thought.

Ăf′tẹr-ward (ăf′tẹr-wụrd), **Ăf′tẹr-wardṣ** (ăf′tẹr-wụrdz), *ad.* In succeeding time.

Ăf′tẹr-wĭt, *n.* Wisdom that comes too late.

Ā′gạ, *or* **Ä′gạ** [ā′gạ, *S. J. Ja. F. Sm. St. I.;* ä′gạ, *P. K.;* ạ-gä′ *or* ăg′ạ, *Mu.*], *n.* [Turk. *agha*, a master.] A high Turkish military or civil officer.

A-gain′ (a-gĕn′) [a-gĕn′, *S. W. J. E. F. H. I. St. K. Sm.*; a-gān′, *Ja.*; a-gĕn′ *or* a-gān′, *Mu.*], *ad.* [O. E. *ongegn*, in a direct line.] A second time; once more; in return; in reply.

A-gainst′ (a-gĕnst′) [a-gĕnst′, *S. W. J. E. H. I. St. F. K. Sm.*; a-gānst′, *Ja.*; a-gĕnst′ *or* a-gānst′, *Mu.*], *prep.* [A form of *again*.] In opposition to; in contradiction to; opposite to.

A-găm′ic, *a.* Not sexual; without sexual distinc-[tion.

Ăg-a-mo-gĕn′e-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. ἄγαμος, unmarried, and γένεσις, birth.] Non-sexual reproduction.

Ăg-a-mo-ge-nĕt′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to agamogenesis. [of reproduction.

Ăg′a-moŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having no visible organs

Ăg′a-pē, *n.*; pl. **Ăg′a-pæ.** [L.; Gr. for "love."] A love-feast among the early Christians.

A-gäpe′ (a-gäp′) [a-gäp′, *W. J. F. R. H.*; a-gāp′, *I. St. Mu. P. Ja. Sm.*], *ad.* [See Gape.] Staring with eagerness; with open mouth.

Ăg′a-rĭc [ăg′a-rĭk *or* a-găr′ik, *Mu.*; a-găr′ik, *St. I.*], *n.* [Gr. ἀγαρικόν, touchwood.] A kind of fungus; a mushroom.

A-găs′tric, *a.* [Gr. ἀ neg. and γαστήρ, stomach.] (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a stomach.

Ăg′ate, *n.* [Gr. ἀχάτης, from a river of that name in Sicily.] A precious stone of a low class.

A-gāte′, *a.* & *ad.* [See Gait.] Going; on the move.

Ăg′a-tīne, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling agate.

Ăg′a-ty, *a.* Of the nature of agate.

A-gā′ve, *n.* [Gr. ἀγαυή, illustrious.] (*Bot.*) The great American aloe.

A-gāze′, *a.* & *ad.* [See Gaze.] Gazing.

Āge, *n.* [O. Fr. *eage*, *edage*, for L. *ætas*.] Any period of time:—a succession or generation of men:—the time in which one lived; *time*:—time of life:—a hundred years:—maturity; decline of life; old age.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* aging, aged.] To grow old; to appear old:—to ripen.—3, *v. a.* To cause to grow old.

Ā′ged (ā′jed), *a.* Old; stricken in years.

Ā′ged-nĕss (ā′jed-nĕs), *n.* The state of being old.

Āge′less, *a.* Having no age or limits of duration.

Ā′gen-cy, *n.* Action; acting for another:—the office of an agent.

A-gĕn′dum, *n.*; pl. **A-gĕn′da.** [L.] A memorandum-book:—*pl.* things to be done. [agenesis.

Ăg-e-nĕs′ic, *a.* Relating to or characterized by

A-gĕn′e-sĭs, *n.* (*Physiol.*) Incapability of producing offspring, especially with another species.

Ā′gent, *n.* [L. *agere*, *agens*, to act, to move.] One who acts or has power to act for another:—efficient cause:—a deputy; a factor; a *representative*. [agent.

A-gĕn′tial (-shal), *a.* Pertaining to an agency, or

Ā′gent-shĭp, *n.* The office of an agent.

A-gĕr′a-tŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀγήρατον, from ἀ, not, and γῆρας, old age.] A plant and its flower.

Ăg′ger (ăd′jer), *n.* [L., from *ad*, together, and *gero*, to carry.] A rampart; a mound.

Ag-glŏm′er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *agglomerare*; *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball or clue.] [*pp.* agglomerating, agglomerated.] To gather in a ball.

Ag-glŏm-er-ā′tion, *n.* A heaping; a heap.

Ag-glū′ti-nănt, *a.* Uniting parts together.

Ag-glū′ti-nāte, *v. n.* [L. *agglutinare*; *gluten*, glue.] [*pp.* agglutinating, agglutinated.] To cause to unite.

Ag-glū′ti-nāt-ing, *a.* A term used to designate one of the great classes into which philologists classify languages.

Ag-glū-ti-nā′tion, *n.* Union; cohesion.

Ag-glū′ti-na-tive, *a.* Tending to unite.

Ăg′gran-dīze, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *aggrandir*; L. *grandis*, large.] [*pp.* aggrandizing, aggrandized.] To make great; to cause to excel; to exalt:—to enlarge; to exaggerate.

Ăg′gran-dīze-ment [ăg′gran-dīz-ment, *S. W. I. H. J. F. Sm. R.*; ag-grăn′diz-mĕnt, *Ja. Mu.*; ăg′gran-dīz-ment *or* ag-grăn′diz-mĕnt, *P. C.*], *n.* The act of aggrandizing; state of being aggrandized; exaltation.

Ăg′gran-dīz-er, *n.* One who aggrandizes.

Ăg′gra-vāte, *v. a.* [L. *aggravare*; *gravis*, heavy.] [*pp.* aggravating, aggravated.] To make worse; to intensify; to exaggerate:—to provoke, to irritate.

Ăg′gra-vāt-ing, *p. a.* Provoking; vexing.

Ăg-gra-vā′tion, *n.* The act of aggravating; that which aggravates:—provocation.

Ăg′gre-gate, *a.* Formed of parts collected.—2, *n.* The sum of parts collected; the sum; the total.

Ăg′gre-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *aggregare*; *grex*, a flock.] [*pp.* aggregating, aggregated.] To accumulate; to collect.

Ăg-gre-gā′tion, *n.* Collection; heap; mass.

Ăg′gre-gā-tive, *a.* Taken together; collective:—tending to collect.

Ag-grĕss′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *aggredi*, *aggressum*, from *ad*, to, and *gradi*, to march.] [*pp.* aggressing, aggressed.] To attack; to set upon; to commit the first act of violence or injury.

Ag-grĕs′sion (ag-grĕsh′un), *n.* The first act of injury; unprovoked attack; assault.

Ag-grĕs′sive, *a.* Making the first attack; offensive.—2, *n.* Hostile attitude or course.

Ag-grĕss′or, *n.* One who begins hostility.

Ag-griēv′ance, *n.* Injury; grievance.

Ag-griēve′ (ag-grēv′), *v. a.* [L. *gravis*, heavy.—See Grieve.] [*pp.* aggrieving, aggrieved.] To give sorrow to; to vex; to harass; to injure.

Ag-grôup′, *v. a.* [See Group.] [*pp.* aggrouping, aggrouped.] To bring together; to group.

A-ghăst′ (a-găst′), *a.* [*a*, intensive, and O. E. *gæsten*, to frighten: *agast* is a more correct form, now seldom seen.] Struck with horror; amazed; astonished.

Ăg′ile (ăj′il), *a.* [L. *agilis*; *agere*, to do.] *Active*; nimble; quick.

Ăg′ile-nĕss, *n.* Nimbleness; agility.

A-gĭl′i-ty, *n.* Nimbleness; quickness.

Ăg′ing (ăj′ing), *n.* The process of growing old or older:—a process in calico-printing.

Ā′gi-ō, *or* **Ăg′i-ō** [ā′je-ō, *P. J. F. K. I. St.*; ăd′je-ō, *H. Ja. Sm.*], *n.*; pl. **Ā′gi-ōs.** [It. for "ease."] (*Com.*) The difference between bank-notes and current coin or specie.

Ăg′i-o-tāge, *n.* [Fr.] Speculations; dishonest manœuvres in relation to the public funds.

Ăg-is-tā′tor, **A-gĭst′er**, } *n.* [O. Fr. *agister*, to lodge; L. *jacere*, *jacitare*, to lie.] One who takes in cattle or horses to pasture.

A-gĭst′ment, *n.* The act of taking in and feeding cattle:—charge for pasturage.

Ăg′i-ta-ble, *a.* That may be agitated.

Ăg′i-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *agere*, *agitare*, to drive.] [*pp.* agitating, agitated.] To put in motion; to disturb:—to discuss; to revolve; to contrive.

Ăg-i-tā′tion, *n.* The act of agitating; state of being agitated; discussion; violent emotion.

Ăg′i-tā-tive, *a.* Tending to agitate.

Ăg′i-tā-tor, *n.* One who agitates.

Ăg′let, *n.* [See Aiguler.] A tag; a tagged cord.

A-glēy′ (*or* a-glī′), *a.* & *ad.* [Scot., from *gly*, to glance.] Askew; twisted.

A-glōw′, *a.* & *ad.* [See Glow.] Red and bright with heat; glowing; flushed.

Ăg′mi-nāte, *a.* Clustered together.

Ăg′nāil, *n.* [O. E. *angnægl*; *ange*, painful, and *nægl*, wart or nail.] A disease of the nails:—hangnail.

Ăg′nāte, *a.* [L. *agnatus*; *ad*, to, and *gnasci*, *gnatus* (*natus*), to be born.] Akin from the father.

Ag-nā′tion, *n.* Descent from the same male ancestor.

Ăg-nŏi-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἄγνοια, ignorance; root *gno*, to know.] The doctrine that there are certain things concerning which we are necessarily ignorant.

Ag-nō′men, *n.* [L.] A name given to a person from some event or exploit.

Ag-nŏm-i-nā′tion, *n.* An allusion of one word to another, by sound:—word-play.

A̤g-nŏs′tic, *n.* [Gr. ἄγνωστος, unknowing; root *gno*, to know.] One who maintains that God cannot be known.—2, *a.* Professing ignorance or agnosticism.

A̤g-nŏs′ti̤-cĭşm, *n.* The condition of being unable either to affirm or to deny:—the doctrine that nothing can be known concerning God or a future state.

Ăg′nṳs Dē′ī, *n.* [L., "Lamb of God."] A figure of a lamb bearing the cross.

Agnus Dei.

A̤-gō′, *ad.* [*a*, away, and GO.—See GO.] In time past; since.

A̤-gŏg′, *ad.* [O. Fr. *en gogues*, in frolic; *gogue*, fun.] In a state of eager desire:—astir.

A̤-gō′ing, *p. a.* In the act of going; in action.

A̤-gŏne′, *ad.* Ago; past.

A̤-gŏn′i̤c, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, not, and γωνία, angle.] Having no angle; making no angle.

Ăg′o̤-nĭşm, *n.* Contention for a prize.

Ăg′o̤-nĭst, *n.* A contender for prizes.

Ăg-o̤-nĭs′tic, / **Ăg-o̤-nĭs′ti̤-ca̤l,** } *a.* Relating to athletic exercise:—polemic:—exaggerated; strained.

Ăg′o̤-nīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* agonizing, agonized.] To afflict with agony.—2, *v. n.* To feel agony; to be in pain:—to wrestle.

Ăg′o̤-ny̤, *n.* [Gr. ἀγωνία, struggle, anguish.] Violent pain; suffering; anguish:—struggle; contest.

Ăg′o̤-ra̤, *n.* [Gr.] An assembly; a market-place.

A̤-gôu′ti̤, *n.* [Native name.] A rabbit-like animal of South America.

A̤-grăffe′, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *kropfen*, a hook; also GRIP and GRAB.] A sort of clasp:—the clip which holds a piano-string.

A̤-grā′phi̤-a̤, *n.* [Gr. ἀ, negative, and γραφία, writing.] A condition in which the power of expressing ideas by written signs is lost.

A̤-grā′ri̤-a̤n, *a.* [L. *agrarius; ager*, a field.] Relating to fields or grounds:—relating to the equal division of lands.

A̤-grā′ri̤-a̤n-ĭşm, *n.* The desire for the division of lands among the people.

A̤-grēē′, *v. n.* [Fr. *à gré*, to pleasure; L. *gratum*, pleasant.] [*pp.* agreeing, agreed.] To be in concord; to grant; to yield; to settle amicably; to concur.

A̤-grēē-a̤-bĭl′i̤-ty̤, *n.* Agreeableness.

A̤-grēē′a̤-ble, *a.* Suitable to; conformable; accordant:—pleasant; pleasing.

Syn.—*Agreeable* to reason; *suitable* to the occasion; *conformable* to circumstances:—*agreeable* conversation; *pleasant* companion; *pleasing* address.

A̤-grēē′a̤-ble-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being agreeable.

A̤-grēē′a̤-bly̤, *ad.* Consistently with; pleasingly.

A̤-grēēd′, *p. a.* Settled by consent.

A̤-grēē′me̤nt, *n.* The act of agreeing; concord; harmony:—bargain; stipulation; compact.

A̤-grĕs′tic, / **A̤-grĕs′ti̤-ca̤l,** } *a.* [L. *agrestis; ager*, a field.] Rude; rustic; relating to the country or to fields.

Ăg-ri̤-cŭlt′ū-ra̤l, *a.* Relating to agriculture.

Ăg′ri̤-cŭlt-ūre (ăg′re̤-kŭlt-yṳr), *n.* [L. *ager*, a field, and *cultura*, culture.—See CULTURE.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry.

Ăg-ri̤-cŭlt′ū-rĭst (ăg-re̤-kŭlt′yṳ-rĭst), *n.* One skilled in agriculture; a farmer.

Ăg′ri̤-mo̤-ny̤, *n.* [L. *agrimonia*.] A plant of various species.

A̤-grĭn′, *a. & ad.* [See GRIN.] In a state of grinning.

Ăg-ri̤-ŏl′o̤-ġĭst, *n.* One given to the comparative study of human customs.

Ăg-ri̤-ŏl′o̤-ġy̤, *n.* [Gr. ἄγριος, savage, and λόγος, a treatise.] The study of human customs, or of men in their natural state.

Ăg-ro̤-nŏm′ic, *a.* Relating to agronomy.

A̤-grŏn′o̤-my̤, *n.* [L. *ager*, Gr. ἀγρός, land, and νόμος, rule.] Rural economy; agriculture.

A̤-grōpe′, *ad.* [See GROPE.] In a groping manner; gropingly.

Ăg-ro̤s-tŏl′o̤-ġy̤, *n.* [Gr. ἄγρωστις, a grass, and λόγος, a treatise.] That part of botany which treats of grasses.

A̤-ground′, *ad.* [See GROUND.] On the ground; stranded.

Ăg-ry̤p-nŏt′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἄγρυπνος, wakeful.] Having the tendency to drive away sleep.

Ā′gūe (ā′gū), *n.* [O. Fr. *ague*, sharp; L. *acutus*.] (*Med.*) An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot.

Ā′gū-ĭsh, *a.* Resembling the ague.

Ăġ′y̤-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, not, and γυνή, a woman.] (*Bot.*) Having male, but not female, organs.

Äh (ä), *interj.* Sometimes noting dislike, contempt, joy, or exultation, but most frequently compassion and complaint.

Ä-hä′, *interj.* Noting triumph and contempt.

A̤-hĕad′ (a̤-hĕd′), *ad.* [See HEAD.] Farther on; onward; in front.

A̤-hŏy̆′, *interj.* A nautical call.

Āid (ād), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *aider;* L. *adjutare*, for *adjuvare*, to help.] [*pp.* aiding, aided.] To help; to assist; to support.—2, *n.* Help; support; assistance; helper.

Āid′a̤nce, *n.* Assistance; aid.

Āide, *n.* An aide-de-camp.

Aide-de-camp′ (ād′e̤-kâwng′), *n.*; pl. **Aides-de-camp′.** [Fr.] A military officer employed under a general to convey his orders.

Āi′de̤n (*or* ä′e̤-de̤n), *n.* [Arab.] Eden.

Āid′le̤ss (ād′le̤s), *a.* Helpless.

Āi′gre̤t (ā′gre̤t), *n.* [Fr. *aigrette*.] The egret, or heron:—a plume:—a tuft.—See EGRET.

Āi′gū-lĕt (ā′gū-lĕt), *n.* [Dim. from L. *acus*, needle.] A point of gold placed at the end of fringes; an aglet.

Āil (āl), *v. a.* [O. E. *eglan*, *eylan*, pain.] [*pp.* ailing, ailed.] To pain; to give pain; to trouble.—2, *v. n.* To be in pain or trouble.—3, *n.* Sickness; ailment:—trouble.

A̤i-lăn′tṳs, *n.* [Amboynese *ailanto*, "tree of heaven."] A large and handsome tree.

Āil′ing (āl′i̤ng), *p. a.* Sickly; morbid; ill.

Āil′me̤nt, *n.* Pain; disease; illness.

Āim (ām), *v. n.* [L. *æstimare*.] [*pp.* aiming, aimed.] To direct toward; to strive.—2, *v. a.* To direct, as a missile weapon.—3, *n.* Direction toward a point; design; purpose; intention; object; tendency.

Āim′le̤ss (ām′le̤s), *a.* Without aim or object.

Aī′no̤ (ī′no̤), *n.* One of a race inhabiting the islands of Yesso, Saghalin, the Kuriles, &c.

Âir, *n.* [L. *aer;* Gr. ἀήρ.] The fluid in which we breathe, and which surrounds the globe, consisting of two gases, oxygen and nitrogen; atmosphere:—gentle wind:—the mien of a person:—a tune.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* airing, aired.] To expose to the air:—to warm.

Âir′-brāke, *n.* (*Railroads.*) A brake operating by means of compressed air.

Âir′-brĭck, *n.* (*Arch.*) A brick with one of its faces formed into a grating.

Âir′-cûsh′io̤n, *n.* A cushion made air-tight so that it can be inflated.

Âir′-drāin, *n.* (*Arch.*) A cavity between the external walls of a building, for ventilation.

Âir′-flūe, *n.* A flue for conveying air, as to the various parts of a building.

Âir′-gŭn, *n.* A gun charged with air.

Âir′-hōle, *n.* A hole to admit air.

Âir′i̤-ly̤, *ad.* In an airy manner; gayly; loftily.

Âir′i̤-nĕss, *n.* The state of being airy; gayety.

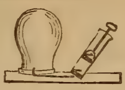
Âir′i̤ng, *n.* A short journey to enjoy the air.

Âir′-līne, *n.* A straight course.

Âir′-ma̤-çhīne′, *n.* An apparatus used for ventilating mines.

Âir′-plănt, *n.* A plant fed by the atmosphere.

Âir′-pŭmp, *n.* An instrument for removing the air out of a vessel.


Air-pump.

Âirş, *n. pl.* Conceited or affected manners.

Âir′-shăft, *n.* A passage for air into mines.

Âir′-stōve, *n.* A stove for heating air to be distributed by flues through a building.

Âir′-tīght (-tīt), *a.* Impervious to air.

Âir′-trŭnk, *n.* (*Arch.*) A contrivance for preventing the stagnation of air in apartments.

Âirt, *n.* [Scot.; Celt. *aird*, a point.] A point of the compass; direction.—2, *v. a.* To guide.

Âir′y, *a.* Relating to or admitting air:—gay:—assuming airs; affectedly grand or important:—ethereal:—lofty.

Aīsle (īl), *n.* A wing or walk in a church.

Āit, *n.* [O. E. *eyt*, dim. of *aey*, *ey*, or *ig*, an island.] An islet; an island in a river.

A̤-jär′, *ad.* [O. E. *cyrr*, a turn.] Half or partly opened, as a door. [Arched; crooked.

A̤-kĭm′bō, *a.* [Perhaps from *cam*, bent, and BOW.]

A̤-kĭn′, *a.* Related to; allied to by nature.

Āk′kad, **A̤k-kā′di-a̤n**, } *n.* & *a.* Same as ACCAD, ACCADIAN.

A̤-knēē′ (a̤-nē′), *ad.* On the knee or knees.

Āk-öû-ŏm′e-ter, *n.* See ACOUMETER.

Ăl′a̤-băs-ter [ăl-a̤-băs′ter, *H. K.*; ăl′a̤-băs-ter, *St.*], *n.* [Gr. ἀλάβαστρος.] A white stone, a variety of gypsum, used for ornamental purposes.—2, *a.* Made of alabaster.

A̤-lăck′, *interj.* [See LACK.] Alas! noting sorrow.

A̤-lăck′a̤-dāy, *interj.* Noting sorrow and melancholy.

A̤-lăc′ri-ty, *n.* [L. *alacritas*, from *alacer*, brisk.] Cheerfulness; liveliness; gayety; readiness.

Ăl-a̤-mōde′, *ad.* [Fr. *à la mode.*—See MODE.] According to the fashion.—2, *n.* A thin silk stuff.

Ā′lar, *or* **Ăl′a̤-ry**, *a.* [L. *alaris*, from *ala*, a wing.] Wing-shaped; pertaining to a wing.

A̤-lärm′, *n.* A cry of danger:—sudden terror.—2, *v. a.* [From It. *all' arme*, to arms.] [*pp.* alarming, alarmed.] To impress with fear; to terrify; to arouse.

Syn.—*Alarm* arises from announced danger; *apprehension*, from expected danger. A cry of *alarm*; a spectacle of *terror*; a sudden *fright*.

A̤-lärm′-bĕll, *n.* A bell rung noting danger.

A̤-lärm′-clŏck, *n.* A clock that may be made to sound an alarm.

A̤-lärm′-gāu̧ge (-gāj), *n.* An arrangement in a steam-engine for showing when the steam is too strong or the water too low.

A̤-lärm′ist, *n.* One who excites needless alarms.

A̤-lärm′-watch (wŏch), *n.* A watch that strikes the hour by regulated movement.

A̤-lä′rum, *n.* [See ALARM.] An alarm.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* alaruming, alarumed.] To alarm.

A̤-lăs′, *interj.* [Fr. *hélas*; from L. *lassum*, weary.] Noting grief, pity, or concern.

Ā′late, **A̤-lāt′ed**, } *a.* [L. *alatus*; *ala*, a wing.] (*Biol.*) Furnished with wings or with bodies resembling wings.

Ălb, *n.* [L. *album*, white.] A priest's tunic.

Ăl′ba̤-cōre, *n.* [Port. *albacor*; Arab. *al bukr*, a heifer.] A large sea-fish.

A̤l-bā′ta, *n.* [L. *albata*, whitened; *alba*, white.] A combination of tin, zinc, nickel, and copper; German silver.

Ăl′ba̤-trŏss, *n.* [Sp. *alcatraz*, a water-bucket, a pelican; Arab. *al-gadus.*] A large, web-footed bird.

Albatross.

Ăl-bē′it, *ad.* [For *although it be.*] Although; notwithstanding.

Ăl′bert-īte, *n.* [From *Albert* county, New Brunswick.] (*Min.*) Pure pitch-coal, or jet.

Ăl′bert-ȳpe, *n.* [After *Albert*, the inventor.] A process of photographic printing with ink; also, a picture so produced.

A̤l-bĕs′çençe, *n.* The act of growing white.

A̤l-bĕs′çent, *a.* [L. *albescere*, to grow white.] Growing white; whitish.

Ăl′bi-cănt, *a.* [L. *albicare*, to make white.] Growing white; albescent.

Ăl′bi-cōre, *n.* A marine fish; albacore.

Ăl-bi-ğĕn′sēş, *n. pl.* [From *Albi*, a city.] A former sect of French religionists.

A̤l-bī′nişm, *or* **Ăl′bi̤n-işm**, *n.* The condition of plants, animals, &c., which are abnormally white.

A̤l-bī′nō, *or* **A̤l-bî′nō** [ăl-bī′nō, *St. H. Th. Wb. I.*; ăl-bî′nō *or* ăl-bī′nō, *Mu.*], *n.*; pl. **A̤l-bī′nōş**. [Sp.; from L. *albus*, white.] A person unnaturally white.

Ăl-bi-nŏt′ic, *a.* Affected with albinism.

Ăl′brŏnze, *n.* [For *aluminium-bronze.*] A compound of copper and aluminium.

Ălb′-Sŭn′day, *n.* [From the white (L. *albus*) vestments worn by catechumens on that day.] The first Sunday after Easter.

Ăl-bụ-ğĭn′e-oŭs, *a.* [L. *albugo*, something white.] Resembling the white of an egg.

Ăl′bum, *n.* [L., white.] A book for inserting autographs, &c.

A̤l-bū′men, *n.* [L. for "white of egg."] The white of an egg; the nitrogenous substance found in the white of eggs.

A̤l-bū′men-īze, **A̤l-bū′mi̤n-īze**, } *v. a.* To charge with albumen.

A̤l-bū′men-īzed, **A̤l-bū′mi̤n-īzed**, } (-īzd), *a.* Prepared or coated with albumen.

A̤l-bū′mi-nīne, *n.* The substance of the cells enclosing the white of eggs.

A̤l-bū′mi-nŏid, *a.* Like albumen.

A̤l-bū′mi-nŏidş, *n. pl.* A class of substances present in animals and plants, the chemical constitution of which is imperfectly known:—called also *proteids*.

A̤l-bū′mi-noŭs, *a.* Containing albumen. [wood.

A̤l-bür′num, *n.* [L.] The white or softer part of

A̤l-cāid′, *n.* [Sp. *alcaide.*] A Spanish governor of a castle or fort:—a warden; a jailer.

A̤l-căl′de̤, *n.* [Sp., from Arab.] A municipal judge.

A̤l-ɕhĕm′i-ca̤l, *a.* Relating to alchemy.

Ăl′ɕhe̤-mist, *n.* One versed in alchemy.

Ăl′ɕhe̤-my, *n.* [Arab. *al-kimia*; prob. from Gr. χυμεία, an infusion; χυμός, juice.] The science of chemistry as practised in former times:—occult chemistry:—the transmutation of metals.

Ăl′co̤-hŏl, *n.* [Arab. *al-kohl*, a stain, a fine powder; hence, that which is fine.] Highly rectified spirit; pure spirit of wine:—ardent spirit.

Ăl-co̤-hŏl′ic, *a.* Relating to alcohol.

Ăl′co̤-ho̤l-işm, *n.* A diseased condition arising from excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

Ăl-co̤-hŏl′me-ter, *n.* An instrument for determining the quantity of alcohol in wines, &c.

Ăl′co̤-răn, *n.* [Arab., a recitation, or reading.] The sacred book containing the Mahometan faith; the Koran:—a high, slender tower attached to a mosque, in which the Koran is read.

Alcoran.

Ăl-co̤-răn′ic, *a.* Relating to the Alcoran.

A̤l-cōve′ [al-kōv′, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. St. R.*; al-kōv′ *or* ăl′kōv, *Mu.*; ăl′-kōv, *H. I. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr.; Arab. *al-qobbah*, a vault.] A recess of a chamber or of a library:—an arbor in a garden.

Ăl′de̤-hȳde, *n.* [Abbreviation for *alcohol dehydrogenatum*, alcohol deprived of hydrogen.] A fluid derived from alcohol.

Ȧl′dẹr, *n.* [O. E. *aller, aler.*] A tree resembling the hazel.

Ȧl′dẹr-măn, *n.*; pl. **Ȧl′dẹr-mĕn.** [O. E. *ealdorman*, older man.] An officer in a town corporate, city, or corporation.

Aldine (ȧl′dīn *or* ăl′dīn), *a.* Printed by Aldus Manutius:—handsomely printed.

Āle, *n.* [O. E. *alu.*] Fermented malt liquor:—a merrymaking.

Āle′-cŏn-nẹr, *n.* An inspector of ale measures.

A̤-lēē′, *a.* & *ad.* [See LEE.] To the lee side.

A̤-lĕft′, *ad.* [See LEFT.] Toward the left.

Āle′hōuse, *n.* A house where ale is sold.

A̤-lĕm′bic, *n.* [Arab. *al-anbiq;* Gr. ἄμβιξ, a cup.] A vessel used in distilling.

Alembic.

A̤-lĕrt′, *a.* [It. *all' erta*, on the watch; *erta*, a tower, or lookout; L. *erigere*, to erect.] On guard; watchful; brisk.

A̤-lĕrt′ness, *n.* Watchfulness; briskness.

Āle′wīfe, *n.*; pl. **Āle′wīveş.** A woman who keeps an alehouse:—[said to be from an American Indian name] a herring-like fish.

Ăl-ex-ăn′drine, *n.* [Perhaps from *Alexandre* Paris, a French poet, who used this verse.] A verse of twelve syllables.

A̤-lĕx-i-phăr′mic (a̤-lĕk-se̤-făr′mik), *n.* [Gr. ἀλέξειν, to ward off, and φάρμακον, poison.] An antidote against poison or infection.

A̤-lĕx-i-tĕr′ic, } *a.* That drives poison or infec-
A̤-lĕx-i-tĕr′i-cal, } tion away.

A̤-lĕx-i-tĕr′ics, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀλεξητήριον, a safeguard.] (*Med.*) Preservatives against poisons and infection.

Al-făl′fa̤, *n.* [Sp.] The lucern, a forage-plant.

Ăl′ga̤, *n.*; pl. **Ăl′ġæ.** [L.] Sea-weed.

Ăl′gal, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the *Algales.*

A̤l-gā′lēş, *n. pl.* [L. *alga*, sea-weed.] (*Bot.*) A family of aquatic plants.

Ăl-gä-ro̤-vĭl′la̤ (ăl-gä-ro̤-vēl′ya̤), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *algarroba.*—See CAROB.] (*Bot.*) A Chilian leguminous plant.

Ăl-ga̤-zĕl′, *n.* [See GAZELLE.] A beautiful species of antelope.

Ăl′ġe̤-bra̤, *n.* [Arab. *al-jebr*, reunion.] A branch of mathematics.

Ăl-ġe̤-brā′ic, } *a.* Relating to algebra; per-
Ăl-ġe̤-brā′i-cal, } formed by algebra.

Ăl-ġe̤-brā′i-cal-ly, *ad.* By means of algebra.

Ăl′ġe̤-brā-ist, *n.* One well versed in algebra.

Ăl′ġic, *a.* Same as ALGONKIN.

Ăl′ġid, *or* **Ăl′ġide**, *a.* [L. *algidus*, cold.] (*Med.*) Characterized by coldness.

Ăl′gŏĭd, *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling, or of the nature of, sea-weed.

Al-gŏl′o̤-ġy̤, *n.* The science of sea-weeds.

A̤l-gŏn′kin, *or* **A̤l-gŏn′quin** (al-gŏn′kin), *a.* [Said to be from the Iroquois for "across the river."] Noting a great family of aborigines of North America; also their tongues.

A̤l-gŏn′kinş, *or* **A̤l-gŏn′quinş** (a̤l-gŏn′kinz), *n. pl.* A great family of North-American Indians, comprising a number of tribes.

Ăl′go̤-rĭşm, } *n.* [From Arab. *Al-Khwarazmi*, "the
Ăl′go̤-rĭthm, } Khivan," a title of Mohammed ben Musa, an Oriental mathematician.] The art of computation by numeral figures; arithmetic.

Ăl′gous, *a.* Of or relating to, or of the nature of, or full of, sea-weed.

Ăl′gua̤-zĭl (ăl′ga̤-zēl) [ăl′ga̤-zĕl, *Ja. Sm.;* ăl-gwä-zĕl′, *I.;* ăl′gä-zĕl′, *St.;* ăl′ga̤-zĭl, *E.*], *n.* [Sp.; Arab. *al-wazir*, the vizier.] A Spanish officer of justice.

Ā′li-ăs, *ad.* [L.] Otherwise.—2, *n.* A writ:—an assumed name.

Ăl′i-bī [ăl′i-bi̤, *K. Co. H.*], *n.* [L., *elsewhere.*] (*Law.*) The plea of a person accused, who alleges that he was in another place when the crime was committed.

Ăl′i-cănt, } *n.* [From *Alicante*, in Spain.] A wine
Ăl′i-cănte, } made from mulberries.

Ăl′i-dāde, *n.* The index of an astronomical instrument.

Āl′iẹn (āl′yẹn), *a.* [L. *alienus*, from *alius*, another.] Foreign; estranged from.—2, *n.* A foreigner not naturalized as a citizen.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* aliening, aliened.] To alienate; to convey.

Āl-iẹn-a̤-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* (*Law.*) Capacity of being alienated.

Āl′iẹn-a̤-ble (āl′yẹn-a̤-bl), *a.* Capable of being alienated.

Āl′iẹn-aġe, *n.* The state of being an alien.

Āl′iẹn-āte (āl′yẹn-āt), *v. a.* [*pp.* alienating, alienated.] To transfer to another:—to estrange.

Āl′iẹn-a̤te (āl′yẹn-a̤t), *a.* Estranged.

Āl-iẹn-ā′tion (āl-yẹn-ā′shu̇n), *n.* The act of alienating; the state of being alienated:—transfer of property:—mental derangement.

Āl′iẹn-ā-to̤r, *n.* One who alienates.

Āl-iẹn-ēē′ (āl-yẹn-ē′), *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom property is transferred.

Āl′iẹn-ĭst, *n.* A physician who makes a specialty of insanity.

A̤-līght′ (a̤-līt′), *v. n.* [See LIGHT.] [*pp.* alighting, alighted.] To come down; to dismount; to light.—2, *a.* Dismounted:—lighted up.

A̤-līgn′ (a̤-līn′), *v. a.* [Fr. *aligner.*—See LINE.] [*pp.* aligning, aligned.] To adjust by a line; to form in line.

A̤-līgn′me̤nt (a̤-līn′me̤nt), *n.* Position in line:—the forming of a line.

A̤-līke′, *ad.* [See LIKE.] With resemblance; equally.—2, *a.* Similar; like; *equal.*

Ăl′i-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *alimentum; alere*, to nourish.] Nourishment; food; nutriment.

Ăl-i-mĕnt′al, *a.* Nutritious; nourishing.

Ăl-i-mĕnt′a̤-ry̤, *a.* Belonging to or affording aliment:—conveying aliment.

Ăl-i-me̤n-tā′tion, *n.* Process of being nourished.

Ăl′i-mo̤-ny̤, *n.* [L. *alimonium; alere*, to nourish.] An allowance granted a wife on separation from her husband:—maintenance.

A̤-līne′, *v. a.* [*pp.* alining, alined.] To align.

A̤-lĭn′e̤-āte, *v. a.* [*pp.* alineating, alineated.] To align.

A̤-līne′me̤nt, *n.* Same as ALIGNMENT.

Ăl′i-pĕd, *a.* [L. *ala*, wing, and *pes, pedis*, foot.] Wing-footed; swift-footed.

Ăl′i-quănt [ăl′e̤-kwănt, *S. P. J. St. F. Ja. Sm.;* ăl′e̤-kwŏnt, *W. K.;* ăl′e̤-kwȧnt, *H.;* ăl′le̤-kwa̤nt, *Mu.*], *a.* [L. *aliquantum*, somewhat.] Aliquant parts of a number are such as will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an *aliquant* part of 10.

Ăl′i-quŏt, *a.* [L., so many, some.] Aliquot parts of a number are such as will exactly measure it, without remainder; as, 3 is an *aliquot* part of 12.

Ăl-i-sphē′nŏĭd, *n.* [L. *ala*, wing, and SPHENOID.] A bone forming the wing of the sphenoid bone.

A̤-līve′, *a.* [See LIVE.] Not dead:—active; lively.

A̤-lĭz′a̤-rīne, *n.* [Sp. *alizari*, madder; Ar. *açarah*, extract; *açara*, to press out.] A dye from madder or from coal-tar.

Ăl′ka̤-hĕst, *n.* [Invented by Paracelsus or Van Helmont; said to be Arab. *al*, the, and Ger. *geist*, spirit.] A pretended universal solvent.

Ăl-ka̤-lĕs′ce̤nt, *a.* Partaking of alkali.

Ăl′ka̤-li, *or* **Ăl′ka̤-lī** [ăl′ka̤-le̤, *S. W. P. J. H. I. St. E. F. Sm.;* ăl′ka̤-lī, *Ja. K. Wb.*], *n.*; pl. **Ăl′ka̤-lieş.** [Arab. *al-qaliy*, ash, from *qalay*, to roast.] A substance that neutralizes acids.

A̤l-kăl′i-fȳ, *v. a.* [*pp.* alkalifying, alkalified.] To change to an alkali.—2, *v. n.* To become changed into an alkali.

Ăl-ka̤-lĭm′e̤-try̤, *n.* The measurement of alkalies in a compound.

Ăl′ka̤-līne, *or* **Ăl′ka̤-line** [ăl′ka̤-lĭn, *W. St. H. J. E. F. Sm.;* ăl′ka̤-līn, *S. P. Ja. Mu. I. K.*], *a.* Having the qualities of alkali.

Ăl-ka̤-lĭn′i-ty̤, *n.* Quality of an alkali.

Ăl′ka̤-līze, *v. a.* To make alkaline.

Ăl′ka̤-lŏĭd, *n.* (*Chem.*) A vegetable principle having alkaline properties.

Ăl-ka̤-lŏĭd′al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an alkaloid.

Ăl′ka̤-nĕt, *n.* [Sp. *alcaneta.*—See HENNA.] A plant and its root:—a color made from the root.

A̤l-kär′sin, } *n.* [From *alkali* and *arsenic.*] (*Chem.*)
A̤l-kär′sine, } A colorless, highly-poisonous liquid.

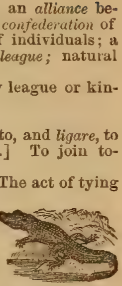
All, *n.* [Found in all Teutonic languages.] The whole; everything.—2, *a.* The whole; every one; every part.—3, *ad.* Quite; completely; wholly; entirely.—*All* is much used in composition. It adds force to the word; as, *all*-honored, *all*-powerful, &c.
All-a-lŏng′, *ad.* Throughout.
All-fōōlş-dāy′, *n.* The first of April.
All-fōurş′, *n.* A game at cards.
All-hāil′, *interj.* A term of salutation.
All-hăl′lōwş, *n.* All-saints-day.
All-hăl′low-mas, **All-hăl′low-tīde**, *n.* The term near all-saints-day, or the first of November.
All-hēal′, *n.* A species of iron-wort.
All-saints-dāy′, *n.* The day dedicated to all the saints; the first of November.
All-sōulş-dāy′, *n.* The second of November.
All-wīşe′, *a.* Possessed of infinite wisdom.
Ăl′lăh, *n.* The Arabic name of God.
Al-lāy′ (al-lā′), *v. a.* [From the root of *lay*, to quiet, to make level.] [*pp.* allaying, allayed.] To soothe; to assuage; to appease:—to debase.—See Alloy.

Syn.—Allay thirst; *appease* hunger; *soothe* pain or care; *assuage* grief; *alleviate* sorrow; *relieve* distress.

Ăl-le-gā′tion, *n.* The act of alleging; the thing alleged; affirmation; a plea:—a citation.
Al-lĕġe′ (al-lĕj′), *v. a.* [L. *allegare*, to despatch; or *adlegiare*, Law L. for *exlitigare*, to clear by lawsuit.] [*pp.* alleging, alleged.] To affirm; to declare; to adduce; to plead.
Al-lĕġe′a-ble, *a.* That may be alleged.
Al-lĕġed′ (al-lĕjd′), *p. a.* Asserted but not proved.
Al-lē′ġiance (al-lē′jans), *n.* [See Liege.] The obedience or fidelity which a citizen or subject owes to a sovereign or to government; loyalty.
Ăl-le-gŏr′ic, **Ăl-le-gŏr′i-cal**, *a.* Partaking of allegory; figurative.
Ăl-le-gŏr′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an allegoric manner.
Ăl′le-go-rĭst, *n.* One who teaches allegorically.
Ăl-le-gŏr-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of allegorizing or treating allegorically.
Ăl′le-go-rīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* allegorizing, allegorized.] To turn into allegory.—2, *v. n.* To speak allegorically.
Ăl′le-go-rīz-er, *n.* An allegorist.
Ăl′le-go-ry, *n.* [Gr. ἀλληγορία; ἄλλος, another, and ἀγορεύω, to speak.] A figurative discourse or representation, in which the words signify something beyond their literal meaning; a symbolical writing; a type:—a fable.
Ăl-le-grĕt′tō, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Denoting time less quick than allegro.
Al-lē′grō [al-lē′grō, *S. W. J. E. F. K. St. Sm.*; al-lĕg′rō, *H.*; al-lā′grō, *Ja. I. Mu.*], *a.* [It., from L. *alacer*, *alacris*, brisk.] (*Mus.*) Denoting a sprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in Milton.
Ăl-le-lū′ia (-lū′ya), *interj.* & *n.* [See Hallelujah.] A word of spiritual exultation, signifying *praise God.*
Ăl-le-mănde′ (ăl-le-mănd′), *n.* [Fr. for "German:" named from the *Alemanni*, a former tribe of Western Germany.] A brisk German dance.—(*Mus.*) A slow air.
Al-lē′vi-āte, *v. a.* [L. *alleviare*, from *levis*, light.] [*pp.* alleviating, alleviated.] To make lighter; to ease; to soften; to *allay*; to assuage.
Al-lē-vi-ā′tion, *n.* The act of alleviating; that which alleviates; mitigation; relief.
Al-lē′vi-a-tīve, *n.* A palliative.—2, *a.* Tending to alleviate.
Ăl′ley (ăl′le), *n.*; pl. **Ăl′leyş.** [Fr. *allée*, a passage.] A walk; a narrow passage:—an ally, a kind of marble.
Ăl-li-ā′ceous (-shus), *a.* [L. *allium*, garlic.] Having the smell of garlic.
Al-lī′ance, *n.* [Fr.—See Ally.] A confederacy; a league:—affinity; relation by marriage, or by kindred.

Syn.—A matrimonial *alliance*; an *alliance* between nations; a *confederacy* or *confederation* of different states; a *combination* of individuals; a *coalition* of parties; a solemn *league*; natural *affinity*.

Al-līed′, *pp.* from *ally.* United by league or kindred.
Al-līeş′, *n. pl.* of Ally.
Ăl′li-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *alligare*; *ad*, to, and *ligare*, to tie.] [*pp.* alligating, alligated.] To join together; to unite.
Ăl-li-gā′tion (ăl-le-gā′shun), *n.* The act of tying together:—a rule of arithmetic.
Ăl′li-gā-tor, *n.* [Sp. *al lagarto*, the lizard; L. *lacerta.*] A reptile like the crocodile.


Alligator.

Al-lĭn-e-ā′tion, *n.* Alignment; position in a line.
Al-lĭ′şion (al-lĭzh′un), *n.* [L. *allisio*; *ad*, to, and *lædere*, to strike.] The act of striking against another thing; a clash.
Al-lĭt′er-al, *a.* Marked by alliteration.
Al-lĭt-er-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *litera*, a letter.] The repetition of the same letter, chiefly at the beginning of words; as, "Apt alliteration's artful aid."
Al-lĭt′er-a-tīve, *a.* Marked by alliteration.
Ăl′lo-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *locare*, to place.] [*pp.* allocating, allocated.] To assign; to localize:—to place; to set apart; to allot.
Ăl-lo-cā′tion, *n.* The act of placing or adding to; apportionment; assignment.
Ăl-lo-cā′tur, *n.* [L.] (*Law.*) A certificate on a bill of costs.
Ăl-lo-cū′tion, *n.* [L. *allocutio*; *ad*, to, and *loqui*, to speak.] A formal address.
Al-lō′di-al, *a.* Not feudal; independent.
Al-lō′di-ŭm, *n.* [Law L.; Teutonic *al*, all, entire, and *eod*, *od*, property.] Land held by an individual in his own right.
Al-lŏnġe′ (al-lŭnj′) [ăl-lŭnj′, *S. W. J. Ja. Sm. I.*; al-lŏnj′, *Mu.*; al-lōnj′, *P. K.*], *n.* [Fr., from *allonger*, to lengthen, to stretch.] A pass with a sword in fencing; a lunge:—a long rein.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* allonging, allonged.] To lunge.
Ăl′lo-păth, *n.* Same as Allopathist.
Ăl-lo-păth′ic, *a.* Relating to allopathy.
Al-lŏp′a-thĭst, *n.* One who adheres to allopathy.
Al-lŏp′a-thy, *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος, other, and πάθεια, suffering.] (*Med.*) The art of curing diseases by inducing symptoms different from those of the primary disease: opposed to *homœopathy*.
Ăl′lo-phȳl, **Ăl-lo-phȳl′ic**, **Ăl-lo-phȳl′i-an**, *a.* [Gr. ἄλλος, other, and φυλή, tribe.] Of another origin or tribe:—noting certain races of men which have not yet been properly classified; also their tongues.
Al-lŏt′, *v. a.* [Fr. *allotir.*—See Lot.] [*pp.* allotting, allotted.] To distribute as by lot; to assign; to apportion; to distribute.

Syn.—Allot a task or portion; *apportion* an estate; *distribute* gifts; *assign* a reward.

Al-lŏt′ment, *n.* A share; part appropriated; a lot, or plot of ground.
Ăl-lo-trŏp′ic, *a.* Relating to or characterized by [allotropy.
Al-lŏt′ro-py, *n.* [Gr. ἄλλος, other, and τρόπος, turn, change.] (*Chem.*) Variation in physical properties without change of constituents.
Al-lŏŵ′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *alouer*, from L. *allocare*, to place (*locus*, place); also L. *allaudare*, to approve (*laus*, praise). Both these Latin roots are represented by the Eng. and Fr.] [*pp.* allowing, allowed.] To *admit*; to permit; to grant; to yield:—to make abatement.
Al-lŏŵ′a-ble, *a.* That may be allowed.
Al-lŏŵ′a-bly, *ad.* With claim of allowance.
Al-lŏŵ′ance, *n.* Sanction; license; permission:—abatement:—a grant or stipend:—settled rate:—limited share.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* allowancing, allowanced.] To put upon allowance.

Al-lo͝y′, *n.* [Said to be a form of *allay.* The derivation from Fr. *à loi* (*i.e.*, "according to legal standard") is considered unhistorical and fanciful.] A mixture of metals; mixed metal:—a baser metal melted with a finer one:—a baser alien element.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* alloying, alloyed.] To debase by mixing, as metals.

Al-lo͝y′aġe, *n.* The act of alloying; an alloy.

All′spīce, *n.* [Once considered to have the flavor of many spices combined.] Jamaica pepper, or pimenta.

Al-lūde′, *v. n.* [L. *alludere*, to hint; *ad*, to, and *ludere*, to play.] [*pp.* alluding, alluded.] To refer; to hint; to glance.

Al-lūre′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *alurer*, to captivate.—See Lure.] [*pp.* alluring, allured.] To entice; to decoy; to attract.

Syn.—The love of pleasure *allures;* words *entice;* arts and stratagems *decoy;* good qualities *attract;* passions, persons, and things *tempt.*

Al-lūre′ment, *n.* Enticement; temptation.

Al-lūr′er, *n.* One who allures.

Al-lūr′ing, *a.* Tempting; enticing.

Al-lūr′ing-ly, *ad.* In an alluring manner.

Al-lū′ṣion (al-lū′zhun), *n.* [L. *allusio.*—See Allude.] The act of alluding; a reference to something known; a hint.

Al-lū′sive, *a.* Making allusion; hinting.

Al-lū′sive-ly, *ad.* In an allusive manner.

Al-lū′sive-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being allusive.

Al-lū′vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to alluvion; deposited by water; added to land by water.

Al-lū′vi-on, *n.* Alluvium:—a flood.

Al-lū′vi-ŭm, *n.*; pl. **Al-lū′vi-a.** [L., from *ad*, to, and *luere*, to wash.] An accumulation of earth, gravel, &c., deposited by water; alluvial land; alluvion.

Ăl′ly, *n.* [For *alabaster.*] A fine marble used in playing.

Al-lȳ′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *alier;* L. *alligare;* *ad*, to, and *ligare*, to bind.] [*pp.* allying, allied.] To unite by kindred, friendship, or treaty.—2, *n.*; pl. **Al-līeṣ′**. One allied; one united by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

Ăl′mä, *n.* [Arab. for "skilled."] A dancing-girl in the East.

Ăl-ma-căn′tar, *n.* [Arab., from *cantara*, a bridge.] A small circle of the sphere, parallel to the horizon.

Ăl′ma-ġĕst, *n.* [From Arab., for Gr. μεγίστη, the "greatest," the "principal."] An ancient astronomical work of Ptolemy.

Ăl′ma Mā′ter. [L. for "fostering mother."] A term applied to the university or college where one was educated.

Ăl′ma-nac, *n.* [From the Arabic; etymology very doubtful.] An annual calendar of months, weeks, and days; an annual register with a calendar; *calendar.*

Ăl′man-dīne, *n.* [Older form *alabandine*, from *Alabanda*, an ancient Carian city.] A kind of ruby.

Ăl′me, *or* Ăl′meh, *n.* Same as Alma.

Ălm′e-ry (ăm′rẹ), *n.* [Probably from L. *armorium*, an armory.] A recess in a church, used to contain the chalices, basins, cruets, &c.

Âl-mīgh′ty (âl-mī′tẹ), *a.* [See Might.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.—2, *n.* The Omnipotent; God.

Ä′mond (ä′mund) [ä′mund, *S. W. J. F. Ja. H. I. Mu. St. K. Sm.;* ăl′mund, *P.*], *n.* [O. Fr. *almande;* Late L. *amandola*, from L. *amygdala*, an almond.] The nut of the almond-tree.

Ä′mondṣ (ä′mundz), *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) Two glands on the side of the tongue; the tonsils.

Ăl′mo-ner, *n.* [L. *eleemosynarius.*—See Alms.] An officer employed in the distribution of alms; an almsgiver.

Ăl′mon-ry, *n.* The place where an almoner resides, or where alms are distributed.

Âl′mōst [âl′mōst, *W. H. Mu. I. St. Ja. Sm.;* âl-mōst′, *S. P. J.*], *ad.* [*All* and *most.*] Nearly; well-nigh.

Älmṣ (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* [O. E. *ælmysse*, from Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, pity.] A gift or benefaction to the poor; a charitable donation.

Älmṣ′dēēd (ämz′dēd), *n.* An act of charity.

Älmṣ′-ġīv-er, *n.* A giver of alms.

Älmṣ′-ġīv-ing, *n.* The act of giving alms.

Älmṣ′hoûse (ämz′hoûs), *n.* A house devoted to the reception and support of the poor.

Ăl′mug, } *n.* [A variant of *algum*, another **Ăl′mug-trēē**, } Scripture name of the same tree; cf. Skr. *valguka*, and L. *agallochum;* apparently connected with which are *eagle-wood* and *aloes.*] An unknown tree mentioned in Scripture.

Ăl′naġe, *n.* Measurement by the ell:—official inspection of cloth.

Ăl′na-ġer, *n.* [Fr. *aulne, aune*, an ell.] A sworn inspector of cloth.

Ăl′ōe, *n.*; pl. **Ăl′ōeṣ** (ăl′ōz). [Gr. ἀλόη.—Cf. Almug.] A tree; a wood used for perfumes:—a resinous, cathartic drug.

Ăl-o-ĕt′ic, *a.* Relating to aloes.

A-lŏft′, *ad.* [See Loft.] On high; above; in the air.

A-lōne′, *a.* [Said to be equivalent to *all one.*] Single; without company; solitary.—2, *ad.* Solely; exclusively.

A-lŏng′, *ad.* [See Long.] Throughout; onward.—2, *prep.* Near; by the side of.

A-lŏng′-sīde, *ad.* By the side of.

A-lôôf′, *ad.* [See Luff.] At a distance; far apart.

A-loûd′, *ad.* [See Loud.] Loudly; with a great noise:—above a whisper.

A-lōw′, *ad.* Below; low down; downward; not aloft.

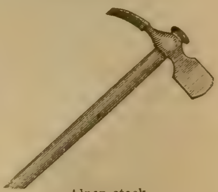
Ălp, *n.* [L. *Alpes*, the Alps; Gael. *alp*, a mountain.] A mountain peak or range.

Alpaca.

Al-păc′a, *n.* [Sp., from native name *paco.*] A Peruvian sheep-like animal, and its wool:—cloth made from the wool.

Ălp′en, *a.* Of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine.

Ălp′en-stŏck, *n.* [Ger.] A strong tall staff used in climbing mountains.


Alpen-stock.

Ăl′pha, *n.* [Heb. *aleph*, ox; the letter was once the hieroglyph of an ox's head.] The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A:—used for *the first.*

Ăl′pha-bĕt, *n.* [L. *alphabetum*, from *alpha* and *beta*, the first two Greek letters.] The letters of a language.

Ăl-pha-bĕt′ic, } *a.* Relating to, or in the order **Ăl-pha-bĕt′i-cal**, } of, the alphabet.

Ăl-pha-bĕt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an alphabetical manner or order.

Ăl′pha-bet-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* alphabetizing, alphabetized.] To arrange alphetically; to reduce to writing.

Ăl′pine, *or* **Ăl′pīne** [ăl′pin, *W. P. H. Co. St. Sm.;* ăl′pīn, *I. D. Mu. E. Ja. K.*], *a.* [L. *alpinus.*] Relating to, or resembling, the Alps; high; mountainous.

Âl-rĕad′y (âl-rĕd′ẹ), *ad.* [From *all* and *ready.*] Now; at this time.

Ăl′sike (*or* ăl′sĕk), *n.* [From *Alsike*, a place in Sweden.] A valuable variety of clover.

Âl′sō, *ad.* [*All* and *so.*] In the same manner; likewise.—2, *conj.* Noting addition or conjunction.

Ălt, *a. & n.* [L. *altus*, high.] (*Mus.*) High:—high part.

Âl′tar, *n.* [L. *altare*, from *altus*, high.] The place on which sacrifices are offered:—the table in churches where the communion is administered.

Âl′tar-pīēce (âl′tar-pēs), *n.* A painting placed over the altar.

A̤l-tăz′i̤-mŭth, *n.* [From *altitude* and *azimuth.*] (*Astron.*) An instrument to measure altitudes and azimuths.
Al′ter, *v. a.* [Late L. *alterare*, from *alter*, other.] [*pp.* altering, altered.] To change; to make otherwise.—2, *v. n.* To suffer change; to vary.
Al′ter-a̤-ble, *a.* That may be altered.
Al′ter-a̤-ble-nĕss, } *n.* The quality of being alter-
Al-ter-a̤-bĭl′i̤-ty̤, } able.
Al′ter-a̤nt, *n.* Any thing which causes change.—2, *a.* Causing change.
Al-ter-ā′tio̤n, *n.* Change; altered condition.
Al′ter-a̤-tĭve, *a.* Causing change.—2, *n.* A medicine that operates by slow and imperceptible degrees.
Al′ter-cāte, *v. n.* [L. *altercari*, to dispute; *alter*, other.] [*pp.* altercating, altercated.] To wrangle; to contend.
Al-ter-cā′tio̤n, *n.* An angry debate; controversy; wrangle; contest; dispute:—oral pleading.
A̤l-tĕr′na̤nt, *a.* Alternating.
A̤l-tĕr′na̤te, *a.* One after another; reciprocal.—2, *n.* What happens alternately:—a substitute.
A̤l-tĕr′nāte, *or* **Al′ter-nāte** [a̤l-tĕr′nāt, *W. St. P. F. K. Sm. R. C.*; ăl′ter-nāt, *E. Wb.*; ăl-ter-nāt′, *Ja.*; ăl′ter-nāt *or* a̤l-tĕr′nāt, *I. H.*; ăl′ter-nāt *or* âl′ter-nāt, *Mu.*], *v. a.* [L. *alternare*, from *alter*, other, second.] [*pp.* alternating, alternated.] To perform alternately; to change reciprocally.
A̤l-tĕr′nate-ly̤, *ad.* In reciprocal succession.
Al-ter-nā′tio̤n, *n.* Reciprocal succession; alternate performance.
A̤l-tĕr′na̤-tĭve, *n.* A choice of two things.—2, *a.* That may be taken instead.
A̤l-tĕr′na̤-tĭve-ly̤, *ad.* By turns; reciprocally.
A̤l-thæ′a̤ (a̤l-thē′a̤), *n.* [Gr. ἀλθαία, from ἄλθειν, to heal.] A flowering shrub; marshmallow.
Alt′hörn, *n.* [*Alt*, high, and *horn.*] A military musical instrument.
Al-though′ (-thō′), *conj.* [*All*, intensive, and *though.*] Grant that; though.
A̤l-tĭl′ic, *n.* A Turkish silver coin of six piastres.
A̤l-tĭl′o̤-quĕnce, *n.* [L. *altiloquium*; *altus*, high, and *loqui*, to speak.] Pompous language.
A̤l-tĭm′e̤-try̤, *n.* [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. μέτρον, measure.] The art of measuring heights.
A̤l-tĭs′o̤-nănt, *a.* [L. *altus*, high, and *sonare*, *sonantis*, to sound.] Pompous or lofty in sound.
Al′ti-tūde, *n.* [L. *altitudo.*] Height; elevation; highest point.
Al-ti-tū′di̤-na̤l, *a.* Of or pertaining to altitude.
Al′tō, *n.* [It., from L. *altus*, high.] (*Mus.*) The highest part for male voices:—contralto.
Al-to̤-ḡĕth′er, *ad.* [*All*, and *together.*] Completely; entirely; wholly:—conjunctly; in company.
Al′tō-rî-li-e′vō (al′tō rē-le̤-ā′vō) [äl′to̤ rē-lē-ā′vō, *I. Wb.*; äl′tō re̤-lē′vō, *Mu.*], *n.* [It. for "high relief."] That kind of relief in sculpture which projects as much as the life; high relief.
Al′trū-ĭşm, *n.* [From It. *altrui*, somebody else; L. *alteri huic*, to this other.] Regard for the rights, interests, and well-being of others; benevolence.
Al′trū-i̤st, *n.* One who finds his highest happiness in promoting the well-being of others.
Al-trū-ĭs′tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, altruism; benevolent.
Al′ū-dĕl, *n.* [Arab. *al uthal.*] (*Chem.*) A subliming-pot.
Al′u̇m, *n.* [L. *alumen.*] A mineral salt, of an acid taste.
A̤-lū′mi-na̤, *n.* (*Chem.*) Aluminous or argillaceous earth; argil; potter's clay.
A̤-lū′mi̤-nāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* aluminating, aluminated.] To charge with alum.
Al′ū-mīne, *n.* A kind of earth; alumina.
Al-ū-mĭn′i̤-u̇m, *n.* Same as ALUMINUM.
A̤-lū′mi̤-noŭs, *a.* Consisting of alum.
A̤-lū′mi̤-nŭm, *n.* The metallic base of alumina.
A̤-lŭm′na̤, *n.*; pl. **A̤-lŭm′næ**. [L.] A female pupil; a female graduate.
A̤-lŭm′nus, *n.*; pl. **A̤-lŭm′nī**. [L. for "foster-child;" *alere*, to nourish.] A pupil:—a graduate of a college or university.
Al-ū-tā′ceo̤us (-shu̇s), *a.* [L. *aluta*, soft leather.] Like soft leather.
Al′va̤, *n.* [Probably for L. *ulva.*] The dried substance of a water-plant used for stuffing furniture.
Al′ve̤-a̤-ry̤, *n.* [L. *alvearium*; *alveus*, a tub.] A beehive:—the hollow of the ear.
A̤l-vē′o̤-la̤r [a̤l-vē′o̤-la̤r, *K. Dunglison, Brande*; ăl′ve̤-ō-la̤r, *Sm. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *alveolus*, dim. of *alveus*, a tub.] Full of sockets or pits.
A̤l-vē′o̤-la̤-ry̤, *a.* Same as ALVEOLAR.
A̤l-vē′o̤-lāte, *a.* Formed like a honeycomb.
Al′vi̤ne [ăl′vĭn, *Sm. I. St.*; ăl′vīn, *K. Mu.*], *a.* [L. *alvinus*; *alvus*, belly.] Relating to, or proceeding from, the belly or intestines.
Al′wāy, *ad.* [*All* and *way*, in the sense of *all along.*] Always.
Al′wāy̤ş, *ad.* Perpetually; constantly; ever.
A̤-ly̆s′sum, *n.* [Gr. ἄλυσσον; perhaps ἀ priv., and λύσσα, madness:—once considered a cure for canine madness.] A small plant and its flower.
Ăm. The first person singular, present tense, of the verb *to be.*—See BE.
Ăm-a̤-bĭl′i̤-ty̤, *n.* [L. *amabilitas.*] See AMIABILITY.
Ăm-a̤-dôu′, *n.* [Fr.] Punk; prepared agaric.
A̤-māin′, *ad.* [From *main*, in the sense of force; O. E. *mægn.*] With vehemence; with vigor.
A̤-măl′ga̤m, *n.* [Said to be an anagram of Gr. μάλαγμα, an emollient.] A combination of mercury with other metals:—any mixture.
A̤-măl′ga̤-māte, *v. a.* [*pp.* amalgamating, amalgamated.] To combine mercury with other metals:—to mix.—2, *v. n.* To unite; to blend.
A̤-măl-ga̤-mā′tio̤n, *n.* The act of amalgamating.
A̤-măn-ū-ĕn′sis, *n.*; pl. **A̤-măn-ū-ĕn′sēş**. [L., from *a manu*, by hand.] A person who writes what another dictates.
A̤-măr′a̤-cus, *n.* [L. & Gr.] A plant, dittany of Crete.
Ăm′a̤-rănth, *n.* [Gr. ἀμάραντος, unfading; ἀ, negative, and μαραίνειν, to wither.] A plant, the flower of which long retains its color:—a purplish color.
Ăm-a̤-răn′thi̤ne, *a.* Fadeless; immortal; undying.
Ăm-a̤-ry̆l′lis, *n.* [Gr. Ἀμαρυλλίς, the name of a country-girl.] (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant.
A̤-măss′, *v. a.* [Fr. *amasser.*—See MASS.] [*pp.* amassing, amassed.] To collect together; to heap up.
Ăm-a̤s-sĕtte′, *n.* [Fr.] An artist's instrument for collecting the paint on the stone.
A̤-măss′ment, *n.* A heap:—the act of amassing.
Ăm-a̤-teūr′ [ăm-a̤-tūr′, *P. Co. Ja. K.*; ăm-a̤-tär′, *W. Mu.*; ăm-a̤-tôr′, *F.*; ăm′a̤-tūr, *E.*; ăm-a̤-tür′, *H. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr., a lover.] A lover of any art or science, though not a professor of it; a virtuoso.
Ăm-a̤-teūr′ish, *a.* Inclined to be an amateur.
Ăm′a̤-tĭve, *a.* Given to love; amatory.
Ăm′a̤-ti̤ve-nĕss, *n.* Propensity to love.
Ăm-a̤-tō′ri̤-al, } *a.* [L. *amatorius.*] Relating to
Ăm′a̤-to̤-ry̤, } love; amorous; causing love.
Ăm-âu-rō′sis, *n.* [Gr., from ἀμαυρός, dark.] (*Med.*) Diminution or loss of sight; drop serene.
A̤-māze′, *v. a.* [See MAZE.] [*pp.* amazing, amazed.] To astonish; to perplex; to confound; to surprise.—2, *n.* Amazement.
Syn.—*Amazed* at what is frightful or incomprehensible; *astonished* at what is striking; *perplexed*, *confounded*, or *confused* at what is embarrassing; *surprised* at what is unexpected.
A̤-māz′ed-ly̤, *ad.* With amazement.
A̤-māze′ment, *n.* Astonishment; wonder.
A̤-māz′ing, *p. a.* Wonderful; astonishing.
A̤-māz′ing-ly̤, *ad.* Wonderfully.
Ăm′a̤-zŏn, *n.* [Gr., said (no doubt incorrectly) to be from ἀ, priv., and μαζός, breast:—the Amazons are said to have cut off the right breast, that they might draw the bow better.] A warlike woman; a virago.

Ăm′a-zon-ănt, *n.* A warlike species of ant.
Ăm-a-zō′ni-an, *a.* Relating to Amazons.
Ăm′a-zon-īte, *n.* [From the river Amazon, the latter said to be named from the Indian *amássona*, "boat-destroyer," but this is disputed.] A green potash felspar.
Am-bā′ġēs, *n. pl.* [L., from *ambo*, about, and *agere*, to drive.] A circuit of words:—a maze:—a circuit:—an indirect practice.
Am-băs′sa-dor, *n.* [Late L. *ambactia*, embassy; *ambactus*, servant; said to be a Celtic word.] A foreign minister of the highest rank sent on public business from one sovereign power to another; a plenipotentiary.
Syn.—An *ambassador* and *plenipotentiary* imply the highest representative rank. An *ambassador* and *resident*, or *minister resident*, are permanent functionaries. An *envoy* and *resident* are functionaries of the second class of foreign ministers; and a *chargé d'affaires* is one of the third or lowest class.
Am-băs′sa-drĕss, *n.* The wife of an ambassador.
Ăm′bas-sy, *n.* See EMBASSY.
Ăm′ber, *n.* [Arab. *anbar*, ambergris or amber.] A fossil resin, highly electrical, and generally transparent.—2, *a.* Consisting of amber:—resembling amber.
Ăm′ber-grîs, *n.* [Fr. *ambre gris*, gray amber.] A substance derived from the sperm whale and used as a perfume.
Ăm-bi-dĕx′ter, *n.* [L., after *ambo*, both, doubly, and *dexter*, right-handed.] One that can use both hands alike:—a double-dealer.—2, *a.* Ambidextrous:—crafty.
Ăm-bi-dex-tĕr′i-ty, *n.* State of being ambidextrous:—double-dealing; shiftiness.
Ăm-bi-dĕx′trous, *a.* Using both hands alike.
Ăm′bi-ent, *a.* [L. *ambiens; ambire*, to go around.] Surrounding; encompassing.
Ăm-bi-gū′i-ty, *n.* The quality of being ambiguous; equivocalness; uncertainty of meaning.
Am-bĭg′ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *ambiguus; ambire*, to go about.] Having two possible meanings; doubtful; of double meaning; equivocal.
Syn.—His language is so *ambiguous* that his meaning is *doubtful*. He seems to use *equivocal* words in order to mislead.
Am-bĭg′ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Doubtfully.
Am-bĭg′ū-oŭs-nĕss, *n.* Ambiguity.
Am-bĭp′a-roŭs, *a.* [L. *ambo*, both, and *parere*, to bear.] Producing two kinds, as when a bud contains both flower and leaf.
Ăm′bit, *n.* [L. *ambitus.*] The compass or circuit: [—a limit.
Am-bĭ′′tion (am-bĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *ambitio*, from *ambire*, to go about; *ire*, to go; from the practice of going about and soliciting votes.] Eager desire of superiority, power, honor, or fame.
Am-bĭ′′tious (am-bĭsh′us), *a.* Possessed of ambition; desirous of superiority; aspiring.
Am-bĭ′′tious-ly, *ad.* In an ambitious manner.
Ăm′ble, *v. n.* [Fr. *ambler; L. ambulare*, to walk.] [*pp.* ambling, ambled.] To move upon an amble; to move easily; to pace.—2, *n.* Motion in which a horse moves both his legs on one side at the same time; a pace.
Ăm′bler, *n.* A horse that ambles; a pacer.
Ăm′bling, *p. a.* Moving with an amble.
Ăm-bly-ŏp′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἀμβλύς, dull, and ὤψ, eye.] Having impaired vision; purblind.
Ăm-bly-ŏp′sis, *n.* See BLINDFISH.
Ăm′bō, *n.* [Gr. ἄμβων.] A reading-desk or pulpit.
Ăm-bo-dĕx′ter, *a.* Same as AMBIDEXTER.
Am-bŏy̆′na-wood, } (-wûd), *n.* [Named from the
Am-bŏy̆ne′-wood, } island of Amboyna.] A beautiful wood grown in the East Indies.
Ăm′brīte, *n.* [From *amber.*] A fossil resin found in New Zealand.
Am-brō′ṣi-a (am-brō′zhe-a) [ăm-brō′zha, *H.*; ăm-brō′zi-a *or* ăm-brō′zhi-a, *Mu.*], *n.* [Gr. ἀμβροσία, from ἄμβροτος, immortal.] The imaginary food of the gods:—a plant.

Am-brō′ṣi-al (am-brō′zhe-al), } *a.* Of the nature
Am-brō′ṣi-an (am-brō′zhe-an), } of ambrosia; delicious; fragrant.
Ăm′bro-ty̆pe, *n.* [Gr. ἄμβροτος, imperishable, and τύπος, type.] A photographic picture taken on a plate of glass.
Ăm′bū-lănce, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ambulare*, to walk; a moving hospital.] A carriage for conveying disabled soldiers.
Ăm′bū-lănt, *a.* Moving from place to place.
Ăm-bū-lā′tion, *n.* The act of walking.
Ăm′bū-la-to-ry, *a.* Walking about.—2, *n.* A place for walking.
Ăm-bus-cāde′, *n.* [Fr. *embuscade.*—See AMBUSH.] A station in which men lie to surprise others; an ambush.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ambuscading, ambuscaded.] To lie in wait for:—to attack from an ambush.
Ăm′bûsh, *n.* [It. *imboscare; im*, in, and *bosco*, bush, thicket.—See BUSH.] The place or act of lying in wait:—an attack from a secret station.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ambushing, ambushed.] To ambuscade.
A-mēēr′, } *n.* [Arab., from *amara*, to command.]
A-mîr′, } A title borne by Mahometan princes.—See EMIR.
A-mēl′io-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of being improved.
A-mēl′io-rāte (a-mēl′yo-rāt), *v. a.* [Fr. *améliorer;* L. *meliorare; melior*, better.] [*pp.* ameliorating, ameliorated.] To improve; to make better; to meliorate.—2, *v. n.* To grow better.
A-mēl-io-rā′tion (a-mēl-yo-rā′shun), *n.* The act of making better; improvement; melioration.
A-mēl′io-rā-tive, *a.* Producing amelioration.
Ā′mĕn′ [ā-mĕn′, *S. P. J. F. Ja. K. R. H.*; ä′mĕn′, *I. W. F. Sm.*; ā′mĕn′ *or* ä′mĕn′, *St. Mu.*—In singing, it is pronounced ä′mĕn′], *ad.* [Heb., "truth."] So be it; verily:—a term of assent used in devotions.
A-mē-na-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being amenable.
A-mē′na-ble, *a.* [Fr. *amener*, to lead; L. *minare*, to threaten, to drive.] Responsible; liable to account.
A-mē′na-bly, *ad.* In an amenable manner.
A-mĕnd′, *v. a.* [Fr. *amender.*—See MEND and EMEND.] [*pp.* amending, amended.] To correct; to rectify; to reform.—2, *v. n.* To grow better; to reform.
Syn.—To *amend, correct, rectify, reform*, and *emend*, imply the lessening of evil; to *improve* and *better*, the increase of good. *Amend* what is wrong; *correct* what is erroneous; *rectify* mistakes; *improve* inventions; *reform* the life.
A-mĕnd′a-ble, *a.* Reparable; corrigible.
A-mĕnd′a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to amendment.
Amende (ä-mänd′), *n.* [Fr.] A fine.—*Amende honorable*, an infamous punishment:—(in later use) an apology for an injury; satisfaction.
A-mĕnd′ment, *n.* Act of amending; improvement; reformation; correction.
A-mĕnds′, *n. pl.* Recompense; compensation.
A-mĕn′i-ty, *n.* [L. *amœnitas; amœnus*, pleasant.] Pleasantness; civility.
A-mē-no-mā′ni-a, *n.* [L. *amœnus*, pleasant, and MANIA.] A gay or cheerful form of mania.
Ăm′ent [ăm′ent, *St. I. Wb.*; a-mĕnt′, *Mu.*], *n.* [L. *amentum.*] (*Bot.*) A catkin.
A-mĕn′ti-a (-she-a), *n.* [L. *a*, negative, and *mens*, mind.] Complete failure of the mental powers.
A-mĕrce′, *v. a.* [Fr. *amercier;* root of L. *merces*, recompense.] [*pp.* amercing, amerced.] To punish by fine or penalty.
A-mĕrce′ment, *n.* (*Law.*) A pecuniary fine or penalty imposed on an offender.
A-mĕr′i-can, *n.* A native of America.—2, *a.* Relating to America. [peculiar to America.
A-mĕr′i-can-ĭṣm, *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom
A-mĕr′i-can-ĭst, *n.* A student of American affairs.
A-mĕr′i-can-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* Americanizing, Americanized.] To make American; to make like the Americans.

Ăm′e-thy̆st, *n.* [Gr. ἀμέθυστος; ἀ, not, and μεθύσκειν, to intoxicate: it was fabled that this stone was a charm against intoxication.] A precious stone of a violet color.

Ăm-e-thy̆s′tine, *a.* Like an amethyst.

Am-hăr′ic, *n.* A modern language of Abyssinia.—2, *a.* Belonging to Amhara, in Abyssinia.

Ā-mi-a-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* Quality of being amiable;
Ā′mi-a-ble-nĕss, } loveliness.

Ā′mi-a-ble, *a.* [Fr.; L. *amabilis* and *amicabilis.*] Lovable; kindly; friendly.

Ā′mi-a-bly, *ad.* In an amiable manner.

Ăm′i-ănth, *n.* Earth-flax.—See AMIANTHUS.

Ăm-i-ăn′thus, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀμίαντος, undefilable: it can be purified, but not burnt, by fire.] (*Min.*) Earth-flax; the flaxen variety of asbestos.

Ăm′i-ca-ble, *a.* [L. *amicabilis; amicus*, a friend.] Friendly; kind; obliging.

Ăm′i-ca-ble-nĕss, *n.* Friendliness.

Ăm′i-ca-bly, *ad.* In an amicable manner.

Ăm′ice (ăm′is), *n.* [In the first sense from L. *amictus*, a wrap; *ambi*, about, and *jacere*, to throw; in the second, for *aumuce;* Ger. *mütze*, cap.] The undermost part of a priest's shoulder-cloth or alb:—a friar's hood.

Ăm′ict, *n.* (*Eccl.*) Same as AMICE.

A-mĭd′, } *prep.* [L. *medium;* Eng. *middle.*] In
A-mĭdst′, } the midst of; mingled with; among; surrounded by.

Ăm′ide, *n.* [From *ammonia.*] One of a certain series of ammonia compounds.

A-mĭd′ships, *ad.* In the middle of the ship.

Ăm′ine, *n.* [From *ammonia.*] One of a certain series of ammonia compounds.

A-mîr′, *n.* See AMEER.

A-mĭss′, *ad.* [See MISS.] Faultily; wrong; improperly.

A-mĭs-si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *amittere, amissum*, to lose.] The capability or possibility of being lost. [R.]

Ăm′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *amitié;* L. *amicitia.*] Friendship; good will; harmony.

Am-mō′ni-a, *n.* [From *Ammonia*, in Libya; named from *Amun*, an old Egyptian god.] A volatile alkali.

Am-mō′ni-ăc, *n. & a.* A gum resin:—the name of two drugs, *gum ammoniac* and *sal ammoniac.*

Ăm-mo-nī′a-cal, *a.* Containing ammonia.

Ăm′mon-īte, *n.* [From *cornu Ammonis*, "Ammon's horn;" Jupiter Ammon, the *Amun* of Egypt, wore ram's horns.] A kind of fossil shell.

Am-mō′ni-ŭm, *n.* The hypothetical radical of ammonia.

Am-mŏph′i-lous, *a.* [Gr. ἄμμος, sand, and φίλος, loving.] (*Bot.*) Growing spontaneously on sandy soil.

Ăm-mu-nĭ′′tion (ăm-mu-nĭsh′un), *n.* [See MUNITION.] Military stores, as powder, balls, shells, &c.

Ăm′nes-ty, *n.* [Gr. ἀμνηστία, oblivion.] An act of general pardon.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* amnestying, amnestied.] To give amnesty to.

A-mœ′ba, *n.* [Gr. ἀμοιβή, change: its shape in life changes constantly.] The lowest organization known to zoölogists, consisting of little more than a mere lump of jelly.

Ăm-œ-bæ′an, *a.* [Gr. ἀμοιβαῖος, changing.] Responsive; alternating.

A-mœ′bi-fôrm, } *a.* [See AMŒBA, *supra.*] Re-
A-mœ′bŏid, } sembling an amœba.

A-mœ′bous, *a.* Of or relating to the amœba.

A-mŏk′, *n.* [Malay.] Same as AMUCK.

A-mŏng′, } *prep.* [O. E. *amang, gemang;* from
A-mŏngst′, } the root of *mingle.*] Mingled with; conjoined with; amidst.

A-mŏn-tĭl-lä′dō (a-mŏn-tēl-yä′dō), *n.* [Sp.] A dry sherry wine.

Ăm′o-roŭs, *a.* [L. *amorosus*, from *amor*, love.] Relating to or inclined to love; enamoured; full of love; loving:—lustful.

Ăm′o-roŭs-ly, *ad.* In an amorous manner.

Ăm′o-rous-nĕss, *n.* Lovingness; fondness.

A-mŏrph′, *n.* A formless body.

A-mŏr′phĭsm, *n.* Shapelessness; want of a regular form.

A-mŏr′phous, *a.* [Gr. ἄμορφος; ἀ, negative, and μορφή, form.] Shapeless; without form.

A-mŏr′tise, *or* **A-mŏr′tize**, *v. a.* [Fr. *amortir;* L. *ad*, to, and *mors, mortis*, death.] [*pp.* amortising, amortised.] To transfer to mortmain; to alien:—to pay off.

A-mŏr-ti-zā′tion, } *n.* (*Law.*) The right, or act,
A-mŏr′tize-mĕnt, } of transferring lands.

A-moûnt′, *v. n.* [Obs. Fr. *amonter, amounter*, to mount up; L. *ad*, to, and *mons, montis*, a hill.] [*pp.* amounting, amounted.] To rise to; to compose.—2, *n.* The aggregate; sum.

A-moûr′, *n.* [Fr.; L. *amor.*] An affair of love; intrigue.

Ăm′per-sănd, *n.* [For "*and per se and*," the old formula for naming the character &, meaning "&, by itself, stands for *and.*"] The character & (for *and*).

Ăm′phi. [Gr.; cf. L. *ambo.*] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying around, about, on both sides, &c.

Am-phĭb′i-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀμφί, both, double, and βίος, life.] The class of animals to which frogs, toads, and newts belong.

Am-phĭb′i-an, *n.* An amphibious animal; a batrachian.

Am-phĭb′i-oŭs, *a.* Having the faculty of living in two elements, air and water.

Am-phĭb′i-ous-nĕss (am-fĭb′e-us-nĕs), *n.* Capability of living in two different elements.

Am-phĭb-o-lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Ambiguous.

Ăm-phi-bŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφιβολία, ambiguity, and λόγος, speech.] Ambiguous discourse.

Ăm′phi-brăch (ăm′fe-brak), *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί, on either side, and βραχύς, short.] (*Prosody.*) A foot consisting of three syllables, the middle one long, the other two short.

Ăm-phi-cär′pic, } *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί, both, and καρ-
Ăm-phi-cär′pous, } πός, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Bearing fruit of two kinds, either as regards form or period of ripening.

Ăm-phi-çœ′lous, *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί, both, and κοῖλος, hollow.] (*Anat.*) Noting vertebræ hollow at both ends.

Am-phĭc-ty-ŏn′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἀμφικτύονες, "they that dwell around;" "neighbors;" a council of adjacent states.] Relating to the council of the *Amphictyons* in ancient Greece.

Ăm′phide, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί, double.] (*Chem.*) A compound consisting of a base and an acid.

Ăm-phi-gē′an, *a.* [Gr. ἀμφί, around, and γῆ, the earth.] Relating to or extending over all the zones of the globe.

Ăm′phi-go-ry, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί, about, and ἀγορεύειν, to speak.] A burlesque composition with a show of meaning, but in reality nonsensical.

Ăm-phi-ŏx′us, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφί, at both ends, and ὀξύς, sharp.] The lancelet, a fish of low organization.

Ăm-phis-bæ′na, *n.* [Gr. ἀμφίς, both ways, and βαίνειν, to go.] A fabled serpent which had a head at either end:—a kind of snake-like lizard.

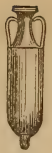
Am-phĭs′ci-ī (am-fĭsh′e-ī), *n. pl.* [L.; Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, and σκία, shadow.] Inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows fall part of the year north and part of the year south.

Ăm-phi-thē′a-tre (ăm-fe-thē′a-ter), *n.* [L. *amphitheatrum;* Gr. ἀμφί, around, and θέατρον, theatre.] A building of a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats, one above another, and used for public shows.

Ăm-phi-the-ăt′ri-cal, *a.* Relating to an amphitheatre, or to exhibitions in an amphitheatre.

Am-phĭt′ry-on, *n.* [A Greek hero, who gives name to comedies of Plautus, Molière, and others.] A host; an entertainer.

Ăm′pho-ra, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀμφί, on both sides, and φέρειν, to carry; it had two handles.] An ancient wine-flask.


Amphora.

Ăm′ple, *a.* [L. *amplus.*] Large; wide; extended; spacious; *broad:*—abundant; plentiful; sufficiently copious.

A-plĕc′tant, *a.* [L. *amplecti, amplectans,* to embrace; *ambo,* about, and *plectere,* to twine.] (*Bot.*) Clasping; embracing, as the tendril of a plant.

Am-plĕx′i-câul, *a.* [L. *amplecti, amplexus,* and *caulis,* stem.] (*Bot.*) Clasping the stem.

Ăm′pli-a-tĭve, *a.* [L. *ampliare,* to widen.] Adding to or amplifying what is already known; amplificatory.

Ăm-pli-fi-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *amplificatio.*] The act of amplifying; enlargement; diffuseness; augmentation.

Am-plĭf′i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Serving to amplify or enlarge; ampliative.

Ăm′pli-fī-er, *n.* One who amplifies.

Ăm′pli-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *amplificare; amplus,* large.] [*pp.* amplifying, amplified.] To enlarge; to extend; to dilate; to speak or write diffusely.—2, *v. n.* To speak at large; to dilate.

Ăm′pli-tūde, *n.* Extent; largeness; capacity; copiousness:—an arc of the horizon.

Ăm′ply, *ad.* Largely; liberally; copiously.

Ăm′pụ-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *amputare; ambo,* around, and *putare,* to prune.] [*pp.* amputating, amputated.] To cut off, as a limb.

Ăm-pụ-tā′tion, *n.* The act of amputating:—the act of cutting off a limb or part of the body.

Ăm′pyx, *n.* [Gr., from ἀμπέχειν, to put around; ἀμφί, around, and ἔχειν, to have.] A band or plate of metal once worn upon the forehead by Grecian ladies of rank.

Ampyx.

Ăm′ri-ta, } *n.* [Skr., **Am-rēē′ta,** } immortal; cf. Gr. ἄμβροτος, immortal; ἀ, privative, and the root of *mors, mortis,* death.] (*Hind. Myth.*) The juice of the sacred plant Soma; the beverage of the gods.

A-mŭck′, *n.* A Malay term for slaughter and frenzy.

Ăm′ụ-lĕt, *n.* [L. *amuletum;* possibly connected with Arab. *himalah,* to carry.] Something worn to protect from injury; a charm.

A-mūṣe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *amuser.*] [*pp.* amusing, amused.] To entertain; to divert; to beguile.

Syn.—To *amuse* is to *entertain* by drawing the attention to, and to *divert* is to draw the attention from our present occupation. To be *beguiled* is the effect of being *amused.*

A-mūṣe′ment, *n.* That which amuses; diversion; sport; recreation.

Syn.—*Amusement* in reading or gardening; *diversion* at a public show; *entertainment* at the theatre or a concert; *recreation* at the game of cricket.

A-mūṣ′ing, *a.* Affording amusement; diverting.

A-mū′sive, *a.* Amusing; diverting.

A-mȳg-da-lĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *amygdala,* almond, and *ferre,* to bear.] Producing almonds.

A-mȳg′da-lĭne, *a.* [L. *amygdalinus;* Gr. ἀμυγδάλινος.] Resembling almonds.

A-mȳg′da-lŏid, *n.* A species of trap rock.—2, *a.* Almond-shaped.

Ăm′yl, *n.* [Badly formed from Gr. ἄμυλον, starch, and ὕλη, principle.] (*Chem.*) The radical of fusel-oil.—2, *a.* Containing, or derived from, fusel-oil.

Ăm-y-lā′ceous (-shus), *a.* Like starch; starchy; containing, resembling, or relating to starch.

Ăm′y-lēne, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless, mobile liquid obtained by distilling amyl alcohol.

A-mȳl′ic, *a.* Derived from starch.

Ăm′y-lŏid, *a.* [L. *amylum;* Gr. ἄμυλον, starch.] Of the nature of starch.

Ăn. [A form of the numeral *one:* Scot. *ane;* Fr. *un.*] The same with the article *a.*—The article *a* must be used before all words beginning with a consonant or a consonant sound, as *a man, a unit, a oneness;* and the article *an* must be used before all words beginning with a vowel, except such as begin with the sound of *u* long, or a consonant sound; before words beginning with *h* mute, as, *an hour, an heir,* &c.; and, according to many authorities, before words where the initial *h* is not mute, if the accent is on the second syllable, as, *an heroic* action, *an historical* account, &c.; but many writers and speakers violate this rule in cases of the kind just named, using *a* instead of *an.*—*An,* by the old writers, is often used for *if.*

Ā′na, *ad.* [Gr.] A word used in the prescriptions of physicians, importing *in the like quantity.*

Ā′na. A Latin termination annexed to the names of authors to denote a collection of their memorable sayings; as, *Johnsoniana.*

Ăn-a-băp′tist, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, anew, and βαπτίζειν, to baptize.] One who allows of, and maintains, rebaptizing.

A-năb′a-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. for "ascent;" ἀνά, up, and βαίνειν, to go.] The expedition of the younger Cyrus into Central Asia;—hence, any similar military expedition:—the increase of a disease; a paroxysm.

Ăn-a-băt′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to an anabasis.

An-ăch′o-rĕt, } *n.* [Gr. ἀναχωρητής; ἀνά, apart, **An-ăch′o-rĭte,** } and χωρέειν, to retire.] A solitary monk; a hermit; an anchoret.

An-ăch′o-rĭṣm, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, back, against, and χωρίον, place.] An expression, practice, or the like, inconsistent with the country to which it is referred. [R.]

An-ăch′ro-nĭṣm, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, back, against, and χρόνος, time.] An error in chronology or in respect of date.

An-ăch-ro-nĭs′tic, *a.* Containing anachronism.

Ăn-a-clăs′tics, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀνά, back, and κλάειν, to break.] Dioptrics.

Ăn-a-çœ-nō′sis, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, back, and κοινόειν, to make common.] A figure of rhetoric, by which the speaker appeals to his opponent.

Ăn-a-co-lū′thon, *n.* [Gr. ἀν, not, and ἀκόλουθος, following.] A sentence without grammatical sequence.

Ăn-a-cŏn′da, *n.* [Probably Tamil *anaikkonda,* elephant-killer:—the name was once applied to an Indian python, but is now given to a South American boa.] A very large serpent.

A-năc-re-ŏn′tic, *a.* [From *Anacreon,* a Greek poet.] Relating to Anacreon:—amatory and convivial.

Ăn′a-dĕm, *n.* [Gr. ἀνάδημα, hair-band; ἀνά, up, back, and δέειν, to bind.] A wreath of flowers; a garland; a diadem.

Ăn-a-di-plō′sis, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, back, and διπλόειν, to double.] (*Rhet.*) The repetition of the last word in a verse.

A-năd′ro-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀνά, up, and δρόμος, running.] Ascending rivers to spawn, as the shad.

A-næ′mi-a, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀν, privative, and αἷμα, blood.] A morbid diminution of the amount of blood, or an impoverishment of the blood, in the system.

A-næm′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, anæmia.

Ăn-æs-thē′ṣi-a, *n.* [Gr. ἀν, privative, and αἴσθησις, sensation.] Want or loss of feeling or sensation, either natural or induced.

Ăn-æs-thĕt′ic, *a.* Having the power of depriving of sensation or of pain.—2, *n.* A substance having the power of depriving of sensation.

A-næs′the-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* anæsthetizing, anæsthetized.] To put under the influence of an anæsthetic.

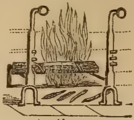
Ăn′a-glȳph, *n.* [Gr. ἀναγλυφή; ἀνά, up (in relief), and γλύφειν, to carve.] An ornament in low relief.
Ăn-a-glȳph′ic, **Ăn-a-glȳph′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to anaglyphs:—opposed to *diaglyphic*.
Ăn-a-glȳp′tic, *a.* Relating to anaglyphs.
Ăn-a-gŏg′i-cal, *a.* Mysterious; mystical.
Ăn′a-gō-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἀναγωγή; ἀνά, up, and ἄγειν, to lead.] Mystical interpretation.
Ăn′a-grăm, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, over again, and γράμμα, writing; γράφειν, to write.] The change of one word into another by the transposition of its letters.
Ăn-a-gram-măt′ic, **Ăn-a-gram-măt′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to anagrams.
Ā′nal, *a.* [L. *anus*, vent.] Pertaining to, or situated near, the vent.
Ăn-a-lĕc′tic, *a.* Collected together.
Ăn′a-lĕcts, *n. pl.* [L. *analecta*; Gr. ἀνά, up, and λέγειν, to gather.] Fragments collected from authors; select pieces; gleanings.
Ăn-a-lĕp′tic, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, up, and λαμβάνειν, to take; ληπτικός, taking.] A restorative medicine.
Ăn-a-lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Having analogy; analogous.
A-năl′o-gize, *v. a.* To explain by analogy.
A-năl′o-gŏn, **Ăn′a-lŏgue** (-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. ἀνάλογον.] A thing analogous to or resembling another.
A-năl′o-goŭs, *a.* Having analogy; similar.
A-năl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἀναλογία; ἀνά, up to, and λόγος, proportion, or account.] Proportion or parallelism between things which are in some respects different; resemblance; similarity.
Ăn′a-lȳse, *v. a.* Same as Analyze.
A-năl′y-sĭs, *n.*; pl. **A-năl′y-sēs**. [Gr. ἀνάλυσις; ἀνά, back again, and λύειν, to loosen.] The resolution of any thing into its first elements or component parts:—opposed to *synthesis*, which is the union of the component parts to form a compound.
Synthesis is *composition*; *analysis* is *decomposition*.
Ăn′a-lȳst, *n.* One who analyzes; an analyzer.
Ăn-a-lȳt′ic, **Ăn-a-lȳt′i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to analysis; resolving into first elements.
Ăn-a-lȳt′ics, *n. pl.* The art of analyzing.
Ăn-a-lȳz′a-ble, *a.* That may be analyzed.
Ăn′a-lȳze, *v. a.* [*pp.* analyzing, analyzed.] To resolve into constituents or elements; to decompose.
Ăn′a-lȳz-er, *n.* One who analyzes.
Ăn-a-mör′phĭşm, *n.* (*Biological.*) Progression from a lower type to a higher; anamorphosis.
Ăn-a-mor-phō′sis, *or* **Ăn-a-mör′pho-sĭs** [ăn-a-mor-fō′sis, *S. W. J. E. F. K.*; ăn-a-mör′fo-sĭs, *P. Ja. Mu. St. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, back, and μορφόειν, to shape; μορφή, form.] A perspective projection of any thing so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, at another, an exact representation.
A-nā′nas, *n.* [Peruvian, *nanas*.] The pine-apple.
A-năn′ther-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀν, negative, and anther.] (*Bot.*) Without anthers.
A-năn′thous, *a.* [Gr. ἀν, negative, and ἄνθος, flower.] Without flowers; flowerless.
Ăn′a-pĕst, *n.* [Gr. ἀνάπαιστος, reversed; ἀνά, back, and παίειν, to strike:—it is a reversed dactyl.] (*Rhet.*) A metrical foot, containing two short syllables and one long one.
Ăn-a-pĕs′tic, *a.* Relating to the anapest.
A-năph′o-ra, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, back, and φέρειν, to carry.] (*Rhet.*) A repetition of words at the beginning of sentences.
A-năph-ro-dĭ″şi-a, *n.* [Gr. ἀν, negative, and ἀφροδίσια, venery.] Absence of venereal appetite; sexual impotence.
A-năph-ro-dĭ″şi-ăc, *n.* See Antaphrodisiac.
A-när′chic, **A-när′chi-cal**, *a.* Relating to anarchy; disorderly; confused.
Ăn′ar-chĭşm (ăn′ar-kĭzm), *n.* Anarchy.
Ăn′ar-chĭst, *n.* A promoter of anarchy.
Ăn′ar-chīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* anarchizing, anarchized.] To bring into anarchy. [R.]
Ăn′ar-chy, *n.* [Gr. ἀναρχία; ἀν, negative, and ἀρχός, leader.] Absence of government; disorder.
Ăn-a-sär′ca, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, throughout, and σάρξ, σάρκα, the flesh.] A species of dropsy.
Ăn-a-sär′coŭs, *a.* Relating to anasarca.
Ăn-as-tăt′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἀνά, up, and root στα-, to stand.] Noting a process of printing from plates in relief.
A-năs′to-mōşe, *v. n.* [*pp.* anastomosing, anastomosed.] To intercommunicate.
A-năs-to-mō′sis, *n.*; pl. **A-năs-to-mō′sēş**. [Gr. ἀναστομόειν, to furnish with an outlet, to open up; στόμα, mouth.] An intercommunication by branches.
A-năth′e-ma, *n.* [Gr.; originally, a thing set up or apart, a thing devoted; later, a thing accursed; ἀνά, up, and root θε-, to place.] An ecclesiastical curse.
A-năth′e-ma-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* anathematizing, anathematized.] To pronounce accursed; to curse.
Ăn-a-tŏm′i-cal, *a.* Belonging to anatomy or dissection.
Ăn-a-tŏm′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an anatomical manner.
A-năt′o-mĭst, *n.* One skilled in anatomy.
A-năt′o-mīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* anatomizing, anatomized.] To dissect, as the body.
A-năt′o-my, *n.* [Gr. ἀνατομή; ἀνά, up, and τέμνειν, τομ-, to cut.] The art of dissecting an animal body:—the knowledge or doctrine of the organized body:—a skeleton.
A-năt′ro-poŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀνά, up, and τρέπειν, τρόπος, to turn.] (*Bot.*) Shaped so that the apex of the nucleus points to the base of the ovule.
An-ăt′tō, *n.* [Probably a South American name.] An orange coloring matter.
Ăn′ces-tor, *n.* [O. F. *ancestre*; L. *antecessor*.—See Antecede.] A progenitor; a forefather.
Ăn′ces-tral [ăn′ses-tral, *S. W. P. J. K. Sm.*; an-sĕs′tral, *Ja. H. St. I. Mu.*], *a.* Relating to ancestors.
Ăn′ces-trĕss, *n.* A female ancestor.
Ăn′ces-try, *n.* Lineage; series of ancestors.
Ăn̄ch′or (ăngk′ur), *n.* [L. *anchora*; Gr. ἄγκυρα; akin to angle.] A heavy iron to hold a ship or other vessel:—cause of security.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* anchoring, anchored.] To cast anchor.—3, *v. a.* To place at anchor; to fix.

Anchor.

Ăn̄ch′or-aġe (ăngk′ur-aj), *n.* Ground for anchoring in:—a duty paid for anchoring.
Ăn̄ch′o-rĕss, *n.* A female recluse.
Ăn̄ch′o-rĕt (ăngk′o-rĕt), **Ăn̄ch′o-rīte** (ăngk′o-rīt), *n.* [See Anachoret.] A recluse; a monk.
Ăn̄ch′or-īce, *n.* Ice formed at the bottom of a stream; ground-ice; ground-grue.
Ăn̄ch′o-rī-tĭşm, *n.* The condition of an anchorite; seclusion from the world.
An-chō′vy, *n.* [Sp. *anchova*, perhaps from Basque *antzua*, dried.] A little sea-fish, used for sauce.
Ăn′chy-lōşe, *v. n.* [Gr. ἀγκύλωσις, joint-stiffening; ἀγκύλος, crooked; root of angle.] [*pp.* anchylosing, anchylosed.] To stiffen, as a diseased joint.
Ān′cient (ān′shent) [ān′shent, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. R.*; ăn′shent, *P.*], *a.* [Fr. *ancien*; Late L. *antianus*, from *ante*, before.] *Old*; not modern; of old time; antique; antiquated.—2, *n.* A patriarch:—[a form of ensign] an ensign:—a standard-bearer.
Syn.—*Ancient* history; *old* age; *antique* piece of art; *antiquated* customs.
Ān′cient-ly (ān′shent-le), *ad.* In old times.
Ān′cients, *n. pl.* Old men:—men who lived in ancient times:—opposed to *moderns*.
Ăn′cil-la-ry, *a.* [L. *ancilla*, handmaid; O. L. *ancus*, *anca*, a servant.] Subservient; subordinate:—belonging to a handmaid.
An-cĭp′i-tal, *a.* [L. *anceps*, *ancipitis*, two-headed; *an* for *ambo*, double, and the root of *caput*, head.] Having two opposite edges.

Ănd, *conj.* [Fris. *and;* Ger. *und.*] A particle implying addition, by which sentences or terms are joined.

A̤n-dän′te̤, *a.* [It., from *andare*, to move.] (*Mus.*) Slow; exact.—2, *n.* (*Mus.*) A piece or movement in andante time.


Andirons.

A̤n-dē′a̤n, *or* **Ăn′di̤ne**, *a.* Pertaining to the Andes.

Ănd′ī-ro̤n (ănd′ī-ṳrn), *n.* [This form, like *endiron* and *hand-iron*, is a corruption of the Fr. *andier*, now *landier* (called locally *andain*), a fire-dog.] An iron utensil to lay wood on in a fireplace.

A̤n-drŏg′y̤-na̤l, } *a.* [Gr. ἀνδρόγυνος; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, and γυνή, woman.]
A̤n-drŏg′y̤-noŭs, } Having two sexes; hermaphroditical; effeminate.

A̤n-drŏg′y̤-nĭşm, *n.* Hermaphrodism.

Ăn′droid, *a.* [Gr. ἀνδροειδής, man-like.] Resembling a man or male.

A̤n-drŏph′a̤-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀνδροφάγος; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Addicted to cannibalism; man-eating.

Ăn′dro̤-sphĭnx, *n.* [Gr. ἀνδροσφίγξ.] (*Egypt. Ant.*) A sphinx combining a lion's body with the head of a man.

A̤-nēar′, *a.* & *ad.* Near; nigh.

A̤-nēath′ (*or* a̤-nāth′), *prep.* & *ad.* Beneath.

Ăn-e̤c-dō′ta̤l, *a.* Of or relating to anecdotes.

Ăn′e̤c-dōte, *n.* [Gr. ἀνέκδοτα, things not published; ἀν, not, ἐκ, out, and διδόναι, to give.] A narrative of an incident or fact.

Syn.—Amusing *anecdotes;* entertaining *stories. Anecdotes* for men; *stories* for children.

Ăn-e̤c-dŏt′i̤-ca̤l, *a.* Relative to anecdotes.

A̤-nēle′, *v. a.* [O. E. *an*, on, and *ele*, oil.] [*pp.* aneling, aneled.] To anoint; to give extreme unction to.

Ăn-e̤-lĕc′tric, *a.* [*An*, negative, and *electric.*] Not electric.

Ăn′e̤-mo̤-dy̆n-a̤-mŏm′e̤-ter, *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, δύναμις, power, and μέτρον, measure.] The same as ANEMOMETER.

A̤-nĕm′o̤-grăph, *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, and γράφειν, to record.] An apparatus which registers the amount and variations of the wind's force.

Ăn-e̤-mŏm′e̤-ter, *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

A̤-nĕm′o̤-ne̤, *n.* [Gr. ἀνεμώνη, wind's daughter; ἄνεμος, wind; -ώνη implies descent in the female line.] A plant; the wind-flower.

A̤-nĕm′o̤-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. ἄνεμος, wind, and root σκοπ-, to see.] An instrument to show the course of the wind.

A̤n-ĕnd′, *a.* & *ad.* Continuously:—on end:—straight on.

A̤-nĕnt′, *prep.* [O. E. *on efen*, "on even" with; Ger. *neben.*] Concerning; about.

Ăn′e̤-roid, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, privative, and νηρός, wet.] Containing no liquid.

A̤-nĕt′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἀνετικός, relaxing; ἀνιέναι, to remit; literally, to send up or let up.] (*Med.*) Anodyne; soothing.

Ăn′eū-rĭşm (ăn′ū-rĭzm), *n.* [Gr. ἀνεύρυσμα, dilatation; ἀνά, up, and εὐρύνειν, to widen; εὐρύς, wide.] (*Med.*) A tumor formed by morbid dilatation of an artery.

A̤-new̄′, *ad.* Over again; again; newly.

A̤n-frăct-ū-ŏs′i̤-ty̤, *n.* [L. *anfractuosus*, winding; *an* for *ambo*, about, and *frangere, fractus*, to break.] A winding passage:—circuitousness.

Ān′ġel, *n.* [Gr. ἄγγελος, messenger; L. *angelus.*] A messenger:—a celestial spirit:—a beautiful person:—a gold coin.—2, *a.* Resembling angels; angelical.

Ān′ġel-hood (-hûd), *n.* The condition of an angel.

A̤n-ġĕl′ic, } *a.* Belonging to angels; of the
A̤n-ġĕl′i̤-ca̤l, } nature of angels.

A̤n-ġĕl′i̤-ca̤, *n.* [Named for its supposed angelical or miraculously curative qualities.] An aromatic plant.

Ān′ġel-līghts (-līts), *n. pl.* Upper lights in a perpendicular window.

Ān-ġe̤l-ŏl′a̤-try̤, *n.* [ANGEL, and Gr. λατρεία, worship.] Angel-worship.

Ān-ġe̤l-ŏl′o̤-ġy̤, *n.* [ANGEL, and Gr. λόγος, treatise.] A treatise on angels.

Ăn′ġe̤-lŭs, *n.* [L., from its first word.] (*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A prayer to the Virgin; a summons to this prayer by a bell.

Ăn′ġer (ăng′gṳr), *n.* [Old Norse, *angr*, straitened, troubled; *öngur*, anguish.—Cf. L. *angere*, to vex.] Violent passion; resentment; rage; ire; choler:—pain.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* angering, angered.] To make angry.

Ăn′ġe̤-vĭn, *a.* Of or relating to Anjou.—2, *n.* A native of Anjou.

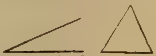
Ăn′ġi̤-na̤ (*or* a̤n-jī′na̤), *n.* [L.; cf. *angere*, to vex, to choke; Gr. ἀγχόνη, strangling.] A disease in the throat.

Ăn′ġi̤-na̤ pĕc′to̤-rĭs, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A dangerous disease, connected with the ossification, or other morbid affection, of the heart; breast-pang.

Ăn-ġi̤-ŏl′o̤-ġy̤, *n.* [Gr. ἄγγος, or ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and λόγος, treatise.] (*Med.*) A treatise on the vessels of the animal body.

Ăn-ġi̤-ŏt′o̤-my̤, *n.* [Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel, and τέμνειν, to cut.] The act of cutting blood-vessels.

Ăṅ′gle (ăng′gl), *n.* [L. *angulum*, corner; cf. Gr. ἄγκος, a bend.] The space included between two lines that meet in a point; a point where two lines meet:—a fishing-hook.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* angling, angled.] To fish with a rod and hook.


Angles.

Ăṅ′gler, *n.* One who angles.

Ăṅ′gli̤-căn, *a.* [Late L. *Anglus*, Englishman; *Anglicanus*, English; in olden times *Anglus* was one of the *Angles*, or people of Angeln (or Anglen), in Holstein.] Relating to England; English:—specifically, noting the High Church section of the Church of England.—2, *n.* A member of the Church of England.

Ăṅ′gli̤-ca̤n-ĭşm, *n.* The principles of Anglicans, or of the English Church.

Ăṅ′gli̤-cĭşm, *n.* An English idiom or phrase.

Ăṅ′gli̤-cīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* Anglicizing, Anglicized.] To make English.

Ăṅ′gli̤ng, *n.* The art of fishing with a rod.

Ăṅ′glo̤. A prefix signifying English or connected with the ancient Angles; as, *Anglo-American, Anglo-Saxon.*

Ăṅ′glo̤-A̤-mĕr′i̤-ca̤n, *n.* A native of America of English parentage.

Ăṅ-glo̤-mā′ni̤-a̤, *n.* [See ANGLO and MANIA.] An excessive attachment to, or respect for, England or English institutions.

Ăṅ-glo̤-phō′bi̤-a̤, *n.* [ANGLO (*q. v.*) and Gr. φόβος, fear, or flight.] Dread or dislike of England.

Ăṅ′glo̤-Săx′o̤n, *n.* [The *Angles* (see ANGLICAN and ENGLISH) and *Saxons* were the leading tribes among the Low German conquerors of Southern Britain.] One of the old English race; an English Saxon:—the oldest English form of Teutonic speech.

Angora goat.

A̤n-gō′ra̤ goat, *n.* A variety of goat found near Angora, in Asia Minor, remarkable for its long, fine, silky hair.

A̤n-gō′ra̤ wool (wûl), *n.* The wool of the Angora goat; mohair.

Ăṅ′gri̤-ly̤, *ad.* In an angry manner.

Ăṅ′gry (ăng′gre̤), *a.* [See ANGER.] Excited by anger; provoked:—very painful, as a sore.

Syn.—*Angry* feeling; *provoked* by injury; *passionate* or *choleric* disposition; *hasty* or *irascible* temper.

A̜n-guĭl′li-fŏrm, *a.* [L. *anguilla*, an eel.] Formed like an eel.
Ăn′guish (ăng′gwĭsh), *n.* [L. *angustia*, compression; *angustus*, narrow; *angere*, to strangle.] Great pain of mind or body; agony; pang; severe pain.
Ăn′guish-ĭng, *a.* Tormenting; distressing.
Ăn′gu̇-la̜r, *a.* [L. *angularis*.] Having angles or corners.
Ăn-gu̇-lăr′i̜-ty̜, / **Ăn′gu̇-la̜r-nĕss,** *n.* Quality or state of being angular.
Ăn′gu̇-lāt-e̜d, *a.* Formed with angles.
A̜n-hȳ′dride, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid without the elements of water; an acid without hydrogen.
A̜n-hȳ′drous, *a.* [Gr. ἄνυδρος, from ὕδωρ, water.] Destitute of water.
A̜-nīgh′ (a̜-nī′), *ad.* Nigh. [Poet.]
Ăn′īle, *a.* [L. *anilis*, from *anus*, an old woman.] Like an old woman; doting.
Ăn′ile̜s, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) Compounds formed by the union of aniline with bibasic acids and the abstraction of water.
Ăn′i̜-līne, *or* **Ăn′i̜-līne,** *n.* [Late L. *anil*, or *nil*, indigo; Arab. *an-nil;* Skr. *nila*, blue.] A colorless, oily, poisonous liquid, prepared from gas-tar, and yielding dyes of unrivalled beauty.
A̜-nĭl′i̜-ty̜, *n.* The state of being an old woman; dotage.
Ăn-i̜-ma̜d-vẽr′sio̜n, *n.* Act of animadverting; reproof; censure; stricture:—observation.

Syn.—*Animadversion* includes *censure* and *reproof; criticism* implies scrutiny and judgment, either for or against; *stricture* implies some examination, mingled with censure.

Ăn-i̜-ma̜d-vẽrt′, *v. n.* [L. *animadvertere; animum*, mind, *ad*, to, and *vertere*, to turn.] [*pp.* animadverting, animadverted.] To notice:—to censure.
Ăn′i̜-ma̜l, *n.* [L., from *anima*, breath; cf. Gr. ἄνεμος, air, wind.] A creature having an organized body, life, sensation, and voluntary motion.—2, *a.* That belongs to animals.

Syn.—All organized bodies endued with life and voluntary motion are *animals;* and the term may include *man*, though it is in common language restricted to irrational creatures. *Brutes* and *beasts* are irrational animals, and the terms are commonly restricted to quadrupeds; as, *beasts* of burden; *brutes* of the forest.

Ăn-i̜-măl′cu̇-la̜r, / **Ăn-i̜-măl′cu̇-līne,** *a.* Relating to or resembling animalcules.
Ăn-i̜-măl′cūle, *n.* A minute animal.
Ăn-i̜-măl′cu̇-lĭst, *n.* One versed in the science of animalcules or animalcula.
Ăn-i̜-măl′cu̇-lŭm, *n.*; pl. **Ăn-i̜-măl′cu̇-la̜.** [L.; dim. of *animal.*] An animalcule.
Ăn′i̜-ma̜l-ĭşm, *n.* Animal nature; sensuality.
Ăn-i̜-măl′i̜-ty̜, *n.* Animal existence.
Ăn′i̜-ma̜l-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* animalizing, animalized.] To sensualize, to debase.
Ăn′i̜-ma̜l măg′ne̜t-ĭşm, *n.* Mesmerism.
Ăn′i̜-māte, *v. a.* [L. *animare*, *animatus*, from *animus*, spirit.] [*pp.* animating, animated.] To quicken; to make alive; to encourage; to enliven; to exhilarate.
Ăn′i̜-ma̜te, *a.* Possessing life; animated.
Ăn′i̜-māt-e̜d, *p. a.* Lively; having life.
Ăn′i̜-māt-ĭng, *p. a.* Giving life; enlivening.
Ăn-i̜-mā′tio̜n, *n.* The act of animating:—the quality of being lively; *cheerfulness;* life; spirit.
Ăn′i̜-mĭşm, *n.* The recognition of the soul as a distinct entity:—the attribution of a soul to inanimate things.
Ăn′i̜-me̜, *n.* [Probably a variant of *elemi.*] A gum used for varnish.
Ăn-i̜-mŏs′i̜-ty̜, *n.* [L. *animositas*, from *animus*, spirit.] Passionate hatred; malignity; malevolence; *enmity;* rancor.
Ăn′i̜-mŭs, *n.*; pl. **Ăn′i̜-mī.** [L.] Mind; intention; purpose:—prejudice; animosity.
Ăn′ise, *n.* [L. *anisum;* Gr. ἄνισον.] A plant with aromatic seed.
Ăn′ke̜r, *n.* [Dut. *anker.*] A liquid measure of about 40 quarts.
Ăn′kle, *n.* [Teutonic, but akin to *angle.*] The joint between the foot and leg, and the part of the leg below the calf.
Ăn̄k′le̜t (ăngk′le̜t), *n.* A ring or ornament for the ankle.
Ăn′lāce, *n.* [Welsh, *onglas.*] A short sword; a dagger.
Ăn′läût (ăn′lö̂ût), *n.* [Ger. *an*, on, at, and *laut*, sound.—See Loud.] The initial sound or letter of a word.
Ăn′na̜l-ĭst, *n.* A writer of annals.
Ăn′na̜lş, *n. pl.* [L. *annales*, yearly records; *annus*, year.] *History* digested into years; chronicles.
Ăn′na̜ts, *n. pl.* [Late L. *annata*, year's income; *annus*, year.] First fruits, or a year's income of a church living.
A̜n-nēal′, *v. a.* [Probably O. E. *an*, on, and *ælan*, to bake or burn.] To temper by heat.
A̜n-nēal′ĭng, *n.* Art of tempering glass, &c.
Ăn′ne̜-lĭd, *or* **A̜n-nĕl′i̜-da̜n,** *n.* [L. *annellus*, a ring; a variant of *annulus*, a ring.] A worm of the class Annelida, or red-blooded vermes.
A̜n-nĕx′, *v. a.* [L. *annectere, annexum; ad*, to, and *nectere*, to bind.] [*pp.* annexing, annexed.] To unite to at the end; to join; to *affix;* to adjoin; to add; to subjoin.—2, *v. n.* To be or become annexed or united; to join.—3, *n.* A thing annexed:—a subsidiary building.
Ăn-ne̜x-ā′tio̜n, *n.* Conjunction; addition.
A̜n-nĕx′io̜n (a̜n-nĕk′shu̜n), *n.* [L. *annexio:*—this word is nearer the classical model than *annexation*, and has been therefore preferred by some authorities; but it is now seldom used.] Annexation.
A̜n-nĕx′me̜nt, *n.* An annexing; annexation.
A̜n-nī′hi̜-la̜-ble, *a.* That may be annihilated.
A̜n-nī′hi̜-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *annihilare, annihilatus*, from *ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing.] [*pp.* annihilating, annihilated.] To reduce to nothing; to destroy; to extinguish.
A̜n-nī-hi̜-lā′tio̜n, *n.* Act of reducing to nothing.
A̜n-nī-hi̜-lā′tio̜n-ĭst, *n.* One who believes that at death man is annihilated, or that the wicked only are annihilated.
A̜n-nī′hi̜-la̜-to-ry̜, *a.* Tending to annihilate or destroy; destroying; destructive.
Ăn-ni̜-vẽr′sa̜-ry̜, *n.* [L. *anniversarius*, returning yearly; *annus*, year, and *versus*, a turn.] A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year. —2, *a.* Annual; yearly.
A̜n-nŏm-i̜-nā′tio̜n, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *nomen*, a name.] The use of words of like sound; paronomasia.
Ăn′no̜-tāte, *v. n.* [L. *adnotare; ad*, to, and *notare*, to mark.—See Note.] [*pp.* annotating, annotated.] To make annotations or notes.
Ăn-no̜-tā′tio̜n, *n.* A note; a comment.
Ăn′no̜-tā-to̜r, *n.* A commentator.
A̜n-nŏt′tō, *n.* [Probably a South American name.] A dry paste, used in dyeing:—written also *annotta* and *arnotto.*
A̜n-nö̂ûnce′, *v. a.* [L. *adnuntiare; ad*, to, and *nuntiare*, to announce.] [*pp.* announcing, announced.] To publish; to proclaim.

Syn.—*Announce* an arrival, a publication; *publish* news; *proclaim* or *declare* war.

A̜n-nö̂ûnce′me̜nt, *n.* Declaration.
A̜n-nö̂ûn′ce̜r, *n.* A declarer; a proclaimer.
A̜n-nŏȳ′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *anoi*, from L. *in odio*, in hate.] [*pp.* annoying, annoyed.] To incommode; to vex; to molest.—2, *n.* Vexation; discomfort.
A̜n-nŏȳ′a̜nce, *n.* That which annoys; trouble.
Ăn′nu̇-a̜l, *a.* [L. *annalis*, or *annuus*, yearly; later, *annualis.*] Yearly; coming yearly.—2, *n.* A literary publication issued annually:—a plant living but one season.
Ăn′nu̇-a̜l-ly̜, *ad.* Yearly; every year.
A̜n-nū′i̜-ta̜nt, *n.* One who has an annuity.

A̤n-nū′ḭ-ty̤, *n.* [Fr. *annuité*, from L. *annuus*, yearly.] A yearly rent or allowance.
A̤n-nŭl′, *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, and *nullum*, nothing.] [*pp.* annulling, annulled.] To *abolish;* to abrogate; to repeal.
Ăn′nụ-la̤r, *a.* [L. *annularis*, or *anularis*, from *annulus*, a ring.] Having the form of a ring.
Ăn-nụ-lăr′ḭ-ty̤, *n.* Annular form.
Ăn′nụ-la̤-ry̤, *a.* Formed as a ring; annular.
Ăn′nụ-lāte, *a.* Marked with rings. [structure.
Ăn-nụ-lā′tio̤n, *n.* Formation of rings:—ring-like
Ăn′nụ-lĕt, *n.* A little ring.—(*Arch.*) A small square moulding; a fillet.
A̤n-nŭl′ment, *n.* The act of annulling.
Ăn-nụ-lōse′, *a.* Having rings; annular.
Ăn′nụ-lŭs, *n.* [L., preferably *anulus*, dim. of *anus*, a ring.] A ring, or ring-shaped structure.
A̤n-nū′me̤-rāte, *v. a.* [See NUMERATE.] [*pp.* annumerating, annumerated.] To add to; to unite to.
A̤n-nŭn′cḭ-āte (a̤n-nŭn′she̤-āt), *v. n.* [See ANNOUNCE.] [*pp.* annunciating, annunciated.] To announce; to proclaim.
A̤n-nŭn-cḭ-ā′tio̤n (a̤n-nŭn-she̤-ā′shṳn), *n.* The act of announcing:—the day celebrated in memory of the angel's salutation of the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March; Lady-Day.
A̤n-nŭn′cḭ-ā-to̤r, *n.* [L.] He who, or that which, announces.
Ăn′ōde, *n.* [Gr. ἀνά, up, and ὁδός, way.] The positive pole of an electric battery.
Ăn′o̤-dȳne, *n.* [Gr. ἀν, negative, and ὀδύνη, pain.] Medicine to assuage pain.—2, *a.* Mitigating pain; assuaging.
A̤-nŏint′, *v. a.* [L. *inungere; in*, intensive, and *ungere*, *unctum*, to smear.] [*pp.* anointing, anointed.] To rub over with oil:—to consecrate by unction:—to smear.
A̤-nŏint′e̤r, *n.* One who anoints.
A̤-nŏint′ment, *n.* The act of anointing.
A̤-nŏm′a̤-lĭṣm, *n.* Anomaly; irregularity.
A̤-nŏm-a̤-lĭs′tḭc, } *a.* Deviating from rule; ir-
A̤-nŏm-a̤-lĭs′tḭ-ca̤l, } regular; anomalous.
A̤-nŏm′a̤-loŭs, *a.* [L. *anomalus;* Gr. ἀνώμαλος; ἀν, neg., and ὁμαλός, even.] Irregular; out of rule. [rule; irregularity.
A̤-nŏm′a̤-ly̤, *n.* [Gr. ἀνωμαλία.] Deviation from
A̤-nŏn′, *ad.* [O. E. *on an*, in one, at once.] Immediately; at once:—quickly; soon; shortly.—*Ever and anon*, now and then.
Ăn′o̤-nȳme, *n.* [Gr. ἀνώνυμος, nameless; ἀν, neg., and ὄνομα, or ὄνυμα, name.] An assumed or false name:—a nameless person.
Ăn-o̤-nȳm′ḭ-ty̤, *n.* Condition of being nameless.
A̤-nŏn′y̤-moŭs, *a.* Wanting a name; nameless.
A̤-nŏn′y̤-moŭs-ly̤, *ad.* Without a name.
Ăn-o̤-rĕx′ḭ-a̤, *or* **Ăn′o̤-rĕx-y̤**, *n.* [Gr. ἀνορεξία; ἀν, neg., and ὀρέγειν, to desire.] Want of appe-
A̤-nŏr′ma̤l, *a.* Abnormal.—See ABNORMAL. [tite.
A̤n-ŏth′e̤r (a̤n-ŭth′e̤r), *a.* [*An* and *other.*] Not the same; one more; any; not one's self; different.
A̤-nôu′roṳs, } *a.* [Gr. ἀν, priv., and οὐρά, tail.]
A̤-nū′roṳs, } Destitute of a tail; tailless.
Ăn′se̤r-īne, *a.* [L. *anser*, a goose.] Relating to or like a goose.
Ȧn′swe̤r (ȧn′se̤r), *v. n.* [O. E. *andswarian, ontsvar;* from *and*, against, and *swarian*, to swear:—originally, to respond in a court.] [*pp.* answering, answered.] To speak in return; to reply; to be accountable:—to suit; to serve.—2, *v. a.* To speak in return to; to reply to:—to be equivalent to.—3, *n.* That which is said in return to a question; a reply:—a confutation.

Syn.—An *answer* to a question; a *reply* to an answer or accusation; a *rejoinder* to a reply.

Ȧn′swe̤r-a̤-ble (ȧn′se̤r-a̤-bl), *a.* Admitting a reply:—liable to give an account:—suitable.

Syn.—We are *answerable* for a demand; *responsible* for a trust; *accountable* for our conduct; *amenable* to the laws:—*answerable* to the design; *suitable* to the purpose.

Ȧn′swe̤r-a̤-bly̤, *ad.* In proportion; suitably.
Ȧn′swe̤r-e̤r (ȧn′se̤r-e̤r), *n.* One who answers.
Ănt, *n.* [A shortened form of *emmet.*] An insect; an emmet; a pismire.
Ănt-ăç′ḭd, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to remove acidity:—written also *antiacid.*
A̤n-tăg′o̤-nĭṣm, *n.* Opposition; contest.
A̤n-tăg′o̤-nĭst, *n.* A contender; an opponent.
A̤n-tăg-o̤-nĭs′tḭc, *a.* Actively opposed.
A̤n-tăg′o̤-nīze, *v. a.* [Gr. ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι; ἀντί, against, and ἀγών, a struggle.—See AGONIZE.] [*pp.* antagonizing, antagonized.] To assume an antagonistic position with regard to; to combat.
A̤n-tăl′ġic, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί, against, and ἄλγος, pain.] That relieves pain.
Ănt-a̤n-a̤-clā′sis, *n.* [Gr. ἀντί, against, ἀνά, back, and κλάειν, to bend or break.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the same word is repeated in a different sense.
Ănt-a̤ph-ro̤-dĭ′′ṣḭ-ăc, *a.* [ANTI and APHRODISIAC.] Having the quality of quelling venereal desire.
Ănt-a̤ph-ro̤-dĭt′ḭc, *n.* See ANTAPHRODISIAC.
A̤nt-ärc′tḭc, *a.* [Gr. ἀνταρκτικός; ἀντί, opposite to, and ἄρκτος, a bear.—See ARCTIC.] Relating to the south pole. [teracting the gout.
Ănt-a̤r-thrĭt′ḭc, *a.* [ANTI and ARTHRITIC.] Coun-
Ăn′te̤. A *Latin* particle signifying *before, forward*, and used in composition.

Ant-eater.

Ănt′-ēat-e̤r, *n.* An animal that feeds on ants.
Ăn-te̤-cēde′, *v. a.* [L. *antecedere; ante*, before, and *cedere*, to go.] [*pp.* anteceding, anteceded.] To precede in time; to go before.
Ăn-te̤-cē′dence, } *n.* Action or quality of going
Ăn-te̤-cē′den-cy̤, } before; precedence.
Ăn-te̤-cē′dent, *a.* Going before; preceding.—2, *n.* That which goes before:—previous course:—the first of two terms:—the noun to which a relative refers.

Syn.—An *antecedent* event; the *preceding* year; *foregoing* statement; *prior* claim; *previous* inquiry; *anterior* part of the skull; *former* times.

Ăn-te̤-cē′dent-ly̤, *ad.* Previously.
Ăn-te̤-cĕs′so̤r, *n.* [L.] One going before.
Ăn′te̤-chăm-be̤r, *n.* [Fr. *antichambre.*—See ANTE and CHAMBER.] The chamber or room that leads to the chief apartment.
Ăn′te̤-choir (-kwīr), *n.* The part of a church under the rood-loft. [Eucharist.
Ăn-te̤-co̤m-mūn′io̤n, *n.* The service before the
Ăn-te̤-cūr′so̤r, *n.* [L.] A forerunner.
Ăn′te̤-dāte, *v. a.* [From *ante* and *date.*] [*pp.* antedating, antedated.] To date before the true time:—to come before in date:—to anticipate.—2, *n.* A previous date.
Ăn-te̤-dḭ-lū′vḭ-a̤l, *a.* Same as ANTEDILUVIAN.
Ăn-te̤-dḭ-lū′vḭ-a̤n, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, deluge.] Existing before the deluge.—2, *n.* One who lived before the flood.
Ăn-te̤-flĕx′, *v. a.* [L. *ante*, forward, and *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] [*pp.* anteflexing, anteflexed.] To bend forward.
Ăn-te̤-flĕx′io̤n, *n.* A bending forward. [of ants.
Ănt′-ĕggṣ, *n. pl.* The popular name for the larvæ
Ăn′te̤-lōpe, *n.* [Gr. ἀνθόλοψ.] An animal resembling the deer and the goat.

Antelope.

Ăn-te̤-me̤-rĭd′ḭ-a̤n, *a.* [L. *antemeridianus.*—See MERIDIAN.] Being before noon.
Ănt-e̤-mĕt′ḭc, *a.* [ANTI and EMETIC.] Tending to check vomiting.
Ăn-te̤-mŭn′dāne, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.—See MUNDANE.] Before the creation of the world.

Ăn-tę-nā′tąl, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *natal.*] Preceding birth. [of Nice.

Ăn′te-Nī-cēne′, *a.* Anterior to the first Council

Ąn-tĕn′ną, *n.*; *pl.* **Ąn-tĕn′næ.** [L., a ship's yard.] A sort of horn of an insect; a feeler; a tentacle.

Ąn-tĕn′nąl, *a.* Of or pertaining to the antennæ.

Ăn′tęn-ną-ry, *a.* Relating to, or like, an antenna.

Ăn-tęn-nĭf′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* [ANTENNA, and L. *fero*, *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing antennæ.

Ăn-tę-nŭp′tiąl, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and NUPTIAL.] Before marriage.

Ăn-tę-păs′ȼhąl, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *pascha*, Passover.—See PASCHAL.] Coming before Easter.

Ăn′tę-păst, *n.* [L. *ante*, beforehand, and *pascere*, *pastus*, to feed.—See PASTURE.] A foretaste; anticipation.

Ăn-tę-pę-nŭlt′, *n.* [L. *antepænultima; ante*, before, *pæne*, almost, and *ultima*, last.] Last syllable but two of a word.

Ăn-tę-pę-nŭl′ti-māte, *a.* Relating to the last syllable but two.—2, *n.* Antepenult.

Ăn-tę-prăn′di-ąl, *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *prandium*, dinner.] Happening before dinner.

Ąn-tē′ri-ọr, *a.* [Late L.; comparative from *ante*, before.] Being before; preceding; going before; prior to; *antecedent;* forward.

Ąn-tē-ri-ŏr′i-ty, *n.* Priority; precedence.

Ąn-tē′ri-ọr-ly, *ad.* Previously:—in front.

Ăn′te-rōōm, *n.* [On type of *antechamber.*] A room leading to another.

Ăn-tę-vẽr′siọn, *n.* A turning forward.

Ăn′tę-vẽrt, *v. a.* [L. *ante*, forward, and *vertere*, to turn.] [*pp.* anteverting, anteverted.] To turn forward.

Ąnt-hē′li-ŏn, *n.*; *pl.* **Ąnt-hē′li-ą.** [L.; Gr. ἀνθήλιον, or ἀντήλιον; ἀντί, opposite, and ἥλιος, the sun.] A nimbus opposite the sun.

Ănt-hel-mĭn′tic, *a.* [ANTI, and Gr. ἕλμινς, a worm.] Destroying worms.

Ăn′thẹm, *n.* [Corrupt form of ANTIPHON.] A piece of music performed in public worship; a sacred song or hymn.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* antheming, anthemed.] To celebrate with, or as with, anthems.

Ăn′thẹr, *n.* [Gr. ἀνθηρά, flowery; ἄνθος, a flower; L. *anthera*, a medicine made of flowers:—the pollen was once thought to be highly medicinal.] (*Bot.*) The organ of a flower producing the pollen.

Ăn′thẹr-ąl, *a.* Relating to anthers.

Ănt′-hĭll, *n.* A mound raised by ants.

Ąn-thŏg′rą-phy, *n.* [Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of flowers.

Ăn′thŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἀνθώδης, from ἄνθος, a flower.] Resembling a flower.

Ăn′thọ-līte, **Ăn′thọ-lĭth**, *n.* [Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, and λίθος, stone.] A fossil or petrified flower:—the fossil impression of a flower.

Ăn-thọ-lŏg′i-cąl, *a.* Relating to anthology.

Ąn-thŏl′ọ-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἀνθολογία; ἄνθος, a flower, and λέγειν, to collect.] A collection of flowers, of poems, or of elegant extracts from authors.

Ăn′thọ-ny′ș-fīre′ (ăn′tọ-niz-), *n.* [It was said that in 1089 the intercession of St. Anthony stayed a very fatal epidemic of erysipelas.] The erysipelas; St. Anthony's fire.

Ăn-thọx-ăn′thin, *or* **Ăn-thọx-ăn′thine**, *n.* [Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, and ξανθός, yellow.] The yellow coloring matter of certain plants.

Ăn-thọ-zō′ą, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἄνθος, a flower, and ζῷα, animals.] A name given to polyps, corals, &c.

Ăn-thọ-zō′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Anthozoa.*

Ăn′thrą-cēne, *n.* A hydrocarbon from coal-tar.

Ăn′thrą-cīte, *n.* [Gr. ἀνθρακίτης, coal-like.—See ANTHRAX.] A hard, mineral coal, that burns with little flame or smoke.

Ăn-thrą-cĭt′ic, *a.* Relating to anthracite.

Ăn′thrăx, *n.* [Gr. for "coal" or "carbuncle."] A gangrenous inflammation:—malignant pustule:—a carbuncle:—coal.

Ăn′thrọ-pŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἀνθρωποειδής, from ἄνθρωπος, man.] Resembling a man; man-like.

Ăn-thrọ-pọ-lŏġ′ic, **Ăn-thrŏp-ọ-lŏġ′i-cąl**, *a.* Relating to anthropology.

Ăn-thrọ-pŏl′ọ-ġĭst, *n.* A student of anthropology.

Ăn-thrọ-pŏl′ọ-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος, man, and λόγος, treatise.] The science of man.

Ăn-thrọ-pọ-mŏr′phic, *a.* Characterized by human qualities; anthropomorphous.

Ăn-thrọ-pọ-mŏr′phĭșm, *n.* The doctrine that the Deity exists in the human form:—the ascription of human qualities to objects other than human.

Ăn-thrọ-pọ-mŏr′phīte, *n.* One who believes that the Deity exists in the human form.

Ăn-thrọ-pọ-mŏr′phous, *a.* [Gr. ἀνθρωπόμορφος; ἄνθρωπος, man, and μορφή, form.] Having a human form.

Ăn-thrọ-pŏph′ą-ġī, *n. pl.* [L., from Gr. ἄνθρωπος, a man, and φάγειν, to eat.] Cannibals.

Ăn-thrọ-pŏph′ą-ġĭst, *n.* One who practises anthropophagy; a cannibal.

Ăn-thrọ-pŏph′ą-ġy, *n.* Cannibalism.

Ănt-hyp-nŏt′ic, *a.* [ANTI and HYPNOTIC.] Preventing sleep. [against hysterics.

Ănt-hys-tĕr′ic, *a.* [ANTI and HYSTERIC.] Good

Ăn′ti (ăn′tę). [Gr.] A particle used in composition chiefly but not exclusively with words derived from the Greek, and signifying *contrary to*, *opposed to.*

Ăn-ti-ăç′id, *a.* Counteracting acidity.—2, *n.* An alkaline absorbent. See ANTACID.

Ăn-ti-är-thrĭt′ics, *n. pl.* [See ARTHRITIC.] Medicines for the gout. [biliousness.

Ăn-ti-bĭl′ious, *a.* [ANTI and BILIOUS.] Useful in

Ăn′tic, *a.* [It. *antico*, grotesque, originally meaning "antique:"—there are many grotesque and fantastic objects found among Italian antiquities.] Odd; fantastic; playful.—2, *n.* One who plays antics; a buffoon:—buffoonery; a trick.

Ăn′ti-ȼhrīst, *n.* The great enemy of Christianity.

Ăn-ti-ȼhrĭst′iąn (ăn-tę-krĭst′yąn), *a.* Opposite to Christianity.—2, *n.* An enemy of Christianity.

Ąn-tĭç′i-pănt, *a.* Expecting:—coming before.

Ąn-tĭç′i-pāte, *v. a.* [L. *anticipare, anticipatus;* from *ante*, before, and *capio*, to take.] [*pp.* anticipating, anticipated.] To take, possess, enjoy, or suffer beforehand; to foretaste; to look for:—to forestall.

Ąn-tĭç-i-pā′tiọn, *n.* Act of anticipating:—that which is anticipated; foretaste.

Ąn-tĭç′i-pą-tĭve, *a.* Having the habit of anticipating; tending to anticipation.

Ąn-tĭç′i-pą-tĭve-ly, **Ąn-tĭç′i-pate-ly**, *ad.* In an anticipative manner; by anticipation.

Ąn-tĭç′i-pā-tọr, *n.* One who anticipates.

Ąn-tĭç′i-pą-tọ-ry, *a.* That anticipates.

Ăn-ti-clī′măx, *n.* [ANTI and CLIMAX.] (*Rhet.*) A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first; the opposite of *climax.*

Ăn-ti-clī′nąl, *a.* [Gr. ἀντί, against, and κλίνειν, to slope.] (*Geol.*) Forming a ridge whence strata slope on either side.

Ăn′tic-ly, *ad.* In an antic manner; drolly.

Ăn-ti-cọn-tā′ġious, *a.* Destroying contagion.

Ăn-ti-coș-mĕt′ic, *a.* Destructive of beauty.

Ăn-ti-cȳ′clōne, *n.* An area of high barometric pressure. [dote.

Ăn′ti-dō-tąl, *a.* Having the quality of an anti-

Ăn′ti-dōte, *n.* [Gr. ἀντίδοτον; from ἀντί, against, and διδόναι, to give.] A medicine that counteracts poison; a preservative against injury.

Ăn-ti-ę-mĕt′ic, *n.* A remedy for vomiting.

Ăn-ti-ę-pĭs′cọ-pąl, *a.* Adverse to episcopacy.

Ăn-ti-fĕb′rīle [ăn-tę-fĕb′rĭl, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm.;* ăn-tę-fē′brĭl, *P. K.*], *a.* [ANTI and FEBRILE.] Good against fevers.—2, *n.* A medicine tending to allay fever.

Ăn-ti-frĭc′tiọn, *a.* Diminishing friction.

Ăn-ti-li-brā′tiọn, *n.* [ANTI and LIBRATION.] The act or art of balancing; the state of being counterbalanced.

Ăn-ti-lĭth′ic, *a.* [ANTI, and Gr. λιθικός; λίθος, a stone.] Good against the stone.

Ăn-tị-mạ-căs′sar, *n.* [ANTI, and MACASSAR, the name of a hair-oil, properly the name of a town in Celebes.] A tidy to protect the backs of chairs, sofas, &c.

Ăn-tị-mā′son, *n.* One hostile to masonry.

Ăn-tị-mā′son-ry, *n.* Opposition to masonry.

Ăn-tị-mọ-närch′ị-cal, *a.* [ANTI and MONARCHY.] Hostile to monarchy.

Ăn-tị-mŏn′arch-ĭst, *n.* An enemy to monarchy.

Ăn-tị-mō′nị-al, *a.* Relating to antimony.—2, *n.* A preparation of antimony.

Ăn′tị-mọ-ny, *n.* [Late L. *antimonium;* perhaps a corruption of Arab. *uthmud, othmod,* or *ithmid,* antimony: the Arabic is probably Gr. *στίμμι, στίμμιδα,* whence L. *stibium,* antimony. (*Min.*) A brittle, whitish metal, used in medicine and the arts.

Ăn-tị-nō′mị-an, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί,* against, and *νόμος,* law.] One of a sect who denied the obligation of the moral law.—2, *a.* Relating to the Antinomians; rejecting the moral law.

Ăn-tị-nō′mị-an-ĭşm, *n.* Antinomian tenets.

Ăn′tị-nọ-my, *or* **Ạn-tĭn′ọ-my** [ăn′tẹ-nọ-mẹ, *S. P. Sm. C.;* ạn-tĭn′ọ-mẹ, *W. J. F. St. H. Mu. Ja.*], *n.* [Gr. *ἀντινομία; ἀντί,* against, and *νόμος,* law.] A contradiction between two laws, or between two articles of the same law.

Ăn-tị-pā′pal, *a.* [See PAPAL.] Opposing the pope or papacy.

Ăn-tị-păr-ạ-lȳt′ic, *a.* [See PARALYTIC.] Curing the palsy.

Ăn-tị-pa-thĕt′ic, } *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί,* against, and
Ăn-tị-pa-thĕt′ị-cal, } *παθητικός,* feeling; *παθέειν,* to feel.] Having antipathy; averse; opposite:—resulting from or produced by antipathy.

Ạn-tĭp′a-thy, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντιπάθεια; ἀντί,* against, and *πάθος,* feeling.] Natural aversion or opposition; repugnance:—opposed to *sympathy.*

Ăn-tị-pē-rị-ŏd′ic, *n.* A medicine against the recurrence of periodic ailments or intermittents.

Ăn-tị-pĕs-tị-lĕn′tial, *a.* Efficacious against the plague or pestilence.

Ăn-tị-phär′mic, *a.* [ANTI, and Gr. *φάρμακον,* a poison.] Counteracting poison; antidotal; alexipharmic.

Ăn-tị-phlọ-ġĭs′tic, *a.* [ANTI and PHLOGISTIC.] Checking inflammation.—2, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which allays inflammatory action.

Ăn′tị-phŏn [ăn′tẹ-fŏn, *St. H.;* ăn′tẹ-fōn, *Mu.;* ăn′tẹ-fōn or -fŏn, *I.*], *or* **Ạn-tĭph′ọ-ny**, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί,* in response, and *φωνή,* voice or sound.] A kind of ancient anthem:—alternate singing in the choirs of cathedrals; a response.

Ạn-tĭph′ọ-nal, *a.* Relating to the antiphon.—2, *n.* A book of anthems.

Ạn-tĭph′ra-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίφρασις.*—See PHRASE.] (*Rhet.*) The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

Ạn-tĭp′ọ-dal, *a.* Relating to the antipodes.

Ăn′tị-pŏs, *or* **Ăn′tị-pōde**, *n.* One of the antipodes.

Ạn-tĭp′ọ-dēş [ạn-tĭp′ọ-dēz, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. I. St. H. Mu. K. Sm. R.;* ạn-tĭp′ōdz, *E.;* ăn′tẹ-pōdz, *Wb.*], *n. pl.* [L.; Gr. *ἀντίποδες; ἀντί,* opposite, and *πούς* (pl. *ποδές*), a foot.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours:—those opposite to each other.

Ạn-tĭp′ọ-dĭşm, *n.* The condition of being antipodal.

Ăn′tị-pōpe, *n.* One who usurps the popedom.

Ăn-tị-prẹ-lăt′ị-cal, *a.* Adverse to prelacy.

Ăn-tị-pỵ-rĕt′ic, *a.* [Gr. *πυρετός,* fever.—See PYRETIC.] Tending to allay fever.

Ăn-tị-quā′rị-an, *a.* [L. *antiquarius,* from *antiquus,* old.] Relating to antiquity.—2, *n.* An antiquary.

Ăn-tị-quā′rị-an-ĭşm, *n.* Love of antiquities.

Ăn-tị-quā′rị-an-īze, *v. n.* To pursue antiquarian researches; to go on an antiquarian expedition.

Ăn′tị-qua-ry, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of antiquity, or studious of antiquities.

Ăn′tị-quāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* antiquating, antiquated.] To make old or obsolete.

Ăn′tị-quāt-ẹd, *p. a.* Grown old; out of use.

Ạn-tīque′ (ạn-tēk′), *a.* [Fr.; L. *anticus, antiquus,* old; *ante,* before.] Relating to antiquity; *ancient;* very old; of old fashion.—2, *n.* A piece of ancient art.

Ạn-tĭq′uị-ty (ạn-tĭk′wẹ-tẹ), *n.* [Fr. *antiquité;* L. *antiquitas, antiquitatis,* from *antiquus,* old; *ante,* before.] Long duration; oldness; old times:—remains of old times.

Ăn-tị-rĕnt′ẹr, *n.* One opposed to the payment of the rents claimed by the owners of certain entailed estates in the state of New York.

Ăn-tị-săb-bạ-tā′rị-an, *n.* [See SABBATARIAN.] One who opposes the observance of the Sabbath.

Ăn-tị-scọr-bū′tic, } *a.* [ANTI, against, and L.
Ăn-tị-scọr-bū′tị-cal, } *scorbutus,* scurvy.] Efficacious against the scurvy.

Ăn-tị-sĕp′tic, *a.* [Gr. *ἀντί,* against, and *σηπτικός,* rotting.] Counteracting putrefaction.—2, *n.* Medicine resisting putrefaction.

Ăn-tị-slā′vẹ-ry, *a.* Hostile to slavery.

Ăn-tị-spaş-mŏd′ic, *a.* Good against spasms.

Ăn-tị-spăs′tic, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντισπαστικός; σπάειν,* to draw.] (*Med.*) Medicine which causes a revulsion.

Ăn-tị-splĕn′ẹ-tic [ăn-tẹ-splĕn′ẹ-tĭk, *S. W. J. Ja.;* ăn-tẹ-splẹ-nĕt′ĭk, *P. Wb. Mu.*], *a.* [See SPLENETIC.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

Ạn-tĭs′trọ-phẹ, *n.* [Gr.—See STROPHE.] A stanza opposed to the strophe.

Ăn-tị-strŏph′ic, *a.* Relating to an antistrophe.

Ăn-tị-thē′ĭşm, *n.* Hostility to belief in a God.

Ăn-tị-thē′ist, *p.* [Gr. *ἀντί,* against, and *Θεός,* God.] An atheist; one hostile to theism.

Ạn-tĭth′ẹ-sĭs, *n.;* pl. **Ạn-tĭth′ẹ-sēş**. [Gr. *ἀντί,* against, and stem *θε-* (*τιθέναι*), to place.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which thoughts, words, or sentences are set in opposition to each other; contrast.

Ăn-tị-thĕt′ic, } *a.* Relating to, or containing,
Ăn-tị-thĕt′ị-cal, } antitheses.

Ăn-tị-trāde′, *n.* A wind blowing in a direction opposite to that of the true trade winds.

Ăn-tị-trĭn-ị-tā′rị-an, *n.* One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity.

Ăn′tị-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντίτυπος; ἀντί,* corresponding to, and *τύπος,* stamp or type; stem *τυπ-* (*τύπτειν*), to strike.] The original, or that of which the type is the representation; the person in whom any prophetic type is fulfilled.

Ăn-tị-zȳm′ic, *a.* [ANTI and Gr. *ζύμη,* leaven.] Tending to prevent fermentation; antiseptic.

Ănt′lẹr, *n.* [O. Fr. *antoiller,* from L. *ante ocularem* (*ramum*), "a branch before the eyes."] The branch of a stag's horn.

Ănt′-lī-ọn, *n.* An insect which devours ants:—a fabulous animal, half ant and half lion.

Ăn′tọ-nȳm, *n.* [Gr. *ἀντί,* against, and *ὄνομα, ὄνυμα,* name, or term.] A term or word opposite to another.

Anvil.

Ạ-nū′rous, *a.* See ANOUROUS.

Ā′nus, *n.* [L.] The end of the alimentary canal.

Ăn′vil, *n.* [O. E. *anfilte, anfelt; an,* on, and the root of *felt,* and *weld.*] The iron block which blacksmiths use.

Ạnx-ī′ẹ-tūde, *n.* [L. *anxietudo.*] Anxiety.

Ạnx-ī′ẹ-ty (ạng-zī′ẹ-tẹ), *n.* [L. *anxietas.*] Trouble of mind about some future event; concern; solicitude; uneasiness; anxious *care.*

Ănx′ious (ăngk′shus), *a.* [L. *anxius,* from *angere,* to choke, to distress.] Full of anxiety; uneasy; very solicitous; concerned.

Ănx′ious-ly (ăngk′shus-lẹ), *ad.* With anxiety.

An′y (ĕn′ẹ), *a.* [O. E. *ænig;* Ger. *einig;* from the root of *one* and *an.*] Every; whoever; whatsoever:—used in composition; as, *anywhere,* &c.

An′y-how (ĕn′ẹ-hŏû), *ad.* In any way whatever.

An′y-thĭng (ĕn′ẹ-), *n., pron., ad.* Any thing.

An′y-wīşe (ĕn′ẹ-wīz), *ad.* In any way:—at all.

Ạ-ō′nị-ạn, *a.* Relating to Aonia, or to the Muses.

Ā′o-rĭst, *n.* [Gr. ἀόριστος, unlimited; ἀ, priv., and ὁρίζειν, ὁριστός, to define, limit.] (*Gram.*) An indefinite past tense.

Ā-o-rĭs′tic, *a.* Relating to the aorist.

A-ŏr′ta, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀορτή, literally, a strap; from ἀείρειν, to lift.] (*Anat.*) The great artery or vessel which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

A-pāce′, *ad.* Quickly; hastily; with speed.

Ăp′a-gō-ġe, *n.* [Gr.; ἀπό, away, and ἄγειν, to lead.] (*Logic.*) A kind of demonstration:—the same as *reductio ad absurdum*.

Ăp-a-gŏġ′i-cal, *a.* Showing the absurdity of denying what is affirmed.

Ăp′a-naġe, *n.* See Appanage.

A-pärt′, *ad.* [Cf. Part, in the sense of *side*.] Separately; at a distance.

A-pärt′ment, *n.* [Fr. *appartement;* L. *ad*, to, and *partire*, to divide or partition.] A room in a house or other building.—*pl.* Lodgings.

Ăp-a-thĕt′ic, *a.* Void of feeling; insensible.

Ăp′a-thy, *n.* [Gr. ἀπάθεια; ἀ, priv., and πάθος, feeling.] Want of feeling; insensibility; indifference.

Ape.

Ăp′a-tīte, *n.* [Gr. ἀπάτη, deceit; from its varied and deceptive forms.] A lime-phosphate rock.

Āpe, *n.* [Low Ger. *ape;* Dut. *aap;* root found in Teutonic, Celtic, and Slavic tongues.] A kind of monkey:—an imitator.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* aping, aped.] To imitate; to mimic.

A-pēak′, *ad.* [Fr. *à pic*, vertical.—See Peak.] In a posture to pierce; on the point; vertical.

Ăp′ep-sy, *n.* [Gr. ἀπεψία; ἀ, neg., and πέπτειν, to digest.] Want of digestion.

A-pē′ri-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *aperire*, *aperiens*, to open, to undo; from *ab*, away, apart, and *parere*, to get, to take.] Gently purgative; laxative.

A-pĕr′i-tĭve, *a.* Tending to open; aperient.

Ăp′er-tūre, *n.* [L. *apertura*.—See Aperient.] An opening; a passage; hole.

Ā′pe-ry, *n.* [From *ape;* the termination *-ery* is pejorative.] Act of aping; affected imitation.

A-pĕt′a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀπέταλος; ἀ, priv., and πέταλον, a leaf.] Without petals or corollas.

Ā′pĕx, *n.* [L.] L. pl. **Ăp′i-cēs**; Eng. **Ā′pĕx-es**, *or* **Ăp′i-cēs**. The tip or angular point; the top.

A-phær′e-sis (a-fĕr′e-sĭs) [a-fē′re-sis, *St. Mu. I.*], *n.* [L. and Gr.; ἀφαιρέειν, to take away; ἀπό, away, and αἱρέειν, to take.] (*Rhet.*) The taking of a letter or a syllable from the beginning of a word.

A-phā′si-a (a-fā′zhe-a), *n.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and φάναι, to speak; φάσις, speech.] Loss of the mental faculty of speech:—written also *aphasy*.

A-phē′li-ŏn, *n.*; pl. **A-phē′li-a**. [Mod. L.; Gr. ἀπό, away from, and ἥλιος, the sun.] The point of a planet's orbit that is farthest from the sun and opposite to the *perihelion*.

Ā′phis, *n.*; pl. **Ăph′i-dēs**. [Mod. L.; Gr. ἀφειδής, lavish, abundant; probably referring to the prodigious rate of multiplication.] Plant-louse.

A-phō′ni-a, *or* **Ăph′o-ny**, *n.* [Gr. ἀφωνία; ἀ, priv., and φωνή, voice.] (*Med.*) A loss of voice or speech.

Ăph′o-rĭsm, *n.* [Gr. ἀφορισμός, a definition, a statement of principles; ἀφορίζειν, to define; ἀπό, off, and ὁρίζειν, to bound;, ὅρος, a limit.] A short, pithy sentence; a maxim; a laconic precept; adage.

Ăph-o-rĭs′tic, **Ăph-o-rĭs′ti-cal**, } *a.* Having the form of aphorism.

Ăph-o-rĭs′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With aphorisms.

Ăph′o-rīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* aphorizing, aphorized.] To make or employ aphorisms.

Ăph-ro-dĭ′′si-ăc, *a.* [Gr. ἀφροδισιακός; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus (lit. "foam-born;" ἀφρός, foam).] Promoting sexual desire.

Ăph′thŏng (*or* ăp′thŏng), *n.* [Gr. ἄφθογγος, voiceless; φθόγγος, sound; φθέγγεσθαι, to utter.] A letter or combination of letters not sounded.

A-phȳl′loŭs, *or* **Ăph′yl-loŭs**, *a.* [Gr. ἄφυλλος, leafless; φύλλον, leaf.] Destitute of leaves.

Ā′pi-a-ry, *n.* [L. *apiarium; apis*, a bee.] A place where bees are kept.

Ăp′i-cal, *a.* Belonging to an apex.

Ăp′i-cēs, *n. pl.* Tips; tufts. See Apex.

A-pĭ′′cian (a-pĭsh′yan), *a.* [From *Apicius*, a famous epicure of antiquity.] Luxurious; refined.

Ā′pi-cŭlt-ūre (-yur), *n.* [L. *apis*, a bee, and *cultura*, culture.] The rearing of bees.

A-piēce′, *ad.* [*A*, the article, and *piece*.] To the share of each:—for one.

Ā′pish, *a.* Like an ape; foppish; silly.

Ăp-la-cĕn-tā′li-a, *n. pl.* [Mod. L.; Gr. ἀ, neg., and placenta: these animals are not nourished before birth by means of a placenta.] The lowest class of mammals, including the marsupials and monotremes.

Ăp-la-năt′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, neg., and πλανάειν, to wander.] Free from aberration.

A-plăs′tic, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, neg., and plastic.] Not plastic; not easily moulded.

A-plomb (a-plōṅ), *n.* [Fr., perpendicular, downright; *à plomb*, to the plummet; L. *plumbum*, lead.] Downrightness of manner; self-possession; coolness; assurance.

Ap-nœ′a, *n.* [Gr. ἄπνοια; ἀ, neg., and πνέειν, to breathe; πνοή, πνοιά, breath.] Want of breath.

A-pŏc′a-lȳpse, *n.* [Gr. ἀποκάλυψις; ἀπό, off (negative), and καλύπτειν, to cover.] The book of Revelation:—disclosure.

A-pŏc-a-lȳp′tic, **A-pŏc-a-lȳp′ti-cal**, } *a.* Relating to the Apocalypse.

A-pŏc′o-pāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* apocopating, apocopated.] To cut off the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-pŏc′o-pe, *n.* [Gr.; ἀπό, off, and κοπή, a cutting.] (*Gram.*) The cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a word.

A-pŏc′ry-pha, *n. pl. & sing.* [Gr., hidden, of unknown authorship; ἀπό, away, and κρύπτειν, to hide.] Books of which the authors are unknown, appended to the Old Testament.

A-pŏc′ry-phal, *a.* Not canonical; uncertain:—false; fabulous; mythical.

Ăp′o-dal, **Ăp′o-doŭs**, } *a.* [Gr. ἄπους, ἄποδος, footless; πούς, a foot.] Without feet; without ventral fins.

Ăp′ōde, *n.* An animal without feet.

Ăp-o-deic′tic, **Ăp-o-deic′ti-cal**, } (ăp-o-dīk′tik, ăp-o-dīk′ti-kal), *a.* See Apodictic.

Ăp-o-dĭc′tic, **Ăp-o-dĭc′ti-cal**, } *a.* [Gr. ἀποδεικτικός; ἀπό, off, and δεικνύναι, to show; root of L. *dico*, to say, and of *index*.] Demonstrated; evident; absolutely certain.

Ăp-o-dĭx′is, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀπόδειξις.] Evident demonstration.

A-pŏd′o-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. ἀπό, back again, and διδόναι, to give.] The conclusion, in a conditional sentence.

Ăp′o-ġēē, *n.* [Fr. *apogée;* Gr. ἀπόγαιον; ἀπό, away from, and γῆ, the earth.] (*Astron.*) The point in the apparent orbit of the sun and moon in which they are at the greatest distance from the earth. It is opposed to *perigee*.

Ăp′o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. ἀπόγραφον; ἀπό, off, and γράφειν, to write.] A copy; not an autograph.

A-pŏl-o-ġĕt′ic, **A-pŏl-o-ġĕt′i-cal**, } *a.* [Gr. ἀπολογητικός.—See Apology.] Implying apology or defence; containing excuse.

A-pŏl-o-ġĕt′ics, *n. pl.* Systematic defence.

A-pŏl′o-ġist, *n.* One who makes an apology.

A-pŏl′o-ġīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* apologizing, apologized.] To make an excuse; to plead in defence.

Ăp′o-lŏgue (ăp′o-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόλογος; ἀπό, off, and λόγος, speech.] A fabulous story conveying moral instruction; a fable.

A-pŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἀπολογία; ἀπό, away, and λόγος, speech.] A pleaded defence:—excuse:—a frank confession made with expressions of regret:—a poor substitute.

Syn.—He made a satisfactory *apology* for his conduct, and a good *excuse* for his absence; his *vindication* was sufficient.

Ăp-o-neu-rō′sis, *n.* [Gr. ἀπό, off, apart, and νεῦρον, a sinew.] The membrane which covers the muscles; gristle.

A-pŏph′a-sis, *n.*; pl. **A-pŏph′a-sēş**. [Gr. for "denial;" ἀπό, off, and φάναι, stem φα-, to speak.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the orator seems to waive what he would insinuate.

Ăp′oph-thĕgm (ăp′o-thĕm), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόφθεγμα; ἀπό, forth, out, and φθέγγεσθαι, to utter; φθέγμα, utterance.] A maxim; aphorism:—a pithy saying:—written also *apothegm*.

Ăp-o-plĕc′tic, / **Ăp-o-plĕc′ti-cal,** } *a.* Relating to or affected by apoplexy.

Ăp′o-plĕx-y, *n.* [Gr. ἀποπληξία; ἀπό, off (entirely), and πλήσσειν, to strike.] A disorder which suddenly takes away all sensation and motion.

Ăp′o-rōse, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and πόρος, a pore.] Destitute of pores.

A-pŏs′ta-sy, *n.* [Gr. ἀποστασία, ἀπόστασις, desertion; ἀπό, away, and root στα-, to stand.] A departure from the principles which one has professed; dereliction.

A-pŏs′tate, *n.* One who renounces his religion, or his principles.—2, *a.* False; traitorous.

A-pŏs′ta-tīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* apostatizing, apostatized.] To renounce one's principles, or religion.

A-pŏs′te-māte, *v. n.* [apostemating, apostemated.] To become an aposteme.

Ăp-os-tĕm′a-tous, *a.* Relating to an aposteme.

Ăp′o-stēme, *n.* [Gr. ἀπόστημα, separation, abscess; ἀπό, apart, and root στα-, to stand.] An abscess; imposthume.

A-pŏs′tĭl, *n.* [Fr. *apostille.*—See Postil.] A marginal note.

A-pŏs′tle (a-pŏs′sl), *n.* [Gr. ἀπόστολος, messenger; ἀπό, away, and στέλλειν, to send.] A person sent:—one of the twelve witnesses of Christ:—a great leader, or chief of a reform.

A-pŏs′tle-shĭp, *n.* The office of an apostle.

A-pŏs′to-lāte, *n.* [L. *apostolatus.*] Apostleship.

Ăp-os-tŏl′ic, / **Ăp-os-tŏl′i-cal,** } *a.* Relating to, like, or taught by, the apostles.

A-pŏs-to-lĭç′i-ty, *n.* State of being apostolic.

A-pŏs′tro-phe, *n.* [Gr.; ἀπό, away, and στροφή, a turning; στρέφειν, to turn.] (*Rhet.*) A digressive address of a speaker to a person or thing, present or absent:—the mark ['] showing that a word is contracted, or the sign of the possessive case.

Ăp-os-trŏph′ic, *a.* Denoting an apostrophe.

A-pŏs′tro-phīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* apostrophizing, apostrophized.] To address by apostrophe.—2, *v. n.* To employ an apostrophe in speaking or writing.

A-pŏth′e-ca-ry, *n.* [Gr. ἀποθήκη, a storehouse; ἀπό, away, and τιθέναι, to place.] One who dispenses medicines or keeps a medicine-shop.

Ăp′o-thĕgm (ăp′o-thĕm), *n.* [See Apophthegm.] A remarkable saying; a maxim; an aphorism; an apophthegm.

Ăp-o-thĕg′ma-tĭst, *n.* One who uses or collects apothegms.

Ăp-o-thĕg′ma-tīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* apothegmatizing, apothegmatized.] To utter apothegms.

Ăp′o-thĕm, *n.* [Gr. ἀπό, apart, and θέμα, a deposit; τιθέναι, to place.] A perpendicular line from the centre to a side of a polygon:—a deposit in fluid animal or vegetable extracts.

Ăp-o-thē′o-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. ἀποθέωσις; θεόειν, to deify; ἀπό, off, completely, and θεός, a god.] Deification:—exaltation.

Ăp-o-thē′o-sīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* apotheosizing, apotheosized.] To deify.

Ăp′o-zĕm, *n.* [Gr. ἀπόζεμα; ἀπό, off, down, and ζέειν, to boil.] A decoction from herbs.

Ap-pâll′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *apallir*, to grow pale.—See Pale and Pall.] [*pp.* appalling, appalled.] To fright; to terrify; to dismay.

Ap-pâll′ing, *a.* Frightful; filling with dismay.

Ăp′pa-naġe, *n.* [Fr. *apanage;* L. *ad*, for, and *panis*, bread.] (*Law.*) Lands, &c., set apart by princes for their younger children:—a perquisite:—a dependency; an adjunct.

Ăp-pa-rā′tus, *n.*; pl. **Ăp-pa-rā′tus**, *or* **Ăp-pa-rā′tus-eş**. [L. for "preparation," "readiness;" hence, appliances, instruments; from *ad*, to, and *parare*, to make ready.] Tools, furniture, or necessary instruments for any trade or art.

Ap-păr′el, *n.* [Fr. *appareil*, preparation; *appareiller*, to fit, to dress; from L. *ad*, to, and *par*, equal.] Dress; clothing; vesture.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* apparelling, apparelled.] To dress; to clothe; to adorn.

Syn.—Common *apparel;* elegant *dress;* gay *attire. Vesture* and *raiment* are terms used on serious subjects; *clothing, clothes, apparel, garments, garb,* and *dress*, on common occasions; *vestments* belong to official dress.

Ap-pâr′en-çy, *n.* Quality of being apparent.

Ap-pâr′ent, *a.* [L. *apparere, apparens*, to appear, to come into sight.—See Appear.] Plain; indubitable; seeming; visible; open; evident; certain.—*Apparent time*, true time, or the time or hour as indicated by the sun's passage over the meridian:—opposed to *mean time.*

Ap-pâr′ent-ly, *ad.* Seemingly; evidently.

Ăp-pa-rĭ″tion (ăp-pa-rĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *apparitio.*—See Appear.] Appearance:—a preternatural appearance; a spectre.

Syn.—An *apparition* to the senses; *vision* to the imagination; an airy *phantom;* a frightful *spectre;* a pale *ghost.*

Ăp-pa-rĭ″tion-al (-rĭsh′un-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to an apparition; resembling an apparition.

Ap-păr′i-tor, *n.* [L., an attendant, a lictor.] A messenger in a spiritual court.

Ap-pēal′, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [L. *appellare*, to accost; more remotely *ad*, to, and *pellere*, to drive, to steer.] [*pp.* appealing, appealed.] To refer to another tribunal:—to make entreaty.—2, *n.* Application for justice to a superior tribunal:—accusation; recourse:—an entreaty:—an earnest call.

Ap-pēal′a-ble, *a.* That may be appealed.

Ap-pēar′, *v. n.* [L. *apparere*, to come into sight; *parere*, to be visible.] [*pp.* appearing, appeared.] To be in sight; to seem; to become visible:—to present one's self.

Ap-pēar′ance, *n.* The act of coming into sight; semblance; show; probability.

Ap-pēaş′a-ble, *a.* That may be appeased.

Ap-pēaşe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *apaiser;* L. *ad*, to, and *pax*, *pacem*, peace.] [*pp.* appeasing, appeased.] To quiet; to pacify; to calm; to *allay;* to satisfy; to reconcile.

Ap-pēaşe′ment, *n.* The act of appeasing.

Ap-pēaş′ive, *a.* Having a mitigating quality.

Ap-pĕl-la-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Capability of being appealed.

Ap-pĕl′la-ble, *a.* That may be appealed; appealable.

Ap-pĕl′lant, *n.* One who appeals.—2, *a.* Appealing.

Ap-pĕl′late, *a.* Relating to appeals.

Ăp-pel-lā′tion, *n.* A name; title; term.

Ap-pĕl′la-tive, *n.* [L. *appellativus.*—See Appeal.] A title:—a common name or noun, opposed to a *proper* name.—2, *a.* Noting a common noun.

Ap-pĕl′la-to-ry, *a.* Containing an appeal.

Ăp-pel-lēē′, *n.* (*Law.*) One who is appealed against:—opposed to *appellor.*

Ap-pĕl′lor, *or* **Ăp-pel-lôr′**, *n.* (*Law.*) An appellant.

Ap-pĕnd′, *v. a.* [L. *appendere; ad*, to, and *pendere*, to hang.] [*pp.* appending, appended.] To hang or join to; to add to.

Ap-pĕnd′aġe, *n.* Something annexed.

Ap-pĕn′dant, *a.* Hanging to; annexed to.—2, *n.* An adventitious part.

Ap-pen-dĭc′ū-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to an appendix or appendage.

Ap-pĕn′dix, *n.* [L.]; pl. **Ap-pĕn′di-cēs**, *or* **Ap-pĕn′dix-es**. Something appended:—supplement to a book.

Ăp-per-cĕp′tion, *n.* [Fr. *aperception;* L. *ad*, to, and *percipere*, to perceive.] Consciousness; self-consciousness:—recognition.

Ăp-per-tāin′, *v. n.* [L. *ad*, to, *per*, intensive, and *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* appertaining, appertained.] To belong; to relate.

Ap-pĕr′ti-nĕnt, *a.* See APPURTENANT.

Ăp′pe-tĕnce, } *n.* [L. *appetentia; ad*, for, and **Ăp′pe-tĕn-cy**, } *petere*, to seek.] Desire; appetite; propensity.

Ăp′pe-tĕnt, *a.* Very desirous; desiring.

Ăp′pe-tīte, *n.* [L. *appetitus; ad*, for, and *petere*, to seek.] Desire of sensual pleasure; relish for food; keenness of stomach; hunger.

Ăp′pe-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* appetizing, appetized.] To create an appetite.

Ăp′pe-tīz-ing, *a.* Exciting appetite; tempting.

Ap-plâud′, *v. a.* [L. *applaudere; ad*, to, and *plaudere*, to clap the hands.] [*pp.* applauding, applauded.] To praise by acclamation; to extol; to laud; to *commend* highly.

Ap-plâuse′, *n.* [L. *applausus.*—See APPLAUD.] Approbation loudly expressed.

Syn.—He was received with *acclamation*, and his speech met with unbounded *applause*.

Ap-plâu′sive, *a.* Applauding; laudatory.

Ăp′ple (ăp′pl), *n.* [Found in various forms in Teutonic, Slavic, Celtic, and Lettic languages.] A fruit:—pupil of the eye:—eyeball.

Ăp′ple-trēē, *n.* The tree producing apples.

Ap-plī′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being applied.

Ap-plī′ance, *n.* Act of applying; a device or instrument.

Ăp-pli-ca-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Suitableness.

Ăp′pli-ca-ble, *a.* [Fr., from L. *applicare.*—See APPLY.] That may be applied; suitable.

Ăp′pli-ca-ble-nĕss, *n.* Applicability.

Ăp′pli-cănt, *n.* One who applies.

Ăp′pli-cate, *n.* A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter.—2, *a.* Concrete; applied.

Ăp-pli-cā′tion, *n.* Act of applying; state of being applied:—address; entreaty:—attention; assiduity; intense study.

Ăp′pli-ca-tĭve, *a.* Relating to application.

Ăp′pli-ca-to-ry, *a.* Including application.—2, *n.* That which applies.

Ap-plīed′, *p. a.* Practical; not theoretical or abstract.

Ap-plȳ′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *aplier;* L. *applicare; ad*, to, and *plicare*, to fold.] [*pp.* applying, applied.] To put to; to suit to; to devote; to *addict;* to address to; to busy.—2, *v. n.* To suit; to have recourse.

Ap-pŏg-gi-a-tū′ra, *n.* [It. for a "support;" cognate with Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, foot.] (*Mus.*) A note of embellishment or expression.

Ap-pōint′, *v. a.* [Fr. *appointer.*—See POINT.] [*pp.* appointing, appointed.] To fix upon; to order; to direct; to ordain.—2, *v. n.* To decree; to resolve.

Syn.—*Appoint* a meeting; *fix* the time. A ruler *appoints* to an office; an officer *orders* or *directs;* a physician *prescribes;* Providence *ordains*.

Ap-pōint′a-ble, *a.* That may be appointed.

Ap-pōint′ed, *p. a.* Settled:—equipped.

Ap-pōint-ēē′, *n.* One who is appointed.

Ap-pōint′ment, *n.* Act of appointing:—engagement; stipulation; decree; direction:—equipment.

Ap-pōr′tion, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *apportionner.*—See PORTION.] [*pp.* apportioning, apportioned.] To assign in just parts; to *allot;* to assign; to appropriate.

Ap-pōr′tion-mĕnt, *n.* A dividing into portions; distribution; a share.

Ap-pōse′, *v. a.* [Fr. *apposer*, from L. *ad*, to, and *ponere, positum*, to place; influenced also by *pausare*, to halt, to rest.] [*pp.* apposing, apposed.] To apply to; to expose.

Ap-pōsed′ (ap-pōzd′), *a.* Set over against; mutually fitting; adapted.

Ap-pōs′er, *n.* An examiner; an inquirer.

Ăp′po-site, *a.* [L. *appositus*, from *ad*, to, and *ponere*, to place.] Proper; fit; suitable:—well put.

Ăp′po-site-ly, *ad.* Properly; suitably.

Ăp′po-site-nĕss, *n.* Fitness; adaptation.

Ăp-po-sĭ″tion (ăp-po-zĭsh′un), *n.* Examination; application.—(*Gram.*) The putting of two nouns of the same meaning in the same case.

Ăp-po-sĭ″tion-al (-zĭsh′un-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to apposition; existing in apposition.

Ap-prāis′al, } *n.* The act of appraising:—es- **Ap-prāise′ment**, } timated value.

Ap-prāise′, *v. a.* [A variant of *apprize.*] [*pp.* appraising, appraised.] To set a price upon.

Ap-prāis′er, *n.* One who appraises.

Ap-prē′ci-a-ble (ap-prē′she-a-bl), *a.* That may be appreciated or estimated:—perceptible.

Ap-prē′ci-a-bly (-she-a-ble), *ad.* In an appreciable manner or degree; so as to be appreciable.

Ap-prē′ci-āte (ap-prē′she-āt), *v. a.* [L. *appretiare*, to appraise; *ad*, to, and *pretium*, price.] [*pp.* appreciating, appreciated.] To *estimate* duly; to value; to rate properly.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* To raise, or to rise, in value.

Ap-prē-ci-ā′tion (ap-prē-she-ā′shun), *n.* The act of appreciating; adequate estimation; sympathetic esteem.

Ap-prē′ci-a-tĭve, *a.* Showing appreciation.

Ap-prē′ci-a-to-ry, *a.* Showing appreciation.

Ăp-pre-hĕnd′, *v. a.* [L. *apprehendere*, to seize; *ad*, to, and *prehendere*, to take hold of.] [*pp.* apprehending, apprehended.] To lay hold on; to seize:—to conceive by the mind:—to fear.

Syn.—*Apprehend, arrest*, or *seize* a person accused; *apprehend* an unpleasant occurrence; *fear* misfortune.

Ăp-pre-hĕn′si-ble, *a.* That may be apprehended.

Ăp-pre-hĕn′sion, *n.* The act of apprehending:—faculty of conceiving ideas:—fear; suspicion; dread.

Ăp-pre-hĕn′sive, *a.* Distrustful; fearful:—quick of apprehension.

Ăp-pre-hĕn′sive-ly, *ad.* With apprehension.

Ăp-pre-hĕn′sive-nĕss, *n.* The state of being apprehensive.

Ap-prĕn′tice, *n.* [O. Fr. *aprentis*, from L. *apprehendere*, to learn.] One who is bound to serve for a term of years, upon condition that the tradesman shall instruct him in his art.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* apprenticing, apprenticed.] To put out as an apprentice.

Ap-prĕn′tice-shĭp, *n.* State or term of service.

Ap-prīse′, *v. a.* [Fr. *apprendre*, to learn, hence to teach, to inform; participle, *appris.*—See APPREHEND.] [*pp.* apprising, apprised.] To inform; to give notice to.

Ap-prīze′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *apriser*, to price, to appraise.—See PRICE.] [*pp.* apprizing, apprized.] To set a price on; to appraise.

Ap-prīze′ment, *n.* Appraisement.

Ap-prīz′er, *n.* One who apprizes; appraiser.

Ap-prōach′ (ap-prōch′), *v. n.* [Fr. *approcher:* L. *ad*, to, and *propius*, nearer; *prope*, near.] [*pp.* approaching, approached.] To draw near.—2, *v. a.* To draw near to:—to be nearly equal to.—3, *n.* The act of drawing near; access:—an avenue; a way of access.

Ap-prōach′a-ble, *a.* Accessible.

Ăp′pro-bāte, *v. a.* [L. *approbare, approbatus; probare*, to prove; *probus*, good.] [*pp.* approbating, approbated.] To approve; to license to preach.

Ăp-pro-bā′tion, *n.* The act of approving; state of approving; approval; support.

Ăp′pro-ba-tĭve [ăp′pro-ba-tĭv, *K. Sm. R. Wb. St. I. Mu.;* ap-prō′ba-tĭv, *Ja.*], *a.* Approving.

Ăp′pro-bā-to-ry, *a.* Approbative.

Ap-prōōf′, *n.* Approbation:—experience; trial.

Ăp-prọ-pĭn′quāte, *v. a.* [L. *appropinquare; ad,* to, and *propinquare,* to draw nigh; *propinquus,* neighboring; *prope,* near.] [*pp.* appropinquating, appropinquated.] To approach; to draw near.

Ăp-prọ-pĭn′qui-ty, *n.* Nearness; near approach.

Ạp-prō′prị-ạ-ble, *a.* That may be appropriated.

Ạp-prō′prị-āte, *v. a.* [L. *appropriare; ad,* to, and *proprius,* one's own.] [*pp.* appropriating, appropriated.] To take as one's own:—to consign to some use. [able.

Ạp-prō′prị-ạte, *a.* Peculiar; fit; adapted; suit-*Syn.*—An *appropriate* remark; *adapted* or *suitable* to the case; a *peculiar* opinion; *fit* for the occasion.

Ạp-prō′prị-ạte-ly, *ad.* In an appropriate manner.

Ạp-prō′prị-ạte-nĕss, *n.* Fitness.

Ạp-prō-prị-ā′tiọn, *n.* The act of appropriating:—any thing appropriated; consignment.

Ạp-prō′prị-ā-tọr, *n.* One who appropriates.

Ạp-prôv′ạ-ble, *a.* Meriting approbation.

Ạp-prôv′ạl, *n.* The act of approving; approbation; commendation.

Ạp-prôve′, *v. a.* [Fr. *approuver.*—See APPROBATE and PROVE.] [*pp.* approving, approved.] To express approbation of; to like; to commend; to praise:—to prove. [as to secure approval.

Ạp-prôv′ẹd-ly, *ad.* In an approved manner; so

Ạp-prôv′ẹr, *n.* One who approves.

Ạp-prôv′ịng-ly, *ad.* In a manner implying approval.

Ạp-prŏx′ị-mạl, *a.* Approaching.

Ạp-prŏx′ị-mạte, *a.* Nearly, or fairly, correct.

Ạp-prŏx′ị-māte, *v. a.* [L. *approximare, approximatus; ad,* to, and *proximare,* to draw near; *proximus,* next.] [*pp.* approximating, approximated.] To draw near; to approach.—2, *v. n.* To come near.

Ạp-prŏx′ị-mạte-ly, } *ad.* Nearly; with near
Ạp-prŏx′ị-mạ-tĭve-ly, } approach to accuracy.

Ạp-prŏx-ị-mā′tiọn, *n.* The act of approximating; act of coming near; approach.

Ạp-prŏx′ị-mạ-tĭve, *a.* Nearly accurate.

Ăp′pŭlse, *or* **Ạp-pŭlse′** [ăp′pŭls, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja.;* ap-pŭls′, *Sm. R. P. C. Wb. St. Mu.*], *n.* [L. *appellere, appulsus; ad,* to, and *pellere,* to drive.] The act of striking against; appulsion.

Ạp-pŭl′siọn, *n.* The act of striking against.

Ạp-pür′tẹ-nạnce, *n.* [Anglo-French.—See APPERTAIN.] That which appertains; something belonging; an adjunct.

Ạp-pür′tẹ-nạnt, *a.* (*Law.*) Joined to; belonging.

Ā′prị-cŏt, *n.* [Fr. *abricot;* O. Sp. *albarcoque;* Arab. *al-burquq;* Gr. πραικόκιον; all from L. *præcox,* early ripe; *præ,* soon, and *coquo, coctum,* to cook, to ripen.] A fruit resembling a peach.

Ā′prịl, *n.* [L. *Aprilis,* from *aperire,* to open, to bloom.] The fourth month of the year.

Ā prī-ō′rī, *ad.* [L., *from the former.*] Theoretically; from abstract reasons; presumptively.—2, *a.* Arising before experience; transcending experience:—innate.

Ā-prị-ŏr′ị-ty, *n.* Innateness; originality.

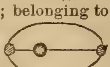
Ā′prọn (ā′pụrn) [ā′pụrn, *W. P. J. F. K.;* ā′prụn, *St. I. S. E. Ja.*], *n.* [Fr. *napperon,* napkin:—*a napperon* was corrupted to *an apron.*—Cf. Fr. *nappe,* L. *mappa,* a table-cloth.] A part of dress worn in front.

Ăp-rọ-pōs′ (ăp-rọ-pō′), *ad.* [Fr. *à propos,* to the purpose; *propos* is the L. *propositum.*] To the purpose; opportunely.

Ăps, *n.* [Variant of *asp, aspen.*] The white poplar.

Ăpse, *n.* [See APSIS.] (*Arch.*) The semicircular or polygonal termination to the chancel or choir of a church; an embowed or arched ceiling.

Ăp′sị-dạl, *a.* Like an apse or apsis; belonging to an apse or apsis.


Apsis.

Ăp′sis, *n.;* pl. **Ăp′sị-dēş.** [Gr. ἀψίς, felloe, wheel, arch; ἅπτειν, to join, to fit.] (*Astron.*) One of two points in the orbit of a planet, at the greatest and least distance from the sun.

Ăpt, *a.* [L. *apere* (*apisci*), *aptus,* to fit; cf. Gr. ἅπτειν; L. *aptere.*] Fit; proper; ready; quick; qualified.

Ăp′tẹ-răl, *a.* Not having wings or columns.

Apteryx.

Ăp′tẹ-roŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄπτερος; ἀ, neg., and πτερόν, a wing.] Not having wings.

Ăp′tẹ-rỹx, *n.* [Gr. ἀ, neg., and πτέρυξ, a wing.] A wingless New Zealand bird.

Ăp′tị-tūde, *n.* [L. *aptitudo.*—See APT.] Fitness; tendency; aptness.

Ăpt′ly, *ad.* Properly; pertinently; readily.

Ăpt′nẹss, *n.* Fitness; aptitude; appositeness.

Ăp′tōte, *n.* [Gr. ἄπτωτον; ἀ, neg., and πτωτός, falling, or case.—See CASE.] (*Gram.*) An indeclinable noun.

Ā′qua, *n.* [L.] Water:—used in composition.

Ā′quạ-fŏr′tịs, *n.* [L. for "strong water."] Nitric acid.

Ā′quạ-mạ-rîne′, *n.* [L. *aqua marina,* sea-water:—from its color.] A mineral allied to the emerald.

Ā′quạ-rē′ġị-ạ, *n.* [L. for "royal water."] Nitro-hydrochloric acid.

Aquarelle (ăk-wạ-rĕl′), *n.* [Fr.; It. *acquarella;* L. *aqua,* water.] A water-color painting.

Ạ-quā′rị-ŭm, *n.* [L. for "watering-trough."] A tank for aquatic plants and animals.

Ạ-quā′rị-ŭs, *n.* [L.] The Water-bearer; the eleventh sign in the zodiac.

Ạ-quăt′ic, } *a.* [L. *aquaticus.*] Pertaining to
Ạ-quăt′ị-cạl, } water; living in the water.

Ạ-quăt′ịcs, *n.* A collective name for aquatic sports. [A kind of engraving.

Ā′quạ-tĭnt, *n.* [It. *acqua tinta,* colored water.]

Ā′quạ-vī′tæ, *n.* [L., "water of life."] Brandy.

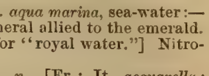
Ăq′uẹ-dŭct [ăk′wẹ-dŭkt, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. Mu. H. St. I. C.;* ā′kwẹ-dŭkt, *S. P.*], *n.* [L. *aquæ ductus.*—See DUCT.] An artificial channel for conveying water.

Ā′quẹ-oŭs (ā′kwẹ-ŭs), *a.* Containing water; watery.—*Aqueous humor,* the fluid which fills the chambers of the eye. [or a watery fluid.

Ạ-quĭf′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* Conveying or affording water

Ăq′uị-fōrm, *a.* Having the form of water.

Ăq′uị-līne, *or* **Ăq′uị-līne** [ăk′wẹ-lĭn, *W. P. Sm.;* ăk′wẹ-līn, *S. J. F. Ja. I.*], *a.* [L. *aquilinus; aquila,* an eagle.] Relating to an eagle; hooked, as an eagle's beak.


Arabesque.

Ăr′ạb, *n.* [Gr. Ἄραψ; L. *Arabs;* Arab. *Arabi; arabah,* a desert.] A native of Arabia.

Ăr′ạ-bĕsque (ăr′ạ-bĕsk), *a.* [Fr.] Relating to Arabic architecture and sculpture.—2, *n.* A decoration in Oriental style.

Ạ-rā′bị-ạn, *a.* Relating to Arabia or the Arabs.

Ăr′ạ-bĭc, *a.* Relating to Arabia; Arabian.—2, *n.* The language of Arabia.

Ăr′ạ-bĭst, *n.* One versed in Arabic literature.

Ăr′ạ-ble, *a.* [L. *arabilis; arare,* to plough.] Fit for the plough or tillage.

Ăr′ạ-bọ-Tẹ-dĕs′cọ, *a.* [It. for "Arabian-German;" *Tedesco* is from the Ger. *Deutsch,* German.] Noting a style of architecture combining German Gothic with Moorish or degraded Grecian.

Ạ-răch′nịd, } *n.* [Gr. ἀράχνη, a spider.] One
Ạ-răch′nị-dạn, } of the *Arachnida.*

Ạ-răch′nị-dạ, *n. pl.* A class of small animals, including spiders, mites, and scorpions.

Ạ-răch′nōĭd, *n.* [Gr. ἀραχνοειδής, like a spider's web; ἀράχνιον, a cobweb; ἀράχνη, a spider.] The innermost membrane covering the brain.

Ăr′ạ-gọ-nīte, *n.* [From *Aragon,* in Spain.] (*Min.*) A variety of carbonate of lime.

Ăr-ạ-mæ′ạn, } *a.* Same as ARAMAIC, *infra.*
Ăr-ạ-mē′ạn, }

Ăr-ạ-mā′ic, *a.* Of or relating to or descended from Aram, the son of Shem:—specifically, noting a

branch of the Semitic family of languages, comprising Syriac and Chaldee.

Är′ba-lĕst, *or* **Är′ba-lăst**, *n.* [A form of ARCUBALIST.] A large cross-bow.

Är′bi-ter, *n.* [L., "an examiner;" *ar* for *ad*, to, and *bitere*, *betere*, to go.] A *judge;* an arbitrator.

Är′bi-tra-ble, *a.* Arbitrary :—determinable.

Är′bi-trāġe, *n.* [Fr.] Arbitration :—traffic in stocks bearing different prices in different markets.

Ar-bĭt′ra-mĕnt, *n.* Determination :—decision.

Är′bi-tra-ri-ly, *ad.* In an arbitrary manner.

Är′bi-tra-ry, *a.* [L. *arbitrarius*, depending on an arbiter.] Depending on one's own will; bound by no law; despotic; *absolute.*

Är′bi-trāte, *v. a.* [L. *arbitrari*, *arbitratus*, to examine, to act as arbiter.] [*pp.* arbitrating, arbitrated.] To decide; to judge of :—to settle by arbitration.—2, *v. n.* To give judgment.

Är-bi-trā′tion, *n.* (*Law.*) The determination of a cause by persons mutually agreed on by the parties.

Är′bi-trā-tor, *n.* [L., from *arbitrari*, to judge.] An umpire; *judge.*

Är′bi-trā-trix, } *n.* [L. *arbitratrix.*] A female ar-
Är′bi-trĕss, } biter.

Är′bor, *n.* [L., "a tree;" in the sense of "a bower," and in the obsolete senses of "garden" and "lawn," it is a corruption of L. *herbarium;* O. Fr. *herbier.*] A place covered with branches of trees; a bower :—an axis or spindle.

Är′bo-ral, *a.* Relating to trees.

Ar-bō′re-al, *a.* Frequenting or inhabiting trees; found on trees; of the nature of trees.

Ar-bō′re-oŭs, *a.* [L. *arboreus.*] Belonging to trees :—woody.

Är-bo-rĕs′cence, *n.* Growth, as of trees.

Är-bo-rĕs′cent, *a.* [L. *arborescere*, to grow into a tree.] Growing like a tree.

Är′bo-rĕt, *n.* A small tree or shrub.

Är-bo-rē′tum, *n.* [L.] A tree-garden.

Är-bor-i-cŭlt′ūre, *n.* [L. *arbor*, a tree, and *cultura*, culture.—See CULTURE.] Cultivation of trees.

Är′bor-ĭst, *n.* One who makes trees his study.

Är′bo-rīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* arborizing, arborized.] To form like a tree or plant.

Är′bor-oŭs, *a.* Belonging to a tree.

Är′bor-vī′tæ, *n.* [L., "tree of life."] An evergreen tree or shrub.

Är′bŭs-cle (är′bŭs-sl), *n.* [L. *arbuscula*, dim. of *arbos*, or *arbor*, a tree.] Any little shrub.

Är′būte, *n.* [L. *arbutus.*] The strawberry-tree.

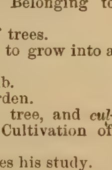
Är′bu-tus, *n.* [L.] The arbute :—the May-flower.

Ärc, *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow.] A segment of a circle; an arch.

Ar-cāde′, *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *arcata*, an arched structure.] (*Arch.*) A series of arches with a walk under them :—a small arch.

Ar-cā′di-an, *a.* Relating to Arcadia :—rural or pastoral.—2, *n.* A native of Arcadia :—a simple-minded person :—an idealist.

Ar-cā′num, *n.*; pl. **Ar-cā′na**. [L., from *arca*, a chest.] A secret.


Arch.

Ärch, *n.* [O. Fr. *arche;* in the sense of "curve," from L. *arcus*, a bow; in the sense of "a vault," it probably represents also L. *arca*, a chest.] Part of a circle or ellipse; an arc :—a concave, hollow structure; a vault.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* arching, arched.] To build or form with arches; to span; to overarch :—to cross, as with an arch.—3, *v. n.* To bend; to curve.—4, *a.* [Probably with the idea of *arch-rogue*, or *arch-buffoon;* see next below.] Waggish; mirthful.

Ärch [Gr. ἀρχός, chief, first], *in composition*, signifies *chief*, or *of the first class*, as *archangel*, *archbishop*, &c.; sometimes, *of the worst class*, as *arch-traitor*, *arch-tyrant*, &c. Following the Greek, it often becomes *archi.*

Ar-chæ′an, *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient; ἀρχή, the beginning.] (*Geol.*) Noting the lowest section of crystalline sedimentary rocks, comprising the Laurentian and Huronian series of strata.

Är-chæ-o-lŏġ′ic, } *a.* Relating to archæology;
Är-chæ-o-lŏġ′i-cal, } ancient.

Är-chæ-ŏl′o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in archæology.

Är-chæ-ŏl′o-ġy (är-ke-ŏl′o-je), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαῖος, ancient, and λόγος, treatise.] The science which treats of antiquities; antiquities.

Ar-chā′ic, } *a.* [Gr. ἀρχαϊκός, old-fashioned;
Ar-chā′i-cal, } ἀρχή, the beginning.] Old; ancient; gone or going out of use; obsolescent.

Är′cha-ĭşm, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχαϊσμός.] An ancient phrase or idiom.

Är′cha-ĭst, *n.* An archæologist; an antiquarian.

Ärch-ăn′ġel, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχάγγελος.] A chief angel.

Ärch-an-ġĕl′ic, *a.* Belonging to archangels.

Ärch-bĭsh′op, *n.* [L. *archiepiscopus.*—See BISHOP.] The principal of the bishops; primate; metropolitan.

Ärch-bĭsh′op-rĭc, *n.* Office, state, jurisdiction, or province of an archbishop.

Ärch-dēa′con (ärch-dē′kn), *n.* [Gr. ἀρχιδιάκονος.—See DEACON.] An ecclesiastical officer next to a bishop; chief deacon.

Ärch-dēa′con-ry, *n.* The jurisdiction and office of an archdeacon.

Ärch-dēa′con-shĭp, *n.* Archdeaconry.

Ärch-dī′o-cēse, *n.* [See DIOCESE.] An archbishopric; the diocese of an archbishop.

Ärch-dū′cal, *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

Ärch-dŭch′ess, *n.* The wife of an archduke.

Ärch-dŭch′y, *n.* Territory of an archduke.

Ärch-dūke′, *n.* Title of a prince of Austria.

Ärch′ed (arch′ed *or* ärcht) [ärch′ed, *S. W. Ja. E.;* ärcht, *K. Sm. H. St.*], *p. a.* Formed like an arch.

Ärch-ĕn′e-my, *n.* Chief enemy.

Ärch′er, *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow.] One who shoots with a bow.

Ärch′er-y, *n.* The use of the bow.

Är-che-tȳ′pal, *a.* Original; primitive.

Är-che-tȳ′pal-ly, *ad.* In relation to an archetype.

Är′che-type, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχέτυπον; ἀρχός, first, and τύπος, type.] The original of which any copy or resemblance is made; a model.

Ärch-fiēnd′, *n.* The chief of fiends.

Är-chi-di-ăc′o-nal, *a.* Of an archdeacon.

Är-chi-e-pĭs′co-pa-cy, *n.* The system of church government by archbishops.

Är-chi-e-pĭs′co-pal, *a.* [See BISHOP and EPISCOPAL.] Of an archbishop or archbishopric.

Ar-chī′e-ry, } *n.* [Gr. ἀρχός, chief, and ἱερεύς,
Ar-chī′e-rey, } priest.] A collective name for all the dignitaries in the Greek Church.

Är′chi-māġe, *n.* An archimagus :—a great wizard; chief of the wizards.

Är-chi-mā′gus, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχός, chief, and μάγος, magician.—See MAGICIAN.] The chief of the Magi.

Är-chi-măn′drīte, *n.* [Gr. ἀρχιμανδρίτης; μάνδρα, a monastery.] An Oriental abbot.

Är-chĭm-e-dē′an, *a.* Relating to Archimedes.

Ärch′ing, *n.* A structure made of arches.—2, *a.* Forming an arch.

Är-chi-pĕl′a-gō, *n.* [It. *arcipelago*, the great gulf; *pelago*, a pool; Gr. ἀρχός, chief, and πέλαγος, sea; or perhaps a corruption of Gr. αἰγαῖον πέλαγος, the Ægean sea.] A sea which abounds in small islands :—specifically, the Ægean sea.

Är′chi-tĕct, *n.* [L. *architectus;* Gr. ἀρχιτέκτων, master builder; ἀρχός, chief, and τέκτων, builder.] A master of the art of building.

Är-chi-tĕc′tive, *a.* Used in architecture.

Är-chi-tec-tŏn′ic, *a.* Possessing architectural or constructive skill; constructive.

Är-chi-tec-tŏn′ic, } *n.* [Gr. ἀρχιτεκτονικός.—See
Är-chi-tec-tŏn′ics, } ARCHITECT.] The art or science of arranging knowledge into a system :—architecture regarded as a science.

Är-chi-tĕct′ū-ral, *a.* Relating to architecture.

Är′ch̤i-tĕct′ūre (är′ke-tĕkt-yur), *n.* [L. *architectura.*] The art or science of building:—style of building.
Är′ch̤i-trāve, *n.* [ARCH, chief, and L. *trabs, trabis*, a beam.] That part of the entablature which lies immediately upon the columns.
Är′ch̤īveş [är′kīvz *or* är′kĭvz, *Mu.*], *n. pl.* [Fr. *archive, archif;* Gr. ἀρχεῖον, public office; ἀρχή, government.] Places where public records or ancient writings are kept:—ancient *records.*
Är′ch̤i-vĭst, *n.* A keeper of archives.
Ärch′ly̆, *ad.* Jocosely; shrewdly; slyly.
Ärch′nęss, *n.* Shrewdness; sly humor.
Är′ch̤ŏn (är′kŏn), *n.* [Gr. ἄρχων, ruler; ἄρχειν, to rule.] The chief magistrate of ancient Athens.
Ärch-prĕş′by̆-tęr, *n.* A chief presbyter.
Ärch-priēst′, *n.* A chief priest.
Ärch′wāy, *n.* A vaulted aperture in a building; an entrance or passage under an arch.
Är′cọ-grăph, *n.* [ARC and Gr. γράφειν, to inscribe.] An instrument for describing arcs of circles without centres.
Ärc′tịc, *a.* [Gr. ἀρκτικός, northern; literally, of the bear (ἄρκτος), referring to the constellation called the Great Bear.] Northern.—*Arctic circle*, the circle which forms the southern limit of the northern frigid zone.
Ärc′tị-tūde, *n.* [L. *arctitudo; arctus*, or *artus*, narrow.] Contraction; straitness.
Ärc-tọ-ġæ′ạl, } *a.* [Gr. ἄρκτος, northern, and
Ärc-tọ-ġē′ạl, } γαῖα, the earth.] Noting the colder division of the earth, properly of the northern hemisphere.
Är′cụ-ạte, *a.* [L. *arcuare, arcuatus*, to bend; *arcus*, a bow.] Bent like an arch or bow.
Är-cụ-ā′tiọn, *n.* The act of bending; curvity.
Är′cụ-bạ-lĭst, *n.* [L. *arcus*, a bow, and *ballista*, an engine for throwing missiles.] A cross-bow.
Är-cụ-bạ-lĭs′tęr, *or* **Är-cụ-băl′ịs-tęr** [är-kụ-băl′-ịs-tęr, *S. W. P. Mu.;* är-kụ-bạ-lĭs′tęr, *K. Sm. I. Wb.*], *n.* A cross-bowman.
Är′dạs-sīne, *n.* [Per. *ardan*, silk; whence Fr. *ardasse, ardassine.*] An exceedingly fine variety of Persian silk.
Är′dęn-cy̆, *n.* Ardor; eagerness; heat.
Är′dęnt, *a.* [L. *ardere, ardentis*, to burn.] Having ardor; fiery; *zealous.*
Är′dęnt-ly̆, *ad.* In an ardent manner; eagerly.
Är′dọr, *n.* [L., from *ardere*, to burn.] Heat; heat of affection; zeal.
Är′dụ-oŭs [är′dụ-ŭs, *S. P. J. Ja.;* är′jụ-ŭs, *W.*], *a.* [L. *arduus*, high, steep.] High; hard to climb:—difficult.
Syn.—An *arduous* path up a *high* mountain:—an *arduous* enterprise; a *difficult* task.
Är′dụ-oŭs-ly̆, *ad.* In an arduous manner; toilsomely.
Är′dụ-ous-nĕss, *n.* Height; difficulty.
Äre. [See AM.] The indicative mood, present tense, plural number, of the verb *to be.*
Äre, *n.* [Fr.; L. *area*, a level plot.] In the metric system, a measure of superficial extent, equal to 100 square metres, or 119.6 square yards. It is the unit of land measure in France.
Ā′rẹ-ạ, *n.* [L., a level and vacant plot; allied to *earth*, perhaps also to *arid*, dry, and to *arena.*] The surface or superficial content of any figure or space; any open surface.
Ā′rẹ-ạl, *a.* Of or pertaining to superficial extent.
Ăr′ẹ-cạ (*or* ạ-rē′kạ), *n.* [Malayalam *adekka;* Tamil *adaikay; adai.* closely clustered, and *kay*, nut.] A palm-tree and its nut.
Ăr-ẹ-făc′tiọn, *n.* [L. *arefacere*, to make dry; *arere*, to dry, and *facere*, to make.—See ARID.] The act of growing dry; a drying.
Ăr′ẹ-fȳ, *v. a.* [*pp.* arefying, arefied.] To dry.
Ạ-rē′nạ, *n.* [L. *arena*, or *harena*, sand.] L. pl. **Ạ-rē′næ**, Eng. **Ạ-rē′nạş.** The space for combatants in an amphitheatre.
Ăr-ẹ-nā′ceous (-nā′shus), *a.* Sandy.
Ăr-ẹ-nā′tiọn, *n.* A sort of dry sand-bath.

Ạ-rē′ọ-lạ, *n.;* pl. **Ạ-rē′ọ-læ.** [L., dim. of *area.*] A small area; a spot.
Ạ-rē′ọ-lar, *a.* (*Anat.*) Full of areoles or interstices.
Ā′rẹ-ōle, *n.* Same as AREOLA.
Ā-rẹ-ŏm′ẹ-tẹr, *n.* [Gr. ἀραιός, thin, and μέτρον, measure.] An instrument to measure the specific gravity or density of fluids.
Ā-rẹ-ŏm′ẹ-try̆, *n.* The art of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.
Ăr-ẹ-ŏp′ạ-ġīte, *n.* A senator or judge in the court of Areopagus in ancient Athens.
Ăr-ẹ-ŏp′ạ-gŭs, *n.* [L.; Gr. Ἄρειος πάγος, the hill of Mars.] The highest court at Athens.
Ăr-ẹ-tā′ịcs, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἀρετή, virtue.] That department of ethics which treats of virtue.
Ăr-ẹ-thū′sạ, *n.* [L.; Gr. Ἀρέθουσα, the name of several fountains, and of a nymph, the bucolic muse; root of ἄρδειν, to water.] (*Bot.*) A plant and flower.
Är′gạl, *n.* See ARGOL.
Ạr-gä′lạ, *n.* [Hind. *hargila.*] The East Indian adjutant or great stork.
Ạr-gä′lị, *n.* [Tungusian and Mongol.] The wild sheep of Siberia and Central Asia.

Argali.

Är′gand, *a.* [The inventor's name.] Applied to a large kind of lamp, with a circular wick.
Är′gạn-trēē, *n.* [Arab. *arjan.*] An African tree.
Är′ġent, *a.* [L. *argentum*, silver.] Silvery; shining like silver.—2, *n.* White color in coats of arms; silver.
Är-ġęn-tā′tiọn, *n.* An overlaying with silver.
Är-ġęn-tĭf′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* Affording silver.
Är′ġęn-tīne [är′jęn-tĭn, *Ja. K. St. Mu.;* är′jęn-tīn, *H. I. Sm.*], *a.* Pertaining to, or like, silver.
Är′ġịl, *n.* [L. *argilla*, clay.] Potter's clay; argillaceous earth.
Är-ġịl-lā′ceous (är-jịl-lā′shus), *a.* Clayey.
Är-ġịl-lĭf′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* Producing clay.
Är′ġịl-līte, *n.* Clay-slate.
Ạr-ġĭl′lous, *a.* Consisting of clay; argillaceous.
Är′ġīve (är′jīv), *a.* Of or pertaining to Argolis, or to Argos, in Greece.—2, *n.* A native of Argolis or Argos.
Är′gŏl, *n.* [Perhaps akin to *argil*, and to Gr. ἄργιλλος, clay; ἀργός, white.] Tartar of wine.
Är′gọ-nâut, *n.* [Gr. Ἀργοναύτης; Ἀργώ, the ship Argo, and ναύτης, a sailor.] One of the companions of Jason in the ship *Argo*, on the voyage to Colchis:—a shell-fish, or mollusk, the paper nautilus.
Är-gọ-nâu′tịc, *a.* Relating to the Argonauts.
Är′gọ-sy̆, *n.* [From *Ragusa*, a Dalmatian port.] A large vessel for merchandise.
Är′gọt (*or* är′gō), *n.* [Fr.] Thieves' slang of Paris and other cities of France; slang; cant.
Är′gụe (är′gụ), *v. n.* [L. *arguere*, to prove.] [*pp.* arguing, argued.] To reason; to dispute.—2, *v. a.* To prove; to reason; to debate.
Syn.—*Argue* in defence; *reason* on the subject; *dispute* in refutation; *debate* in the senate.
Är′gụ-ẹr, *n.* One who argues; a reasoner.
Är′gụ-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *argumentum.*] A reason alleged:—the subject of any discourse:—a plea.
Är-gụ-mẹn-tā′tiọn, *n.* Process of reasoning.
Är-gụ-mĕnt′ạ-tĭve, *a.* Consisting of argument:—controversial:—disputatious.
Är-gūte′, *a.* [L. *argutus*, sharp, keen; part. of *arguere*, to make clear.] Shrill:—subtle:—shrewd.
Ā′rị-ạ, *n.* [It. for "air."—See AIR.] (*Mus.*) An air, song, or tune.
Ā′rị-ạn, *n.* One of the followers of Arius.

Ā′ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine of Arius.

Ăr′id, *a.* [L. *aridus; arere*, to dry.] Dry; parched with heat; barren; unfruitful; jejune.

A-rĭd′i-ty, *n.* [L. *ariditas;* Fr. *aridité.*] State of being arid; dryness.

Ăr′id-nĕss, *n.* Dryness; aridity.

Ā′ri-ēş, *n.* [L.] The Ram:—the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the vernal equinox, on the 21st of March.

Ăr-i-ĕt′ta, *n.* [It., dim. of *aria.*] A short song.

A-rīght′ (a-rīt′), *ad.* Rightly; correctly.

Ăr-i-ō′şō, *a.* & *ad.* [It. for "airy."] (*Mus.*) Lightsome; gay.

A-rīşe′, *v. n.* [See RISE.] [*i.* arose; *pp.* arising, arisen.] To mount upward; to get up; to rise:—to revive from death:—to proceed from.

Ăr-is-tŏc′ra-cy, *n.* [Gr. ἀριστοκρατία; ἄριστος, best, and κρατία, rule.] A government by nobles or the principal persons of a state or town; nobility; gentry.

Ăr′is-to-crăt, *or* **A-rĭs′to-crăt** [ăr-is-to-krăt′, *W. P.;* ăr′is-to-krăt, *Ja. Sm. R.;* a-rĭs′to-krăt, *C. Wb.;* ăr′is-to-krăt′, *St.*], *n.* One who favors aristocracy:—a haughty man:—a patrician.

Ăr-is-to-crăt′ic, } *a.* Relating to aristocracy;
Ăr-is-to-crăt′i-cal, } haughty.

Ăr-is-to-tē′li-an, *a.* Relating to Aristotle.—2, *n.* A follower of Aristotle.

A-rĭth′me-tĭc, *n.* [Gr. ἀριθμητική; ἀριθμός, number.] The science of numbers.

Ăr-ith-mĕt′i-cal, *a.* According to arithmetic.

A-rĭth-me-tĭ′′cian (a-rĭth-me-tĭsh′an), *n.* One who is versed in arithmetic.

Ärk, *n.* [O. E. *arc;* L. *arca.*] A chest:—a vessel to swim upon the water;—usually applied to that in which Noah and his family were preserved:—a large, rude raft, or flat-boat.

Ärleş, *n. pl.* [L. *arrha;* dim. *arrhula*, a pledge.] Earnest-money.

Ärm, *n.* [Teutonic.—Cf. L. *armus*, a shoulder; Gr. ἁρμός, a joint.] The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder:—a bough of a tree:—an inlet of the sea:—[L. *arma*, arms] a branch of military service; a weapon.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* arming, armed.] To furnish with arms; to fortify.—3. *v. n.* To take arms.

Är-mā′da, *n.* [Sp.; L. *armare, armatum*, to arm.] An armament for sea; a fleet.

Är-ma-dĭl′lō, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *armado*, one who is armed.] An animal having bony armor.

Armadillo.

Är′ma-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *armamentum.*] A force for war:—equipment.

Är′ma-tūre, *n.* [L. *armatura.*] Defensive armor:—a piece of soft iron applied to the magnet; a keeper.

Ärm′-chāir, *n.* A chair with arms.

Ar-mē′ni-an, *n.* A native of Armenia.—2, *a.* Relating to Armenia.

Ärm′fụl, *n.* As much as the arms can hold.

Ärm′hōle, *n.* A cavity under the shoulder:—a hole in a garment for the arm.

Är′mi-ġer, *n.* [L.] A knight or esquire.

Ar-mĭġ′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *arma*, arms, and *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing arms.

Är′mil-la-ry, *a.* [L. *armilla*, a bracelet; *armus*, shoulder.] Resembling a bracelet.

Är′mil-la-ry sphēre, *n.* A skeleton celestial globe.

Är′mil-lāt-ed, *a.* Having bracelets.

Ärm′ing-prĕss, *n.* [So called from the old practice of impressing heraldic coats of arms on books.] A bookbinder's tool for stamping titles on the backs of books.

Ar-mĭn′ian (ar-mĭn′yan), *n.* A follower of Arminius, who differed from Calvin.—2, *a.* Relating to Arminius.

Ar-mĭn′ian-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine of Arminius.

Ar-mĭp′o-tĕnt, *a.* [L. *arma*, arms, and *potens, potentis*, powerful.—See POTENT.] Powerful in arms.

Är′mis-tĭce, *n.* [Late L. *armistitium; arma*, arms, and *sistere*, to stop.] A cessation from arms; a suspension of hostilities; a truce.

Ärm′lĕt, *n.* A little arm; a bracelet.

Är′mor, *n.* [L. *armatura;* O. Fr. *armeure;* Fr. *armure.*] Defensive arms for the body.

Är′mor-beâr′er (är′mur-bâr′er), *n.* One who carries the armor of another.

Är′mor-er, *n.* One who makes or sells arms.

Ar-mō′ri-al, *a.* Relating to armor; heraldic.

Är′mor-plāt′ed, *a.* Plated or covered with iron plates for defence:—said of a ship or of a fort.

Är′mo-ry, *n.* [From *armor;* influenced by L. *armarium*, a closet.] A place in which arms are deposited:—armor:—ensigns armorial:—a manufactory of arms.

Ärm′pĭt, *n.* The cavity under the shoulder.

Ärmş, *n. pl.* [See ARM.] Weapons of offence or defence.—(*Her.*) The ensigns armorial of a family.

Syn.—*Arms* originally meant instruments of offence, and *weapons*, instruments of defence. We say fire-*arms*, never fire-*weapons*. Cannons, muskets, pistols, &c., are fire-*arms;* bows and arrows, clubs, stones, &c., are *weapons*.

Är′my, *n.* [Fr. *armée;* L. *armare*, to arm.] A large body of armed men under a military commander; a host.

Är′my-worm (-würm), *n.* A destructive caterpillar, appearing in hosts or armies.

Är′ni-ca, *n.* [Mod. L. perhaps for Gr. πταρμική, sneezewort; πτάρνυμι, to sneeze.] A medicinal plant and its tincture.

A-rō′ma, *n.* [Gr.] The odorant principle of plants; a pleasant odor.

Ăr-o-măt′ic, } *a.* [Gr. ἀρωματικός.] Contain-
Ăr-o-măt′i-cal, } ing aroma; spicy; fragrant.

Ăr-o-măt′ics, *n. pl.* Fragrant spices or drugs.

Ăr′o-ma-tīze, *or* **A-rō′ma-tīze** [ăr′o-ma-tīz, *S. W. E. K. R.;* a-rŏm′a-tīz, *P.;* a-rō′ma-tīz′, *St.;* a-rō′ma-tīz, *Ja. Ma. Sm.*], *v. a.* [Gr. ἀρωματίζειν.] [*pp.* aromatizing, aromatized.] To scent with aromatics.

A-rō′ma-toŭs, *a.* Containing aroma.

A-rōşe′, *i.* from *arise*. See ARISE.

A-rounḍ′, *ad.* [See ROUND.] In a circle; on every side.—2, *prep.* About; near to; encircling.

A-rouş′al, *n.* The act of arousing, or state of being aroused.

A-rouşe′, *v. a.* [See ROUSE.] [*pp.* arousing, aroused.] To wake from sleep; to rouse.

A-rōw′ (a-rō′), *ad.* In a row; in order.

A-roynt′, *interj.* Begone; away.

Arpeggio (är-pĕd′jō), *n.* [It., from *arpa*, a harp.] A passage with the notes of its harmony not simultaneous, but in quick succession.

Är′pent (*or* är′pän), *n.* [Fr.; L. *arepennis*, a half-acre (a Celtic word).] A French acre.

Är′que-būse (är′kwe-būs) [är′ke-bûz, *St.*], *n.* [Fr.; Dut. *haak*, hook, and *bus*, gun.] A kind of hand-gun not now in use.

Är-que-bus-iēr′ (är-kwe-bus-ēr′) [-bû-zēr′, *St.*], *n.* A soldier armed with an arquebuse.

Är′qui-fōux (är′ki-fō), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *alquifol;* cf. Sp. *alcofol*, alcohol.] A kind of lead ore which gives a green varnish to pottery.

Ar-răck′ [ar-răk′, *W. P. J. F. Ja.;* ăr′ak, *S. K. St. I. N. Sm.*], *n.* [Hind.; Arab. *araq*, sweat, juice.] A spirit procured by distillation from the sap of palm-trees or from rice.

Ar-rāign′ (ar-rān′), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *arainer, araisonner;* L. *adrationare*, to reason; *ad*, to, and *ratio, rationis*, reason. *Arrain*, in the old legal sense of "to demand," is from Fr. *aramer*, to stretch; Goth. *hramjan.*] [*pp.* arraigning, arraigned.] To bring before a tribunal; to charge; to indict; to *accuse*.

Ar-rāign′mĕnt, *n.* The act of arraigning.

Ar-rānge′, *v. a.* [Fr. *arranger.*—Cf. RANGE, RANK.] [*pp.* arranging, arranged.] To put in regular order; to range; to *class*; to *place.*
Ar-rānge′ment, *n.* The act of arranging; order.
Ăr′rant, *a.* [Variant form of *errant*, a vagabond. —See ERRANT.] Bad in a high degree; vile; manifestly vile:—out-and-out; complete.
Ăr′ras, *n.* Rich tapestry, first made at Arras.
Ar-răs′tre (-trä), *n.* [Sp.—Cf. L. *rastrum*, a harrow.] A rude machine for grinding ores by dragging a heavy stone over them.
Ar-rāy′, *n.* [O. Fr. *arei, arai*; root of *ready.*] Order of battle:—dress; attire.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* arraying, arrayed.] To put in order; to deck.
Ar-rēar′, *n.* [Fr. *arrière.*—Cf. REAR, and L. *retro*, backward.] That which remains unpaid.
Ar-rēar′age, *n.* Remainder of an account; arrear.
Ar-rĕct′, *a.* [L. *arrigere, arrectus*, to lift; *ad*, and *regere*, to direct.] Erected; erect; attentive.
Ar-rĕst′, *n.* [O. Fr. *areste*, a stop; O. Fr. *arester*, Fr. *arrêter*, to arrest; L. *ad*, at, *re*, backward, *stare*, to stand.] A seizure under legal process:—a stop.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* arresting, arrested.] To stop; to hinder; to stay; to catch; to seize; to *apprehend.*
Ar-rĕst′ment, *or* **Ăr-res-tā′tion**, *n.* The act of arresting; the state of being arrested; arrest:—stoppage:—legal attachment.
Ar-rĕt′, *n.* [Fr.] A decree; a decision of a court.
Ar-rī′val, *n.* [O. Fr. *arrivaille*; Fr. *arriver*, to arrive; L. *ad*, to, and *ripa*, the shore.] The act of coming to any place:—a person or thing that has arrived.
Ar-rīve′, *v. n.* [*pp.* arriving, arrived.] To come to any place.
Ăr′ro-gance, } *n.* Assumption of too much im-
Ăr′ro-gan-cy, } portance; pride.
Ăr′ro-gant, *a.* [L. *arrogans*, assuming.—See ARROGATE.] Possessed of arrogance; haughty; assuming; despotic; *magisterial.*
Ăr′ro-gant-ly, *ad.* In an arrogant manner.
Ăr′ro-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *arrogare, arrogatus*, to claim; *ad*, to, and *rogare*, to ask.] [*pp.* arrogating, arrogated.] To claim unduly.
Ăr-ro-gā′tion, *n.* The act of arrogating:—an unwarrantable assumption.
Ăr′rōw, *n.* [O. E. *arewe, earh*; cognate with L. *arcus*, bow.] A weapon shot from a bow.
Ăr′row-rôot, *n.* [From its once supposed efficacy in curing poisoned arrow-wounds.] A farinaceous substance and the plant producing it.
Ăr′row-y (ăr′ro-e), *a.* Consisting of arrows:—like an arrow; swift; piercing.
Ar-rōy′o, *n.* [Sp., after L. *irriguus*, watery, overflowing.] A brook; a streamlet:—a gully.
Är′se-nal, *n.* [Fr.; It. *arzanà*; Sp. *darsena*; Arab. *dar aççinah*, workshop.] A magazine of military stores.
Ärse′nic, *or* **Är′se-nĭc** [ärs′nik, *S. W. J. F. K. Mu.*; är′se-nik, *St. I. H. Ja. Sm.*], *n.* [L. *arsenicum*; Gr. ἀρσενικόν, masculine, strong.] A poisonous mineral substance.
Ar-sĕn′i-cal, *a.* Containing arsenic.
Är′sen-īde, *n.* A primary compound of arsenic.
Ar-sē′ni-oŭs, *a.* Containing arsenic.
Är-se-nī′ū-rĕt-ted, } *a.* Combined with arsenic.
Ar-sĕn′ū-rĕt-ted, }
Är′sis, *n.* [Gr. for "raising;" αἴρειν, to raise.] (*Mus.*) The raising of the hand in beating time:—an accented syllable.
Är′son, *n.* [O. Fr.; L. *ardere, arsum*, to burn.] The act of voluntarily and maliciously burning the house of another.
Ärt. [See AM.] The second person singular, indicative mood, present tense, of the verb *to be.*
Ärt, *n.* [L. *ars, artis.*] The application of human knowledge or skill in the formation of things:—opposed to *nature*:—one of the *fine* arts, as poetry, music, architecture, painting, sculpture, *&c.*; or one of the *useful* or *mechanical arts*:—a trade:—artfulness; artifice; skill; dexterity; cunning.
Ar-tē′ri-al, *a.* Relating to an artery.
Ar-tē′ri-al-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* arterializing, arterialized.] To impart, as to venous blood, the qualities of arterial blood.
Ar-tē-ri-ŏt′o-my, *n.* [Gr. ἀρτηριοτομία; ἀρτηρία, artery, and τέμνειν, to cut.] Opening of an artery.
Är′te-ry, *n.* [Gr. ἀρτηρία, probably from αἴρειν, to lift, with the idea of a *strap*: an old etymology connects the word with ἀήρ, air; the ancients considered the arteries to be filled with air.] One of the blood-vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
Ar-tē′sian (ar-tē′zhan), *a.* [Fr. *artésien*, from *Arteis*, an old name of Artois.] Relating to Artois.—*Artesian well*, a well made by boring.
Ärt′fûl, *a.* *Cunning*; sly; crafty; dexterous.
Ärt′fûl-ly, *ad.* With art; cunningly.
Ärt′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being artful.
Ar-thrĭt′ic, } *a.* [Gr. ἀρθριτικός.] Relating to
Ar-thrĭt′i-cal, } arthritis or the gout; gouty.
Ar-thrī′tis, *n.* [Gr. ἀρθρῖτις; ἄρθρον, a joint.—See -ITIS.] (*Med.*) The gout.
Är′thro-pŏd, *n.*; pl. **Ar-thrŏp′o-da**, *or* **Är′thro-pŏds.** [Gr. ἄρθρον, a joint, and πούς, ποδός, a foot.] An animal with jointed feet, as insects, spiders, crabs, &c.
Är′ti-chōke, *n.* [It. *articiocco, arcicioffo*; Sp. *alcachofa*; Arab. *al-kharshuf.*] An esculent plant.

Artichoke.

Är′ti-cle, *n.* [L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus*, joint, and in Late L. a dim. of *ars, artis*, meaning a device.] A part of speech; as, *a, an, the*:—a thing:—a literary composition:—a clause of an account:—the very moment.—*pl.* Terms; stipulations.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* articling, articled.] To draw up, or bind by, articles.
Syn.—*Articles* of indenture; *terms* of settlement; express *stipulations*; *conditions* of sale.
Ar-tĭc′ū-lar, *a.* Relating to articles or joints.
Ar-tĭc-ū-lā′ta, *n. pl.* [L. for "jointed."] The class of jointed animals.
Ar-tĭc′u-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *articulare, articulatus*, to joint, to join.—See ARTICLE.] [*pp.* articulating, articulated.] To form words; to pronounce; to speak:—to form joints to; to joint.—2, *v. n.* To speak distinctly.
Ar-tĭc′ū-late, *a.* Distinct:—plain:—jointed.
Ar-tĭc′ū-lāt-ed, *p. a.* Jointed:—distinctly uttered:—formulated.
Ar-tĭc′ū-late-ly, *ad.* In a distinct manner.
Ar-tĭc-ū-lā′tion, *n.* Act of articulating:—a consonant:—a joint; a union of bones:—utterance; a sound of the voice.
Ar-tĭc′ū-lā-tive, *a.* Pertaining to articulation.
Ar-tĭc′ū-lā-tor, *n.* One who sets up skeletons:—one who speaks distinctly.
Är′ti-fīce, *n.* [L. *artificium*; *ars, artis*, art, and *facere*, to make.] A crafty device; trick; fraud; deceit; cunning; art; *evasion.*
Ar-tĭf′i-cer, *n.* [Fr. *artificier.*] Mechanic; manufacturer.
Är-ti-fĭ′′cial (är-te-fĭsh′al), *a.* [L. *artificialis.*] Made by art; not natural; fictitious; not genuine.
Är-ti-fĭ-ci-ăl′i-ty (är-te-fĭsh-e-ăl′e-te), *n.* The quality of being artificial:—appearance of art.
Är-ti-fĭ′′cial-ly, *ad.* By art; not naturally.
Ar-tĭl′ler-ĭst, *n.* One who manages artillery.
Ar-tĭl′ler-y, *n.* [Fr. *artillerie*; Late L. *articulare*, to fortify, to provide with *articula*, contrivances, or appliances; a dim. of *ars, artis*, art.] Weapons of war; cannon:—troops that manage ordnance, cannon, &c.
Ar-tĭl′ler-y-man, *n.* A member of an artillery corps.
Är′ti-şăn, *or* **Är-ti-şăn′** [är′te-zăn, *P. J. K. St. C. Wb. Sm. R.*; är′te-zan, *I. H.*; är-te-zăn′, *S. W. F. Ja. Mu.*], *n.* [Fr.; It. *artigiano*; L. *artitus*;

Late L. *artitianus*, from *artire*, to instruct in art.] A mechanic; an artificer; a manufacturer; a handicraftsman.
Är′tist, *n.* One skilled in the arts; one who practises one of the fine arts.
Ar-tîste′ (ar-tēst′), *n.* [Fr.] One skilled in any art, but chiefly in a minor art, as cooking, hair-dressing, or dancing.
Ar-tĭs′tic, } *a.* Relating to the arts, or to an
Ar-tĭs′ti-cal, } artist.
Ar-tĭs′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In an artistic manner.
Är′tist-ry, *n.* The skill or workmanship of an artist; artistic effect.
Ärt′less, *a.* Unskilful; void of art; *simple.*
Ärt′less-ly, *ad.* In an artless manner.
Ärt′less-nĕss, *n.* Want of art; simplicity.
Är′to-tȳpe, *a.* [*Art*, a product of skill, and *type*, a picture.] Of or relating to, or produced by, artotypy.—2, *n.* A picture obtained by artotypy.
Ar-tŏt′y-py, *n.* A photographic process by which pictures are reproduced.
A-rŭn-di-nā′ceous (-shus), *a.* [L. *arundinaceus; arundo*, a reed.] Of or like reeds.
Är-un-dĭn′e-oŭs, *a.* [L. *arundineus; arundo*, a reed.] Abounding with reeds.
A-rŭs′pĕx [L.], *or* **A-rŭs′pice**, *n.* [L. *haruspex*; pl. *haruspices*, "entrail-viewer;" Skr. *hira*, entrails.] A soothsayer.
Är′yan [är′yan, *H.*; ā′ri-an *or* ä′ri-an, *Mu. I.*], *a.* [Skr. *arya*, probably "well-born."] Of or belonging to the Aryans.—2, *n.* The name assumed by the cultivated races of Hindostan and Persia, and extended to the parent stock, as well as to the various European and Asiatic races derived therefrom, as Greeks, Latins, Celts, Teutons, Slavs, and Letts.
Ăș, *conj. & adv.* [The same as *also*, whence *als* and then *as*.] In like manner; in the manner that; that; for example; like; equally.
Ăs-a-fœt′i-da, *n.* See ASSAFŒTIDA.
As-bĕs′ti-fôrm, *a.* Formed like asbestos.
As-bĕs′tine, *a.* Incombustible.
As-bĕs′tos, } [ăz-bĕst′us, *H. Mu.*], *n.* [Gr. ἄσβεσ-
As-bĕs′tus, } τος, unquenchable; ἀ, not, σβεστός, σβεννύναι, to quench:—it was said of a certain stone called asbestos that when once kindled its heat could not be quenched; perhaps a reference to quicklime.] (*Min.*) A mineral substance, fibrous and incombustible, having sometimes the appearance of flax.
As-căr′i-dēș, *n. pl.* [Gr.] Intestinal worms.
As-cĕnd′, *v. n.* [L. *ascendere*; *ad*, to, and *scandere*, to climb.] [*pp.* ascending, ascended.] To rise; to move upward.—2, *v. a.* To climb up; to mount.
As-cĕnd′a-ble, *a.* That may be ascended.
As-cĕnd′ant, *n.* Height; elevation; superiority:—a person of influence:—an ancestor.—2, *a.* Superior; above the horizon.
As-cĕn′den-cy, *n.* Paramount influence.
As-cĕn′sion (as-sĕn′shun), *n.* [L. *ascensio*.] Act of ascending; act of rising or mounting upward.
As-cĕn′sion-dāy, *n.* The day on which the ascension of Christ is commemorated; the last Thursday but one before Whitsunday.
Aș-cĕnt′, *n.* The act of rising; rise; eminence.
Ăs-cer-tāin′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *acertaine*.—See CERTAIN.] [*pp.* ascertaining, ascertained.] To make certain or sure; to establish; to determine; to find out.
Ăs-cer-tāin′a-ble, *a.* That may be ascertained.
Ăs-cer-tāin′ment, *n.* The act of ascertaining.
As-cĕt′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἀσκητικός; ἀσκητής, a monk; ἀσκέειν, to exercise.] Relating to ascetics; austere; rigorous in self-discipline.—2, *n.* A devout recluse; a hermit.
As-cĕt′i-cĭșm, *n.* The practice of an ascetic.
As-cĭd′i-an, *n.* [Gr. ἀσκίδιον, dim. of ἀσκός, a leather bag (a descriptive name).] One of a group of low marine animal organisms, by some regarded as vertebrate.
As-cī′tēș, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀσκίτης; ἀσκός, a leather bag (a descriptive name).] Dropsy of the abdomen.
As-cĭt′ic, *or* **As-cĭt′i-cal**, *a.* Dropsical.
As-crī′ba-ble, *a.* That may be ascribed.
As-crībe′, *v. a.* [L. *ascribere*; *ad*, to, and *scribere*, to write.] [*pp.* ascribing, ascribed.] To attribute as a cause:—to attribute as a quality; to impute.
As-crĭp′tion, *n.* [L. *ascriptio*.] The act of ascribing:—the thing ascribed.
A-sĕp′tic, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, neg., and σηπτικός, putrescent.—See SEPTIC.] Not putrescible.
A-sĕx′ū-al, *a.* [*A*, neg., and SEXUAL.] Destitute of sex:—noting reproduction without congress of the sexes.
A-sĕx′ū-al-ly, *ad.* Without congress of the sexes.
Ăsh, *n.* [O. E. *æsc*.] A tree; the wood of the ash:—ashes.
A-shāmed′ (a-shāmd′), *a.* [See SHAME.] Feeling shame.
Ăsh′en, *a.* Of ash:—of ashes:—colored like ashes.
Ăsh′e-ry, *n.* A manufactory of potash:—a place for ashes; an ash-hole.
Ăsh′eș, *n. pl.* [O. E. *asce*, *ascan*.] The dust or remains of any thing burnt:—the remains of a dead body.
Ăsh′-hōle, *or* **Ăsh′-pĭt**, *n.* A place for ashes.
Ăsh′lar, } *n.* [O. Fr. *aisler*; L. *axilla*, and *axis*,
Ăsh′ler, } axle, beam, plank, through adj. *axillaris*.] Freestone from the quarry, or squared for building.
A-shōre′, *ad.* On shore; to the shore.
Ăsh-Wĕdneș′day, *n.* [Named from the ashes put upon the heads of penitents.] First day of Lent.
Ăsh′y, *a.* Ash-colored:—covered with ashes.
Ā-si-ăt′ic (ā-she-ăt′ik) [ā-she-ăt′ik, *H. I. Wb. Mu.*; ā-zhe-ăt′ik, *St.*], *a.* Pertaining to Asia.—2, *n.* A native of Asia.
A-sīde′, *ad.* [See SIDE.] To one side; apart from the rest.—2, *n.* A remark made to one's self, and not supposed to be audible to by-standers.
Ăs′i-nīne, *a.* [L. *asininus*; *asinus*, an ass.] Relating to, or like, an ass.
Ăs-i-nĭn′i-ty, *n.* Obstinate stupidity; assishness.
Ask, *v. a.* [O. E. *áscian*.—Cf. Skr. *ish*, to seek.] [*pp.* asking, asked.] To seek to know by words; to request; to beg; to claim; to demand; to question.—2, *v. n.* To petition; to make inquiry.
A-skänce′, } *ad.* [Cf. It. *a schiancio*, aslant.] Side-
A-skänt′, } ways; obliquely; aside; askew.
Ask′er, *n.* One who asks; inquirer:—a newt.
A-skew̄′ (a-skū′), *ad.* [See SKEW.] Aside; obliquely.
Ask′ing, *a.* Suppliant; beseeching.
A-slănt′, *ad.* [See SLANT.] In a slanting manner.
A-slēēp′, *a. & ad.* [See SLEEP.] Sleeping; at rest:—dead.
A-slōpe′, *ad.* [See SLOPE.] With declivity; obliquely.
A-sō′ma-toŭs [a-sō′ma-tŭs, *Ja. Sm. Wb. I. Mu.*; a-sŏm′a-tŭs, *P. St. C.*], *a.* [Gr. ἀσώματος; ἀ, neg., and σῶμα, σώματος, body.] Incorporeal.
Ăsp, *n.* [L. *aspis*; Gr. ἀσπίς.] A poisonous serpent:—[O. E. *æsp*] the aspen-tree.

Asp.

As-păr′a-gŭs, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀσφάραγος.] An esculent plant.
Ăs′pect, *n.* [L. *aspicere*, *aspectus*; *ad*, to, and *spicere*, to look.] Look; countenance; air; view.
Ăs′pen, *n.* [Properly an adj. from *asp*, a poplar.] A poplar having trembling leaves.—2, *a.* Belonging to the aspen-tree.
Ăs′per, *n.* [Late Gr. ἄσπρος, white.] A Turkish coin or money of account.
Ăs′per-āte, *v. a.* [L. *asperare*, *asperatus*, to roughen; *asper*, rough.] [*pp.* asperating, asperated.] To sound roughly.
As-pĕrġe′, *v. a.* [L. *aspergere*; *ad*, to, on, and *spargere*, to sprinkle.] [*pp.* asperging, asperged.] To sprinkle.
As-pĕr′i-ty, *n.* [L. *asperitas*; *asper*, rough.] Roughness; harshness.

A-spĕr′ma-tous, *a.* Same as Aspermous.

A-spĕr′mous, *a.* [Gr. ἄσπερμος; ἀ, priv., and σπέρμα, a seed.] Destitute of seeds.

As-pĕrse′, *v. a.* [L. *aspergere, aspersum.*—See Asperge.] [*pp.* aspersing, aspersed.] To vilify; to slander; to defame:—to sprinkle; to besprinkle.

Syn.—Men *asperse* their neighbors by insinuations; *vilify* or *defame* them by advancing charges to injure their character; *slander* and *calumniate* them by propagating evil reports of them to others; *detract* from their excellence by undervaluing the motives of their good deeds.

As-pĕr′sion, *n.* [L. *aspersio.*] Censure; calumny:—sprinkling.

As-phălt′, *n.* Bitumen; asphaltum.

As-phăl′tic, *a.* Bituminous; containing asphalt.

As-phăl′tum, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἄσφαλτον.] Mineral pitch; native bitumen.—Anglicized to *asphalt.*

Ăs′pho-dĕl, *n.* [Gr. ἀσφόδελος.] The day-lily; king's-spear.

As-phȳx′i-a, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀσφυξία; ἀ, neg., and σφύξις, pulse; σφύζειν, to throb.] (*Med.*) Stoppage of pulse; suffocation:—suspended animation.

As-phȳx′i-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, asphyxia.

As-phȳx′i-āte, *v. a.* [*pp.* asphyxiating, asphyxiated.] To affect with asphyxia; to suffocate.

As-phȳx′i-āt-ed, *p.* & *a.* Suffering from asphyxia; in a state of asphyxia.

As-phȳx-i-ā′tion, *n.* The act or process of producing asphyxia; the state of asphyxia.

As-phȳx′y, *n.* Same as Asphyxia.

Ăs′pic, *n.* [Fr. & Port.—See Asp.] The asp, a serpent:—a piece of ordnance:—[a form of *spike;* O. Fr. *espic*] the spike, a species of lavender, the oil of which is used by painters, &c.:—[perhaps at first a jelly made of asp's flesh] a kind of jelly.

As-pīr′ant, *or* **Ăs′pi-rānt** [as-pīr′ant, *K. Sm. H. St. I. R. Wb.;* as-pīr′ant *or* ăs′pe-rănt, *Ja. Mu.*], *n.* [L. *aspirans, aspirantis,* pres. part. of *aspirare,* to aspire.] One who aspires; a candidate.—2, *a.* Aspiring.

Ăs′pi-rāte, *v. a.* [See Aspire.] [*pp.* aspirating, aspirated.] To pronounce with full breath, or with the sound of the letter *h*:—to mark with the aspirate.

Ăs′pi-rate, *a.* Pronounced with full breath.—2, *n.* A mark to denote an aspirated pronunciation:—a rough breathing.

Ăs-pi-rā′tion, *n.* An ardent wish:—a sigh:—act of pronouncing with a rough breathing.

A-spīr′a-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to aspiration or breathing; suited for inhaling air.

As-pīre′, *v. n.* [L. *aspirare, aspiratus,* to pant for; *ad,* for, and *spirare,* to breathe.] [*pp.* aspiring, aspired.] To aim at; to desire eagerly:—to rise aloft.

As-pīr′ing, *n.* Desire of something great.—2, *a.* Ambitious; of lofty aims.

A-squĭnt′, *ad.* [See Squint.] Obliquely; not in a right line.

Ass.

Ass, *n.* [O. E. *assa;* L. *asinus.*] An animal of burden;—a dolt.

Ăs-sa-fœt′i-da (ăs-ă-fĕt′e-da), *n.* [Per. *aza,* mastic, and L. *fœtida,* ill-smelling.] A very fetid gum-resin, used in medicine.

Ăs-sa-gāi′, **Ăs-se-gāi′** (-gī), *n.* [Port. *azagaia;* Arab. *az-zaghayah;* Berber, *zaghayah.*] The missile lance or javelin which is the weapon of certain races of Africa.

As-sāil′, *v. a.* [Fr. *assaillir;* L. *ad,* at, and *salire,* to leap.] [*pp.* assailing, assailed.] To attack in a hostile manner; to fall upon; to assault:—to attack with arguments:—to censure.

As-sāil′a-ble, *a.* That may be assailed.

As-sāil′ant, *n.* One who attacks or invades.—2, *a.* Attacking; aggressive; hostile.

As-sărt′, *n.* [Law Fr. *assarter;* Law L. *exsartare;* L. *ex,* out, and *sarpere, sarptum,* to prune.] (*Law.*) A clearing in a forest.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* assarting, assarted.] To clear up, as a forest.

As-săs′sin, *n.* [Fr.; Arab. *hashshashin,* pl. of *hashshash,* a hashish-eater; the Ismaili sectaries used to intoxicate themselves with hashish before setting out to despatch their victims.] A secret murderer; assassinator.

As-săs′si-nāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* assassinating, assassinated.] To murder by violence and surprise; to kill.

As-săs-si-nā′tion, *n.* The act of assassinating.

As-săs′si-nā-tor, *n.* One who assassinates.

As-sâult′, *n.* [L. *ad,* at, and *saltare,* to leap; frequentative form of *salire.*—See Assail.] *Attack;* storm; hostile violence.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* assaulting, assaulted.] To attack; to fall upon.

As-sāy′ (as-sā′), *n.* [Fr. *essai,* O. Fr. *assai,* test, trial; L. *exagium,* a weighing, a test; *ex,* out, and *agere,* to act, to manage; *exigere,* to weigh.] Examination of ores and metals, or of weights and measures; a trial.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* assaying, assayed.] To try or prove, as metals; to essay.

As-sāy′er, *n.* One who assays metals.

As-sāy′-măs-ter, *n.* The assayer of the mint.

As-sĕm′blage, *n.* [Fr.] A collection; a group.

As-sĕm′ble, *v. a.* [Late L. *assimulare,* to collect; *ad,* to, and *simul,* together.] [*pp.* assembling, assembled.] To bring together; to collect.—2, *v. n.* To meet together.

As-sĕm′bly, *n.* [O. Fr. *assemblée.*] A company; collection; congregation:—a legislature:—a ball or party:—a drum-beat or bugle-call.

Syn.—An *assembly* of persons; an *assemblage* of statues; a *group* of figures; a *collection* of books.—A legislative or ecclesiastical *assembly;* a *company* of soldiers; a Christian *congregation;* an ecclesiastical or legislative *council;* a Presbyterian *synod;* a *convocation* of bishops and clergy; an ecclesiastical or political *convention;* the American *congress;* the British *parliament;* the German *diet.*

As-sĕnt′, *n.* [L. *assentare,* freq. of *assentire; ad,* to, and *sentire,* to perceive.] Act of agreeing; consent; acquiescence.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* assenting, assented.] To express concurrence; to agree to; to consent; to *comply.*

Ăs-sen-tā′tion, *n.* Act of assenting; servile assent.

As-sĕn′tient (-shent), *a.* [L. *assentire, assentiens.*—See Assent.] Assenting.—2, *n.* One who assents.

As-sĕrt′, *v. a.* [L. *asserere, assertum,* to join together; to put the hand on the head of, as a slave, either in claiming his services, or freeing him; hence, to claim, to set free, to declare; *ad,* to, and *serere,* to put.] [*pp.* asserting, asserted.] To declare positively; to maintain; to affirm; to claim; to aver.

As-sĕr′tion, *n.* The act of asserting; affirmation; the thing asserted; averment.

As-sĕr′tion-al, *a.* Characterized by assertion; containing an assertion.

As-sĕr′tive, *a.* Positive; affirmative.

As-sĕrt′or, *n.* [L.] One who asserts:—a vindicator.

Ăs′ser-to-ry [ăs′ser-tur-e, *Ja. K. Sm. R.;* as-sĕr′to-re, *Wb. N.*], *a.* Asserting; affirmative.

As-sĕss′, *v. a.* [L. *assidere, assessum,* to sit by; *ad,* at, and *sedere,* to sit; Late L. *assessare,* to tax.] [*pp.* assessing, assessed.] To charge with any sum as a due share; to tax; to rate:—to estimate officially.

As-sĕss′a-ble, *a.* That may be assessed.

As-sĕss′ment, *n.* Act of assessing; sum assessed; tax; rate:—estimation.

As-sĕss′or, *n.* [L., an assisting judge, a rater of taxes.] One who assesses:—an assisting judge.

Ăs-ses-sō′ri-al, *a.* Relating to assessors.

Ăs′sĕts [ăs′sĕts, *S. W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm. H. St. I. Mu. R.;* as-sĕts′, *C. Wb.*], *n. pl.* [Law Fr. *assets, asetz,* Fr. *assez,* enough; L. *ad satis* for *satis,* enough, *i.e.,* enough to cover certain claims.] Goods and chattels for the discharge of debts, legacies, &c.

A̤s-sĕv′er, *v. a.* [*pp.* assevering, assevered], *or* **A̤s-sĕv′er-āte**, *v. a.* [*pp.* asseverating, asseverated]. [L. *asseverare*, *asseveratum*, to assert solemnly; *ad*, to, and *severus*, serious.] To affirm solemnly.

A̤s-sĕv-er-ā′tion, *n.* Solemn affirmation.

A̤s-sĭb-i-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *ad*, to, and *sibilare*, to hiss.] The act of making sibilant; the change of pronunciation into a sibilant.

Ăs-si-dū′i-ty, *n.* [L. *assiduitas.*] Diligence; close application.

A̤s-sĭd′ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *assiduus*, diligent; *ad*, to, and *sedere*, to sit down.] Very *diligent;* constant.

A̤s-sĭd′ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Diligently; constantly.

A̤s-sĭd′ū-ous-nĕss, *n.* Diligence; assiduity.

A̤s-sīgn′ (a̤s-sīn′), *v. a.* [L. *assignare; ad*, to, and *signare*, to sign; *signum*, a sign.] [*pp.* assigning, assigned.] To mark out; to appropriate; to make over; to *allot;* to transfer.—2, *n.* One to whom an assignment is made; an assignee.—See Assignee.

A̤s-sīgn′a-ble (a̤s-sīn′a-bl), *a.* That may be assigned.

Assignat (ăs-in-yä′ *or* ăs-ig-năt′), *n.* [Fr.; so called because public lands were assigned as security.] A sort of paper money once used in France.

Ăs-sig-nā′tion, *n.* An appointment to meet.

Ăs-sign-ēē′ (ăs-se-nē′), *n.* One to whom any right or property is made over by assignment:—a deputy:—an agent.

A̤s-sīgn′er (a̤s-sīn′er), *n.* One who assigns.

A̤s-sīgn′ment (a̤s-sīn′ment), *n.* Act of assigning; a transfer of property.

Ăs-sign-ôr′ (ăs-se-nôr′), *n.* (*Law.*) One who assigns.

A̤s-sĭm′i-la-ble, *a.* That may be assimilated.

A̤s-sĭm′i-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *assimilare*, *assimilatus; ad*, to, and *similis*, like.] [*pp.* assimilating, assimilated.] To grow like or similar.—2, *v. a.* To make similar:—to absorb and incorporate.

A̤s-sĭm-i-lā′tion, *n.* The act of assimilating:—conversion of food into nutriment.

A̤s-sĭm′i-la-tive, *a.* Having the power of assimilating.

Ăss′ish, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an ass; stupid; asinine.

Ăss′ish-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being assish or stupid and obstinate; doltishness; foolishness.

A̤s-sĭst′, *v. a.* [L. *assistere; ad*, at, and *sistere*, to stand.] [*pp.* assisting, assisted.] To help; to aid; to succor:—to be present.

A̤s-sĭst′ance, *n.* Help; aid; succor; support:—attendance.

A̤s-sĭst′ant, *n.* One who assists; an auxiliary; a helper; *coadjutor.*

A̤s-sīze′, *n.* [O. Fr. *assise; L. ad*, to, and *sedere* (*sidere*), to sit.] (*Eng. Law.*) A court of judicature:—an ordinance.

A̤s-sīz′er, *n.* One who inspects; an officer who inspects weights and measures.

A̤s-sō′ci-a-ble (a̤s-sō′she-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being associated; sociable.

A̤s-sō′ci-āte (a̤s-sō′she-āt), *v. a.* [L. *associare*, *associatus; ad*, to, and *sociare*, to join; *socius*, a companion.] [*pp.* associating, associated.] To unite with another; to join; to accompany.—2, *v. n.* To unite in company.

A̤s-sō′ci-ate (a̤s-sō′she-at), *a.* Confederate.—2, *n.* An intimate acquaintance; a partner; companion; *ally; colleague.*

A̤s-sō-ci-ā′tion (a̤s-sō-she-ā′shun), *n.* [L. *associatio.*] Confederacy; partnership; connection; union.

Syn.—An ecclesiastical or scientific *association;* a *confederacy* of states; a *partnership* in trade; a *connection* between persons; a *combination* of individuals; a *union* of parties or states.

A̤s-sō-ci-ā′tion-al, *a.* Relating to association.

A̤s-sō-ci-ā′tion-al-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine or theory of association of ideas.

A̤s-sō-ci-ā′tion-al-ĭst, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of associationalism.

A̤s-sō′ci-a-tive, *a.* Tending to associate.

A̤s-sŏĭl′, *v. a.* [Obs. Fr. *asoil*, pres. indic. of *asoudre* (now *absoudre*), to absolve.—See Absolve.] [*pp.* assoiling, assoiled.] To absolve:—to acquit.

Ăs′so-nănce, *n.* Resemblance of sound.

Ăs′so-nănt, *a.* [L. *assonare*, *assonans*, *assonantis; ad*, to, and *sonare*, to sound; *sonus*, sound.] Having a similar sound.

A̤s-sôrt′, *v. a.* [Fr. *assortir.*—See Sort.] [*pp.* assorting, assorted.] To arrange in order; to class.

A̤s-sôrt′ment, *n.* Quantity assorted; class:—an assorted set or lot.

A̤s-suāġe′ (a̤s-swāj′), *v. a.* [Obs. Fr. *asouager;* L. *ad*, to, and *suavis*, sweet.] [*pp.* assuaging, assuaged.] To soften; to ease; to *allay;* to compose; to soothe.

A̤s-suāġe′ment, *n.* Mitigation; abatement.

A̤s-suā′sive (a̤s-swā′siv), *a.* Softening; easing.

Ăs′sue-tūde, *n.* [L. *assuetudo; assuescere*, to accustom; *ad*, to, and *suescere*, to habituate.] Habit; custom.

A̤s-sūm′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being assumed.

A̤s-sūme′, *v. a.* [L. *assumere; ad*, to, and *sumere*, to take.] [*pp.* assuming, assumed.] To take; to claim; to arrogate.—2, *v. n.* To be arrogant.

A̤s-sūmed′, *p. a.* Taken for granted:—usurped.

A̤s-sūm′er, *n.* One who assumes.

A̤s-sūm′ing, *p. a.* Arrogant:—pretentious:—presumptuous.

A̤s-sŭmp′sit (a̤s-sŭm′sit), *n.* [L., "he has taken upon himself."—See Assume.] (*Law.*) A voluntary promise:—a species of action.

A̤s-sŭmp′tion (a̤s-sŭm′shun), *n.* [L. *assumptio.*—See Assume.] The act of assuming; supposition; thing supposed; arrogance; pretence:—reception into heaven (as of the Virgin Mary).—(*Logic.*) The minor proposition of a syllogism.

A̤s-sŭmp′tive, *a.* Of a nature to be assumed.

A̤s-sûr′ance (a̤-shûr′ans), *n.* [See Assure.] The act of assuring:—confidence; certainty:—want of modesty; self-confidence; boldness:—security; insurance; guarantee.

Syn.—*Assurance* unaccompanied by a sense of propriety often degenerates into *impudence* or *shamelessness:*—well-founded *confidence.*

A̤s-sûre′ (a̤-shûr′), *v. a.* [Fr. *assurer;* L. *ad*, to, and *securus*, safe.—See Sure and Secure.] [*pp.* assuring, assured.] To give confidence; to make secure:—to assert:—to insure.

A̤s-sûred′, *p. a.* Made certain; guaranteed.

A̤s-sûr′ed-ly (a̤-shûr′ed-le), *ad.* Certainly.

A̤s-sûr′ed-nĕss (a̤-shûr′ed-nĕs), *n.* Certainty:—audacity; confidence; hardihood.

A̤s-sûr′er (a̤-shûr′er), *n.* One who assures.

A̤s-sûr′ġen-cy, *n.* The act of rising upward.

A̤s-sûr′ġent, *a.* [L. *assurgens*, *assurgentis; assurgere*, to rise up; *ad*, to, and *surgere*, to rise.—See Surge.] Rising upward or archwise.

A̤s-sy̆r-i-ŏl′o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in Assyriology.

A̤s-sy̆r-i-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* That department of archæology which investigates the antiquities of Assyria.

A̤-stăt′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἄστατος, unfixed; ἀ, not, and root στα-, to stand.] Not having a tendency to remain fixed:—(of magnetic needles) not affected by the earth's magnetism.

Ăs′tel, *n.* [O. Fr. *astelle*, a shingle; L. *hastella*, dim. of *hasta*, a shaft.] A ceiling in a mine to protect the workers.

Ăs′ter, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἀστήρ, a star.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; starwort.

Ăs′ter-ĭsk, *n.* [Gr. ἀστερίσκος, dim. of ἀστήρ, a star.] A mark in printing, as (*).

Ăs′ter-ĭsm, *n.* [Gr. ἀστερισμός; ἀστήρ, a star.] A constellation:—asterisk.

Ăs′ter-īte, *n.* [Gr. ἀστερίτης; ἀστήρ, a star.] (*Min.*) The star-stone.

A̤-stĕrn′, *ad.* [See Stern.] Behind the ship:—behind.

Ăs′te-roĭd, *n.* [Gr. ἀστεροειδής, star-like; ἀστήρ, a star.] (*Astron.*) A small planet.—2, *a.* Possessing radiating lobes or rays like a starfish; star-shaped.

Ăs-tẹ-rŏid′ạl, *a.* Relating to an asteroid.
Ạs-thĕn′ịc, *a.* [Gr. ἀσθενικός; ἀ, priv., and σθένος, strength.] Feeble; without power.
Ăsth′mạ (ăst′mạ), *n.* [Gr., from ἄειν, to blow.] A disease attended with difficulty of breathing and a cough.
Ạsth-măt′ịc, } *a.* Relating to asthma; afflicted
Ạsth-măt′ị-cạl, } with asthma.
Ăs-tịg-măt′ịc, *a.* Affected with astigmatism.
Ạ-stĭg′mạ-tĭşm, *n.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and στίγμα, a point, a focus.] A peculiar defect of the eye, which consists in its refracting the rays of light differently in different planes.
Ạ-stĩr′, *a.* [See Stir.] In motion:—out of bed.
Ạ-stŏm′ạ-toŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, priv., and στόμα, στόματος, a mouth.] Having no mouth; mouthless.
Ạs-tŏn′ịsh, *v. a.* [L. *ex*, out, completely, and *tonare*, to thunder; cf. *attonare*, to stun.—See Stun.] [*pp.* astonishing, astonished.] To impress with wonder or terror; to *amaze;* to surprise.
Ạs-tŏn′ịsh-ĭng, *a.* Wonderful; surprising.
Ạs-tŏn′ịsh-mĕnt, *n.* Amazement; great surprise; *wonder;* terror mixed with awe.
Ạs-tŏûnd′, *v. a.* [See Astonish.] [*pp.* astounding, astounded.] To astonish; to terrify.
Ạ-străd′dle, *ad.* [See Straddle.] With one leg on each side.
Ăs′trạ-găl, *n.* [Gr. ἀστράγαλος.] (*Arch.*) A moulding; a die:—ankle-bone.
Ăs′trạl, *a.* [L. *astralis; astrum*, a star; Gr. ἀστήρ, ἄστρον.] Starry; relating to the stars.
Ạ-strāy′, *ad.* [O. Fr. *estraier*, to stray; L. *extra*, outside, and *vagare*, to wander.] Out of the right way or place.
Ạs-trĭct′, *v. a.* [See Astringe.] To contract; to astringe.
Ạs-trĭc′tiọn, *n.* Act of contracting.
Ạ-strīde′, *ad.* [See Stride.] With the legs wide apart.
Ạs-trĭn̄ge′, *v. a.* [L. *astringere, astrictum; ad*, to, and *stringere*, to tie.] [*pp.* astringing, astringed.] To draw together; to bind.
Ạs-trĭn′ḡẹn-cỵ, *n.* Quality of being astringent; power of contracting.
Ạs-trĭn′ḡẹnt, *a.* Binding; contracting.—2, *n.* A medicine which contracts.
Ạs-trŏg′rạ-phỵ, *n.* [Gr. ἄστρον, a star, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of the stars.
Ăs′trọ-lābe, *n.* [Gr. ἀστρολάβον; ἄστρον, a star, and root λαβ-, to take.] An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun or stars.

Astrolabe.

Ạs-trŏl′ạ-trỵ, *n.* [Gr. ἄστρον, a star, and λατρεία, worship.] The worship of celestial bodies.
Ạs-trŏl′ọ-ḡẹr, *or* **As-trŏl′ọ-ḡĭst**, *n.* One versed in astrology.
Ăs-trọ-lŏḡ′ịc, } *a.* Relating
Ăs-trọ-lŏḡ′ị-cạl, } to, or partaking of, astrology.
Ăs′trọ-lŏgue (ăs′trọ-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. ἀστρολόγος.] An astrologer.
Ạs-trŏl′ọ-ḡỵ, *n.* [Gr. ἀστρολογία; ἄστρον, a star, and λόγος, discourse.] The pretended science or art of foretelling events by the aspect of the stars or the heavenly bodies.
Ạs-trŏm′ẹ-trỵ, *n.* [Gr. ἄστρον, a star, and μέτρον, measure.] That department of astronomy which treats of measurement among the stars.
Ạs-trŏn′ọ-mẹr, *n.* One versed in astronomy.
Ăs-trọ-nŏm′ịc, } *a.* Belonging to astronomy.
Ăs-trọ-nŏm′ị-cạl, }
Ạs-trŏn′ọ-mīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* astronomizing, astronomized.] To study astronomy.
Ạs-trŏn′ọ-mỵ, *n.* [Gr. ἀστρονομία; ἄστρον, a star, and νόμος, law; νέμειν, to arrange.] The science which teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies.
Ạs-tū′cị-oŭs (ạs-tūsh′ụs), *a.* Subtle and designing; astute.
Ạs-tū′cị-tỵ, *n.* Astuteness; craftiness.
Ạs-tūte′, *a.* [L. *astutus*, from *astus*, cunning; the derivation from Gr. ἄστυ, a city, seems fanciful.] Cunning; shrewd; acute.
Ạs-tūte′lỵ, *ad.* Shrewdly; cunningly.
Ạs-tūte′nẹss, *n.* Subtlety; cunning.
Ạ-sŭn′dẹr, *ad.* [See Sunder.] Apart; in two parts.
Ạ-swĭm′, *a.* Afloat; swimming.
Ạ-swŏŏn′, *a.* Fainting; swooning.
Ạ-sȳ′lụm, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἄσυλον; ἀ, priv., and σύλον, seizure.] L. pl. **Ạ-sȳ′lạ**; Eng. **Ạ-sȳ′lụmş**. A place of refuge; a refuge; a retreat; a shelter; a *harbor.*

Syn.—An *asylum* or *sanctuary* for offenders; an *asylum* for orphans, or for the deaf and dumb; a *refuge* from danger; a *shelter* from a storm; *retreat* from the toils of life; *harbor* for ships.

Ăs-ỵm-mĕt′rịc, *a.* Not symmetrical.
Ăs-ỵm-mĕt′rị-cạl, *a.* Having the two sides unlike; unsymmetrical.
Ạ-sȳm′mẹ-trỵ, *n.* [Gr. ἀσυμμετρία (ἀ priv.).—See Symmetry.] Want of symmetry.
Ăs′ỵmp-tōte (ăs′ịm-tōt) [ăs′ịm-tōt, *W. Ja. Sm. St. I. Mu. R.*; ạ-sĭm′tōt, *S. K. Ash*], *n.* [Gr. ἀσύμπτωτος; ἀ, not, σύν, together, and πτωτός, falling; πίπτειν, to fall.] (*Geom.*) A line which approaches nearer and nearer to some curve, but never meets it.
Ăs-ỵmp-tŏt′ị-cạl, *a.* Approaching, but not meeting.
Ạ-sȳn′dẹ-tŏn, *n.* [Gr.; ἀ, not, and σύνδετος, connected; σύν, together, and δέειν, to bind.] (*Rhet.*) The omission of the conjunction; as, *Veni, vidi, vici.*
Ăt, *prep.* [Teut.; cf. L. *ad*, to; Skr. *adhi*, near.] Denoting nearness or presence; toward; near to; by; in; on; with.
Ăt′ạ-băl, *n.* [Sp.; Arab. *at-tabl; al*, the, and *tabl*, tabor.] A kind of tabor used by the Moors.
Ăt-ạ-ghăn′, *n.* The same as Yataghan.
Ăt′ạ-măn, *or* **Ăt-ạ-män′**, *n.* [Russ.; Pol. *hetman*, probably from Ger. *hauptmann*, head-man.] A military chief or chieftain of the Cossacks; a hetman.
Ăt′ạ-vĭşm, *n.* [L. *atavus*, grandfather's great-grandfather; *avus*, a grandfather.] The recurrence of an hereditary trait in a family after its disappearance during one or two generations.
Ăte [āt, *S. I. F. Ja. K. R. C.*; ĕt, *Sm. Co. D. St. Mu. H.*]. Imperfect tense from *eat.*—See Eat.
Āte. An affix indicating a salt in which there is present an acid whose name terminates in *ic.*
Atelier (ăt-lẹ-ā′), *n.* [Fr. for "workshop"; cognate with astel.] An artist's studio.
Ăth-ạ-nā′şiạn (ăth-ạ-nā′zhạn), *a.* Relating to Athanasius or to his doctrine.—2, *n.* A follower of Athanasius.
Ā′thẹ-ĭşm, *n.* Disbelief in the being of a God.
Ā′thẹ-ĭst, *n.* [Gr. ἄθεος; ἀ, priv., and Θεός, God.] One who denies the existence of God; an unbeliever; an *infidel.*
Ā-thẹ-ĭs′tịc, } *a.* Pertaining to atheism; ad-
Ā-thẹ-ĭs′tị-cạl, } hering to atheism.
Ā-thẹ-ĭs′tị-cạl-lỵ, *ad.* In an atheistical manner.
Ăth′ẹ-lĭng, *n.* [O. E.; cf. Ger. *adel*, nobility (of rank); Ger. *adeling*, nobleman (now used in an ill sense); O. E. *edel*, patrimony; Ger. *edel*, noble.] A nobleman:—a prince.
Ăth-ẹ-næ′ụm, *n.* [L.; Gr. Ἀθηναῖον (temple) of Athene, goddess of knowledge.] L. pl. **Ăth-ẹ-næ′ạ**; Eng. **Ăth-ẹ-næ′ụmş**. A seminary; a gymnasium:—a literary association.
Ạ-thē′nị-ạn, *a.* Relating to Athens.
Ăth′ẹr-īne, *n.* [Gr. ἀθερίνη.] The sand-smelt, a little fish about six inches long.
Ạ-thẽr′mạn-cỵ, *n.* [See Athermanous.] The property of absorbing radiant heat; impermeability to heat.
Ạ-thẽr′mạ-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἀ, not, and θερμαίνειν, to heat; θέρμη, heat.] Applied to substances which resist the passage of radiant heat.
Ạ-thĩrst′, *a.* [See Thirst.] Wanting drink; thirsty:—eager.

Ăth'lēte, *n.* [Gr. ἀθλητής; ἀθλέειν, to vie, contend, for a prize; ἆθλον, a prize.] A contender for victory; a robust and vigorous person.

Ath-lĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. ἀθλητικός.] Relating to bodily exercise; strong of body; vigorous.

A-thrŏb', *a. & ad.* [See THROB.] Throbbing; in a state of throbbing. [verse.

A-thwârt', *prep.* [See THWART.] Across; trans-

A-tĭlt', *ad.* [See TILT.] In the manner of a barrel tilted:—in a tilt.

Ăt-lan-tē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Atlas.

At-lăn'tēs, *n. pl.* [Gr. pl. of *Atlas.*] Male human figures, instead of columns, to support a building.

At-lăn'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἀτλαντικός, pertaining to Mount Atlas.] Pertaining to the ocean which lies east of America.—2, *n.* The Atlantic ocean.

Ăt'las, *n.* [L.; Gr. Ἄτλας, a mythical personage who upheld the heavens.]; pl. **Ăt'las-eș.** A collection of maps, said to be named from the figure of Atlas upholding the sphere, formerly common on geographies:—a large, square folio:—a large kind of paper:—the first cervical vertebra.

Ăt-mo-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Of or pertaining to atmol-
Ăt-mo-lŏg'i-cal, } ogy.

At-mŏl'o-ġist, *n.* One versed in atmology.

At-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, and λόγος, a treatise.] That department of physical science which treats of the laws and phenomena of aqueous vapor.

Ăt'mos-phēre (ăt'mos-fēr), *n.* [Gr. ἀτμός, vapor, and σφαῖρα, a sphere.] The mass of fluid or air which encompasses the earth; the air.

Ăt-mos-phĕr'ic, } *a.* Relating to the atmos-
Ăt-mos-phĕr'i-cal, } phere.

Ā'tŏll, *n.* [Maldivian *atolu;* perhaps from Dravidian word *adal*, closing, uniting, or Singhalese *etula*, inside. The forms *atollon*, *atoln*, are sometimes seen.] A coral island.

Ăt'om, *n.* [Gr. ἄτομος, an atom; lit. "indivisible;" ἀ priv., and τέμνειν, root τομ-, to cut.] The ultimate particle of an element; an extremely small particle; a jot.

A-tŏm'ic, } *a.* Relating to atoms, or consisting
A-tŏm'i-cal, } of atoms.

Ăt'om-ĭșm, *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

Ăt'om-ĭst, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of atoms, or of the atomic philosophy.

Ăt-om-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of reducing to spray.

Ăt'om-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* atomizing, atomized.] To reduce to atoms:—to reduce to a fine spray; to nebulize:—said of liquids. [liquids into spray.

Ăt'om-īz-er, *n.* An apparatus for converting

Ăt'o-my, *n.* [In the first sense for *anatomy*, in the other senses for *atom.*] A skeleton:—a mote; a pygmy. [Colloq. or archaic.]

A-tōne', *v. n.* [For *at one.*] [*pp.* atoning, atoned.] To agree; to be at one:—to stand as an equivalent; to make expiation.—2, *v. a.* To reconcile:—to expiate. [tion; expiation; propitiation.

A-tōne'ment, *n.* The act of atoning; reconcilia-

A-tŏn'er, *n.* One who atones or reconciles.

A-tŏn'ic, *a.* Wanting tone; relaxed.

Ăt'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. ἀτονία; ἀ priv., and τόνος, tone, strain; from τείνειν, to stretch.] (*Med.*) Want of tone; debility.

A-tŏp', *ad.* On the top.

Ăt-ra-bi-lā'ri-an, *n.* A person of morbidly melancholy temperament; a hypochondriac.

Ăt-ra-bi-lā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Affected with melancholy, or bile. [bile.

Ăt-ra-bĭl'ia-ry, *or* **Ăt-ra-bĭl'i-ar**, *a.* Relating to

Ăt-ra-bĭl'ious, *a.* [L. *ater*, *atra*, black, and *bilis*, bile.] Full of bile; melancholy.

Ăt-ra-mĕn'tal, } *a.* [L. *atramentum*, ink; *ater*,
Ăt-ra-mĕn'tous, } black.] Consisting of ink; inky; black. [a Roman house.

Ā'tri-ŭm, *n.* [L.] The hall or principal room of

A-trō'cious (a-trō'shus), *a.* [L. *atrox*, *atrocis; ater*, black.] Very wicked; enormous; outrageous; flagitious; *heinous.*

A-trō'cious-ly, *ad.* In an atrocious manner.

A-trō'cious-nĕss, *n.* Atrocity. [enormity.

A-trŏç'i-ty, *n.* [L. *atrocitas.*] Great wickedness;

Ăt'ro-phīed (ăt'ro-fīd), *p. a.* Wasted away or consumed by atrophy.

Ăt'ro-phy, *n.* [Gr. ἀτροφία; ἀ, priv., and τροφή, nourishment.] A consumption; a wasting.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* atrophying, atrophied.] To starve or cause to waste.—3, *v. n.* To become atrophied.

A-trō'pi-a, *or* **Ăt'ro-pīne**, *n.* [L. *atropa*, belladonna; Gr. Ἄτροπος, "the inflexible," one of the Fates; ἀ, not, and τρέπειν, to turn.] The poisonous alkaloid of belladonna.

Ăt'ta-băl, *n.* Same as ATABAL.

At-tăch', *v. a.* [Fr. *attacher*, from *tache*, a now local name for a *tack* or nail.—See TACK.] [*pp.* attaching, attached.] To seize or arrest by judicial process; to take:—to gain over; to win; to *affix;* to fix.—2, *v. n.* To be attached to; to affix itself to; to adhere.

At-tăch'a-ble, *a.* That may be attached.

Attaché (ăt-ä-shā'), *n.* [Fr.] A person dependent on, or attached to, another person, company, or legation; an adherent.

At-tăch'ment, *n.* The act of attaching; adherence; fidelity; affection.—(*Law.*) The taking of a person or goods by legal process.

At-tăck', *v. a.* [Fr. *attaquer;* It. *attaccare.*—See ATTACH.] [*pp.* attacking, attacked.] To assault; to fall upon.—2, *n.* [It. *attacco;* Fr. *attaque.*] An assault; onset; invasion.

Syn.—A formidable *attack;* a violent *assault;* an impetuous *onset; invasion* of a country.

At-tāin', *v. a.* [L. *attingere*, to reach; *ad*, to, and *tangere*, to touch; O. Fr. *ataindre;* in some senses from L. *attinere*, *attentum*, to hold to, to reach to; *ad*, to, and *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* attaining, attained.] To gain; to obtain; to get; to arrive at.—2, *v. n.* To reach.

At-tāin-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being attainable.

At-tāin'a-ble, *a.* That may be attained.

At-tāin'der, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of attainting; conviction of a crime:—taint; disgrace.

At-tāin'ment, *n.* That which is obtained by exertion; *acquirement; acquisition.*

At-tāint', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *ataindre*, to accuse (see ATTAIN); L. *attingere*, to reach, to attack; influenced also by TAINT.] [*pp.* attainting, attainted.] To disgrace; to taint.—(*Law.*) To find guilty of a high crime.—2, *n.* A stain.—(*Law.*) A writ.

At-tāint'ment, *n.* The state of being attainted:—

Ăt'ta-măn, *n.* Same as ATAMAN. [attainder.

Ăt'tar, *n.* [Per. *atar;* Arab. *itr*, perfume.] Essential oil, as of roses. [roses.

Ăt'tar-gûl, *n.* [Per. *gul*, a rose.] The attar of

At-tĕm'per, *v. a.* [L. *attemperare.*—See TEMPER.] [*pp.* attempering, attempered.] To soften; to attune.

At-tĕmpt' (at-tĕmt'), *v. a.* [L. *attemptare*, *attentare; ad*, for, and *tentare*, to try.] [*pp.* attempting, attempted.] To try; to endeavor; to essay; to make trial of; to undertake.—2, *v. n.* To make a trial; to endeavor.—3, *n.* An essay; a trial; endeavor.

Syn.—A spirited or fruitless *attempt;* a persevering *trial;* a feeble *essay;* a mighty *effort;* an earnest *endeavor.*

At-tĕmpt'a-ble, *a.* That may be attempted.

At-tĕnd', *v. a.* [L. *attendere*, to wait upon, to serve, to listen to; *ad*, to, and *tendere*, to stretch.] [*pp.* attending, attended.] To wait on; to *accompany;* to *follow;* to await.—2, *v. n.* To listen; to give heed.

At-tĕnd'ance, *n.* The act of waiting on; service; attention:—the persons waiting; a train.

At-tĕnd'ant, *a.* Accompanying as subordinate.—2, *n.* One who attends.

At-tĕnt', *a.* Attentive.

At-tĕn'tion, *n.* [L. *attentio.*—See ATTEND.] Act of attending; heed; civility.

Syn.—Give *attention* to learning; *application* or

diligent *study* is necessary to improvement; show proper *attention* and *civilities* to others; use *vigilance* in your calling; take *heed* to your conduct.

Ạt-tĕn′tịve, *a.* Paying attention; heedful; *diligent;* careful; *mindful.*

Ạt-tĕn′tịve-lỵ, *ad.* Heedfully; carefully.

Ạt-tĕn′tịve-nĕss, *n.* Habit of being attentive.

Ạt-tĕn′ụ-ạnt, *a.* Making thin; diluting.

Ạt-tĕn′ụ-ạnts, *n. pl.* Attenuating medicines.

Ạt-tĕn′ụ-āte, *v. a.* [L. *attenuare, attenuatus; tenuis,* thin.] [*pp.* attenuating, attenuated.] To make thin.—2, *v. n.* To grow more slender, finer, or less; to lessen.

Ạt-tĕn-ụ-ā′tiọn, *n.* The act of making thin:—that which is made thin.

Ạt-tĕst′, *v. a.* [L. *attestari; ad,* to, and *testis,* a witness.] [*pp.* attesting, attested.] To bear witness of; to certify.—2, *n.* Witness; a witness.

Ăt-tẹs-tā′tiọn, *n.* The act of attesting; testimony; witness; evidence:—a certificate.

Ạt-tĕst′ạ-tĭve, } *a.* Attesting; bearing witness to;
Ạt-tĕs′tịve, } pertaining to testimony.

Ăt′tịc, *a.* Relating to Attica or Athens; elegant; pure; classical:—elevated.—*Attic story,* an upper story.—*Attic salt,* delicate, poignant wit.—2, *n.* A native of Attica:—a garret.

Ăt′tị-cĭṣm, *n.* The Attic style or idiom.

Ạt-tīre′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *atirer; à tire,* in order.—See TIER.] [*pp.* attiring, attired.] To dress; to array.—2, *n.* Clothes; dress; vesture; *apparel;* vestments:—the head-dress.

Ăt′tị-tūde, *n.* [Fr.; a variant form of APTITUDE.] Posture; position; gesture.

Ăt-tị-tū′dị-nạl, *a.* Relating to attitude.

Ăt-tị-tū′dị-nīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* attitudinizing, attitudinized.] To assume postures.

Ạt-tŏl′lẹnt, *a.* [L. *attollere, attollentis,* to lift up; *ad,* to, and *tollere,* to lift.] Lifting up; raising.

Ạt-tọrn′ (ạt-tŭrn′), *v. n.* [Law L. *attornare,* to turn to.—See TURN.] [*pp.* attorning, attorned.] To transfer service, tenancy, or homage to.—2, *v. a.* To transfer (as service).

Ạt-tọr′neỵ (ạt-tŭr′nẹ), *n.*; pl. **Ạt-tọr′neỵṣ.** [O. Fr. *atorné.*—See ATTORN.] One who acts for another; one who prepares cases for trial; a *lawyer.*

Ạt-tọr′neỵ-shĭp, *n.* The office of an attorney.

Ạt-tọrn′mẹnt (ạt-tŭrn′mẹnt), *n.* (*Law.*) A yielding of a tenant to a new lord:—assignment.

Ạt-trăct′, *v. a.* [L. *attrahere, attractum; ad,* to, and *trahere,* to draw.] [*pp.* attracting, attracted.] To draw to; to bring near; to unite; to *allure;* to win.

Ạt-trăct-ạ-bĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* Quality of being attractable.

Ạt-trăct′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be attracted.

Ạt-trăc′tịle, *a.* Having power to attract.

Ạt-trăc′tiọn (ạt-trăk′shụn), *n.* Act of attracting; power of attracting; allurement:—the power or tendency in bodies to approach each other and to resist separation, as the *attraction of gravity* and the *attraction of cohesion:*—that which attracts.

Ạt-trăc′tịve, *a.* Drawing; alluring.

Ạt-trăc′tịve-lỵ, *ad.* In an attractive manner.

Ạt-trăc′tịve-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being attractive.

Ạt-trăct′ọr, *n.* One who attracts.

Ăt′trạ-hĕnt, *n.* [See ATTRACT.] That which attracts.

Ạt-trĭb′ụ-tạ-ble, *a.* Ascribable; imputable.

Ạt-trĭb′ụte, *v. a.* [L. *attribuere, attributum; ad,* to, and *tribuere,* to bestow.] [*pp.* attributing, attributed.] To ascribe; to impute.

Ăt′trị-būte, *n.* A thing attributed or belonging to any one; a quality; a property.

Ăt-trị-bū′tiọn, *n.* Act of attributing.

Ạt-trĭb′ụ-tĭve, *a.* Expressing an attribute.

Ạt-trĭb′ụ-tĭve-lỵ, *ad.* In an attributive manner.

Ạt-trīte′, *a.* [L. *atterere, attritus,* to wear; *ad,* to, at, and *terere,* to rub.] Worn by rubbing.

Ạt-trĭ″tiọn (ạt-trĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *attritio.*—See ATTRITE.] The act of wearing, or the state of being worn, by rubbing; abrasion:—grief for sin.

Ạt-tūne′, *v. a.* [See TUNE.] [*pp.* attuning, attuned.] To make musical; to tune.

Ạ-twēēn′, *prep.* Between.

Ạ-twĭrl′, *a.* & *ad.* In the act of twirling.

Âu-bäde′ (ō-bäd′), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *albada; alba,* dawn, from L. *albus,* white.] A morning serenade.

Âu-bĕr̄ge′ (*or* ō-bärzh), *n.* [Fr.; O. Ger. *heri-berga,* army-shelter, tent, camp; hence an inn.—See HARBOR.] A tavern; an inn.

Âu′bụrn, *a.* [L. *alburnus,* whitish; *albus,* white: influenced in its English meaning by *brown.*] Reddish brown; of a dark color.

Âuc′tiọn (âwk′shụn), *n.* [L. *auctio, auctionis; augere, auctum,* to increase.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder.

Âuc′tiọn-ạ-rỵ, *a.* Belonging to an auction.

Âuc-tiọn-ēēr′, *n.* One who sells by auction.

Âu-dā′ciọụs (âw-dā′shụs), *a.* [L. *audax, audacis,* bold; *audere,* to dare.] Daring; fearless; adventurous; bold; impudent; shameless.

Âu-dā′ciọụs-lỵ, *ad.* Boldly; impudently.

Âu-dā′ciọụs-nĕss, *n.* Audacity.

Âu-dăç′ị-tỵ, *n.* Effrontery; shamelessness:—boldness; daring originality.

Syn.—*Audacity* marks a daring, *boldness,* a ready character.—The *audacity* of a knave; the *boldness* of an advocate; the *impudence* of a knave; the *effrontery* of a villain.

Âu-dị-bĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* Capability of being heard.

Âu′dị-ble, *a.* [L. *audire,* to hear.] Capable of being heard.

Âu′dị-blỵ, *ad.* In an audible manner.

Âu′dị-ĕnce, *n.* [L. *audientia; audire,* to hear.] The act of hearing; a hearing:—an auditory; an assembly of hearers.

Âu′dị-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *audiens, audientis,* pres. part. of *audire,* to hear.] Hearing; listening.

Âu-dị-ŏm′ẹ-tẹr, *n.* [L. *audire,* to hear, and Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] The sonometer when used as a test of hearing.

Âu-dị-ọ-mĕt′rịc, *a.* Of or relating to audiometry or testing the power of hearing.

Âu-dị-ŏm′ẹ-trỵ, *n.* The art or process of testing the sense of hearing, especially by the audiometer.

Âu′dị-phōne, *n.* [L. *audire,* to hear, and Gr. *φωνή,* sound.] An instrument held between the teeth to assist the hearing.

Audiphone.

Âu′dịt, *n.* [L. *audire, auditus,* to hear.] The settling of accounts:—a hearing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* auditing, audited.] To examine, as an account.

Âu-dĭ″tiọn, *n.* [L. *auditio.*] The action, or the sense, of hearing:—something heard.

Âu′dị-tĭve, *a.* See AUDITORY.

Âu′dị-tọr, *n.* [L.] A hearer:—one who audits; one employed to take an account.

Âu-dị-tō′rị-ŭm, *n.* [L.] That part of a public building occupied by the audience.

Âu′dị-tọr-shĭp, *n.* The office of an auditor.

Âu′dị-tọ-rỵ, *a.* [L. *auditorius.*] Relating to the sense of hearing; having the power of hearing.—2, *n.* An audience; an assembly of hearers:—a place for lectures.

Âu′dị-trĕss, *n.* A female hearer.

Âu-ġē′ạn, *a.* Belonging to Augeas:—filthy.

Âu′ġẹr, *n.* [O. E. *nauger,* for A. S. *nafu-gar,* nave-piercer; *nafu,* nave of a wheel, and *gar,* borer; *a nauger* has become *an auger.*] An iron tool to bore holes with.

Âu′ġẹr-bĭt, *n.* A bit with a cutting edge or blade like that of an auger.

Âught (âwt), *n.* [O. E. *awiht,* a whit.—See WHIT.] Any thing; any part.

Âu′ġīte, *n.* [Gr. *αὐγίτης; αὐγή,* lustre.] (*Min.*) A crystalline mineral.

Âu-ġĭt′ịc, *a.* Consisting of or resembling augite.

Âug-mĕnt′, *v. a.* [L. *augmentare*, for *augere*, to increase.] [*pp.* augmenting, augmented.] To make larger; to increase.—2, *v. n.* To grow larger; to increase; to intensify.
Âug′mĕnt, *n.* [L. *augmentum.*] Increase.—(*Gram.*) A letter or syllable prefixed to a word.
Âug-mĕnt′a-ble, *a.* That may be augmented.
Âug-men-tā′tion, *n.* The process of increasing: —a part added:—increased size.
Âug-mĕn′ta-tĭve, *a.* That augments. [menting.
Âug-mĕn′tive, *a.* Showing augmentation:—aug-
Âu′gur, *n.* [L.; probably from *avis*, a bird, and the Skr. root *gar*, to show, to proclaim; the Roman augurs practised divination by observing the flight of birds.—See Auspice.] One who augurs; a soothsayer.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* auguring, augured.] To guess; to conjecture.—3, *v. a.* To predict by signs; to foretoken.
Âu′gů-ral, *or* **Âu-gū′ri-al**, *a.* Relating to augury.
Âu′gů-ry, *n.* [L. *augurium.*] Prognostication by signs; omen.
Âu′gust, *n.* The eighth month in the year: so named in honor of *Augustus* Cæsar.
Âu-gŭst′, *a.* [L. *augustus*, venerable.] Great; grand; awful; majestic.
Âu-gŭs′tan, *a.* Relating to Augustus.
Âu-gus-tĭn′i-an, *or* **Âu-gŭs′tine**, *n.* [From St. *Augustine.*] One of an order of monks.
Âu-gŭst′ness, *n.* State of being august.
Âuk, *n.* [Norse *alka.*] A sea-bird.

Auk.

Âu′lic, *a.* [L. *aulicus;* L. *aula*, Gr. αὐλή, a court, a hall.] Belonging to an imperial court.
Au-mō-ni-ère (ō-mō-ne-ār), *n.* [Fr., an almoner.] A purse hung at the girdle of a religious.
Aune (ōn), *n.* [Fr., an ell; L. *ulna*, forearm.—See Ell.] An old French cloth measure of various length.
Äunt (änt), *n.* [L. *amita*, a father's sister.] A father's or mother's sister:—an uncle's wife.
Âu′ra, *n.*; pl. **Âu′ræ.** [L.; Gr. αὔρα; ἄημι, ἀῆναι, to blow.] A breath of air:—an exhalation.
Âu′ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ear.
Âu-rē′li-a, *n.* [It.; L. *aurum*, gold.—See Chrysalis.] The chrysalis of an insect.
Âu-rē′o-la, *n.* [L., golden, *or* somewhat golden (crown); *aurum*, gold.] Circle of rays; crown of glory.
Âu′re-ōle, *n.* The same as Aureola.
Âu′ri-cle, *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.] The external ear:—one of the two venous chambers of the heart.
Âu-rĭc′o-moŭs, *a.* [L. *auricomus; aurum*, gold, and *coma*, hair.] Golden-haired; of or relating to, or associated with, golden hair.
Âu-rĭc′ů-la, *n.* [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.] A species of primrose.
Âu-rĭc′ů-lar, *a.* Conveyed by hearing:—told in secret; as, *auricular* confession.
Âu-rĭc′ů-late, *a.* Shaped like an ear.
Âu-rĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *aurifer; aurum*, gold, and *ferre*, to carry.] Affording gold.
Âu′ri-fōrm, *a.* Ear-shaped; auriculate.
Âu′ri-scōpe, *n.* [L. *auris*, ear, and Gr. root σκοπ-, to see.] An instrument for examining the ear.
Âu-rĭs′co-py, *n.* Exploration of the ear by means of the auriscope.
Âu′rist, *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.
Âu′rochs, *n.* [Ger. *urochs* or *auerochs;* first syllable akin with *aus*, out, meaning "wild," and *ochs*, ox. But cf. L. *urus*, Gr. οὖρος, the urus.] Th urus:—the wild bison of Poland.
Âu-rō′ra, *n.* [L.] L. pl. **Âu-rō′ræ**; Eng. **Âu-rō′ras.** The dawn; light before sunrise; daybreak:—crow's-foot, a flower:—aurora borealis.
Âu-rō′ra Bō-re-ā′lis, *n.* [L.] A luminosity usually appearing in the north, and resembling the dawn. A similar light seen toward the south pole is the *Aurora Australis*, and the two are sometimes spoken of as *Aurora Polaris.* [dawn.
Âu-rō′ral, *a.* Relating to the dawn; like the
Âus′cul-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *auscultare, auscultatum*, to listen to.] [*pp.* auscultating, auscultated.] (*Med.*) To subject a patient to auscultation for the discovery of disease.
Âus-cul-tā′tion, *n.* The act of listening.—(*Med.*) A method of distinguishing diseases by the stethoscope or the ear.
Âu′spi-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *auspicare, auspicatus*, to take omens; *auspex*, an augur.] [*pp.* auspicating, auspicated.] To foreshow:—to begin.
Âu′spice, *n.*; pl. **Âu′spi-ceș.** [L. *auspicium; auspex*, an augur, for *avispex; avis*, a bird, and *specere*, to behold.] An omen drawn from birds; favorable appearance:—protection; influence (mostly used in the plural).
Âu-spĭ′′cial, *a.* Relating to prognostics.
Âu-spĭ′′cious (âw-spĭsh′us), *a.* Having omens of success; prosperous; propitious; lucky.
Syn.—Auspicious circumstances; *prosperous* enterprise; *propitious* climate; *lucky* event; *favorable* wind.
Âu-spĭ′′cious-ly, *ad.* In an auspicious manner.
Âu-stēre′, *a.* [L. *austerus;* Gr. αὐστηρός, drying; αὔειν, to dry.] Severe; *harsh;* rigid; stern; rigorous; ascetic:—simple; unadorned.
Âu-stĕr′i-ty, *n.* Severity; great rigor.
Syn.—Austerity of monastic life; *severity* of punishment; *strictness* or *rigor* of discipline; *sternness* of manners.
Âu′stral, *a.* [L. *australis; auster*, the south wind; literally, the drying wind.—See Austere.] Southern; toward the south.
Âu-thĕn′tic, } *a.* [Gr. αὐθεντικός, original;
Âu-thĕn′ti-cal, } αὐθεντής, a master; αὐτός, self, and ἔντης, worker.] Resting on authority; genuine; true.
Âu-thĕn′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Genuinely; credibly.
Âu-thĕn′ti-cāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* authenticating, authenticated.] To prove authentic.
Âu-thĕn-ti-cā′tion, *n.* The act of authenticating.
Âu-then-tĭç′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being authentic; substantial correctness; genuineness; reality.
Âu′thor, *n.* [Fr. *auteur*, L. *auctor*, promoter; *augere, auctum*, to increase.] The beginner or mover; the writer of a book; a *writer.*
Âu′thor-ĕss, *n.* A female author.
Âu-thŏr′i-ta-tĭve, *a.* Having authority; positive; dictatorial; peremptory.
Âu-thŏr′i-ta-tĭve-ly, *ad.* By authority.
Âu-thŏr′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *autorité;* L. *auctoritas.*—See Author.] Right to command; legal power; force; influence; rule:—support; testimony; evidence:—precedent.
Âu-thor-i-zā′tion, *n.* Act of giving authority.
Âu′thor-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *autoriser.*] [*pp.* authorizing, authorized.] To establish by authority; to give authority to; to make legal; to empower; to sanction.
Âu′thor-shĭp, *n.* The occupation of an author:—the literary origin of a book.
Âu′tō, [Gr. αὐτός, self.] A prefix signifying "self." [life.
Âu-to-bi-ŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One who writes his own
Âu-to-bī-o-grăph′ic, } *a.* Relating to autobi-
Âu-to-bī-o-grăph′i-cal, } ography.
Âu-to-bi-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. αὐτός, self, and biography.] The life or biography of a person written by himself.
Âu-tŏch′thon, *n.* [Gr. αὐτός, self, and χθών, earth.] One who is supposed to have sprung from the soil he lives upon; an aborigine.
Âu-tŏch′tho-nal, }
Âu-toch-thŏn′ic, } *a.* Native to the soil; indigenous; aboriginal.
Âu-tŏch′tho-noŭs, }
Âu-tŏc′ra-cy, *n.* [Gr. αὐτοκράτεια.] Independence:—autonomy:—the rule of an autocrat.

Âu′to-crăt, *n.* [Gr. αὐτοκρατής, ruling by one's self; αὐτός, self, and κράτος, rule.] An absolute sovereign.

Âu-to-crăt′ic, **Âu-to-crăt′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to autocracy; absolute.

Auto da fé [Port.] **Auto de fé** [Sp.] (âw-to-da-fā), *n.* [Lit., "act of faith," *or* "sentence of religion."] A sentence of the Inquisition for burning a heretic, or the execution of such a sentence.

Âu-to-ġe-nĕt′ic, *a.* [Gr. αὐτός, self, and γεννητικός, generative; root γεν-, to produce.] Not due to external influences or causes; self-generated or produced.

Âu-tŏġ′e-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. αὐτογενής; root γεν-, to produce.] Developed from distinct and independent centres.

Âu′to-grăph, *n.* [Gr. αὐτόγραφος, self-written; αὐτός, self, and γράφειν, to write.] A person's own handwriting.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* autographing, autographed.] To write with one's own hand. —3, *a.* Written by one's own hand.

Âu-to-grăph′ic, *or* **Âu-to-grăph′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to an autograph.

Âu-tŏl′a-try, *n.* [Gr. αὐτός, self, and λατρεία, worship.] Worship of self.

Âu-to-măt′ic, **Âu-to-măt′i-cal**, *a.* Like an automaton:—self-acting:—mechanical:—not volitional.

Âu-tŏm′a-tĭşm, *n.* [Gr. αὐτοματισμός.—See AUTOMATON.] Involuntary action.

Âu-tŏm′a-tŏn, *n.* [Gr. αὐτοματόν, self-acting; αὐτός, self, and μέμαα (root ματ-), to strive, to work.] Gr. pl. **Âu-tŏm′a-ta**; Eng. **Âu-tŏm′a-tŏnş**. A machine apparently self-moving, and imitating the action of men or animals.

Âu-to-mör′phic, *a.* [Gr. αὐτομορφός; αὐτός, self, and μορφή, form.] Formed after the pattern of one's self.

Âu-tŏn′o-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. αὐτόνομος.] Self-governed.

Âu-tŏn′o-my, *n.* [Gr. αὐτονομία; αὐτός, self, and νόμος, law.] Self-government; political independence.

Âu-tŏph′a-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. αὐτοφάγος; αὐτός, self, and φαγεῖν, to devour.] Feeding upon one's self.

Âu′tŏp-sy, *n.* [Gr. αὐτοψία; αὐτός, self, and ὄψις, view.—See OPTIC.] Ocular demonstration:—post-mortem examination.

Âu-tŏp′tic, *a.* Same as AUTOPTICAL.

Âu-tŏp′ti-cal, *a.* [Gr. αὐτοπτικός.—See AUTO and OPTIC.] Seen by one's own eyes.

Âu-to-thē′ĭşm, *n.* [Gr. αὐτός, self, and θεός, a god.] Worship or deification of one's self; excessive self-esteem. [R.]

Âu′to-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. αὐτός, self, and τύπος, type (see TYPE), a fac-simile.] Autotypy:—a picture taken by means of autotypy.

Âu′to-tȳpe, **Âu-to-tўp′ic**, *a.* Of or relating to, or produced by, autotypy.

Âu′to-tȳp-y, **Âu-tŏt′y-py**, *n.* A kind of photographic printing.

Âu′tumn (âw′tum), *n.* [L. *autumnus.*] The season of the year between summer and winter; fall.

Âu-tŭm′nal, *a.* Belonging to autumn.

Aux-ĭl′ia-ry (âwg-zĭl′ya-re), *n.* [L. *auxilium*, help.] A helper.—*pl.* Foreign troops in the service of nations at war.—2, *a.* Assisting.—(*Gram.*) A term applied to a verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

A-vāil′, *v. a.* [L. *ad*, to, for, and *valere*, to be worth, to be strong; Fr. *valoir.*] [*pp.* availing, availed.] To profit; to benefit; to assist.—2, *v. n.* To be of use or advantage.—3, *n.* Use; advantage; benefit.—*pl.* Proceeds or profits from labor, sales, &c.

A-vāil-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Availableness.

A-vāil′a-ble, *a.* That may be used with success; profitable; powerful; useful.

A-vāil′a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Power; legal force.

A-vāil′a-bly, *ad.* Powerfully; validly.

Ăv-a-lănçhe′ [ăv′a-lănsh *or* ăv-a-lănsh′, *Mu.*; ăv-a-lănsh′, *H.*; ăv′a-lănsh, *St.*; ăv′e-lănsh, *Co. D.*], *n.* [Fr.; local form of *avalance*, descent; *avaler*, to descend; L. *ad vallem*, to the valley: *lavange*, *lavanche*, and *valanche* are variant forms.] A vast body of snow, ice, earth, &c., sliding down a mountain.

Avant-courier (a-văng′kô-rēr), *n.* [Fr. *avant-coureur.*] One who is despatched before the rest to notify approach; a harbinger.

A-vănt′-guärd (a-vănt′gärd *or* a-văng′gärd) [a-vănt′gärd, *W. P. J. F.*; ä-vŏng′gärd, *K. Sm. St.*; a-văn-gärd, *I.*; ä′văn-gärd, *Mu.*], *n.* [Fr. *avant-garde*, advance guard.] The van; the first body of an army.

Ăv′a-rĭce, *n.* [L. *avaritia*; *avarus*, greedy.] Inordinate desire of gain or property; penuriousness; covetousness.

Syn.—*Avarice* and *penuriousness* keep what is gained by *covetousness* and *cupidity*.

Ăv-a-rĭ″cious (ăv-a-rĭsh′us), *a.* Possessed of avarice; greedy of gain; covetous; miserly; parsimonious; penurious; grasping.

Syn.—The *avaricious* are unwilling to part with their money; the *covetous* are eager to obtain money; the *niggardly* are mean in their dealings with others; the *miserly*, *parsimonious*, and *penurious* are mean to themselves, as well as to others.

Ăv-a-rĭ″cious-ly, *ad.* With avarice.

Ăv-a-rĭ″cious-nĕss, *n.* Covetousness.

A-văst′, *interj.* [Dut. *houd vast*, hold fast.] (*Naut.*) Hold; stop; stay.

Ăv-a-tär′ [ăv-a-tär′ *or* ăv′a-tär, *Mu.*], *n.* (*Hindu Myth.*) [Skr. *avatara*, descent; *ava*, down, and root *tar*, to pass.] The incarnation or metamorphosis of a deity.

A-vâunt′, *interj.* [Fr. *avant*, forward, go on; Late L. *ab ante*, from before.] Hence; begone.

Ā′vē [ä′vā *or* ā′ve, *H.*; ä′vē, *St.*; ā′vē, *I. Mu.*], *n.* [L. for "hail" or "farewell."] An address to the Virgin Mary, from the first words, *Ave, Maria*:—a shout of welcome or of farewell.

A-vĕnġe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *venger*; O. Fr. *avengier*; L. *vindicare*.—See VINDICATE.] [*pp.* avenging, avenged.] To take vengeance; to punish:—to retaliate; to revenge:—to vindicate.

Syn.—The wrongs of a person may be *avenged*, and the wrong-doer *punished*; but to *revenge* or *retaliate* is unchristian.

A-vĕn′ġer, *n.* One who avenges.

A-vĕn′tū-rĭne, *n.* [It. *avventurino*, from *avventura*, chance or adventure:—said to have been discovered by accident.] A species of quartz:—a glass imitation of the mineral:—a bright brown color.

Ăv′e-nūe, *n.* [Fr.—See ADVENT.] A passage; a way of entrance; an alley:—a wide street.

A-vēr′, *v. a.* [Fr. *avérer*, to prove; L. *ad*, to, and *verum*, true.] [*pp.* averring, averred.] To declare positively; to assert.

Ăv′er-aġe, *n.* [Fr. *avarie*; Dut. *avarij*; O. Fr. *average*; perhaps from It. *avere*, Obs. Eng. *aver*, goods, "havings;" root of *have*. The primary idea is that of some kind of charge, as in *tonnage*, *wharfage*, etc.] A medium; a mean proportion:—a contribution to a general loss:—a charge.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* averaging, averaged.] To reduce to a medium:—to estimate:—to do on an average.—3, *v. n.* To be in a medial state.—4, *a.* Medial:—having a medium:—ordinary.

A-vĕr′ment, *n.* Affirmation:—justification.

A-vĕrse′, *a.* [L. *avertere*, *aversus*.—See AVERT.] Having aversion; disinclined to; unwilling; reluctant; loath:—repugnant.

Syn.—*Averse* to study; *unwilling* to labor; *reluctant* to perform a task; *loath* to receive advice.

A-vĕrse′ly, *ad.* Unwillingly; backwardly.

A-vĕrse′nĕss, *n.* Unwillingness; dislike.

A-vĕr′sion, *n.* [L. *aversio.*] Antipathy; dislike; repugnance:—an object of dislike.

A-vĕrt′, *v. a.* [L. *avertere*; *a*, from, and *vertere*, to turn.] [*pp.* averting, averted.] To turn aside; to put away.

A-vẽr′ti-ble, *a.* Preventable. [nature of, birds.
Ā′vi-an, *a.* [L. *avis*, a bird.] Relating to, or of the
Ā′vi-a-ry, *n.* [L. *aviarium; avis*, a bird.] A place enclosed to keep birds in.
A-vĭc′ū-lar, *a.* [L. *avicula;* dim. of *avis*, a bird.] Of or pertaining to a bird or birds. [greedy.
Ăv′id, *a.* [L. *avidus*, from *avere*, to crave.] Eager;
A-vĭd′i-ty, *n.* [L. *aviditas;* Fr. *avidité.*] Eagerness; greed; voracity.
Syn.—Avidity of desire; *eagerness* in a pursuit; *greediness* of gain; *voracity* of appetite.
Ăv-i-fâu′na, *n. pl.* [L. *avis*, a bird, and FAUNA.] The birds of a region or geological epoch.
Ăv-o-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *a*, from, and *vocatio*, calling.—See VOCATION.] The act of calling aside:—by-work; business that calls aside:—(less correctly) employment; vocation.
Ăv′o-cĕt, *n.* [It. *avosetta.*] A kind of wading bird.
A-vŏĭd′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *évuider, avoider*, to empty.—See VOID.] [*pp.* avoiding, avoided.] To shun; to escape from; to elude; to eschew; to *evade:*—to empty; to quash; to invalidate.
Syn.—Avoid quarrels and the gaming-house; *shun* bad company; *escape* danger; *elude* punishment; *eschew* evil.
A-vŏĭd′a-ble, *a.* That may be avoided.
A-vŏĭd′ance, *n.* The act of avoiding; deprivation.
Ăv-oir-du-pŏĭş′ (ăv-ẹr-du-pŏĭz′), *n. & a.* [Fr. *avoir de poids*, goods of (or sold by) weight.] A weight, of which a pound contains 16 ounces.
A-vŏûch′, *v. a.* [Fr. *avouer;* O. Fr. *avochier;* L. *advocare*, to call upon (as a defender or witness).—See VOUCH.] [*pp.* avouching, avouched.] To affirm; to declare; to vouch.
A-vŏûch′a-ble, *a.* That may be avouched.
A-vŏŵ′, *v. a.* [Fr. *avouer.*—See AVOUCH.] [*pp.* avowing, avowed.] To declare openly; to own; to *acknowledge;* to confess; to profess.
A-vŏŵ′a-ble, *a.* That may be avowed.
A-vŏŵ′al, *n.* Open declaration.
A-vŏŵed′ (a-vŏûd′), *p. a.* Declared.
A-vŏŵ′ed-ly, *ad.* In an open manner.
A-vŏŵ′er, *n.* One who avows or justifies.
A-vŏŵ′ry, *n.* [See AVOW.] (*Law.*) A justification by one who has been sued for distraining property.
A-vŭl′sion, *n.* [L. *avulsio; avellere, avulsum*, to tear away.] The act of tearing away.
A-wāit′, *v. a.* [See WAIT.] [*pp.* awaiting, awaited.] To expect; to wait for.
A-wāke′, *v. a. & v. n.* [A.-S. *awæcnan, awacian.*—See WAKE and WATCH.] [*i.* awoke *or* awaked; *pp.* awaking, awoke *or* awaked.] To rouse from sleep; to wake; to awaken.—2, *a.* Not sleeping; not being asleep. [awakened.] To awake.
A-wāk′en (a-wā′kn), *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* awakening,
A-wāk′en-ĭng, } *n.* The act of awakening or
A-wāk′en-mĕnt, } waking; revival.
A-wârd′, *v. a.* [Law Fr. *awarder;* O. Fr. *eswarder, esguarder*, to consider, to attend to.—See GUARD and WARD.] [*pp.* awarding, awarded.] To adjudge; to sentence.—2, *v. n.* To decree; to judge.—3, *n.* Judgment; sentence; decree:—penalty; that which is adjudged or assigned.
A-wâre′, *a.* [A.-S. *gewær.*—See WARE.] Vigilant; cautious:—mindful; informed.
A-wash′ (a-wŏsh′), *a. & ad.* [See WASH.] On a level with the water.
A-wāy′ (a-wā′), *ad.* [A.-S. *a-weg;* Ger. *weg.*—See WAY.] At a distance off; not at home; off; apart:—along.—2, *interj.* Begone.
Âwe (âw), *n.* [Old Norse, *agi*, A.-S. *ege*, dread.] Reverential fear; reverence; veneration; dread.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* awing *or* aweing, awed.] To strike with reverence.
Syn.—Stand in *awe* of your Creator; regard religion and sacred things with *reverence*, great and good men with *veneration*, and the commission of sin with *dread.* [out.
A-wēa′ry, *or* **A-wēa′ried** (a-wē′rid), *a.* Wearied
Âwe′some (âw′sum), *a.* Full of, or causing, awe; awful; appalling.

Âwe′-strŭck, *p. a.* Impressed with awe.
Âw′fûl, *a.* That strikes with awe; dreadful.
Âw′fûl-ly, *ad.* In an awful manner.
Âw′fûl-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being awful.
A-whīle′, *ad.* [A and WHILE.] For a time; for a short time.
A-whĭrl′, *a.* Whirling; in a whirl or tumult.
Âwk′ward, *a.* [Obs. E. *awk*, odd, clumsy, and the suffix *-ward*, implying manner or direction; *awk* is Old Norse *afug*, odd, reversed; root of *off.*] Wanting dexterity or skill; unhandy; clumsy; impolite; rude:—embarrassing.
Syn.—An *awkward* gait or manner; *impolite* manners; an *unhandy* instrument; a *clumsy* shape.
Âwk′ward-ly, *ad.* In an awkward manner.
Âwk′ward-nĕss, *n.* Clumsiness; inelegance.
Âwl (âl), *n.* [A.-S. *æl;* Ger. *ahle.*] An instrument to bore holes with.
Âwn, *n.* [Ger. *ahne;* Dan. *avn.*] A beard of grass or grain.
Âwn′ing, *n.* [Fr. *auvent;* cf. Low Ger. *havenung*, harborage, shelter:—the real history of the word is unknown.] A cover of canvas over a boat, or over any place without a roof, for shade
Âwn′less, *a.* Having no awn or beard.
Âwn′y, *a.* Having awns.
A-wōke′, *i.* from *awake.* See AWAKE. [askew.
A-wrȳ′ (a-rī′), *ad. & a.* [See WRY.] Obliquely;
Ăxe (ăks), *n.* [Found in all Teutonic languages.—Cf. Gr. ἀξίνη, axe.] An instrument for chopping and hewing.

Axe.

Ăxe′man, *n.*; pl. **Ăxe′mĕn.** One who wields an axe.
Ăx′i-al, *a.* Forming, or belonging to, an axis.
Ăx′i-fôrm, *a.* Formed like an axis.
Ăx′il, *n.* (*Anat.*) The armpit.—(*Bot.*) The angle formed by a leaf with a branch.
Ax-ĭl′la, *n.*; pl. **Ax-ĭl′læ.** [L.; cf. Ger. *achsel*, shoulder; also *axle, axe*, and L. *ala* (wing) are kindred words.] (*Anat.*) The armpit:—same as *axil.* See AXIL.
Ăx′il-la-ry, *a.* Belonging to the armpit, or axil.
Ăx′iom (ăks′yum), *n.* [Gr. ἀξίωμα, that which is held worthy; ἄξιος, worthy.] A statement generally conceded to be true.
Syn.—Axiom, maxim, aphorism, apothegm, adage, proverb, saying, by-word, saw, truism. These several words all denote phrases which affirm some general proposition. *Axioms* are in science what *maxims* are in morals. An intuitive truth is an *axiom;* but if needless to detail, it is a *truism.* Silly *saws* and quaint *sayings* often become *by-words* among the vulgar. The *axioms* of science; the *maxims* of prudence; the *aphorisms* of Hippocrates or Lavater; the *apothegms* of Plutarch; the *adages* of the ancients; the *sayings* of the wise; the *saws* of the vulgar.
Ăx-i-o-măt′ic, } *a.* [Gr. ἀξιωματικός.] Self-
Ăx-i-o-măt′i-cal, } evident:—indisputable.
Ăx′is, *n.*; pl. **Ăx′ēş.** [L.; cf. Skr. *akshas*, wheel; Ger. *achse*, axe, axle.] The line, real or imaginary, that passes through any body, on which it may revolve; an axle:—a stem:—[L.] a kind of spotted deer of India.
Ăx′le (ăk′sl), } *n.* [Dan. *axel;* cf. A.-S.
Ăx′le-trēē (ăk′sl-trē), } *eaxl*, shoulder.—See AXILLA.] A piece of timber, or bar of iron, on which the wheels of a carriage turn.
Ăx′o-lŏtl, *n.* [Mexican.] A curious batrachian of Mexico.
Āy, *or* **Āye** (ā̤e) [ā′ē, *W. Ja. Sm. St.;* ä′ẹ, *P. J. F. R. H.;* ī, *I. C.*], *ad.* [A variant of *yea;* Ger. *ja*, yes.] Yes:—expressing assent.
Āye (ā), *ad.* [Ger. *je;* Gr. ἀεί; cf. L. *ævum*, an age.] Always; for ever; to eternity.
Āye-āye, *n.* [Malagasy name, derived from its cry, or, as some say, the cry of surprise uttered by the natives when the animal was first discovered by Sonnerat, which cry was mistaken for the native name.] A singular animal of Madagascar, regarded as a species of lemur.

A̤-zā′le̤-a̤, *n.* [Gr. ἀζαλέος, dry; from the brittle wood.] A genus of shrubby plants having beautiful flowers.
Ăz′i̤-mŭth, *n.* [Arab. *as-sumut*, the paths; *samt*, a path, way, or direction.—See ZENITH.] (*Astron.*) The arc of the horizon between the meridian and a vertical circle passing through a heavenly body.
Ăz-i̤-mū′thal, *a.* Relating to the azimuth.
A̤-zō′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἄζωος; ἀ, priv., and ζωή, life.] Without life:—without organic remains.
Ăz′ōte [ăz′ōt, *Sm. R. P. Cyc. H. S. T. I.*; a̤-zōt′, *K. C. Wb. Mu.*], *n.* [Fr.; badly formed from Gr. ἀ, priv., and ζωή, life: it will not support life when breathed.] A kind of gas; *nitrogen.*
A̤-zŏt′ic, *a.* Relating to, or containing, azote.
Ăz′o̤-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* azotizing, azotized.] To impregnate with nitrogen.
Ăz′tec̤s, *n. pl.* The Indian nation of the Nahua race inhabiting the table-lands of Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest.
Ăz′ū-līne, *n.* [Sp. *azul*, blue.] A beautiful blue color, one of the products of aniline.
Ā′zṳre (ā′zhṳr *or* ăzh′ṳr) [ā′zhṳr, *S. E. F. K. I. R.*; ā′zhūr, *W. Ja. C.*; ăzh′ṳr, *J. Wb.*; ā′zhôr, *Sm.*; ăzh′ṳr *or* ā′zhṳr, *H. Mu.*; ā′zhûr, *St.*], *a.* [Sp. *azul*, O. Sp. *azur*, blue; cf. Arab. *lazward*, Per. *lajward*, lapis-lazuli.] Blue; faint blue; sky-colored.—2, *n.* The color of the sky:—the sky.
Ăz′y̤-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἄζυγος, unpaired; ἀ, priv., and ζυγόν, yoke.] Not in pairs; single.
Ăz′yme (ăz′i̤m), *n.* [Gr. ἄζυμος, unleavened; ἀ, priv., and ζύμη, leaven.] Unleavened bread.
A̤-zy̆m′i̤c, *a.* Unfermented; unleavened.

B.

B, the second letter of the English alphabet, is a vocalized or sonant *mute* and a *labial.*
Bää (bä), *n.* [An imitative word.] The cry of a sheep.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* baaing, baaed.] To cry like a sheep.
Bā′a̤l, *n.* [Heb. for "lord."] An idol of the ancient Phœnicians, &c., representing the sun.
Băb′bitt-mĕt′al, } *n.* A soft alloy of copper,
Băb′bitt’s-mĕt′al, } zinc, and tin.
Băb′ble, *v. a.* [An imitative word.—Cf. Fr. *babiller*, Dan. *bable.*] [*pp.* babbling, babbled.] To prate; to tell, as secrets.—2, *v. n.* To prattle; to chatter; to prate.—3, *n.* Idle talk; prattle.
Băb′ble̤r, *n.* One who babbles.
Bābe, *n.* [W. & O. E. *baban*; Irish, *bab.*] An infant; a young child; a baby.
Bā′be̤l, *n.* [Heb. for "Babylon."—Cf. Gen. xi. 9.] A scene of confusion.
Bä′bî, *n. pl.* The Persian name for the Babists.
Băb-i̤-rôus′sa̤, } *n.* [Malay, *babi*, a pig, and *rusa*,
Băb-i̤-rû′sa̤, } a deer.] A Malayan animal closely related to the wild boar.
Bā′bi̤sh-nĕss, *n.* Childishness.
Băb′ĭs̤m, *n.* [Per. *bab*, a gate; a title assumed by the founder.] A modern Persian religious system, founded by Seyyeed Mohammed Ali, who professed to be a prophet.
Băb′i̤st, *n.* A believer in Babism.
Bä′bōō, } *n.* [Hindi, a child, a prince; hence, a
Bä′bû, } title of respect, like *esquire.*] A Hindu gentleman or a gentleman of pure Oriental descent.

Baboon.

Ba̤-bōōn′, *n.* [Fr. *babouin*; cf. O. Fr. *babou*, a grimace, a mouth.] A large kind of monkey.
Bä-bōōsh′, *n.* [Arab.; Per. *paposh*; *pa*, foot, *posh*, a cover.] A slipper worn in Oriental countries.
Bā′by̤, *n.* [See BABE.] A young child; a babe.
Bā′by̤-färm′i̤ng, *n.* The practice of taking babies from the parents and bringing them up.
Bā′by̤-hood (bā′be̤-hŭd), *n.* Infancy.
Bā′by̤-ĭsh, *a.* Like a babe; childish; peevish.
Băc-ca̤-lâu′re-a̤te, *n.* [From *bachelor*; but the form was determined by L. *bacca laurea*, the laurel-berry, from which words it was fancied that *bachelor* was derived.] The degree of a bachelor.—2, *a.* Of or pertaining to the degree of bachelor of arts.
Băc-ca̤-rä′, } *n.* [*Baccarat* is the name of a French
Băc-ca̤-răt′, } town celebrated for its fine glass-ware.] A French game at cards:—a variety of fine glass-ware.
Băc′cāte, *a.* [L. *baccatus*; *bacca*, or *baca*, a berry.] Having berries:—berry-shaped.
Băc′c̤ha̤-nal, } *a.* [L. *bacchanalis*, from *Bac-*
Băc-c̤ha̤-nā′li-a̤n, } *chus.*] Drunken; noisy:—relating to revelry.—2, *n.* A drunkard; debauchee.
Băc-c̤ha̤-nā′li-a̤, *n. pl.* Feasts and revels in honor of Bacchus; orgies.
Băc′c̤ha̤-nălṣ, *n. pl.* Drunken feasts.
Băc′c̤hant, *n.* [L. *bacchari*, *bacchans*, to revel.] A reveller; a priest of Bacchus.
Ba̤c-c̤hănte′, *n.* A priestess of Bacchus; a female reveller. [the Bacchantes; bacchanalian.
Ba̤c-c̤hăn′tic, *a.* Characteristic of, or relating to,
Ba̤c-çĭf′e̤r-oŭs, *a.* [L. *bacca*, a berry, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing berries.
Băc′çi̤-fôrm, *a.* [L. *bacca*, a berry, and *forma*, form.] Berry-shaped.
Ba̤c-çĭv′o̤-roŭs, *a.* [L. *bacca*, a berry, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on berries.
Băch′e̤-lo̤r, *n.* [Fr. *bachelier*; O. Fr. *bacheler*; etym. very doubtful; probably Late L. *baccalarius*, a cowherd, or farm-assistant, from *vacca* (*bacca*), a cow.] An unmarried man:—one who has taken his first degree in the liberal arts:—a knight of the lowest order. [bachelorship.
Băch′e̤-lo̤r-hood (-hŭd), *n.* State of a bachelor;
Băch′e̤-lo̤r-shĭp, *n.* State of a bachelor.
Băck, *n.* [Common to the Teutonic languages, chiefly in older forms.—Cf. Pol. *opak*, the wrong way.] The hinder part of the body in man, and the upper part in animals:—the outer part of the hand:—the hinder part; the rear.—2, *ad.* To the place left; behind; again.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* backing, backed.] To mount:—to place upon the back:—to justify; to support:—to second.—4, *v. n.* To move or go backward.—5, *a.* Being behind or passed by.
Băck′bīte, *v. a.* [*i.* backbit; *pp.* backbiting, backbitten *or* backbit.] To censure the absent.—2, *v. n.* To be a backbiter; to be in the habit of slandering the absent.
Băck′bīt-e̤r, *n.* A privy calumniator or slanderer.
Băck′bīt-i̤ng, *n.* Secret detraction or slander.
Băck′bōne, *n.* Bone of the back; the spinal column:—stability of character:—a main support.
Băck′e̤r, *n.* A supporter.
Băck-găm′mo̤n, *n.* [O. E. *back*, and *gamen*, to play; or Dut. *bakke*, a tray, and *gammen*, game.] A game at tables played by two persons with box and dice.
Băck′grōûnd, *n.* The ground in the rear:—obscurity.
Băck′i̤ng, *n.* Support:—the collective body of supporters.
Băck′rōōm, *n.* A room behind or in the rear.
Băck′sĕt, *n.* A reverse:—a counter-current.

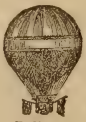
Băck'sheēsh, *or* **Băck'shîsh** (more commonly pronounced băk'sheēsh), *n.* [Per., a gift.] In the East, a gratuity of money.
Băck'sīght (-sīt), *n.* A sight taken toward the rear.
Băck-slīde' [băk-slīd', *W. E. F. Ja. Sm. H. Wb.*; băk'slīd, *S. P. St.*], *v. n.* [*i.* backslid; *pp.* backsliding, backslidden *or* backslid.] To fall off; to relapse; to apostatize.
Băck-slīd'er, *n.* One who backslides.
Băck'stâirs, *n. pl.* Stairs in the rear.—2, *a.* Employing secret or disingenuous methods; intriguing.
Băck'stāy, *n.* A rope to support a mast.
Băck'streām, *n.* A side-current, as in a river, flowing up-stream.
Băck'swōrd (băk'sōrd), *n.* A sword with one sharp edge:—a rustic sword-stick.
Băck'ward, *a.* [*Back* and the suffix *-ward*, noting direction.] Unwilling; sluggish; dull; late.
Băck'ward, **Băck'wards**, } *ad.* With the back forward; toward the back or the past.
Băck'ward-nĕss, *n.* State of being backward; dulness; tardiness:—bashfulness.
Băck'wâ-ter, *n.* Water flowing back:—a lagoon.
Băck'woods (-wûdz), *n. pl.* Unsettled country:—remote forest-region.
Băck'woods-man (băk'wûdz-man), *n.* An inhabitant of a newly-settled country.
Bā'con (bā'kn), *n.* [O. Dut. *baken*, Pg. *bacon*, O. Fr. *bacon*, a fattened pig; probably from the root of *back* (cf. *side of pork*), but some derive it from the word *beech*, since pork was fattened on beech-nuts.] Hog's flesh salted and smoked.
Bac-tē'ri-ŭm, *n.*; pl. **Bac-tē'ri-a.** [Gr. *βακτήριον*, dim. of *βάκτρον*, a rod.] A filamentous organism propagated in decomposing liquids.
Băd, *a.* [Probably O. E. *bæddel*, hermaphrodite, effeminate; hence worthless; root of *both.*] Ill; not good; evil; vicious; hurtful.
Băde (băd) [băd, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. R. I. H. St.*; bād, *E.*]. Imperfect tense from *bid.* See Bid.
Bădge, *n.* [Perhaps Celt. *bad*, a tuft.] Mark of distinction; token; sign.
Bădg'er, *n.* [Probably named from the *badge* or mark on its forehead.] A burrowing quadruped:—[perhaps from L. *bajulare*, to carry] a dealer.—2, *v. a.* To make a badger of; to tease; to vex; to worry [it is common to worry the badger with dogs].
Băd'ian (băd'yan), *n.* [Per. *badyan*, fennel.] A tree of the magnolia family; the star-anise.
Băd-i-näge' (băd-e-näzh'), *n.* [Fr., from *badin*, silly.] Playful discourse; raillery; foolish talk.
Băd'ly, *ad.* In a bad manner; not well.
Băf'fle, *v. a.* [Cf. Port. *bafa*, mockery; O. & local Fr. *beffler*, to deceive; Fr. *baffouer*, to scout.] [*pp.* baffling, baffled.] To elude; to frustrate.
Băf'fle-mĕnt, *n.* The act of baffling or state of being baffled; frustration.
Băg, *n.* [O. Norse *baggi*, a bundle; O. Fr. *bague.*] A sack:—a pouch; purse:—an udder.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bagging, bagged.] To put into a bag:—to swell:—to kill, as game.—3, *v. n.* To swell like a full bag.
Ba-găsse', *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *bagazo*; cf. *baggage*, in the sense of worthless.] Refuse of sugar-cane.
Băg-a-tĕlle' (băg-a-tĕl'), *n.* [Fr.; It. *bagatella*, a trifle; Local It. *baga*, property; akin to Bag.] A trifle; a toy:—a game played on a board.
Băg'gage, *n.* [O. Fr. *bagage*, from *bague*, a bag or bundle.] The luggage of an army, &c.; goods that are to be carried; luggage:—[akin to *bagasse*] a worthless woman.
Băg'gage-măs'ter, *n.* A person whose duty it is to take charge of passengers' baggage.
Băg'ging, *n.* Material for bags; the act of putting into bags.
Băgn'iō (băn'yō), *n.*; pl. **Băgn'iōs.** [It. *bagno.*] A bathing-house:—a brothel.

Băg'pīpe, *n.* A musical wind instrument.
Băg'pīp-er, *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

Bagpipe.

Băg'-wĭg, *n.* A wig with a bag attached, worn in the eighteenth century.
Băh, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disgust; pah.
Ba-hä'dûr, *n.* [Per. for "valiant."] An Oriental title of honor.
Bāil, *n.* [L. *bajulare*, to carry; O. Fr. *bailler*, to carry, to receive, to give.] Surety given for another's appearance in court:—one who gives security:—[L. *baculum*, a rod] one of two pieces of wood laid on top of the wickets in the game of cricket:—handle of a bucket.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bailing, bailed.] To release by or admit to bail:—[Late L. *bacula*, a tub, a dipper; a dim. of *bacca*, a vat, a water-back; whence Fr. *bac*, a tub, a boat] to free of water.
Bāil'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being bailed.
Bāil'-bŏnd, *n.* (*Law.*) A bond given for appearance in court.
Bāil-ēē', *n.* (*Law.*) A person to whom goods are [intrusted.
Bāi'ley, *n.* [Late L. *ballium.*] A castle wall:—a castle court.
Bāil'iff, *n.* [Late L. *bajulivus*, *bajulus*, a carrier-on, or manager; *bajulare*, to carry.] A subordinate officer in England, appointed by a sheriff:—a steward.
Bāil'i-wick, *n.* [*Bailiff*, and *-wick* in the sense of jurisdiction.] The jurisdiction of a bailiff.
Bāil'ment, *n.* A delivery of goods in trust.
Bāil'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who delivers goods.
Bāil'-piēce, *n.* (*Law.*) A piece of paper or parchment containing a recognizance of bail.
Bâirn (bârn), *n.* [Common in various forms in the Teutonic languages; akin to *bear*, *born.*] A child. [Scot.]
Bāit, *v. a.* [O. E. *beigten*, cognate with Bite; O. E. *bat*, food.] [*pp.* baiting, baited.] To put meat upon a hook:—to give refreshment on a journey:—to attack:—to worry.—2, *v. n.* To take refreshment:—to flutter.—3, *n.* A lure:—a refreshment.
Bāize, *n.* [Fr. *baies*, bay-colored cloth.—See Bay.] A kind of coarse woollen stuff.
Bāke, *v. a.* [Cognate forms are found in all Teutonic languages.] [*pp.* baking, baked.] To dry and harden by heat or fire; to cook or dress in an oven.—2, *v. n.* To do the work of baking; to be heated or baked:—to become hard.
Bāke'hōuse, *n.* A place for baking bread.
Bāk'er, *n.* One who bakes bread, &c.
Bāk'er-y, *n.* A bakehouse.
Bāk'ing, *n.* The act of hardening with heat.
Băl'ance, *n.* [Fr. *balance*; L. (*libra*) *bilanx*: *bi-*, double, and *lanx*, a plate or scale.] One of the six simple powers in mechanics:—a machine for weighing substances; a pair of scales:—the difference of an account:—equilibrium; equipoise:—the sign *Libra* in the zodiac.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* balancing, balanced.] To weigh in a balance; to regulate; to counterpoise:—to make equal.—3, *v. n.* To hesitate; to fluctuate.
Băl'ance-mĕnt, *n.* The act of balancing or state of being balanced; mutual equivalence; adjustment; compensation.
Băl'ance-shēēt, *n.* A sheet containing both sides of a Dr. and Cr. account and striking a balance.
Băl-a-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *balanus*, acorn, and *ferre*, to produce.] Acorn-bearing.
Băl'a-nŏid, *a.* [Gr. *βαλανοειδής*; *βάλανος*, an acorn.] Acorn-shaped.
Băl'co-ny, *or* **Bal-cō'ny** [bal-kō'ne, *S. W. P. J. E. F.*; băl'ko-ne, *K. Sm. Wb. H. St. Mu.*; băl'kō-ne, *I.*], *n.* [It. *balcone*, augmentative form of *balco*, a beam, a scaffold.—See Balk.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before a window, or on the outside of a house; a gallery.

Bâld, *a.* [O. E. *balled*, probably from *ball*, a spot, or patch.] Wanting hair; wanting covering; naked; unadorned:—inelegant; mean.
Băl′da-chĭn, *n.* [It. *baldacchino*, adj. from *Baldacco*, Bagdad; it was at first the name of a stuff; many fabrics are named from towns.] A kind of canopy over an altar; a canopy borne over the host in processions.
Bâl′der-dăsh, *n.* [Cf. Welsh *baldorddus*, *baldordd*, chatter, prattle.] A rude jargon; nonsense.
Bâld′ly, *ad.* Meagrely:—in an unadorned manner.
Bâld′ness, *n.* State of being bald.
Bâld′pāte, *n.* A head destitute of hair.
Bâl′drick, *n.* [O. Ger. *balderich;* O. Fr. *baldric;* cf. L. *balteus*, a belt.] A girdle; a belt; a girdle worn over one shoulder:—the zodiac.
Bāle, *n.* [A form of *ball.*] A bundle or package of goods:—[O. E. *balu*, evil; common Teutonic] damage; loss; misfortune.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* baling, baled.] To bundle up:—[see Bail] to lade out.
Ba-lēēn′, *n.* [L. *balæna*, a whale; Gr. φάλαινα.—See Whale.] Whalebone; whalebone in plates.
Bāle′-fīre, *n.* [O. E. *bæl*, Norse *bal*, a fire.] A signal fire:—a bonfire.
Bāle′fûl, *a.* Full of misery or mischief.
Băl′is-ter, *n.* A cross-bow. See Ballister.
Ba-līze′, *n.* [Fr. *balise.*] A sea-mark; beacon.
Bâlk (bâwk), *n.* [Dut. *balk*, Ger. *balken*, It. *balco*, a beam.] A great beam; drawn timber:—a ridge of land:—disappointment.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* balking, balked.] To disappoint:—to heap.—3, *v. n.* To stop abruptly or run backward:—said of horses.
Bâlk′y, *a.* Apt to stop suddenly; stubborn.
Bâll, *n.* [O. E. *bal;* Fr. *balle;* It. *balla*, *palla;* cf. Gr. πάλλα, a ball; also Boll and Bole.] A round body; a *globe;* a bullet:—[Fr. *bal;* It. *ballare*, to dance] an entertainment of dancing.
Băl′lad, *n.* [Fr. *ballade*, *balade;* Late L. *ballare*, to dance.] A song; a small, light poem.
Băl′last, *n.* [Common in most of the languages of maritime countries; perhaps A.-S. *bat*, boat, and *hlaest*, a last, or load; perhaps from *bare*, empty, and *last*, a load.] Heavy matter placed at the bottom of a ship or vessel to keep it steady:—gravel for a road-bed.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ballasting, ballasted.] To load with ballast.
Băl′let [băl′lā, *Co. D. St.;* băl-lā′ *or* băl′let, *Wo. H. Wb. I. Mu.*], *n.* [Fr., dim of *bal*, a dance.] A kind of dance performed on the stage.
Bal-lĭs′ta, *n.* [L., from Gr. βάλλειν, to throw.] An ancient warlike machine for throwing heavy stones, &c.
Băl′lis-ter [băl′is-ter, *J. K. C.;* ba-lĭs′ter, *Sm.*], *n.* [See Ballista.] An ancient warlike engine:—a cross-bow:—a baluster.
Bal-lĭs′tic, *a.* Pertaining to projectiles.
Bal-lĭs′tics, *n. pl.* [See Ballista.] The science of projectiles.
Bal-lôôn′, *n.* [Fr. *ballon;* It. *ballone*, a great ball; the termination *-one* implies magnitude.] A large, hollow ball of silk, &c., filled with gas, which makes it ascend and sail in the air.



Balloon.

Bal-lôôn′ing, *n.* The art of managing balloons:—the act of running up a stock beyond its natural value by fictitious sales.
Băl′lot, *n.* [It. *ballotta*, Fr. *ballotte*, a ball; the termination is diminutive.] A ball or ticket used in giving votes; a vote:—a secret mode of voting.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* balloting, balloted.] To vote or choose by ballot.
Băl′lot-bŏx, *n.* A box used in balloting.
Bälm (bäm), *n.* [Fr. *baume*, O. Fr. *basme*, balsam.] A fragrant ointment:—a plant. [tree-cricket.
Bälm′-crĭck′et (bäm′-), *n.* [Ger. *baum*, a tree.] The
Bal-mŏr′al, *n.* [Gael. *bal*, a dwelling, *morail*, grand; *mor*, great: the name of a royal residence in Scotland.] A kind of figured skirt.
Bälm′y (bäm′e), *a.* Having the qualities of balm; soothing; fragrant; odoriferous.
Bâl′sam, *n.* [L. *balsamum;* Gr. βάλσαμον.] A resinous substance:—a shrub.
Bal-săm′ic, *a.* Having the qualities of balsam.
Bâl′sam-īne, *n.* [Gr. βαλσαμίνη.] A plant of several species; touch-me-not.
Băl′us-ter, *n.* [Fr. *balustre;* It. *balaustro;* Gr. βαλαύστιον, pomegranate-flower, from some resemblance in the tube of this flower to a column.] (*Arch.*) A small column or pilaster, for supporting a rail to a flight of stairs, or the front of a gallery:—often written *banister.*
Băl′us-trāde, *n.* [Fr.; It. *balustrata.*—See Baluster.] A range of balusters.
Băm-bôô′, *n.*; pl. **Băm-bôôs′**. [Malay, *bambu;* Canarese, *banbu.*] A large kind of reed; a tall plant of the reed or grass kind.
Băm-bôô′zle, *v. a.* [Cf. It. *bamboccio*, a dotard; Scot. *bumbaze*, to puzzle.] [*pp.* bamboozling, bamboozled.] To deceive.
Băn, *n.* [Teut. & O. Fr. *bann*, *ban*, a curse, a proclamation; whence Late L. *bannum*, summons, interdict:—in the sense of "governor" (an Austro-Hungarian word) it is the Per. *ban*, master or keeper.] Public notice:—a curse; interdiction:—a governor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* banning, banned.] To curse:—to interdict:—to summon.
Bā′nal, *or* **Băn′al**, *a.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *ban*, a feudal proclamation; hence, an assembly of vassals; *banal* therefore means vulgar, common to the multitude.] Commonplace; trivial.
Ba-nā′na, *or* **Ba-nä′na** [ba-nä′na, *S. W. J. E. F. Mu. St. Sm. C.;* ba-nä′na, *P. Ja. K. H. Co. I. Wb.*], *n.* [Sp.; said to be the native Congo name.] A species of plantain and its fruit.
Bănd, *n.* [From *bind*, a common Teutonic stem.] Something that binds; a bandage; a tie; a fillet; a cord:—an ornament worn about the neck:—a company; a crew.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* banding, banded.] To unite together; to bind.—3, *v. n.* To associate; to unite.
Syn.—A *band* of musicians; a *company* of players, &c.; a ship's *crew;* a *gang* of pickpockets.
Bănd′aġe, *n.* [Fr., from the root of Band, Bind.] A fillet; a roller for a wound.
Băn-dăn′na, *a.* [Hind. *bandhnu;* the first syllable is akin to Bind: the spots are produced by tying the fabric in knots before dyeing.] Noting a kind of spotted silk handkerchief.
Bănd′bŏx, *n.* [Originally a box for bands or ruffs.] A box used for bonnets, &c.
Băn′de-lĕt, } *n.* [Fr. *bandelette*, dim. of O. Fr.
Bănd′let, } *bandele*, a band.] (*Arch.*) A flat moulding or fillet; a band; annulet.
Băn′dit, *n.*; pl. **Băn′dits.** An outlaw.
Băn-dĭt′ti, *n. pl.* [It. *banditi*, outlaws.—See Ban and Banish.] Robbers:—a company of outlaws or robbers.
Bănd′-măs′ter, *n.* The teacher and conductor of a musical band.
Băn′dŏg, *n.* [*Band*, a fastening, and *dog.*] A large fierce dog.
Bănd′o-līne, *n.* [Fr., from *bandeau*, a hair-band.] A gummy preparation for the hair; fixature.
Ban-dōre′, *n.* [Sp. *bandurria;* Gr. πανδοῦρα.] A musical instrument; pandore.
Băn′dy, *n.* [See verb below; from its *bend* or curve; Fr. *bandé*, bent.] A club for striking a ball:—[Dravidian, *vandi*] a bullock-cart.—2, *v. a.* [Perhaps from *bandy*, a club, or Fr. *bander*, to play tennis, which is said to be from *bande*, a band or party of players.] [*pp.* bandying, bandied.] To beat to and fro; to exchange; to give and take reciprocally; to toss.
Băn′dy-lĕg, *n.* [From *bandy*, a club or hockey-stick.] A crooked leg.
Băn′dy-lĕgged (-lĕgd), *a.* Having crooked legs.
Bāne, *n.* [A.-S. *bana;* Dan. *bane*, death.—Cf. Gr. φονή, murder.] A deadly poison:—that which ruins; a pest; ruin:—a disease in sheep.
Bāne′fûl, *a.* Poisonous; noxious; hurtful.

Băng, *v. a.* [Norse, *banga*, to hammer; an onomatopoetic word.] [*pp.* banging, banged.] To beat; to thump; to strike.—2, *n.* A blow; a thump:—a violent noise:—[Per. & Hind.; Skr. *bhanga*, hemp] hasheesh.

Băn′gle (băng′gl), *n.* [Hind. *bangri*.] An ankle-ring:—a bracelet.

Băn-iăn′ (băn-yăn′) [băn-yăn′, *S. W. J. F. Ja. Sm.*; băn′yăn, *St. I.*; băn′yan, *Mu.*; băn′ne-an, *P.*], *n.* [Skr. *vanij*, a merchant; Beng. *baniya*, one of the trading caste:—the tree and the garment are called *banian* in the former English sense of *Hindu*.] A morning-gown:—one of the Hindu commercial class:—the Indian fig tree.—2, *a.* [So called because the strict *banians* abstain from animal food.] Noting days in which seamen have no meat.

Băn′ish, *v. a.* [Late L. *bannire*; *bannum*, a proclamation.—See Ban.] [*pp.* banishing, banished.] To condemn to leave one's own country; to drive away; to exile.

Syn.—*Banished* to a foreign country; *exiled* from home; *expelled* from college or society.

Băn′ish-mĕnt, *n.* The act of banishing; exile.

Băn′is-ter, *n.* [Corrupted from Baluster.] A pilaster; a baluster.

Băn′jō, *n.* [Corrupted from Bandore.] A kind of musical instrument.

Bănk, *n.* [Ger. *bank*; Fr. *banc*; Ital. *banco*; all probably of Norse origin, nasalized forms of *back*, a ridge, or its equivalent.—See Bench.] Any steep acclivity rising from a river, sea, &c.; a shoal; any heap piled up:—[It. *banco*, a bench] an establishment for keeping and issuing money.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* banking, banked.] To enclose with banks; to embank:—to deposit, as money, in a bank:—to cover a fire with ashes so as to keep smouldering:—to sail along the banks of.

Bănk′a-ble, *a.* Receivable at a bank.

Bănk′-bĭll, *or* **Bănk′-nōte**, *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company. [bank.

Bănk′-book (-bûk), *n.* A pass-book for use at a

Bănk′er, *n.* One who keeps a bank.

Bănk′ing, *n.* The management of banks.

Bănk′rŭpt, *n.* [Fr. *banqueroute*; It. *banca rotta*, broken bench:—it is said that it was once the custom to break the bench or counter of an insolvent trader; but the word *rotta* (L. *ruptus*, *rupta*) meant "insolvent" as well as literally "broken."] A trader unable to pay his debts; one subjected to the law of bankruptcy.—2, *a.* Unable to pay; insolvent.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* bankrupting, bankrupted.] To reduce to bankruptcy.

Bănk′rupt-cy, *n.* The state of a bankrupt; inability to pay all debts; insolvency.

Syn.—Act of *bankruptcy*; state of *insolvency*; *failure* in business.

Bănk′-stŏck, *n.* Stock or capital in a bank.

Băn′ner, *n.* [Fr. *bannière*; Late L. *bannum*, a standard.] A piece of drapery at the end of a pole; a military standard or flag.

Băn′ner-ĕt, *n.* [O. Fr. *baneret* (participial), provided with a banner.] A knight made on the field of battle:—[dim. of *banner*] a little banner.

Băn′nock, *n.* [Gael. *bannach*; cf. L. *panis*.] A barley or oaten cake.

Bănns, *n. pl.* [The same as Ban, or proclamation.] The proclamation in a church of an intended marriage.

Băn′quet, *n.* [Fr.; It. *banchetto*, dim. of *banco*, a table:—its application to a *grand* feast was perhaps at first ironical.] A grand entertainment of eating or drinking; a *feast*.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* banqueting, banqueted.] To treat with a banquet or feast.—3, *v. n.* To feast; to give a feast.

Băn′quet-ĭng, *n.* The act of feasting.

Băn-quĕtte′ (băng-kĕt′), *n.* [Fr.; It. *banchetta*, dim. of *banca*, a shelf.] (*Fort.*) A small foot-bank behind a parapet. [Irish fairy.

Băn′shēē, *n.* [Irish, *bean sidhe*, fairy woman.] An

Băn′tam, *a.* [Named from *Bantam*, in Java.] Noting a species of small dunghill fowl with feathered shanks.

Băn′ter, *v. a.* [Probably from *bandy*; formerly a slang word.] [*pp.* bantering, bantered.] To play upon; to rally:—to challenge.—2, *n.* Light ridicule; raillery; joke.

Bănt′ling, *n.* [Either *bandling*, from its swathing bands, or Ger. *bänkling*, a bastard.] A little child; an infant.

Băn-yăn′, *n.* The Indian fig tree. See Banian.

Bā′o-băb, *n.* [An African word.] A great tree of Africa.

Băph′o-mĕt, *n.* [Port. *Bafomet*, Mahomet; but several ingenious cabalistic derivations are given.] A symbol of the Knights Templar, consisting of a sculptured two-headed human figure.

Băp′tĭşm, *n.* [Gr. βάπτισμος.] A rite of the Christian church.

Bap-tĭş′mal, *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

Băp′tist, *n.* [Gr. βαπτιστής.] One who baptizes:—one of a denomination that denies the validity of infant baptism and practises immersion.

Băp′tis-tĕr-y, *n.* A font, or chapel, for baptism.

Bap-tĭs′ti-cal, *a.* Relating to baptism.

Bap-tīze′, *v. a.* [Gr. βαπτίζειν, βάπτειν, to dip.] [*pp.* baptizing, baptized.] To immerse in water; to administer baptism to.

Bär, *n.* [Old Fr. *barre*; It. *barra*; remoter etymology doubtful.] A long piece of wood or metal:—what is laid across a passage to hinder entrance; a bolt; obstruction; a gate:—a rock or bank of sand at the entrance of a harbor:—a tribunal; the place in courts of law where lawyers plead, or where criminals stand:—the body of lawyers:—an enclosed place in a tavern.—(*Mus.*) A line or the space marked off by a line.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* barring, barred.] To fasten with a bar:—to hinder; to prohibit:—to shut out; to exclude.

Bärb, *n.* [L. *barba*, beard; the horse and pigeon are named from *Barbary*, which is itself probably named from the *Berbers*, a native race; *barb* for horse-armor is corrupted from Bard.] Any thing like a beard:—a point that stands backward in an arrow or a fish-hook:—armor for a horse:—a Barbary horse:—a fancy pigeon.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* barbing, barbed.] To furnish with armor; to jag.

Bär′ba-căn, *n.* [Fr. *barbacane*, Sp. *barbacana*, possibly Per. *barbar-khanah*, a house on the wall.] A fortification before the walls of a town:—a fortress at the end of a bridge:—an opening in a wall for guns.

Bar-bā′does chĕr′ry, *n.* [From the island of *Barbados*; Port. *barbadas*, bearded; from the beard-like air-plants which grew on the trees.] A West-Indian tree yielding a pleasant, tart fruit.

Bar-bā′does tär, *n.* A variety of bituminous oil used in medicine and surgery.

Bär-ba-rĕsque′ (-rĕsk), *a.* [Fr.] After the manner of barbarians.

Bar-bā′ri-an, *n.* [Fr. *barbarien*.—See Barbarous.] A rude or uncivilized person.—2, *a.* Uncivilized; savage. [civilized; barbarous.

Bar-băr′ic, *a.* [Gr. βαρβαρικός.] Foreign; un-

Bär′ba-rĭşm, *n.* [Gr. βαρβαρισμός, foreign mode of speech.] Inhumanity; ignorance of arts; brutality:—an impropriety of speech.

Bar-băr′i-ty, *n.* Savageness; cruelty.

Bär′bar-īze, *v. a.* [Gr. βαρβαρίζειν (in sense 2).] [*pp.* barbarizing, barbarized.] To render barbarous.—2, *v. n.* To commit a barbarism:—to become barbarous.

Bär′bar-oŭs, *a.* [L. *barbarus*, Gr. βάρβαρος, a term applied to all persons not Greeks: its origin is doubtful.] Rude; uncivilized; inhuman:—contrary to good use in language.

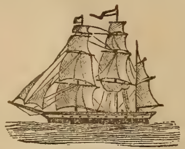
Bär′bar-ous-nĕss, *n.* Barbarity.

Bär′bāte, *a.* [L. *barbatus*, bearded; *barba*, a beard.] Having hairs; bearded.

Bär′bāt-ęd, *p. a.* Jagged with points; bearded.
Bär′bę-cūe, *n.* [Sp. & native Haytian *barbacoa*, a frame on which meat or coffee is dried.] A hog or ox roasted whole.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* barbecuing, barbecued.] To roast whole.
Bärb′ęd (bärb′ęd *or* bärbd), *p. a.* Having barbs.
Bär′bel (bär′bl), *n.* [L. *barbus;* dim. *barbellus;* from its beard-like appendages; *barba*, dim. *barbella*, a beard.] A river fish:—a fleshy knot in the mouth of a horse:—a fleshy filament.
Bąr-bĕl′lụ-lāte, *a.* [Late L. *barbellula*, dim. of *barbella*, a beard.] Covered with small bristles.
Bär′bęr, *n.* [Fr. *barbier;* L. *barba*, a beard.] One who shaves; a hair-dresser.
Bär′bęr-ry, *n.* [Fr. *berberis;* It. *berberi;* Late L. *barberis;* the Arabic word to which it is often referred is from the Latin.] A shrub and its acid fruit; the berberry.
Bär′bęt, *n.* [Fr., probably from its beard-ilke hairs; L. *barba*, beard.] A species of dog:—a tropical bird of various species.
Bär-bĕtte′, *a.* [Fr., dim. of *barbe*, beard, from the bristling appearance of barbette guns.] Noting a gun not in casemate.
Bär′bį-căn, *n.* See Barbacan.
Bär′bį-tŏn, *n.* [L. & Gr.] A kind of lyre.
Bär′cą-rōle, *n.* [It. *barcaruolo*, a boatman; *barca*, a barge.] A Venetian boatman's song.
Bärd, *n.* [A Celtic word; but as horse-trappings it is the Fr. *barde;* cf. Arab. *bardaah*, mule-saddle; Sp. *albarda*, pack-saddle.] A Celtic minstrel; a poet:—horse-armor:—horse-trappings.
Bärd′ling, *n.* An inferior bard.
Bâre, *a.* [Ger. *baar;* Dan. *bar.*] Naked; unclothed; uncovered:—unadorned; poor; indigent; scanty; mere.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* baring, bared.] To strip; to uncover.—3, *v. imp.* from *bear.* [Antiq.] Did bear.

Syn.—*Bare* ground; *bare* feet; *naked* fields; *uncovered* plants; *bare* recital; *unadorned* narrative; *poor* accommodations; *indigent* circumstances; *scanty* supply; *mere* attendance.

Bâre′fāced (bâr′fāst), *a.* Shameless; impudent.
Bâre′fāced-ly (bâr′fāst-lę), *ad.* Impudently.
Bâre′fāced-nęss (bâr′fāst-nęs), *n.* Effrontery.
Bâre′foot (bâr′fût), *a. & ad.* Having no shoes on.
Barège (bą-räzh′), *n.* [Fr., the name of a town; fabrics are very often named from towns.] A thin woollen stuff.
Bâre′hĕad-ęd (bâr′hĕd-ęd), *a.* With the head bare:—uncovered out of respect.
Bâre′ly, *ad.* Nakedly:—merely:—scarcely.
Bâre′nęss, *n.* State of being bare; nakedness.
Bär′gaįn (bär′gįn), *n.* [O. Fr. *bargaine; bargaigner;* Port. *barganhar*, to trade; probably from *barca*, *barga*, a ship.] A contract; a verbal agreement; stipulation:—an advantageous purchase.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* bargaining, bargained.] To make a contract.
Bär-gain-ēē′, *n.* One who accepts a bargain.
Bär′gain-ęr, *or* **Bär-gaįn-ör′**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who sells to another, called the *bargainee.*
Bärġe, *n.* [O. Fr.; Late L. & Port. *barga;* cf. Bark, and Gr. *βᾶρις*, Coptic *bari*, a skiff.] A boat for pleasure or for burden.
Bärġe′măn, *n.* The manager of a barge.
Bā′ric, *a.* Containing barium.
Bą-rĭl′lą, *n.* [Sp.] A plant from which alkali is obtained:—impure carbonate of soda.
Bär′į-tōne, *n.* See Barytone.
Bā′rį-ŭm, *n.* [See Baryta.] (*Chem.*) The metallic base of baryta.
Bärk, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *bark;* Norse *börkr.*] The rind of a tree:—[It., Sp., & Port. *barca;* Fr. *barque.*—Cf. Barge] a three-masted vessel, foremast and main-mast square-rigged:—[A.-S. *beorcan, bercan, borcian*, to bark] the noise of a dog.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* barking, barked.] [illegible] of bark.—3, *v. n.* To make the noise of a dog.


Bark.

Bärk′ęn, *a.* Consisting of bark; formed of bark.
Bärk′ęn-tĭne, *n.* (*Naut.*) A bark in which the foremast is rigged as in a ship, and the mainmast and mizzen-mast are schooner-rigged.
Bär′lęy, *n.* [A.-S. *bærlic.*—See Bear and Bere.] A bearded cereal grain. [the third part of an inch.
Bär′lęy-cörn (bär′lę-körn), *n.* A grain of barley:—
Bär′lęy-wâ′tęr, *n.* Decoction of barley.
Bärm, *n.* [Ger. *bärme;* Sw. *barma.*] A fermenting substance; yeast.
Bär′mę-cīde, *a.* [From a well-known character in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, named after a celebrated Persian family.] Appealing to or gratifying the imagination only; specious but unreal; imaginary.
Bärn, *n.* [A.-S. *bereern, berern; bere*, barley, and *ærn*, storehouse.] A house for hay, grain, &c.
Bär′ną-cle, *n.* [Perhaps Gael. *bairneach*, a limpet, or *pernacula*, a dim. of L. *perna*, a mussel: it was fabled that the barnacle (crustacean) grew upon trees and was transformed into a goose.] A shell-fish (a cirriped crustacean) that grows upon timber lying in water:—a kind of goose. —*pl.* [Local Fr. *berniques*, spectacles; O. Fr. *bernac*, a horse-muzzle.] An instrument for holding a horse:—spectacles.
Bärn′-ōŵl, *n.* A small species of owl.

Barn-owl.

Bär′ǫ-grăph, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, and *γράφειν*, to record.] An instrument for recording the changes in the pressure of the air.
Bą-rŏm′ę-tęr, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, and *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument to measure the weight and pressure of the atmosphere.
Bär-ǫ-mĕt′ric, **Bär-ǫ-mĕt′rį-cąl**, } *a.* Relating to a barometer.
Bą-rŏm′ę-try, *n.* The art or process of using the barometer.
Bär′ǫn, *n.* [Late L. *baro*, a man; O. Fr. *bar*, male; possibly connected with L. *vir*, a man, or A.-S. *beorn*, a warrior.] A nobleman:—one of the lowest degree or rank of nobility in England, next below a viscount.—(*Law.*) A husband, as opposed to *feme.*—*Baron of beef*, two sirloins together.
Bär′ǫn-aġe, *n.* The position of a baron.
Bär′ǫn-ĕss, *n.* A baron's wife.
Bär′ǫn-ĕt, *n.* [Dim. of *baron;* a lesser baron.] A person of the rank next below that of a baron.
Bär′ǫ-nĕt-aġe, *n.* The body of baronets.
Bär′ǫ-nĕt-cy, *n.* The position of a baronet.
Bą-rō′nį-ąl, *a.* Relating to a baron or barony.
Bär′ǫ-ny, *n.* The lordship or fee of a baron.
Bą-rōque′ (bą-rōk′), *n.* [Fr.; L. *verruca*, a wart; influenced also by the logical mnemonic sign called *Baroko*, which was called the stumbling-block of the logicians, and the opprobrium of the scholastic system.] A style of architecture characterized by discordant details and incongruous ornamentation; rococo.—2, *a.* Grotesque; fantastic.
Bär′ǫ-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. *βάρος*, weight, and root *σκοπ-*, to see.] A sort of barometer.
Bą-rôuche′ (bą-rôsh′), *n.* [Local Ger. *barutsche;* It. *baroccio*, from L. *birotus*, two-wheeled; *rota*, a wheel.] A four-wheeled, open carriage; a coach without a roof.
Barque (bärk), *n.* A kind of ship. See Bark.
Băr′rąck, *n.* [Sp. *barraca;* probably akin to *bar*, because once made of bars, or poles.] A large building to lodge soldiers in:—a hut; a cabin.
Băr-rą-cōōn′, *n.* [An augmentative form of *barrack.*] An African fort or pen; a place for keeping slaves.

Băr′ra̤ge, *n.* [Fr., from *barrer*, to bar.] A weir or dam in a river.

Ba̤r-rän′ca̤, *n.* [Sp.] In Mexico and South America, a chasm or ravine in the mountains.

Băr′ra̤-tor, *n.* [Sp. *baratador*, O. Fr. *barateor*, a cheater; *barater*, to cheat; O. Fr. *barat*, deceit; O. Norse, *baratta*, trouble; Celtic, *brad*, *brath*, treachery.] An encourager of lawsuits:—a receiver of bribes:—a defrauder.

Băr′ra̤-try, *n.* [Port. *barataria*, Sp. *baratería*, fraud.] Foul practice in law:—an act committed by a shipmaster or mariners by which owners or insurers are defrauded.

Băr′re̤l, *n.* [Late L. *barile*; Sp. *barril*, probably from *bar*, a bar or stave.] A round wooden vessel:—measure:—any thing oblong and hollow; a cylinder.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* barrelling, barrelled.] To put into a barrel or barrels.

Băr′re̤l-vâult, *n.* (*Arch.*) A semicircular vault.

Băr′re̤n, *a.* [O. Fr. *baraine*, unfruitful; probably allied to *bar*, male.—See Baron.] Not prolific; unfruitful; sterile:—not copious; unmeaning; uninventive.—2, *n.* An unfertile tract of land.

Băr′re̤n-nĕss, *n.* State of being barren.

Băr′re̤t, *or* **Ba̤r-rĕtte′**, *n.* [See Biretta.] A kind of cap.

Băr-ri̤-cāde′, *n.* [Fr., from Fr. *barrique*, Sp. *barrica*, a cask:—casks full of stones and earth are used for street barricades.] A fortification made of trees, earth, &c., to keep off an attack:—an obstruction formed to block up streets.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* barricading, barricaded.] To fortify; to stop up.

Băr-ri̤-cā′dō, *n. & v.* Same as Barricade.

Băr′ri̤-e̤r (băr′re̤-e̤r) [băr′re̤-e̤r, *W. P. J. F. Ja. I. St. H. Mu. Wb. K. Sm.*; băr′ye̤r, *S. E.*], *n.* [Fr. *barrière*; Late L. *barrere*, from *barra*, a bar.] A boundary:—a defence; a fortress:—an obstruction; a bar.

Băr′rĭng, *prep.* or *part.* [From *bar*, *v. a.*] Except; excepting.

Băr′ri̤s-te̤r, *n.* [From the *bar* of a court of justice.] A counsellor at law, admitted to plead at the bar; an advocate; a *lawyer*.

Băr-rōque′, *n. & a.* [Fr.] See Baroque.

Băr′rōw, *n.* [Akin to Bear and Bier.] A small hand-carriage:—[Ger. *berg*, a hill; cognate words are found in many Aryan languages] a hillock or mound of earth:—[Dut. *barg*; Ger. *barch*; Sp. *barráco*] a castrated hog.

Băr′-shŏt, *n.* Shot or balls joined by a bar.

Bar-shot.

Băr′-tĕnd′e̤r, *n.* A waiter in a bar-room.

Băr′te̤r, *v. n.* [Probably from the same source as Barrator; Fr. *barater* and Sp. *baratar* mean to sell, to traffic, as well as to cheat.] [*pp.* bartering, bartered.] To traffic by exchanging goods.—2, *v. a.* To give in exchange.—3, *n.* Traffic by exchanging commodities:—a rule of arithmetic.

Băr-ti̤-zăn′, *n.* [For *bratticing*.—See Brattice.] A kind of parapet.

Băr′ton (băr′tn), *n.* [O. E. *bere tun*, barley enclosure; *bere*, barley, and *tun*, a word akin to *town*.] A farm-yard; a farm.

Băr′tra̤m, *n.* [L. *pyrethrum*.] The pellitory, a plant.

Băr′wood (-wûd), *n.* [Because imported in bars.—Cf. Logwood.] A red dye-wood.

Băr-y̤-cĕn′tri̤c, *a.* Pertaining to the centre of gravity.

Ba̤-rȳ′ta̤ [ba̤-rī′ta̤, *K. Sm. R. St. I. Mu.*; băr′e̤-ta̤, *Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. βαρύς, heavy.] (*Min.*) A ponderous earth; an oxide of barium.

Ba̤-rȳ′tēs̤, *n.* A ponderous earth; baryta.

Ba̤-ry̆t′i̤c, *a.* Relating to baryta.

Băr′y̤-tōne, *a.* [Gr. βαρύτονος; βαρύς, heavy, and τόνος, pitch or tone.] Noting a grave accent.—2, *n.* A male voice higher than bass:—a Greek word not accented on the last syllable.

Bā′sa̤l, *a.* Relating to the base, foundation, or bottom; fundamental.

Ba̤-sâlt′ [ba̤-zâlt′, *H.*; bā-sâlt′ *or* băs′âlt, *I.*; ba̤-zŏlt′, *N.*; ba̤-sält′, *St. H.*], *n.* [L. *basaltes*; said to be an African word.] A grayish-black stone.

Basalt.

Ba̤-sâl′ti̤c [ba̤-sâl′ti̤k, *Ja. Sm. R. C. I. St.*; ba̤-săl′ti̤k, *K.*; ba̤-zŏl′ti̤k, *Wb.*; ba̤-zâl′ti̤k, *Mu.*], *a.* Relating to basalt.

Bas-bleu (bä-blü), *n.* [Fr. for "blue stocking."] A literary woman; a blue-stocking.

Bāse, *n.* [L. *basis*; Gr. βάσις, a pedestal, a step (a verbal noun from βαίνειν, stem βα-, to go).] The bottom or *foundation* of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; basis:—bass:—an ingredient of a compound, as of alkalies, earths, and metals, in their relation to acids and salts.—2, *a.* [Fr. *bas*, Late L. *bassus*, low, short.] Mean; vile; dishonorable; disgraceful; shameful; paltry; low:—illegitimate:—having little value, as metals:—deep, grave, as sound; bass. See Bass.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* basing, based.] To lay the base of; to found.

Syn.—*Base* ingratitude; *mean* compliance; *vile* flattery; *dishonorable* conduct; *disgraceful* proceedings; *low* as to birth.

Bāse′-bâll, *n.* A popular game at ball, developed from the old game of *base* or *prison-bars*.

Bāse′-bōrn, *a.* Born out of wedlock:—plebeian.

Bāse′le̤ss, *a.* Without a base or foundation.

Bāse′ly̤, *ad.* In a base or unworthy manner.

Bāse′me̤nt, *n.* [From *base*; Fr. *soubassement*.] The lowest, or partly sunken, story of a building.

Bāse′ne̤ss, *n.* Meanness; vileness.

Bāse′-vī′o̤l, *n.* See Bass-viol.

Ba̤-shä′, *n.* Same as Pacha.

Ba̤-shâw′, *n.* [Turk. *bash*, a head.] A Turkish governor. See Pacha.

Băsh′fûl, *a.* [Obs. E. *bash*, to abash, and *full*.] Diffident; shamefaced; shy.

Băsh′fûl-ly̤, *ad.* In a bashful manner.

Băsh′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Modesty; rustic shame.

Băsh′i̤-ba̤-zoûk′, *n.* [Turk., a foolish fellow; literally, "one with his head turned."] In the Turkish army, an irregular soldier who acts as a skirmisher or in guerilla warfare.

Bā′si̤c, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to a base or serving as a base; having an excess of the basic element.

Ba̤-sĭç′i̤-ty̤, *n.* (*Chem.*) The state or property of being basic or serving as a base:—the property of an acid to combine with a base.

Băs̤′i̤l, *n.* [Same as Bezel.] The angle to which the edge of a tool is ground:—[Fr. *basile*; Gr. βασίλειος, royal; βασιλεύς, a king] an aromatic herb.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* basilling, basilled.] To grind a tool to an angle.

Ba̤-s̤ĭl′i̤-a̤n, *a.* (*Eccl.*) Noting an order of monks founded in the fourth century by St. Basil.

Ba̤-s̤ĭl′i̤c, } *a.* Belonging to a basilica or to a
Ba̤-s̤ĭl′i̤-ca̤l, } basilicon.

Ba̤-s̤ĭl′i̤-ca̤, *n.* [Gr. βασιλικός, royal; the vein was once believed to be connected with the most vital organs.] The middle vein of the arm:—a regal hall:—a magnificent church (originally the name of such churches as had been royal or imperial halls or public buildings).

Ba̤-s̤ĭl′i̤-ca̤n, *a.* Of or pertaining to a basilica.

Ba̤-s̤ĭl′i̤-cŏn, *n.* [Gr. βασιλικόν, royal; from its supposed sovereign virtues.] An ointment.

Băs̤′i̤-lĭsk, *n.* [Gr. βασιλίσκος, dim. of βασιλεύς, a king; said to have been named from its crest.] A fabulous serpent:—[many kinds of weapons were formerly named from serpents] a species of cannon.—(*Zoöl.*) A saurian reptile.

Bā′sin (bā′sn), *n.* [Fr. *bassin*; O. Fr. *bacin*; Late L. *bacchinus*; akin to *back*, a tub or vat.] A small vessel to hold water:—a small pond:—a hollow:—a dock.

Bā′si̤s, *n.*; pl. **Bā′sēs̤**. [Gr. βάσις.—See Base.] *Foundation*; base; that on which any thing is raised:—pedestal.

Băsk, *v. a.* [O. Norse, *bathask*, to bathe one's self; reflexive of *batha*, to bathe.] [*pp.* basking, basked.] To warm by exposing to the sun or to heat.—2, *v. n.* To lie in the sun or in warmth.

Băs'ket, *n.* [Origin unknown; there are similar Celtic words, to which it is generally referred.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, &c.

Băsque (băsk), *n.* [L. *Vasco;* Fr. *Basque.*] A lady's garment:—a person (French or Spanish) who uses the Basque or Pyrenean language; a Biscayan.—2, *a.* Relating to Biscay or its language.

Băss, *n.* [A.-S. *baers;* Ger. *barsch;* Local Eng. *barse;* connected apparently with *perch.*] A sea-fish:—[same as Bast] the linden tree:—a mat.

Bāss, *n.* (*Mus.*) The lowest part of harmony.—2, *a.* (*Mus.*) [See Base.] Low; deep; grave.

Băs'set, *n.* [Probably Fr. *basset*, a low stool.—Cf. Fr. *bassette*, a reef.] A game at cards.—(*Geol.*) The outcrop of strata.

Băs'set-hôrn, *n.* A tenor clarinet.

Băs-sĕt'tō, *n.* [It.] A small bass-viol.

Băs'sō, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The bass or base part:—a singer of bass.

Bas-sôôn', *n.* [Fr. *basson;* It. *bassone*, augmented form of *basso.*] A musical wind instrument.

Băss-re-liēf', *n.* [It. *basso-rilievo*, low relief.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand far out from the ground; low relief.

Bāss'-vī'ol, *n.* A musical stringed instrument; a violoncello.

Băss'wood (-wûd), *n.* The lime tree and its wood.

Băst, *n.* [Ger. *bast;* Dan. *bast;* Sw. *basta*, to tie.—Cf. Baste.] Bark of the bass or linden tree used for cordage and mats.

Băs'tard, *n.* [Sp. *bastardo;* Fr. *bâtard;* O. Fr. *bastard*, from *bast*, Late L. *bastum*, a pack-saddle.] A child born out of wedlock.—2, *a.* Illegitimate; spurious; base.

Băs'tar-dy, *n.* [O. Fr. *bastardie.*] Illegitimate birth:—unlawful paternity.

Bāste, *v. a.* [Sw. *basa*, to beat; Icel. *beysta;* Sw. *bösta*, to strike; but cf. Fr. *bâton*, *baston*, and *bastinade.*] [*pp.* basting, basted.] To beat with a stick:—[Gael. *baist*, to dip] to drip with butter or gravy:—[Fr. *bâtir*, *bastir*, to sew; cognate with Bast] to sew slightly.

Băs-tīle' [băs-tēl', *K. Sm. I. St.;* băs'tēl, *W. R.;* băs-tēl' *or* băs'tēl, *Mu.*], *n.* [Late L. *bastire*, to build; whence *bastilia*, buildings.] Formerly a prison in Paris.

Băs-ti-nāde', *or* **Băs-ti-nā'dō**, *n.* [Fr. *bastonnade;* *bâton* (*baston*), a stick; Sp. *bastonada.*] The act of beating with a cudgel on the soles of the feet.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bastinading, bastinaded.] To treat with the bastinade.

Băst'ion (băst'yun), *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *bastire*, to build.] A huge mass of earth or masonry standing out from a rampart, with two faces and two flanks.

Bat.

Băt, *n.* [Celtic *bat*, a stick; Fr. *batte.*—Cf. Beat.] A club:—a broken brick:—a flattened tuft or pad:—[O. E. & Norse, *bakke*] a small animal having wings.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* batting, batted.] To strike with a bat.

Bătch, *n.* [From *bake.*—Cf. *match*, *speech*, *breach*, and *watch*, from *make*, *speak*, *break*, and *wake.*] The quantity of bread baked at once; quantity of any thing made at once.

Bāte, *v. a.* [See Abate.] [*pp.* bating, bated.] To lessen; to lower; to abate.—2, *v. n.* To fall off.

Bat-eau' (băt-ō'), *n.*; pl. **Bat-eaux'** (băt-ōz'). [Fr.; O. Fr. *batel.*—See Boat.] A long, light boat.

Băth [băth, *W. P. J. Ja. K. Sm. I. H. St.;* băth, *Mu.;* băth, *R. C.*], *n.*; pl. **Băths.** [A.-S. *bæd;* Ger. *bad.*—Cf. Ger. *bahen*, to foment.] A place to bathe in; a wash; act of bathing:—an ancient Hebrew liquid measure of about 6½ gallons.

Băth'-chāir (-chār), *n.* [Once used by invalids at the springs of *Bath*, in England.] A hand-chair in which an invalid is wheeled about.

Bāthe, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Ger. *baden;* A.-S. *badian.*—See Bath.] [*pp.* bathing, bathed.] To wash in a bath; to soften.

Bāth'er, *n.* One who bathes.

Bāth'ing-tŭb, *n.* A vessel for bathing.

Băth-mĕt'al, *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc in imitation of silver:—called also *Prince's metal.*

Bā'thōs, *n.* [Gr. βάθος, depth.] (*Rhet.*) A ludicrous descent from elevated to mean thoughts or language; anticlimax.

Băth-y-mĕt'ric, } *a.* Of or pertaining to bathymetry or to the deep sea.
Băth-y-mĕt'ri-cal, }

Ba-thym'e-try, *n.* [Gr. βαθύς, deep, and μέτρον, measure.] The art of deep-sea sounding.

Bāt'ing, *prep.* or *part.* from *bate.* Excepting; except; abating; barring.

Baton (bä-tōn'), *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *baston;* It. *bastone.*—See Batten.] A club; a staff; a field-marshal's staff. [animal of the frog kind.

Ba-trā'chi-an, *n.* [Gr. βάτραχος, a frog.] An

Băts'man, *n.* One who wields a bat, as in cricket.

Băt'ta, *n.* [Canarese, *bhatta*, rice, paddy; Tamil, *paddi*, rice, *i.e.* subsistence.] A money-allowance to troops:—extra pay to officers.

Bat-tăl'ion (bat-tăl'yun), *n.* [Fr. *bataillon*, dim. of *bataille*, battle-array.—See Battle.] A body of soldiers in an army, variable in number from 500 to 1000 men; a troop.

Băt'ten, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Ger. *batten*, to profit; akin to *better.*] [*pp.* battening, battened.] To feast or fatten:—to make fast with battens.—2, *n.* [A variant of *bâton.*] A strip of board:—a skylight shutter.

Băt'ter, *v. a.* [Fr. *battre.*—See Beat.] [*pp.* battering, battered.] To beat down; to wear out; to dull.—2, *n.* [O. Fr. *bature*, beating, something beaten.] Mixture of ingredients; dough:—slope.

Băt'ter-ing-rām, *n.* An ancient military engine for battering down walls.

Băt'ter-y, *n.* [Fr. *batterie;* It. *batteria.*—See Batter.] A raised work upon which cannons are mounted:—a combination of instruments used in electricity and galvanism.—(*Law.*) A violent assault upon a man's person.

Băt'ting, *n.* [From *bat*, a pad or felted mass.] Cotton or wool for quilting.

Băt'tle, *n.* [Fr. *bataille;* from Late L. *batuere*, to beat; cognate with *beat* and *batter.*] A hostile encounter between two armies or fleets; a fight; a combat.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* battling, battled.] To contend in battle.

Syn.—*Fight* and *engagement* do not necessarily imply the use of weapons, as do *battle* and *combat.* A bloody *battle;* a general *engagement;* a single *combat;* a *fight* between dogs or armies.

Băt'tle-ar-rāy', *n.* Order of battle.

Băt'tle-āxe, *n.* A weapon of war.

Băt'tle-dōor, *n.* [Sp. *batidor*, a beater, or beetle.] An instrument with a flat board, used to strike a shuttlecock.

Battlement.

Băt'tle-mĕnt, *n.* [O. Fr. *battaille*, a turret: akin to *bástile;* influenced by Battle.] A wall or parapet with embrasures or interstices; a breastwork.

Băt'tūe, *n.* [Fr., from *battre*, to beat.] A hunt of game by beating it out of the bushes or other hiding-place.

Bâu'ble, *n.* Same as Bawble.

Bâw'bee, *n.* [From the laird of Sillebawby, a mint-master in 1541.] An old Scottish coin of the value of a halfpenny or an American cent.

Bâw′ble, *n.* [O. Fr. *baubel, babel*, a trinket; Fr. *babiole;* akin to *babe.*] A gewgaw; a trinket.

Bâwd, *n.* [Akin to *bold;* but cf. Fr. *baud*, merry, and Welsh *bawaidd*, dirty.] A procurer or procuress; a pimp.

Bâw′di-něss, *n.* Obscenity or lewdness.

Bâw′dry, *n.* Practice of bawds; obscenity.

Bâw′dy, *a.* Filthy; obscene; unchaste.

Bâwl, *v. n.* [Icel. *baula*, Sw. *böla*, to low.] [*pp.* bawling, bawled.] To hoot; to shout; to cry.—2, *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

Bāy, *a.* [L. *badius*, reddish; Fr. *bai.*] Inclined to a chestnut color; reddish.—2, *n.* [Late L. *baia;* Fr. *baie.*] An arm of the sea; a *gulf:*—[Port. *baga*, from L. *baca, bacca*, a berry] the laurel-tree:—[same as *abeyance*] the state of being kept off.—3, *v. n.* [Fr. *aboyer;* It. *abbajare;* L. *baubari.*] [*pp.* baying, bayed.] To bark, as a dog.—4, *v. a.* To bark at.

Bāy′ber-ry, *n.* A shrub that bears an oily berry.

Bāy′ber-ry-tăl′lōw, *n.* Fragrant green wax of the bayberry; myrtle-wax.

Bāy′o-nĕt, *n.* [Either from *Bayonne*, in France, or from O. Fr. *bayon*, an arrow or bolt.] A dagger fixed to a musket.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bayoneting, bayoneted.] To stab with a bayonet.

Bayou (bī′ô *or* bī′ō), *n.* [Fr. *boyau*, a bowel or gut.] An outlet of a lake; a narrow inlet or creek.

Bāy′-rŭm, *n.* A fragrant hair-wash and cosmetic obtained by distilling bay-leaves with rum.

Bāy′-sâlt, *n.* Salt made of sea-water.

Bāy′-wĭn′dōw, *n.* A bow-window; a window forming a bay or recess.

Bāy′wood (-wûd), *n.* Honduras mahogany.

Ba-zäar′ (ba-zär′), *n.* [Per. *bazar.*] An Eastern market; a market-place:—a collection of shops.

Bdĕll′ium (dĕl′yum), *n.* [Gr. *βδέλλιον;* cf. Heb. *b′dolakh*, pearl.] An aromatic gum.

Bē, *v. n.* [*i.* was; *pp.* being, been. Irregular in various parts.—See Am, Art, Is, Are, Were, Wert, Wast.] [Cf. Gr. *φύειν;* L. *fui, fore;* A.-S. *beon*, to become.] To have some certain state; to exist.—It is used as an auxiliary in conjugating other verbs, by means of which the passive voice is formed.—*Be* as a prefix is sometimes intensive, sometimes pejorative, and sometimes expresses the idea of making.

Bēach (bēch), *n.* [Norse, *bakki*, a back or ridge; but perhaps cognate with *beck*, a brook.] The sea-shore; the strand.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* beaching, beached.] To run, as a ship, upon the beach.

Bēa′con (bē′kn), *n.* [A.-S. *beacn.*—See Beckon.] Something raised on an eminence for giving notice to navigators, or to alarm; a light-house.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* beaconing, beaconed.] To afford light; to light up.

Bēa′con-aġe (bē′kn-aj), *n.* Money paid for maintaining beacons:—a system of beacons.

Bēad (bēd), *n.* [A.-S. *beda, bede*, prayer; *beden*, to urge, to pray.—See Bid.] One of many little balls strung upon a thread, used for necklaces or rosaries.—(*Arch.*) A small globular ornament; a drop; a bubble.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* beading, beaded.] To form beads or bubbles on the surface.

Bēa′dle (bē′dl), *n.* [Ger. *büttel;* O. E. *bydel;* Late L. *bidellus;* root of *bid*, to command.] An inferior officer of a court, public body, or parish:—a messenger.

Bēa′dle-shĭp, *n.* The office of a beadle.

Bēad′rōll, *n.* A list of persons to be prayed for.

Bēads′măn, *n.* [O. E. *beodeman.*—See Bead.] A man employed to pray.

Bēad′y, *a.* Bead-shaped, small, and clear.

Bēa′gle (bē′gl), *n.* [Cf. Celtic *beag*, little.] A small hunting hound.

Bēak, *n.* [Late L. *beccus;* It. *becco;* Fr. *bec;* probably Celtic; root of *pick* and *peak.*] Bill of a bird:—a thing pointed.

Bēak′ed (bē′ked *or* bēkt), *a.* Having a beak.

Bēak′er, *n.* [Ger. *becher;* Late L. *bicarium;* Gr. *βῖκος*, a bowl or cup.—See Pitcher.] A drinking cup or vessel:—a chemist's cup.

Bēam, *n.* [O. E. *beam*, a tree; Ger. *baum.*] A timber in a building:—a part of a balance:—pole of a chariot:—a collection of parallel rays of light; *gleam:*—a stag's horn.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* beaming, beamed.] To shine forth; to emit rays; to be radiant.

Bēam′y, *a.* Radiant; shining:—horned.

Bēan, *n.* [A.-S. *bean;* Ger. *bohne.*] A garden vegetable; kind of pulse.

Beȧr (bȧr), *v. a.* [A.-S. *beran;* L. *ferre;* Gr. *φέρειν;* Skr. stem *bhar.*] [*i.* bore (bare); *pp.* bearing, borne.] To carry; to convey; to transport:—to support; to endure; to suffer.—2, *v. n.* [*i.* bore; *pp.* bearing, borne.] To suffer; to endure; to be patient:—to be fruitful or prolific; to press.—3, *v. a.* [*i.* bore (bare); *pp.* bearing, born *or* borne.] To bring forth, as a child; to give birth to.—4, *n.* [Ger. *bär;* A.-S. *bera;* Skr. *bhalla.*—Cf. L. *ferus*, wild; Gr. *θήρ, φήρ*, beast.] A rough, savage animal:—a depresser of stocks.—(*Astron.*) The name of two constellations, called the *Greater* and *Lesser Bear;* in the tail of the *Lesser Bear* is the pole-star.—5, *v. a.* [*pp.* bearing, beared.] To endeavor to depress or lower the price of stocks.

Bear.

Syn.—*Bear* a burden; *carry* a load:—*conveyed* in a carriage; *transported* in a ship.—*Bear* affliction; *support* a burden; *endure* or *suffer* pain.

Bēar, *or* **Bēre**, *n.* [O. E. *bere.*—See Barley.] A kind of barley.

Beȧr′a-ble, *a.* Endurable; that may be borne.

Beȧr′-bāit-ing, *n.* The act of baiting bears with dogs.

Bēard (bērd) [bērd, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. I. H. St. R. C.;* bērd, *S.;* bȧrd, *Wm. Johnston*], *n.* [Ger. *bart;* A.-S. *beard;* Slavic, *barda.*] The hair that grows on the lips and chin:—a barb on an arrow or hook:—an awn.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bearding, bearded.] To take or pluck by the beard:—to oppose to the face.

Bēard′ed (bērd′ed), *a.* Having a beard.

Bēard′less, *a.* Without a beard; youthful.

Beȧr′er (bȧr′er), *n.* A carrier; a supporter.

Beȧr′-gär-den, *n.* A place where bears are kept.

Beȧr′hĕrd, *n.* One who tends bears.

Beȧr′ing (bȧr′ing), *n.* The position of one place from another:—behavior; mien:—that part of an axle which rests on its support.

Beȧr′ing-rein (-rān), *n.* A check-rein.

Beȧr′ish, *a.* Having the quality of a bear; surly.

Beȧr′-wârd (bȧr′wârd), *n.* A keeper of bears.

Bēast, *n.* [L. *bestia;* O. Fr. *beste;* Fr. *bête.*] An irrational *animal;* a brute.

Bēast′li-nĕss, *n.* Brutality; filthiness.

Bēast′ly, *a.* Like a beast; brutal; coarse.

Bēat (bēt), *v. a.* [A.-S. *beatan;* Fr. *battre.*—See Batter, Pat.] [*i.* beat; *pp.* beating, beaten *or* beat.] To strike; to bruise:—to tread:—to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.—2, *v. n.* To move in a pulsatory manner; to dash, as a flood:—to throb.—3, *n.* A stroke; a pulsation; act of striking:—the round of a watchman or patrol.

Bēat′en (bē′tn), *p.* from *beat.* See Beat.

Bē-a-tĭf′ic, } *a.* [L. *beatificus*, making happy.]
Bē-a-tĭf′i-cal, } Affording heavenly bliss; happy.

Be-ăt-i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* [Late L. *beatificatio.*] The act of beatifying:—an act of the pope pronouncing a deceased person beatified in heaven.

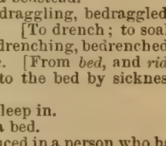
Be-ăt′i-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *beatifico; beatus*, happy, and *facio*, to make; *beare, beatus*, to bless.] [*pp.* beatifying, beatified.] To bless; to make happy.

Bēat′ing, *n.* The act of striking:—flogging.

Be-ăt'i-tūde, *n.* [L. *beatitudo.*] Blessedness; *happiness;* bliss:—an ascription of blessedness.
Beau (bō), *n.*; pl. **Beaux** (bōz). [Fr. *beau, bel,* handsome; L. *bellus,* fine.] A man of dress; a fop; a coxcomb:—a gallant.
Beau-ī-dē'al (bō-ī-dē'al), *n.* [Fr. *beau-idéal.*] An ideal model of excellence:—ideal excellence.
Beaujolais (bō-zho-lā), *n.* [The name of a district in France, from *Beaujeu,* its old capital.] A red Burgundy wine.
Beau-mŏnde' (bō-mŏnd'), *n.* [Fr.] The gay or fashionable world; fashionable people.
Beaū'te-oŭs [bū'te-ŭs, *P. J. Ja. R. C.;* bū'tē-us, *I.;* bū'te-us, *H. St.;* bū'tyus, *E. F. K.;* bū'che-ŭs, *W.*], *a.* Fair; beautiful.
Beaū'ti-fûl (bū'te-fûl), *a.* Having beauty; fair; handsome; fine; pretty; graceful.
Syn.—Beautiful is the strongest and most comprehensive of these epithets. A *beautiful* woman; *beautiful* scenery; a *handsome* man; a *handsome* building; a *fine* lady; a *fine* prospect; a *fair* skin; a *pretty* child; *graceful* manner.
Beaū'ti-fûl-ly, *ad.* In a beautiful manner.
Beaū'ti-fȳ, *v. a.* [*pp.* beautifying, beautified.] To adorn; to embellish.—2, *v. n.* To grow beautiful.
Beaū'ty (bū'te), *n.* [Fr. *beauté,* from *beau,* handsome.] That assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the senses, especially the eye or the ear; a particular grace:—a beautiful person or woman.
Beaū'ty-spŏt, *n.* A patch or foil placed on the face to heighten beauty by contrast.

Beaver.

Bēa'ver (bē'ver), *n.* [A.-S. *beofor;* Ger. *biber;* Czech, *bobr;* L. *fiber;* cf. Skr. *babhrus,* brown, an ichneumon.] A fur-bearing rodent animal:—the fur of the beaver:—a hat:—[Obs. Fr. *bavière,* a bib; *bave,* saliva] a visor; the lower face-guard of a helmet.
Be-cälm' (be-käm'), *v. a.* [*pp.* becalming, becalmed.] To still; to quiet; to calm:—to keep from motion, as a ship.
Be-cāme', *i.* from *become.* See BECOME.
Be-câuse', *conj.* [O. E. *bi cause,* by reason.] For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that; for.
Bechamel (bā-sha-mĕl), *n.* [The inventor's name.] A delicate sauce or broth flavored with cream.
Be-chärm', *v. a.* [*pp.* becharming, becharmed.] To captivate; to charm.
Bĕck, *v. n.* [Shortened from *beckon.*] [*pp.* becking, becked.] To make a sign with the head.—2, *v. a.* To call by a motion of the head.—3, *n.* A sign with the head; a nod:—[Ger. *bach;* A.-S. *bekkr;* Dut. *bæk*] a brook.
Bĕck'on (bĕk'kn), *v. n.* [A.-S. *biecnan, beacnian; beacn,* a sign, a beacon.] [*pp.* beckoning, beckoned.] To make a sign.—2, *v. a.* To make a sign to.—3, *n.* A sign without words; a beck.
Be-clŏûd', *v. a.* [*pp.* beclouding, beclouded.] To dim; to obscure; to cloud.
Be-cŏme' (be-kŭm'), *v. n.* [A.-S. *becuman,* to come by, to attain, to happen; Ger. *bekommen.*—See COME.] [*i.* became; *pp.* becoming, become.] To enter into some state; to be changed to; to be.—2, *v. a.* To add grace to; to befit; to suit.
Be-cŏm'ing, *a.* Graceful; suitable; comely; fit; proper; meet.
Syn.—Becoming dress or manner; *graceful* attitude; *suitable* furniture; *fit* for the season; *proper* or *meet* for the occasion.
Be-cŏm'ing-ly, *ad.* In a becoming manner.
Be-cŏm'ing-nĕss, *n.* Decency; propriety.
Bĕd, *n.* [A.-S. and Dut. *bed;* Ger. *bett;* Goth. *badi.*] Something to sleep on; a couch:—a bank of earth raised in a garden:—the channel of a river, or any hollow:—a vein of ore; a layer; a stratum.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bedding, bedded.] To place in bed:—to plant in earth:—to lay in order; to stratify.—3, *v. n.* To lie.
Be-dăb'ble, *v. a.* [*pp.* bedabbling, bedabbled.] To wet; to besprinkle. [bespatter; to dash.
Be-dăsh', *v. a.* [*pp.* bedashing, bedashed.] To
Be-dâub', *v. a.* [*pp.* bedaubing, bedaubed.] To smear; to daub over. [make dim by lustre.
Be-dăz'zle, *v. a.* [*pp.* bedazzling, bedazzled.] To
Bĕd'-bŭg, *n.* A fetid insect that infests beds.
Bĕd'chām-ber, *n.* A chamber for a bed.
Bĕd'clōthes, *n. pl.* Coverlets and sheets, or clothes, for a bed. See CLOTHES.
Bĕd'ding, *n.* The materials of a bed.—(*Geol.*) The lie or position of beds or layers.
Be-dĕck', *v. a.* [*pp.* bedecking, bedecked.] To deck; to ornament; to adorn.
Bēde'-hoûse, *n.* [O. E. *bede,* prayer (see BEAD), and *house:*—a house for *bedesmen;* these were often paupers, who were required to pray for their benefactors.] A hospital; an almshouse.
Be-dĕv'il (be-dĕv'vl), *v. a.* [*pp.* bedeviling, bedeviled.] To throw into disorder:—to abuse; to corrupt. [To moisten gently.
Be-dew' (be-dū'), *v. a.* [*pp.* bedewing, bedewed.]
Bĕd'făst, *a.* [*Bed,* and *fast,* firmly fixed.] Bedridden; confined to the bed.
Bĕd'fĕl-lōw, *n.* One lying in the same bed.
Bĕd'-hăng-ings, *n. pl.* Curtains of a bed.
Be-dīght' (be-dīt'), *v. a.* [See DIGHT.] [*i.* bedight *or* bedighted; *pp.* bedighting, bedighted *or* bedight.] To adorn:—to dress.
Be-dĭm', *v. a.* [*pp.* bedimming, bedimmed.] To make dim; to darken.
Be-dī'zen (be-dī'zn) [be-dī'zn, *S. W. P. F. Ja. K. S. M. R.;* be-dĭz'zn, *C. Wb. St.;* be-dĭz'zn *or* be-dī'zn, *H. I.*], *v. a.* [See DIZEN.] [*pp.* bedizening, bedizened.] To dress gaudily.
Be-dī'zen-mĕnt, *n.* The act of bedizening or state of being bedizened.
Bĕd'lam, *n.* [The old priory of St. Mary of *Bethlehem,* in London, became a hospital for lunatics.] A hospital for lunatics.
Bĕd'ŏu-ĭn, *n.* [Arab. *badawiy,* pl. *badawin,* desert dwellers; *badw,* a desert.] A nomadic Arab.
Bĕd'-pīece, *or* **Bĕd'-plāte**, *n.* The foundation plate of an engine or machine.
Bĕd'pōst, *n.* The post of a bedstead.
Be-drăg'gle, *v. a.* [*pp.* bedraggling, bedraggled.] To soil in the dirt. [To drench; to soak.
Be-drĕnch', *v. a.* [*pp.* bedrenching, bedrenched.]
Bĕd'rĭd, *or* **Bĕd'rĭd-den**, *a.* [From *bed,* and *ride,* to be borne.] Confined to the bed by sickness, age, or infirmity.
Bĕd'rôôm, *n.* A room to sleep in.
Bĕd'sīde, *n.* The side of a bed.
Bĕd'-sōre, *n.* A sore produced in a person who has been long bedridden.
Bĕd'stĕad (bĕd'stĕd), *n.* [*Bed,* and *stead,* to support.] The frame of a bed.
Bĕd'strâw, *n.* Straw for a bed:—a plant of several kinds. [of a bed.
Bĕd'-tĭck, *n.* A case, or tick, to hold the feathers
Bĕd'tīme, *n.* Time to go to bed or to rest.
Bēē, *n.* [A.-S. *beo;* Dut. *bij;* Ger. *biene.*] An insect that makes honey and wax.


Bee.

Bēē'-brĕad, *n.* The pollen of flowers used by bees in feeding their young.
Bēēch, *n.* [A.-S. *boece, bece, boc;* Ger. *buche;* L. *fagus;* Gr. φαγός, φηγός, root of φαγεῖν, to eat; from its edible nuts.] A well-known forest tree and its wood.
Bēēch'en, *a.* Made of beech.
Bēēch'măst, *n.* The fruits or nuts of the beech.
Bēēch'nŭt, *n.* A nut of the beech.

Bēēf, *n.* [Fr. *bœuf*, ox; L. *bos, bovis;* Gr. *βοῦς*.] Flesh of an ox, bull, or cow:—an ox.

Bēēf′-ēat-ẹr, *n.* One who eats beef:—[the derivation from *buffetier*, sideboard-man or *buffet*-man, is not historically correct] a yeoman of the king of England's guard.

Bēēf′steāk, *n.* [See STEAK.] A slice of beef for [broiling.

Bēē′-glūe, *n.* A substance with which bees cement their combs to the hives; propolis.

Bēē′hīve, *n.* A box or case for holding bees.

Bēē′-līne, *n.* [The bee is said to fly homeward in a straight line.] A straight line; air-line.

Been (bĭn) [bĭn, *S. W. J. Sm. C. Wb.;* bēn, *P. F. Ja. K. R. I., R. G. White, St.*], *p.* from the verb *be.*

Bēēr, *n.* [Ger. & Dut. *bier;* A.-S. *beor;* Fr. *bière.*—Cf. *bere*, barley.] Liquor made of malt and hops.

Bēēş′wăx, *n.* Wax made by bees.

Bēēş′-wĭng, *n.* [From its filmy appearance.] A crust consisting of scales of tartar formed on port and other wines.

Bēēt, *n.* [L. *beta;* Fr. *bette.*] A garden vegetable.

Bēē′tle, *n.* [A.-S. *bitula, bitela;* root of BITE.] An insect of which there are many species; a coleopteran:—[A.-S. *bietel, betel, bitel;* root of BEAT] a heavy wooden mallet.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* beetling, beetled.] [Probably alluding to the prominent eyes of some beetles.] To jut out; to hang over.—3, *v. a.* To beat with a beetle or mallet:—to produce figures on by means of a beetle or beetling-machine.

Beetle.

Bēē′tle, Bēēt′lĭng-ma-chīne′, *n.* A machine for producing figures on fabrics by pressure from corrugated or indented rollers.

Bēē′tle-brŏŵed, *a.* Having prominent brows.

Bēēveş (bēvz), *n.*; pl. of *beef.* Cattle; oxen.

Bẹ-fȧll′, *v. a.* [*i.* befell; *pp.* befalling, befallen.] To betide; to happen to.—2, *v. n.* To happen; to occur. [to become; to fit.

Bẹ-fĭt′, *v. a.* [*pp.* befitting, befitted.] To suit;

Bẹ-fĭt′tĭng, *p. a.* Becoming; suitable; fit.

Bẹ-fŏg′, *v. a.* [*pp.* befogging, befogged.] To involve in fog:—to mystify.

Bẹ-fōōl′, *v. a.* [*pp.* befooling, befooled.] To infatuate; to make a fool of.

Bẹ-fōre′, *prep.* [A.-S. *beforan.*—See FORE.] Farther onward; in the front of; in presence of; prior to; superior to.—2, *ad.* Sooner than; in time past; previously to; hitherto:—farther onward.

Bẹ-fōre′hănd, *ad.* [*Hand* may note direction, as in *forehand, right-hand.*—Cf. L. *præ manu*, in readiness.] In anticipation; previously; antecedently; at first. [to pollute; to foul.

Bẹ-fōûl′, *v. a.* [*pp.* befouling, befouled.] To soil;

Bẹ-friĕnd′, *v. a.* [*pp.* befriending, befriended.] To favor; to assist. [decorate with fringes.

Bẹ-frĭnġe′, *v. a.* [*pp.* befringing, befringed.] To

Bẹ-fŭd′dle, *v. a.* [*pp.* befuddling, befuddled.] To confuse or stupefy, as with drink; to bemuddle.

Bĕg, *v. n.* [O. E. & Anglo-Fr. *beggen*; A.-S. *bedecian;* Goth. *bidjan*, to ask.—See BID. Others derive it from the *bag* or wallet of mendicants; others from *beghard*, an old term nearly synonymous with *Béguin*, a male member of a religious society now represented by the *Béguines.*] [*pp.* begging, begged.] To ask alms; to live upon alms.—2, *v. a.* To ask humbly and earnestly, as a person in want; to crave; to entreat for.

Bẹ-găn′, *v.* See BEGIN.

Bẹ-găss′, *n.* [See BAGASSE.] The sugar-cane after being cut and crushed:—also spelled *megass.*

Bẹ-ġĕm′, *v. a.* [*pp.* begemming, begemmed.] To stud, as with gems.

Bẹ-ḡĕt′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *begitan*, to get.—See GET.] [*i.* begot (begat); *pp.* begetting, begotten *or* begot.] To generate; to procreate.

Bĕg′gar, *n.* [See BEG.] One who lives by begging.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* beggaring, beggared.] To reduce to beggary; to impoverish:—to exhaust.

Bĕg′gar-li-nĕss, *n.* Meanness; poverty.

Bĕg′gar-ly, *a.* Mean; poor; needy.

Bĕg′gar-y, *n.* Indigence; want; poverty.

Bẹ-ḡĭlt′, *p. a.* Gilded or gilt.

Bẹ-ḡĭn′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *beginnan, onginnan;* Goth. *duginnan;* by some referred to A.-S. *ginan*, to open, to yawn (see YAWN); by others to the root of *genus, generate.*] [*i.* began; *pp.* beginning, begun.] To take the first step; to commence.—2, *v. a.* To enter upon; to commence; to originate.

Syn.—*Begin* a work; *begin* to write; *commence* an operation; *enter upon* an employment.

Bẹ-ḡĭn′nẹr, *n.* One who begins; a tyro.

Bẹ-ḡĭn′nĭng, *n.* The first origin; first act; first part; commencement; *origin.*

Bẹ-ḡĭrd′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *begyrdan.*—See GIRD.] [*i.* begirt *or* begirded; *pp.* begirding, begirt *or* begirded.] To gird; to bind round; to surround; to shut in.

Bẹ-gnâw′ (bẹ-nâw′), *v. a.* [*pp.* begnawing, begnawed.] To bite; to eat away.

Bẹ-gŏne′, *interj.* [*Be gone.*] An exclamation commanding to go away; haste away.

Bẹ-gō′nĭ-a, *n.* [Named in honor of M. *Begon.*] A genus of ornamental plants, natives of Central and South America.

Bẹ-gŏt′, *i. & p.* from *beget.* See BEGET.

Bẹ-gŏt′ten (bẹ-gŏt′tn), *p.* from *beget.*

Bẹ-grīme′, *v. a.* [*pp.* begriming, begrimed.] To soil with soot or dirt; to grime.

Bẹ-grŭdġe′, *v. a.* [*pp.* begrudging, begrudged.] To envy the possession of; to grudge.

Bẹ-guīle′ (bẹ-gīl′), *v. a.* [See GUILE and WILE.] [*pp.* beguiling, beguiled.] To impose upon; to deceive pleasingly; to allure; to divert; to *amuse.*

Béguinage (bā-ḡēn-äzh), *n.* [Fr.] A convent of Béguines.

Béguine (bā-ḡēn), *n.* [Fr., from Lambert *Bègue*, their founder.] One of a certain order of religious women.

Bē′gum, *n.* [Per. *begam*, Turk. *bigim*, princess, fem. of *big*, or *beg*, a bey or ruler.—See BEY.] A Hindu princess.

Bẹ-gŭn′, *p.* from *begin.*

Bẹ-hälf′ (bẹ-häf′), *n.* [O. E. *bihalve*, beside, a prep. from *bi*, by, and *half*, a half, a side.] Favor; cause favored; interest; account; sake; support; vindication.

Bẹ-hāve′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *behabban*; *be*, by or about, and *habban*, to have, to hold.—See HAVE.] [*pp.* behaving, behaved.] To conduct; to demean; to carry:—used often with the reciprocal pronoun:—to conduct one's self well.—2, *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self.

Bẹ-hāv′ịor (bẹ-hāv′yụr), *n.* Manner of behaving or of conducting one's self; conduct; deportment:—action.

Bẹ-hēad′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *beheafdian; be*, priv., and *heafod*, head.] [*pp.* beheading, beheaded.] To deprive of the head.

Bẹ-hĕld′, *i. & p.* from *behold.*

Bē′he-mŏth [bē′he-mŏth, *W. P. J. F. St. I. Ja. Sm. N. R. C.;* bẹ-hē′mŏth, *Ash, Mu., Maunder*], *n.* [Heb., plural form of *b'hemah*, a beast.—Cf. Egypt. *pehemau*, "water-ox."] An animal described in Job, perhaps the hippopotamus.

Bẹ-hĕst′, *n.* [A.-S. *behæs* (corrupted to *biheste*) long and properly meant "a promise" (from *hatan*, to call; see HIGHT; *bihatan*, to promise), but acquired the sense of the cognate *hest*, a command.] Command; precept; mandate.

Bẹ-hīnd′, *prep.* [A.-S. *behindan*, from behind; *be*, and *hindan*, behind; Ger. *hinten.*] At the back of; following; remaining after; inferior to.—2, *ad.* In the rear; backward; back.

Bẹ-hīnd′hănd, *ad. & a.* [On type of the much older *beforehand.* It appears to replace the old

behindan, from behind.] In a backward state; in arrears; backward; tardy.

Be-hōld′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bihaldan*, to hold by; hence to keep, to observe, to look..] [*i.* beheld; *pp.* beholding, beheld (beholden).] To see; to observe attentively; to look at.—2, *v. n.* To look.—3, *interj.* See; lo; observe.

Syn.—A person *beholds* that which excites interest or admiration; he *sees* involuntarily; *looks* attentively; *observes* and *views* carefully.

Be-hōld′en (be-hōld′dn), *p. a.* Bound in gratitude; obliged; indebted.

Be-hōld′er, *n.* One who beholds or sees.

Be-hôof′, *n.* [Dut. *behoef;* Ger. *behuf;* cognate with *have* and *heave*, in the sense of to take up, to acquire.] Profit; advantage; benefit.

Be-hôov′a-ble, *a.* Fit; expedient.

Be-hôove′, *or* **Be-hōve′**, *v. a.* [A.-S. *behofian.*—See Behoof.] [*pp.* behooving *or* behoving, behooved *or* behoved.] To be fit for; to be due; to be incumbent on; to become.

Beige (bāj *or* bāzh), *n.* [Fr., gray, undyed; It. *bigio.*—Cf. Baize.] Undyed serge, a material for ladies' dresses, &c.

Bē′ing, *p.* from *be.* Existing.—2, *n.* Existence; a particular state:—a person; any living creature.

Be-jew′el, *v. a.* [*pp.* bejewelling, bejewelled.] To decorate with jewels.

Be-ju′co (bā-hû′kō), *n.* [Sp.] The Indian cane, a reed-like twining plant of tropical America.

Be-lā′bor, *v. a.* [See Labor.] [*pp.* belaboring, belabored.] To beat soundly; to ply.

Be-lāte′, *v. a.* [*pp.* belating, belated.] To retard; to make too late.

Be-lāt′ed, *a.* Benighted; too late.

Be-lāy′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *belecgan;* Dut. *beleggen; by*, about, and *lay*, in the sense of *entwine.*] [*pp.* belaying, belayed.] To block up; to attack; to besiege.—(*Naut.*) To fasten, as a rope.

Be-lāy′ing-pin, *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong pin round which ropes are belayed.

Bĕlch, *v. n.* [A.-S. *bealcian;* O. E. *bolken.*] [*pp.* belching, belched.] To eject wind from the stomach.—2, *v. a.* To throw out with violence.—3, *n.* An act of belching; an eructation.

Bĕl′dam, *n.* [O. E. *bel*, fair, implying a relationship (cf. Fr. *beau-père*), and *dam*, a mother; in later use ironical, with a reference to Fr. *belle dame*, fair lady.] An old woman; a hag.

Be-lēa′guer, *v. a.* [Dut. *belegeren*, from *leger*, a camp; Ger. *belagern.*—See Leaguer.] [*pp.* beleaguering, beleaguered.] To besiege; to beset.

Be-lĕm′nīte, *n.* [Gr. βέλεμνον, thunder:—once thought to be a petrified thunder-bolt.] (*Geol.*) A fossil, the relic of an extinct molluscous marine animal; vulgarly called thunderstone or arrow-head.

Bel-esprit (bĕl′es-prē′), *n.*; pl. **Beaux-esprits** (bōz′es-prē′). [Fr.] A man of wit.

Bĕl′fry, *n.* [Fr. *beffroi;* O. Fr. *berfrey;* O. Ger. *bercfrit*, a movable tower, a watch-tower: from the association of a *bell* with a tower the form *belfry* was developed.] A tower for a bell.

Bē′li-al, *n.* [Heb.] Worthlessness:—the devil.

Be-lī′bel, *v. a.* [*pp.* belibelling, belibelled.] To traduce; to libel. [to calumniate.

Be-līe′, *v. a.* [*pp.* belying, belied.] To slander;

Be-liēf′ (be-lēf′), *n.* [O. E. *bileafe*, for A.-S. *geleafa*, akin to Ger. *glaube*, faith, to Love, and to Lief.] The act of believing; thing believed; creed; faith:—confidence.

Syn.—*Trust* in opinion is called *belief;* in religious opinion or divine testimony, *faith;* in pecuniary worth, *credit;* in moral probity, *confidence:*—the articles of belief, *creed.*

Be-liēv′a-ble, *a.* That may be believed.

Be-liēve′ (be-lēv′), *v. a.* [See Belief; O. E. *bileven;* A.-S. *gelefan;* Goth. *galaubjan;* Ger. *glauben.*] [*pp.* believing, believed.] To exercise belief in; to credit; to trust; to think true.—2, *v. n.* To have belief; to think.

Be-liēv′er, *n.* One who believes.

Be-līke′, *ad.* Probably; likely. [Antiq.]

Be-lĭt′tle, *v. a.* [*pp.* belittling, belittled.] To make little; to detract from; to minimize.

Bĕll, *n.* [A.-S. *bellan*, to roar.] A hollow, sounding vessel of metal:—a blossom:—a bubble.

Bĕl-la-dŏn′na, *n.* [It. for "fair lady;" said to be employed by ladies to enlarge the pupil of the eye.] A poisonous plant; deadly nightshade.

Bĕll′-bĭrd, *n.* A name common to several birds, from their bell-like notes.

Bĕlle (bĕl), *n.* [Fr.—See Beau.] A young lady admired for beauty; a gay young lady.

Belles-lettres (bĕl-lĕt′tr) [bĕl-lā′tur, *W. J. F. K.;* bĕl-lĕt′tr, *P. Ja. Sm. R. I. H. St.;* bĕl′lĕt′tr, *E. C. Wb.*], *n. pl.* [Fr. for "fine, or polite, letters."] Polite literature, as rhetoric, poetry, criticism, and philology; classical authors.

Bĕl-lĕt-rĭs′tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to belles-lettres.

Bĕll′-flow-er, *n.* A bell-shaped flower.

Bĕll′-fo͡und-er, *n.* One who casts bells.

Bĕll′-hăng-er, *n.* One who hangs bells.

Bĕl-li-cōse′, *a.* [L. *bellicosus*, warlike; *bellum*, war.] Warlike; belligerent.

Bel-lĭg′er-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *belligerare, belligerantis*, to wage war; *bellum*, war, and *gerere*, to wage.] Waging war; engaged in war.—2, *n.* A party carrying on war.

Bĕl′ling, *n.* [A.-S. *bellan*, to bellow.] The cry of the deer.

Bĕll′man, *n.* A public crier:—a bell-ringer.

Bĕll-mĕt′al (bĕl-mĕt′tl), *n.* An alloy or mixture of copper and tin, used for making bells.

Bĕl′lōw (bĕl′lō), *v. n.* [A.-S. *bellan, bylgian*, to bellow; O. E. *belwen.*] [*pp.* bellowing, bellowed.] To make a noise as a bull; to cry aloud; to roar.—2, *n.* A loud outcry; a roar.

Bĕl′low-ĭng, *n.* Loud noise; a roaring.

Bĕl′lows (bĕl′lus) [bĕl′lus, *S. W. P. J. F. K. Sm. R.;* bĕl′ōz, *N. Ja. D. Co. St. I.*], *n. sing. & pl.* [Sw. *balg*, Dan. *baelger*, bellows; A.-S. *bylig*, a bag; *blast-belg*, also *bely*, a bellows; akin to Belly.] A machine for blowing the fire.

Bellows.

Bĕl′lows-fĭsh (bĕl′lus-), *n.* (*Ich.*) A spiny-finned fish:—called also *trumpet-fish.*

Bĕl′lu-īne, *a.* [L. *belluinus*, beastly; *bellua*, a beast.] Bestial; beastly; brutal.

Bĕll′-wĕth-er, *n.* A sheep carrying a bell.

Bĕll′-wort (-würt), *n.* [See Wort.] (*Bot.*) A name common to various plants producing bell-shaped flowers.

Bĕl′ly, *n.* [A.-S. *bælig, bælg*, a bag, the belly; O. E. *bely.*] That part of the body which contains the entrails; abdomen:—a protuberance.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* bellying, bellied.] To swell out.

Bĕl′ly-āche, *n.* Pain in the bowels; colic.

Bĕl′ly-bănd, *n.* A girth for a horse.

Be-lŏng′, *v. n.* [Ger. & Dut. *belang*, consequence, concern; *belangen*, to concern.] [*pp.* belonging, belonged.] To be the property of; to appertain; to adhere; to have relation; to relate.

Be-lŏng′ings, *n. pl.* What belongs to a person or thing; property.

Be-lōved′ (be-lŭvd′), *p.* Loved; as, He was much *beloved.*—2, *a.* (be-lŭv′ed). Much loved; dear; as, a *beloved* son.

Be-lōw′, *prep.* [See Low.] *Under* in place, time, or dignity; inferior in excellence; unworthy of.—2, *ad.* In a lower place; on earth.

Bĕlt, *n.* [A.-S. *belt*, L. *balteus*, belt.] That which encompasses; a girdle; a cincture; a sash; band; *zone.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* belting, belted.] To gird with a belt; to encircle.

Bĕlt′ing, *n.* Belts collectively; the system of belts conveying power to the machinery of a factory.

Be-lū′ga, *n.* [Russ., from *belo*, white.] A species of whale, called *white-fish:*—a kind of sturgeon.

Bĕl′ve-dēre, *n.* [It., "fair view:" *bello*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see, or a sight.] (*Arch.*) A pavilion, gallery, or structure on the top of a house or palace, or on an eminence.

Be-māsk′, *v. a.* [*pp.* bemasking, bemasked.] To hide; to conceal; to mask.

Be-mīre′, *v. a.* [*pp.* bemiring, bemired.] To drag in the mire.

Be-mōan′, *v. a.* [*pp.* bemoaning, bemoaned.] To lament; to bewail.

Be-mōan′ing, *n.* Lamentation.

Be-mŏck′, *v. a.* [*pp.* bemocking, bemocked.] To treat with mockery; to mock.

Bĕnch, *n.* [A.-S. *benc;* a variant of Bank.] A long seat:—a tribunal of justice; the court; the body of judges:—a natural terrace.

Bĕnch′er, *n.* A senior member of a society governing the English inns of court.

Bĕnch′-shōw, *n.* [From the *bench* or table on which the animals are shown.] An exhibition of dogs or other animals.

Bĕnch-war′rant (-wŏr′rant), *n.* A warrant issued by a judge.

Bĕnd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bendan;* allied to Bind and Band.] [*i.* bent *or* bended; *pp.* bending, bent *or* bended.] To make crooked:—to direct to a certain point; to incline; to bow.—2, *v. n.* To be incurvated:—to yield.—3, *n.* A curve; a crook; a flexure; a bent:—bend-leather; a band.

Bĕnd′-lĕath′er (-lĕth′er), *n.* [From *bend*, a band or fillet, a word now chiefly heraldic; Fr. *bande;* O. Fr. *bende.* Half a *butt*, or full hide, of sole-leather is a *side* or *bend.*] Strong sole-leather.

Bĕnd′er, *n.* A drunken spree; a carousal [*Low*]:—a person or thing that bends.

Be-nēath′ [be-nēth′, *H. I. St.*], *prep.* [*Be*, locative, and A.-S. *nidan*, below; Ger. *nieden.*—Cf. Nether.] Lower in place, rank, excellence, or dignity; *under;* unworthy of.—2, *ad.* In a lower place; below.

Bĕn′e-dĭct, *n.* [L. *benedictus*, blessed; from a character in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."] A cant term for a married man; a newly-married man.

Bĕn-e-dĭc′tine, *a.* Belonging to St. Benedict.

Bĕn-e-dĭc′tion, *n.* [L. *benedictio; benedicere*, to bless; *bene*, well, and *dicere*, to speak.] An invocation of happiness; a blessing:—institution of an abbot.

Bĕn-e-făc′tion, *n.* [L. *benefactio; beneficere*, to benefit (*q. v.*).] Act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred; donation; gift.

Syn.—Benefactions to the poor; *donations* for charity; an unexpected *gratuity;* a free *gift.*

Bĕn-e-făc′tor, *n.* [L.] One who confers a benefit.

Bĕn-e-făc′tress, *n.* A female benefactor.

Bĕn′e-fīce, *n.* [L. *beneficium*, a favor; *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do.] An ecclesiastical living.

Bĕn′e-fīced (bĕn′e-fĭst), *a.* Having a benefice.

Be-nĕf′i-cĕnce, *n.* [L. *beneficentia.*] Active goodness; a kind action; kindness; bounty; charity.

Be-nĕf′i-cĕnt, *a.* [L. *beneficus*, comp. *beneficentior.*] Bountiful; munificent; benevolent; kind; liberal; generous.

Bĕn-e-fĭ″cial (bĕn-e-fĭsh′al), *a.* [L. *beneficialis.*] Conferring benefits; *advantageous;* serviceable:—entitled to benefits.

Bĕn-e-fĭ″cial-ly, *ad.* Advantageously.

Bĕn-e-fĭ″cia-ry (bĕn-e-fĭsh′ya-re), *a.* [L. *beneficiarius.*] Holding something from another:—pertaining to benefits, or to a benefice.—2, *n.* One who is possessed of a benefice:—a person benefited:—a student assisted by charity.

Bĕn′e-fĭt, *n.* [L. *benefactum;* Fr. *bienfait;* O. Fr. *benfet;* L. *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do.] An act of kindness; good office; favor; a kindness; service:—advantage; *account; avail;* gain; profit.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* benefiting, benefited.] To do good to; to assist; to help.—3, *v. n.* To gain advantage.

Syn.—Princes confer *benefits* and *favors* on subjects; subjects perform *services* for rulers; neighbors do acts of *kindness* to one another. *Advantage* of situation; *gain* or *profit* in trade.

Bĕn-e-fĭt-ēē′, *n.* One who receives, or is to receive, a benefit; a beneficiary.

Be-nĕv′o-lĕnce, *n.* [L. *benevolentia.*] Disposition to do good; good-will; kindness; benignity; humanity:—an arbitrary tax.

Syn.—Benevolence is the desire of doing good; *beneficence*, actual goodness. The great should manifest condescending *benignity; humanity* extends to all; *kindness* to friends and neighbors; *tenderness* to the suffering.—See Philanthropy.

Be-nĕv′o-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *bene*, well, and *velle, volentis*, to wish.] Disposed to do good; kind; humane; benignant; *beneficent.*

Bĕn-ga-lēē′, *n.* [Native, *Bangali.*] A native of Bengal:—the native language of Bengal.

Bĕn-găl′-līght (bĕn-găwl′-līt), *n.* A vivid light used in signalling and in pyrotechny.

Be-nīght′ (be-nīt′), *v. a.* [*Be*, intensive, and *night.*] [*pp.* benighting, benighted.] To involve in darkness.

Be-nīght′ed, *p. a.* Involved in mental or moral darkness:—grossly ignorant.

Be-nīgn′ (be-nīn′), *a.* [L. *benignus*, kind, gentle; *bene*, well, and *-genus*, born.] Kind; gentle; gracious; mild.

Be-nĭg′nant, *a.* [A variant of *benign*, on type of *malignant.*] Kind; gracious; good.

Be-nĭg′ni-ty, *n.* [L. *benignitas.*] Goodness of heart; *benevolence;* beneficence; graciousness; kindness.

Be-nīgn′ly (be-nīn′le), *ad.* Favorably.

Bĕn′i-son (bĕn′ne-zn), *n.* [O. E. *beneysun*, O. Fr. *beneyzon*, benediction.] Blessing; benediction.

Bénitier (bā-nē-te-ā), *n.* [Fr. *bénir*, to bless; *bénit*, blessed.] The vessel used in Roman Catholic churches for holy water.

Bĕnt, *i.* & *p.* from *bend.*—2, *n.* State of being bent; flexure; declivity:—inclination; tendency; purpose:—[Ger. *binse;* A.-S. *binet, beonet*] grass; a stalk of grass.

Bĕn′tham-ĭsm, *n.* The system of Jeremy Bentham; utilitarianism.

Bĕn′tham-īte, *n.* One belonging to the school of Bentham.

Be-nŭmb′ (be-nŭm′), *v. a.* [A.-S. *benomen*, part. from *beniman*, to deprive; cf. Numb, and Local Eng. *nim*, to take; Ger. *nehmen*, to take.] [*pp.* benumbing, benumbed.] To make torpid.

Bĕn′zīne, *n.* Same as Benzole.

Bĕn-zō′ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Relating to benzoin.

Bĕn-zō̆in′, *n.* [Fr. *benjoin;* It. *benzoi;* Arab. *luban jawi*, olibanum of Java.] A resinous juice of a tree in Sumatra, &c.:—called also *gum-benjamin.*

Bĕn′zōle, *n.* [*Benzoin* and L. *oleum*, oil.] A fluid commonly obtained from petroleum, and used in varnishes, &c.

Bĕn′zo-līne, *n.* Same as Benzole.

Be-pāint′, *v. a.* [*pp.* bepainting, bepainted.] To cover with paint.

Be-pĭnch′, *v. a.* [*pp.* bepinching, bepinched.] To mark with pinches.

Be-pŏŵ′der, *v. a.* [*pp.* bepowdering, bepowdered.] To dress out; to powder.

Be-prāişe′, *v. a.* [*pp.* bepraising, bepraised.] To praise greatly; to laud.

Be-quēath′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *cwedan*, to say, whence *quoth; be* here makes the verb transitive.] [*pp.* bequeathing, bequeathed.] To leave by will to another; to devise:—written also *bequeathe.*

Be-quĕst′, *n.* Something left by will; legacy:—the act of bequeathing.

Be-rāte′, *v. a.* [See Rate.] [*pp.* berating, berated.] To revile; to vilify; to abuse.

Bĕr′be-rīne, *n.* An alkaloid from the root of the berberry.

Bĕr′ber-ry, *n.* A berry. See Barberry.

Bēre, *n.* A species of barley. See Bear.

Be-rēave′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *reafian*, to plunder.—See Reave and Rob.] [*i.* bereaved *or* bereft; *pp.* bereaving, bereaved *or* bereft.] To strip; to deprive of; to dispossess.

Be-rēave′ment, *n.* The act of bereaving; state of being bereaved; deprivation; loss.

Be-rĕft′, *i.* & *p.* from *bereave.*

Be-rĕt′ta, *n.* Same as BIRETTA.

Bĕrg, *n.* [Ger. *berg*, a mountain.] An iceberg.

Bĕr′ga-mŏt, *n.* [*Bergamo*, a town of Italy.] A sort of orange:—a variety of pear:—a perfume: a kind of mint.

Bĕr′gan-der, *n.* [O. E. *berg*, a burrow, and GANDER; from its habits; but cf. Ger. *bergente*, mountain duck; *berg*, a mountain, and *ente*, a duck.] A species of large duck; sheldrake.

Berggilt.

Bĕrg′gĭlt, } *n.* [Sw.
Bĕr′gĭlt, } *berggalt; berg*, a rock, and *galta*, a swine.] A sea-fish resembling the perch:—*sea-perch.*

Be-rhȳme′, *v. a.* [See RHYME.] [*pp.* berhyming, berhymed.] To form in rhyme; to rhyme.

Ber-lĭn′, *or* **Bĕr′lin** [ber-lin′, *S. W. J. F. Ja. H.*; bĕr′lin, *P. K. Sm. R. Wb.*], *n.* A kind of coach.

Ber-lĭn′-wool, } (-wûl), *n.* A name common to
Bĕr′lin-wool } various kinds of dyed worsted yarns used for knitting, &c.

Bĕrme, *or* **Bĕrm**, *n.* [Fr. *berme*; Norse *barmr*, a border.] (*Fort.*) A narrow level space along the interior slope of a parapet.

Bĕr′ry, *n.* [Ger. *beere*; A.-S. *berige*; Dan. *bär.*] Any small fruit containing seeds.

Bĕr′sĕrk, *or* **Bĕr′sĕrk-er**, *n.* [Icel. *berserk*, accusative of *berserker*, probably at first meaning a *bear-sark*, or bearskin coat.] A warrior characterized by frenzied, reckless daring.

Bĕrth, *n.* [O. E. *barth*, a shelter; A.-S. *beorgan*, to protect.—Cf. BOARD.] A station of a ship:—a place or box to sleep in:—a station; employment:—sea-room.

Bĕrth′age, *n.* The occupation of a berth:—cost of using a berth.

Bĕr′yl (bĕr′il), *n.* [Gr. βήρυλλος.] A precious stone.

Be-sēēch′, *v. a.* [A variant of SEEK.] [*i.* besought; *pp.* beseeching, besought.] To entreat; to implore; to supplicate.

Be-sēēm′, *v. a.* [*Be* and *seem.*] [*pp.* beseeming, beseemed.] To become; to be fit for.

Be-sĕt′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *besettan*; Goth. *bisatjan.*—See SET.] [*i.* beset; *pp.* besetting, beset.] To besiege; to surround; to waylay; to embarrass; to fall upon.

Be-sĕt′ment, *n.* The act of besetting, or state of being beset; that which besets; embarrassment.

Be-sĕt′ting, *p. a.* Habitually assailing.

Be-shrew′ (be-shrū′), *v. a.* [O. E. *schrewen*, to curse; *schrewe, shrewe*, evil, bad; literally, biting, cutting.—Cf. SHRED, SHREWD, SHREW.] [*pp.* beshrewing, beshrewed.] To wish a curse to.

Be-sīde′, *prep.* [See SIDE.] At the side of:—over and above; distinct from; other than.

Be-sīde′, } *ad.* More than that; moreover; not
Be-sīdes′, } in this number; except; else.

Be-sīdes′, *prep.* Aside from.

Be-siēge′ (be-sēj′), *v. a.* [See SIEGE.] [*pp.* besieging, besieged.] To invest with an armed force; to lay siege to.

Be-siēg′er, *n.* One who besieges.

Be-sīque′, } (be-zēk′), *n.* [Fr. *bésigue* or *bésy.*] A
Be-zīque′ } game at cards.

Be-slīme′, *v. a.* [See SLIME.] [*pp.* besliming, beslimed.] To soil; to daub with slime.

Be-smēar′, *v. a.* [See SMEAR.] [*pp.* besmearing, besmeared.] To bedaub; to soil; to smear.

Be-smĭrch′, *v. a.* [See SMIRCH.] [*pp.* besmirching, besmirched.] To soil; to discolor; to smirch.

Be-smŭt′, *v. a.* [See SMUT.] [*pp.* besmutting, besmutted.] To soil with smoke or soot.

Bē′som (bē′zum), *n.* [A.-S. *besema*; Ger. *besen.*] A broom made of twigs.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* besoming, besomed.] To sweep with, or as with, a besom.

Be-sŏt′, *v. a.* [See SOT.] [*pp.* besotting, besotted.] To infatuate; to stupefy.

Be-sŏt′ted, *p. a.* Stupid; sottish.

Be-sōught′ (be-sâwt′), *i.* from *beseech.*

Be-spăn′gle, *v. a.* [See SPANGLE.] [*pp.* bespangling, bespangled.] To adorn with spangles.

Be-spăt′ter, *v. a.* [See SPATTER.] [*pp.* bespattering, bespattered.] To soil by spattering.

Be-spēak′, *v. a.* [See SPEAK; *be* makes the verb transitive.] [*i.* bespoke; *pp.* bespeaking, bespoken.] To order or speak for beforehand:—to speak to; to address:—to betoken; to forebode; to show.

Be-sprĕad′ (be-sprĕd′), *v. a.* [See SPREAD.] [*i.* bespread; *pp.* bespreading, bespread.] To spread over.

Be-sprĕnt′, *a.* [Part. from O. E. *bespreng*, to sprinkle.—See SPRINKLE.] Sprinkled over.

Bĕs′se-mer, *a.* [Named after the inventor.] Noting a process for making steel by blowing air through melted pig-iron.

Bĕst, *a.*; *superl.* of *good.* [O. E. *betest, betst*, the regular superlative from *better*; Ger. *best*; Dut. *best.*] Most good; that has good qualities in the highest degree.—2, *ad.*; *superl.* of *well.* In the highest degree of excellence or goodness.

Be-stāin′, *v. a.* [See STAIN.] [*pp.* bestaining, bestained.] To mark with stains.

Be-stĕd′, } *v. a.* [See STEAD.] [*i.* besteaded *or*
Be-stĕad′, } bested (bestad); *pp.* besteading, besteaded *or* bested (bestad).] To profit; to be useful; to place in circumstances good or ill.

Bĕst′ial (bĕst′yal) [bĕs′che-al, *W. J.*; bĕst′yal, *E. K. Sm. R. C. H. St.*; bĕs′te-al, *P. Ja. I.*; bĕs′chal, *S.*], *a.* [L. *bestialis*; *bestia*, a beast.] Belonging to a beast; beastly.

Bĕst-i-ăl′i-ty (bĕst-ye-ăl′e-te), *n.* Quality of beasts; beastliness:—an unnatural crime.

Bĕst′ial-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* bestializing, bestialized.] To make like a beast.

Bĕst′ial-ly (bĕst′yal-le), *ad.* Brutally.

Be-stĭck′, *v. a.* [See STICK.] [*i.* bestuck; *pp.* besticking, bestuck.] To stick over with.

Be-stĭr′, *v. a.* [See STIR.] [*pp.* bestirring, bestirred.] To put into vigorous action.

Be-stōw′ (be-stō′), *v. a.* [O. E. *be*, by, and *stowen*, to stow, to place.—See STOW.] [*pp.* bestowing, bestowed.] To place; to stow:—to give; to confer; to grant.

Syn.—*Bestow* charity; *confer* honors; *grant* privileges; *give* presents; *impart* information.

Be-stōw′al, } *n.* The act of bestowing; that
Be-stōw′ment, } which is bestowed; a gift.

Be-strew′ (be-strū′ *or* be-strō′) [be-strū′, *S. J. H. N. St. Ja. K. Sm.*; be-strō′, *W. E. F.*], *v. a.* [A.-S. *bestreowian*; Sw. *beströ*; Dut. *bestrooijen.*—See STREW.] [*i.* bestrewed; *pp.* bestrewing, bestrewed, bestrewn *or* bestrown.] To sprinkle over.

Be-strīde′, *v. a.* [See STRIDE.] [*i.* bestrode *or* bestrid; *pp.* bestriding, bestridden *or* bestrid.] To stride with the legs extended over; to step over; to ride on astraddle.

Be-stŭd′, *v. a.* [See STUD.] [*pp.* bestudding, bestudded.] To adorn as with studs.

Bĕt, *n.* [From *abet*, in the sense of backing or supporting; akin to Scot. *wad*, a pledge.—See WAGER.] A wager.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* betted; *pp.* betting, betted:—the *i.* and *pp.* often take colloquially the form *bet.*] To lay, as a wager.

Be-tāke′, *v. reflex.* [On model of *take*; but at least in part derived from O. E. *beteach*, to intrust, command, give, or teach.—Cf. TAKE.] [*i.* betook; *pp.* betaking, betaken.] To apply; to move; to remove.

Bē′tel (bē′tl), *n.* [Tamil *vettilei*; Skr. *viti.*] An Indian masticatory plant; the pan-leaf:—incorrectly, the areca-nut.

Bĕth′el, *n.* [Heb. for "house of God."] A chapel, as for seamen.

Be-thĭnk′, *v. a.* [See THINK.] [*i.* bethought; *pp.* bethinking, bethought.] To call to mind or memory; to remind.—2, *v. n.* To consider; to think. [Antiq.]

Be-thŭmp′, *v. a.* [See Thump.] [*pp.* bethumping, bethumped.] To beat; to thump.

Be-tīde′, *v. a.* [*Be* confers transitive power on the verb; A.-S. *tiden*, Norse *tidha*, to happen.—See Tide.] [*i.* betid *or* betided; *pp.* betiding, betid.] To happen to; to befall.—2, *v. n.* To happen; to become.

Be-tīme′, *ad.* Seasonably; betimes.

Be-tīmeş′, *ad.* Seasonably; soon; early.

Be-tō′ken (be-tō′kn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *bitacnien, bitoknen;* Ger. *bezeichnen*.—See Token.] [*pp.* betokening, betokened.] To foreshow by tokens or signs; to signify; to denote.

Béton (bā-tōn), *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *betun;* L. *bitumen*.] A kind of concrete or cement.

Bĕt′o-ny, *n.* [L. *betonica, betonia, vettonica;* named from the *Vettones*, an old Spanish tribe.] A plant; a vulnerary herb.

Be-took′ (be-tûk′), *i.* from *betake*.

Be-trāy′, *v. a.* [O. E. *betraien;* L. *tradere*, to betray, from *trans*, over, across, and *dare*, to give.] [*pp.* betraying, betrayed.] To give up or disclose treacherously:—to divulge, as a secret:—to entrap.

Be-trāy′al, *n.* Act of betraying; treachery:—the [being betrayed.

Be-trāy′er, *n.* One who betrays.

Be-trĭm′, *v. a.* [See Trim.] [*pp.* betrimming, betrimmed.] To deck; to dress; to trim.

Be-trŏth′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bitreudien; treowsian*, to pledge.—See Troth and Truth.] [*pp.* betrothing, betrothed.] To contract to any one in order to marriage; to affiance; to pledge.

Be-trŏth′al, *n.* Betrothment.

Be-trŏth′ment, *n.* The act of betrothing; an engagement relating to marriage.

Bĕt′ter, *a.*; *comp.* of *good*. [A.-S. *betera;* Ger. *besser;* Goth. *batiza;* akin to Boot, and to the local *beet*, to amend. It has influenced *beat* in the sense of to surpass.] Superior.—2, *ad.* In a higher degree; rather.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* bettering, bettered.] To improve; to meliorate.—4, *n.* Superiority; a superior:—[see Bet] one who bets.

Bĕt′ter-mĕnt, *n.* An improvement.

Bĕt′tor, *n.* One who bets or lays wagers.

Bĕt′ty, *n.* [Also called Jimmy and Jenny; originally thieves' slang.] An instrument to break open doors.

Be-twēen′, *prep.* [A.-S. *betweonum, betweon;* the last syllable is *twain*, two.] In the intermediate space of; from one to another; betwixt.

Be-twĭxt′, *prep.* [A variant of *between;* cf. O. Fris. *twiska;* A.-S. *betweox;* Ger. *zwischen*.] In the middle of; between.

Bĕv′el, *n.* [Fr. *beveau, buveau*, a carpenter's rule; Sp. *baivel*, a mason's square.] An oblique angle not a right angle or half a right angle:—a kind of square movable on a centre:—used also as an adjective.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bevelling, bevelled.] To cut to a bevel angle.

Bĕv′el-lĭng, *n.* Act of cutting to a bevel.

Bĕv′er-aġe, *n.* [Fr. *breuvage;* O. Fr. *bevrage;* It. *beveraggio;* from L. *bibere*, to drink.] Drink; liquor to be drunk.

Bĕv′y, *n.* [Supposed to have meant at first "a drinking party;" It. *beva*, O. Fr. *bevée*, drink; L. *bibere*, to drink; the Fr. and It. when used in the sense of a "flock" are probably imitations of the English.] A flock of birds:—a company.

Be-wāil′, *v. a.* [*Be*, as a sign of the transitive verb, and *wail*.] [*pp.* bewailing, bewailed.] To weep for; to bemoan.—2, *v. n.* To express grief; to weep.

Be-wāil′a-ble, *a.* That may be lamented.

Be-wāil′ing, *n.* Lamentation.

Be-wāre′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *wær*, cautious, wary; *warian*, to guard.] To regard with caution.—[A verb defective, and not conjugated.]

Be-wĭl′der, *v. a.* [See Wilder and Wild.] [*pp.* bewildering, bewildered.] To perplex; to entangle.

Be-wĭl′der-mĕnt, *n.* Perplexity.

Be-wĭtch′, *v. a.* [See Witch.] [*pp.* bewitching, bewitched.] To charm; to fascinate.

Be-wĭtch′e-ry, } *n.* Fascination; enchantment.
Be-wĭtch′ment, }

Be-wĭtch′ing, *a.* Fascinating; enchanting.

Be-wĭtch′ing-ly, *ad.* In an alluring manner.

Be-wrāy′ (be-rā′), *v. a.* [O. E. *bewreien;* A.-S. *wregan*, to accuse; cf. Ger. *rüge*, censure.] [*pp.* bewraying, bewrayed.] To betray; to expose.

Bey (bā), *n.* [Turk. *bey* and *beg*, governor.] Governor of a Turkish province.

Bey′lick (bā′lik), *n.* [Turk. *beylik* or *beglik*.] A province governed by a bey.

Be-yŏnd′, *prep.* [A.-S. *bigeondan; geond*, across; Goth. *jaind*, yonder.—See Yon.] On the farther side of; farther onward than; before; above; past.—2, *ad.* At a distance; yonder.

Be-zănt′, *n.* See Byzant.

Bĕz′el [bĕz′el, *P. K. C. Wb. I. St.*; bĕz′zl, *Sm.*; bē′zel, *Ja.*], *n.* [Sp. *bisel;* Fr. *biseau*.] That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

Be-zīque′, *n.* See Besique.

Bē′zōar (bē′zōr) [be-zō′ar, *Th.*], *n.* [Arab. *bazahr;* Per. *pad-zahr*, antidote; *pad*, expelling, *zahr*, poison.] A calculous concretion once considered an antidote to poisons.

Bhăng, *n.* [Per. *bang;* Skr. *bhanga*, hemp.] Indian hemp:—hasheesh.

Bī. A prefix from the Latin signifying twice, or double.

Bī′as, *n.* [Port. & Fr. *biais;* It. *sbiesco*, askew; locally, *sbias, biasciu*. possibly from Late L. *bifax*, two-faced.] Weight on one side of a bowl:—partiality; bent; prepossession; inclination.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* biassing *or* biasing, biassed *or* biased.] To cause to incline to one side; to influence; to prejudice.—3, *a.* One-sided; oblique.—4, *ad.* Obliquely.

Bī-ăx′i-al, *or* **Bī-ăx′ile**, *a.* [*Bi*, and Axial.] Having two axes.

Bĭb, *n.* [L. *bibere*, to drink.] A piece of linen put on a child's breast.

Bī-bā′cious (-shus), *a.* [L. *bibax, bibacis; bibere*, to drink.] Addicted to drinking.

Bĭb′ber, *n.* A tippler; a toper; a sot.

Bī′ble (bī′bl), *n.* [Late L. *biblia;* Gr. τὰ βιβλία, the books.] The *book*, by way of eminence; the volume of the sacred Scriptures.

Bĭb′li-cal, *a.* [Late L. *biblicus*.—See Bible.] Relating to the Bible.

Bĭb-li-ŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One versed in bibliography.

Bĭb-li-o-grăph′ic, } *a.* Relating to bibliography.
Bĭb-li-o-grăph′i-cal, }

Bĭb-li-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιογραφία; βιβλίον, a book, and γράφειν, to write.] The science, knowledge, and history of books.

Bĭb-li-ŏl′a-ter, *n.* A worshipper of a book:—a worshipper of the Bible, especially of its letter.

Bĭb-li-ŏl′a-try, *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον, a book, and λατρεία, worship.] Worship of a book:—excessive reverence for the letter of Scripture.

Bĭb-li-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον, a book, and λόγος, a treatise.] Biblical literature; a treatise on books; bibliography.

Bĭb′li-o-măn-cy, *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον, a book, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by a book.

Bĭb-li-o-mā′ni-a, *n.* [L.; Gr. βιβλίον, a book, and μανία, madness.] The rage for possessing curious books; book-madness. [books.

Bĭb-li-o-mā′ni-ac, *n.* One who has a rage for

Bĭb-li-o-ma-nī′a-cal, *a.* Relating to bibliomania.

Bĭb′li-o-phīle, *n.* [Gr. βιβλίον, a book, and φίλος, a friend.] A lover of books.

Bĭb′li-o-pōle, *n.* [Gr. βιβλιοπώλης; πώλης, a seller; πωλέειν, to sell.] A bookseller; a bibliopolist.

Bĭb-li-ŏp′o-lĭst, *n.* A bookseller.

Bĭb-li-o-thē′ca, *n.* [L.; Gr. βιβλιοθήκη; θήκη, a repository.] An apartment for books; a library.

Bĭb′ū-lous, *a.* [L. *bibulus;* *bibere*, to drink.] Absorbing; spongy:—intemperate.

Bī-căm′e̤-ra̤l, *a.* [*Bi*, and L. *camera*, a chamber.] Consisting of two chambers or houses of legislature.

Bī-căp′su̇-la̤r, *a.* [See Capsule.] Having two capsules.

Bī-căr′bo̤-na̤te, *n.* [See Carbonate.] A salt having two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of the base.

Bīce, *n.* [Fr. *bis*, dark-gray; It. *bigio*; originally it seems to have been L. *bis*, twice, used adjectively and pejoratively, noting a *second-rate* substance.] A green or light blue pigment.

Bī-cĕph′a̤-loŭs, *a.* [*Bi*, and Gr. κεφαλή, a head.] Having two heads.

Bī′cĕps, *a.* [L., "two-headed;" *bi*, and *caput*, a head.] Having two heads:—applied to muscles.

Bī-c̦hrō′ma̤te, *n.* [See Chrome and Chromate.] A salt having two equivalents of chromic acid to one of the base.

Bī-cĭp′ĭ-ta̤l, } **Bī-cĭp′ĭ-toŭs**, } *a.* [L. *biceps*, *bicipitis*. — See Biceps.] Having two heads or two origins.

Bĭck′e̤r, *v. n.* [A.-S. *biker*, a strife; *bikeren*, to strive; a frequentative form, perhaps akin to Pick or Beak.] [*pp.* bickering, bickered.] To dispute; to quiver:—to ripple:—to run with short, rapid steps; to sound as if running with rapid steps; to prattle.

Bĭck′e̤r-ĭng, *n.* A quarrel; a skirmish.

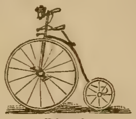
Bī-cŏn′cāve, *a.* [See Concave.] Concave in two aspects; doubly concave.

Bī-cŏn′vĕx, *a.* [See Convex.] Convex on both sides, as a lens.

Bī-côrn′ou̇s, *or* **Bī-côrn′ūte**, *a.* [L. *bicornis*, two-horned; *cornu*, a horn; *cornutus*, horned.] Having two horns.

Bī-cŭs′pĭd, *a.* [See Cusp.] (*Anat.*) Having two cusps.—2, *n.* A premolar tooth in man.

Bī′cy̤-cle, *or* **Bī′cȳ-cle**, *n.* [*Bi*, and Gr. κύκλος, a wheel.] A velocipede with two wheels running in the same track.



Bicycle.

Bī′cy̤-clĭng, *or* **Bī′cȳ-clĭng**, *n.* The act or art of riding on a bicycle.

Bī′cy̤-clĭst, *or* **Bī′cȳ-clĭst**, *n.* One expert in the use of a bicycle.

Bĭd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *beodan*, *beden*, to offer, to command; *biddan*, to ask, to beg, to require.] [*i.* bade *or* bid; *pp.* bidding, bidden *or* bid.] To order; to command:—to propose; to offer:—to desire; to invite; to *call*.—2, *n.* An offer to give a certain price.

Bĭd′da̤-ble, *a.* Docile; obedient.

Bĭd′den (bĭd′dn), *p.* from *bid*. Commanded.

Bĭd′de̤r, *n.* One who bids or offers a price.

Bĭd′dĭng, *n.* Command:—offer of price.

Bīde, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bidan*; Dut. *biten*; local Ger. *beiten*.] [*i.* bode; *pp.* biding, bode.] To endure; to suffer; to wait for.—2, *v. n.* To dwell; to remain; to abide.

Bī-dĕn′ta̤l, *or* **Bī-dĕn′tāte**, *a.* [L. *bidental*; *bi*, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Having two teeth.

Bi̤-dĕt′, *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *bider*, to trot.] A little horse; a chamber bathing-vessel.

Bī-ĕn′nĭ-a̤l, *a.* [L. *biennis*; *bi*, two, and *annus*, a year.] Continuing two years; occurring once in two years.

Bī-ĕn′nĭ-a̤l-ly̤, *ad.* Once in two years.

Bīe̤r, *n.* [A.-S. *bær*, *ber*; Fr. *bière*; root of *bear*, to carry.] A frame for conveying the dead.

Bīest′ĭngs̤, *n. pl.* [Ger. *biest*; Dut. *biest*; Fris. *bjüst*.] The first milk of a cow after calving; colostrum.

Bī-fā′rĭ-oŭs, *a.* [L. *bifarius*, double.] Twofold; double.

Bĭ′fĭd, *a.* [L. *bifidus*; *bi*, twice, and *findere*, *fidi*, to split.] Cleft in two; having two parts.

Bĭf′ĭ-la̤r, *a.* [*Bi*, and L. *filum*, a thread.] Having two threads.

Bī-flō′ro̤us, *a.* [*Bi*, and L. *flos*, *floris*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) Having two flowers.

Bī-fō′lĭ-a̤te, *a.* [L. *bi*, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having two leaves.

Bī′fôrked (bī′fôrkt), *a.* Having two prongs; two-forked; bifurcate.

Bī′fôrm, *a.* [L. *biformis*; *forma*, form.] Having a double form.

Bī-fûr′cāte, *v. n.* [*pp.* bifurcating, bifurcated.] To divide into two prongs or branches; to branch into two; to fork.

Bī-fûr′ca̤te, *a.* [L. *bifurcus*; Late L. *bifurcatus*; *furca*, a fork.] Having two prongs or forks.

Bī-fu̇r-cā′tio̤n, *n.* Division into two branches.

Bĭg, *a.* [Possibly connected with Scot. & Local Eng. *big*, *biggen*, to build, to dwell in; obs. *bigly*, habitable, commodious.] Bulky; great; large; huge.

Bĭg, *or* **Bĭgg**, *n.* [Dan. *byg*.] A kind of winter barley.

Bĭg′a̤-mĭst, *n.* One guilty of bigamy.

Bĭg′a̤-my̤, *n.* [*Bi*, and Gr. γάμος, marriage.] The crime of having two wives, or husbands, at once.

Bī-ḡĕm′ĭ-na̤te, *a.* [*Bi*, and L. *geminatus*, doubled; *geminus*, a twin.] (*Bot.*) Doubly two-forked.

Bĭg′ḡĭn, *n.* [Fr. *béguin*, a child's cap; named from the sisterhood of *Béguines*.] A child's cap:—[a variant of *piggin*; but there is good authority for the statement that the name "biggin," formerly applied to a form of coffee-pot, was really the name of its inventor] a can, or small wooden vessel:—a piggin.

Bĭg′-hôrn, *n.* A large wild sheep found in the western mountains of North America.

Bīght (bīt), *n.* [Ger. *bucht*, a bay; akin to Bow.] A small bay or inlet of the sea:—a bend or coil of a rope when folded.

Bĭg′o̤t, *n.* [Fr. *bigot*; It. *bigotto*, from *bigio*, gray; gray was a color much affected by strict religionists; many other derivations have been suggested.] One unreasonably devoted to some party, opinion, or practice; a blind zealot.

Bĭg′o̤t-e̤d, *a.* Full of bigotry; prejudiced.

Bĭg′o̤t-ry̤, *n.* Blind zeal; great prejudice.

Bijou (bē′zhô′), *n.* [Fr.; Cymric, *bizou*, *bisou*, a finger-ring; *bis*, a finger.] A jewel; a trinket.

Bijoutry (bē-zhô′tre̤), *a.* [Fr. *bijouterie*.] Manufacture and trade in jewels; jewelry.

Bī-jū′ga̤te, } **Bī-jū′go̤us**, } *a.* [L. *bijugus*; *bi*, twice, and *jugatus*, yoked; *jugum*, a yoke.] Having two pairs of leaflets.

Bī-lā′bĭ-a̤te, *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *labia*, a lip.] Having two lips.

Bĭl′a̤n-de̤r, *n.* [Dut. *bijlander*, a coaster; *bij*, by, and *land*, land.] A Dutch boat or vessel.

Bī-lăt′e̤r-a̤l, *a.* [See Bi and Lateral.] Having two sides.

Bĭl′be̤r-ry̤, *n.* [Dan. *böllebær*; perhaps *bell-berry*, from the bell-shaped flowers; *bær*, a berry.] A small shrub and its fruit.

Bĭl′bō, *n.*; pl. **Bĭl′bōe̤s**. [From *Bilboa*, now *Bilbao*, in Spain.] A rapier; a sword.

Bĭl′bōe̤s̤ (bĭl′bōz), *n. pl.* A sort of stocks for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

Bīle, *n.* [L. *bilis*, etymologically akin to Yellow.] A yellow or greenish fluid secreted in the liver and collected in the gall-bladder.

Bĭl̄ge, *n.* [A variant of *bulge*.] The broadest part of a ship's bottom:—the protuberance of a cask:—called also *bulge*.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* bilging, bilged.] To spring a leak; to let in water.

Bĭl̄ge′-wâ-te̤r, *n.* Water lying in the bilge.

Bĭl′ia̤-ry̤ (bĭl′ya̤-re̤), *a.* Belonging to the bile.

Bī-lĭn′gua̤l, *a.* [L. *bilinguis*; *lingua*, a tongue.] Having two languages.

Bī-lĭn′guo̤us, *a.* Having two tongues; speaking two tongues; bilingual.

Bĭl′io̤us (bĭl′yu̇s), *a.* [L. *biliosus*; *bilis*, bile.] Partaking of bile.

Bĭl′io̤us-nĕss (bĭl′yu̇s-nĕs), *n.* The state of being bilious.

Bī-lĭt′e̤r-a̤l, *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of two letters.—2, *n.* A word, syllable, or root of two letters.

Bĭlk, *v. a.* [Probably a variant of *balk*.] [*pp.* bilking, bilked.] To deceive; to defraud.

Bĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *bile.*] Beak of a fowl:—[A.-S. *bil*, a sword; Ger. *bille*, a pickaxe] a pickaxe; a battle-axe:—[Law Fr. *bille;* Law L. *billa*, a variant of *bulla*, a seal] a written paper:—an *account* of money:—a statement of goods purchased.—(*Law.*) A declaration in writing, expressing grievance or wrong:- a proposed law or act.—*Bill of exchange*, a note ordering the payment of a sum of money.—*Bill of lading*, a written statement of goods shipped.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* billing, billed.] To caress by joining bills.—3, *v. a.* To make a bill of. [of bills.

Bĭll′-brō-kẹr, *n.* One who negotiates the discount

Bĭl′lẹt, *n.* [Dim. of *bill.*] A note; a letter:—a ticket directing soldiers where to lodge:—[Fr. *billette*, dim. of *bille*, a tree-trunk, a stick] a log of wood.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* billeting, billeted.] To place or quarter, as soldiers.

Bĭl′let-dôux′ (bĭl′lạ-dô′), *n.*; pl. **Bĭl′lẹts-dôux′** (bĭl′lạ-dôz′). [Fr. for "sweet note."] A love-letter. [small hatchet or curve-edged axe.

Bĭll′-hook (-hûk), *n.* [*Bill*, an axe, and *hook.*] A

Bĭl′iardṣ (bĭl′yardz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *billard*, a cue; dim. of *bille*, a stick.] A game played with balls and maces, or cues, on a table.

Bĭl′lingṣ-gāte, *n.* [The name of a former gate of London, and of a fish-market there, once famed for foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

Bĭll′ion (bĭl′yun), *n.* [Fr., from *bi*, noting the second power, and *million.*] A thousand millions; originally a million millions (used chiefly in this sense in England). [or battle-axe.

Bĭll′man, *n.*; pl. **Bĭll′mĕn.** One who uses a bill,

Bĭl′lŏn (*or* bē-yōn), *n.* [Fr. for "base metal;" augmentative form of *bille*, a mass.] An alloy of copper and silver.

Bĭl′lōw (bĭl′lō), *n.* [Norse, *bylgja;* Dan. *bölge;* akin to Bell and Bulge.] A wave swollen by the wind; surge; a breaker.

Bĭl′lọw-y (bĭl′lọ-ẹ), *a.* Swelling; turgid.

Bĭl′ly, *n.* [Originally thieves' slang; cf. Betty, Jimmy, and Jack.] A policeman's club.

Bī-mā′nous, *a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *manus*, a hand.] Having two hands; bimane.

Bī-mẹ-tăl′lic, *a.* [*Bi* and *metallic.*] Of or relating to, or consisting of, two metals:—noting a currency in which coins of gold and silver are legal tenders.

Bī-mĕt′al-lĭṣm, *n.* The concurrent use of two metals for the standard coin of a country.

Bī-mĕt′al-lĭst, *n.* One who favors a bimetallic currency. [(*less correctly*) semi-monthly.

Bī-mŏnth′ly, *a.* Occurring every two months;

Bĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *binn;* Late L. *benna*, a basket; Welsh, *ben;* It. *benna*, a cart; cf. Dan. *bing*, a bin; Scot. *bing*, a heap.] A repository for corn, bread, or wine. [double.

Bī′na-ry, *a.* [L. *binarius; bini*, two.] Two; dual;

Bī′nāte, *a.* [L. *bini*, two.] (*Bot.*) Growing in pairs.

Bīnd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bindan;* Ger. *binden;* Skr. *bandh.*] [*i.* bound; *pp.* binding, bound.] To confine with cords; to fasten to; to tie together:—to cover; to oblige by contract, oath, or kindness; to engage:—to pinch.—2, *v. n.* To contract its own parts together.—3, *n.* A hop-stem bound to a pole:—a ligature:—clay slate.

Syn.—*Bind* the hands of a criminal; *tie* him to the stake; *fasten* with a cord.—*Bind* is more coercive than *oblige; oblige* than *engage.*—We are *bound* by an oath; *obliged* by circumstances; *engaged* by promises.

Bīnd′ẹr, *n.* One who binds:—a fillet.

Bīnd′ẹr-y, *n.* A place where books are bound.

Bīnd′ing, *n.* A bandage:—cover of a book.—2, *p. a.* Compelling; obligatory. [plants.

Bīnd′-wēēd, *n.* The name of various twining

Bīne, *n.* [A form of *bind*, influenced by *vine.*] A slender stem of a plant.

Bĭn′na-cle, *n.* [Corrupted from Obs. E. *bittacle;* Fr. *habitacle;* L. *habitaculum; habitare*, to dwell.] The compass-box of a ship.

Bĭn′ọ-cle, *n.* [Fr.; L. *bini*, two, and *oculi*, eyes.] A magnifying glass with two tubes.

Bī-nŏc′ū-lar, *a.* Having or using two eyes.

Bī-nō′mi-al, *a.* [L. *binominis*, later *binomius*, having two names; *bini*, two, and *nomen*, a name.] (*Alg.*) Noting a root composed of only two terms, connected by *plus* or *minus*:—noting the nomenclature in which each object has two names, the generic and the specific.

Bĭn′tů-rŏng, *n.* [Malay, *binturung.*] An Asiatic nocturnal quadruped.

Bī-ọ-ġĕn′ẹ-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. βίος, life, and γένεσις, birth.] The origin of life from life by parentage; the doctrine that living matter arises from living matter.

Bī-ọ-ġẹ-nĕt′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to biogenesis.

Bī-ŏġ′ẹ-nĭst, *n.* One who holds the doctrine or theory of biogenesis.

Bī-ŏg′ra-phẹr, *n.* A writer of biography.

Bī-ọ-grăph′ic, } *a.* Relating to biography, or
Bī-ọ-grăph′i-cal, } the life of a person.

Bī-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Late Gr. βιογραφία; Gr. βίος, life, and γράφειν, to write.] A history of a person's life:—that branch of zoölogy which describes the life and habits of animals.

Bī-ọ-lŏġ′ic, } *a.* Of or pertaining to biology.
Bī-ọ-lŏġ′i-cal, }

Bī-ŏl′ọ-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in the science of biology; a student of biology.

Bī-ŏl′ọ-ġy, *n.* [Gr. βίος, life, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of life:—inquiry relating to the average duration of human life:—the science of living organisms, whether animal or vegetable, comprising zoölogy and botany.

Bī-ọ-lȳt′ic, *a.* [Gr. βίος, life, and λύειν, to dissolve.] (*Med.*) Relating to the destruction of vitality; destroying or impairing life.

Bī′ọ-plăṣm, *n.* [Gr. βίος, life, and πλάσμα, moulded material; πλάσσειν, to mould.] The living or germinal self-propagating matter of living beings; living unaltered protoplasm; the physical basis of life.

Bī′ọ-tăx-y, *n.* [Gr. βίος, life, and τάξις, arrangement.] Systematic classification of animals and plants; taxonomy of organisms.

Bī′ọ-tīte, *n.* [From *Biot*, a French savant.] Magnesian or hexagonal mica.

Bĭp′a-roŭs, *a.* [*Bi*, and L. *parere*, to produce.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bĭp′ar-tīte, *a.* [L. *bipartitus; partire*, to part.—See Part.] Having two correspondent parts.

Bī-par-tĭ″tion, *n.* The act of dividing into two.

Bī′pĕd, *n.* [L. *bipes, bipedis; pes*, a foot.] An animal with two feet.

Bĭp′ẹ-dal, *a.* [L. *bipedalis.*—See Biped.] Two feet in length:—having two feet.

Bī-pĕn′nāte, } *a.* [*Bi*, and L. *pennatus*, winged;
Bī-pĕn′nat-ẹd, } *penna*, a wing.] Having two wings:—doubly pennate.

Bī-pĕt′a-loŭs, *a.* [*Bi* and *petal.*] Having two flower-leaves. [pinnate.

Bī-pĭn′nate, *a.* [*Bi*, and L. *pinna*, a wing.] Doubly

Bi-quad′rate (bī-kwŏd′rat), *n.* [*Bi*, and L. *quadratus*, squared.] (*Alg.*) The square of a square, or the fourth power.

Bī-quad-răt′ic, *a.* Relating to the fourth power.

Bĩrch, *n.* [A.-S. *berk, birce.*—See Birk.] A well-known tree of several species.

Bĩr′chen (bĩr′chn), *a.* Made of birch.

Bĩrd, *n.* [A.-S. *brid, bird*, a young bird; perhaps akin to Breed, Brood.] A feathered animal.

Bĩrd′līme, *n.* [Bird, and L. *limus*, slime.—See Lime.] A glutinous substance by which the feet of small birds are entangled.

Bĩrd′ling, *n.* [*Ling* is a diminutive suffix.] A small or young bird.

Bĩrd-ọf-Păr′a-dīse, *n.* A beautiful Papuan bird.

Bĩrd′ṣ′-eȳe (bĩrdz′ī), *n.* A plant; a primrose.—2, *a.* Noting a view of an object or place as seen from above, as by a bird:—marked with spots like birds' eyes.

Bîrd'ș'-nĕst, *n.* The place where birds deposit their eggs and hatch their young:—a kind of apple custard.

Bī'rēme, *n.* [L. *biremis; bi*, and *remus*, an oar.] A vessel with two benches or banks of oars.

Bi-rĕt'ta, **Bir-rĕt'ta**, *n.* [It. *beretta;* Sp. *birreta;* doubtfully referred to L. *birrus*, a cape, and thence to Gr. πυῤῥός, flame-colored; πύρ, fire.] A name for various kinds of cap; a clerical cap.

Bîr'gan-der, *n.* [See Bergander.] A sort of wild goose.

Bîrk, *n.* [A.-S. *berk;* Sw. *björk;* Ger. *birke.*] The birch.

Bîrth, *n.* [A.-S. *byrth, beorth;* Ger. *geburt;* A.-S. *beran*, to bear.] The act of coming into life:—extraction; rank by descent; lineage.

Bîrth'dāy, *n.* The day on which any one is born; the anniversary of one's birth.

Bîrth'-märk, *n.* A congenital mark; a family mark.

Bîrth'plāce, *n.* The place where one is born.

Bîrth'rīght (bîrth'rīt), *n.* The right or privilege to which a person is born.

Bîrth'-rôôt, *n.* A name given to various plants reputed to be useful in parturition.

Bĭs'cuit (bĭs'kit), *n.* [Fr.; It. *biscotto;* L. *bis*, twice, and *coctus*, baked, cooked.] A kind of hard, dry bread:—unglazed porcelain.

Bīșe (bēz), *n.* [Fr.] A cold north-west wind on the Mediterranean; the mistral.

Bī-sĕct', *v. a.* [L. *bi*, two, and *secare, sectum*, to cut.] [*pp.* bisecting, bisected.] To divide into two equal parts.

Bī-sĕc'tion, *n.* A division into two equal parts.

Bī-sĕg'ment, *n.* [*Bi*, and *segment.*] One of the parts of a line divided into two equal parts.

Bī-sĕx'ū-al, *a.* [*Bi*, and *sexual.*] Having two sexes.

Bĭsh'op, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίσκοπος, overseer; ἐπί, on, and σκοπός, looker.—Cf. Ger. *bischof*, Sp. *obispo*, It. *vescovo*, Fr. *évêque.*] One of the highest order of clergy, who has the charge of a diocese:—a piece in the game of chess.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bishoping, bishoped.] To confirm:—to cheat.

Bĭsh'op-ric, *n.* The jurisdiction and spiritual charge of a bishop; a diocese.

Bĭș'muth, *n.* [Ger. *wismuth, bismuth;* not improbably from the root of *weiss*, white: its white compounds were once used as cosmetics.] A reddish-white brittle metal.

Bī'son, *or* **Bĭș'on** [bī'sun, *K. R. I. N.;* bĭz'on, *Ja. Sm.;* bī'zn, *H.;* bī'zun, *St. C. O.*], *n.* [L. *bison;* Gr. βίσων; Ger. *wesent.*] A kind of wild ox (in the United States called the *buffalo*).

Bison.

Bisque (bĭsk), *n.* [Fr.—See Biscuit.] A kind of porcelain:—a kind of soup.

Bĭs-sĕx'tile, *n.* [L. *bissextilis*, pertaining to the *bissextus* or intercalary day; *bis*, twice or double, and *sextus*, sixth: the old intercalary day was the sixth before the calends of March.] Leap-year; every fourth year, which has 366 days, and in which February has 29 days.

Bĭs'tört, *n.* [L. *bistorta; bis*, twice, *torta*, twisted; from the twisted roots.] An astringent plant.

Bĭs'tour-y, *n.* [Fr. *bistouri;* probably from *Pistorium*, now *Pistoja*, in Italy.] A surgical instrument, or knife.

Bĭs'tre (bĭs'ter), *n.* [Fr.] A brown pigment.

Bĭt, *n.* [From Bite.] The iron appurtenances or mouth-piece of a bridle:—a small piece; a morsel:—a small silver coin:—a tool for boring.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bitting, bitted.] To put the bridle upon a horse.

Bĭtch, *n.* [A.-S. *bicce;* Norse, *bikkya;* Fr. *biche;* Ger. *betze;* Lap. *pittja.*] The female dog.

Bīte, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bitan;* found in all Teutonic languages; cf. Skr. *bhid*, to divide.] [*i.* bit; *pp.* biting, bitten *or* bit.] To crush with the teeth; to cut; to wound:—to treat harshly:—to give pain by cold:—to cheat; to trick.—2, *n.* Act of biting; seizure by the teeth:—a mouthful:—the act of a fish that takes the bait:—a cheat; a trick:—a sharper.

Bīt'ing, *p. a.* Sharp; caustic; sarcastic.

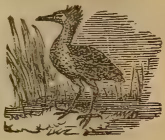
Bĭt'stŏck, *n.* A brace for a carpenter's bit.

Bitten (bĭt'tn), *p. a.* See Bite.

Bĭt'ter, *a.* [A.-S. *biter;* Norse, *bitr;* root of *bite.*] Having an austere taste:—sharp; cruel; painful; afflicting:—reproachful.

Bĭt'ter-ly, *ad.* In a bitter manner; sharply.

Bĭt'tern, *n.* [O. E. *botor;* O. Fr. *butor;* L. *butire*, to cry like a bittern.] A bird of the heron kind:—[for *bittering*] a bitter liquid which drains off in making salt:—a substance used to adulterate beer.


Bittern.

Bĭt'ter-nĕss, *n.* A bitter taste:—distress:—malice.

Bĭt'terș, *n. pl.* A liquor containing an infusion of bitter herbs or roots.

Bĭt'ter-swēēt, *n.* A medicinal plant.

Bĭtts, *n. pl.* [Fr. *bitte*, It. *bitta*, O. E. *bœting*, a cable; probably from root of *bite.*] (*Naut.*) Two strong pieces of timber, on which the cables are fastened when the ship rides at anchor.

Bi-tū'men [bi-tū'men, *W. Ja. K. Sm. I. St. R.;* bĭt-ū'men, *H.;* bī-tū'men, *S. J. F.*], *n.* [L.; allied to *pitch*, and to Gr. πίτυς, pine.] An inflammable mineral substance of several varieties; a mineral pitch; asphaltum; asphalt.

Bi-tū'mi-nīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* bituminizing, bituminized.] To combine with bitumen.

Bi-tū'mi-noŭs, *a.* Containing bitumen.

Bī'vălve, *a.* [*Bi*, and *valve.*] Having two valves or shutters.—2, *n.* A shell-fish having two valves.

Bī-văl'vū-lar, *a.* Having two valves.

Bĭv'ouăc (bĭv'wăk), *n.* [Fr.; cf. local Ger. *beiwacht*, a special night-patrol.] The watching of an army in open air, at night, in expectation of an engagement:—encampment without tents.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* bivouacking, bivouacked.] To encamp without tents.

Bī-wēēk'ly, *a.* Fortnightly; (*less correctly*) occurring twice a week.

Bi-zärre', *a.* [Fr.; cf. It. *bizzarro*, choleric; local Fr. *bigearrer*, to contend; Sp. *bizarro*, bold, spirited; possibly from Basque *bizarra*, a beard, which was regarded as a sign of manly qualities.] Odd; fantastic; singular.

Blăb, *v. a.* [Ger. *plappern*, Dan. *blabbre*, onomatopoetic words.] [*pp.* blabbing, blabbed.] To tell, as secrets; to divulge.—2, *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.—3, *n.* A telltale; a babbler:—tattle.

Blăck, *a.* [A.-S. *blæc*, Icel. *blakkr;* perhaps akin to Gr. φλέγειν, to burn.] Of the darkest color:—cloudy; mournful; horrible; dismal:—wicked.—2, *n.* A black color:—a negro.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* blacking, blacked.] To make black; to blacken.

Blăck'a-môôr [blăk'a-môr, *P. F. K. Sm. I. St. H.;* blăk'a-mōr, *W.*], *n.* [*Black* and *Moor.*] A negro.

Blăck'-ärt, *n.* [From its dark and secret nature:—another species of magic, said to have been of a beneficent and useful kind, was called "white magic." The erroneous idea that the word *necromancy* was connected with L. *niger*, black, was also mixed up with the conception of the black-art.] Magical art; magic.

Blăck'bâll, *n.* A ball used in voting:—a composition for blacking shoes.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blackballing, blackballed.] To reject by blackballs.

Blăck'bănd, *n.* [From the coaly matters which often blacken it.] One of the most valuable of iron ores.

Blăck'ber-ry, *n.* A plant and its fruit; the fruit of the bramble.

Blăck'-bîrch, *n.* A North American tree which yields a useful furniture wood.

Blăck'bîrd, *n.* A black singing-bird.

Blăck'-bōard, *n.* A board or tablet painted black.

Blăck′-căp, *n.* The black raspberry:—a kind of bird.
Blăck′-căt-tle, *n. pl.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.
Blăck′cŏck, *n.* The heathcock, or black grouse.
Blăck′en (blăk′kn), *v. a.* [*pp.* blackening, blackened.] To make black; to darken:—to defame.—2, *v. n.* To grow black.
Blăck′fĭsh, *n.* A name of various fishes and [whales.
Blăck′frī-ar, *n.* A Dominican monk.
Blăck′guärd (blăg′gärd), *n.* [Origin doubtful; at an early date the name was given to scullions and menial servants.] A base fellow; a ruffian; a scoundrel.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blackguarding, blackguarded.] To abuse with vile language.
Blăck′-hōle, *n.* A dark dungeon:—a dark cell into which refractory prisoners are put.
Blăck′ing, *n.* Paste for blackening shoes.
Blăck′ish, *a.* Somewhat black.
Blăck′-jăck, *n.* A leathern jug:—a sulphuret of zinc; blende:—a weapon topped by a metal head covered with leather, &c.:—the barren oak.
Blăck′-knŏt, *n.* A destructive fungus infesting plum- and cherry-trees.
Blăck-lĕad′, *or* **Blăck′-lĕad**, *n.* Plumbago, or graphite, a mineral used for pencils.
Blăck′lĕg, *n.* [Derivation not known.] A gambler; a sharper.
Blăck′-lĕt-ter, *n.* The old English or modern Gothic letter or alphabet.
Blăck′ly, *ad.* Darkly in color; atrociously.
Blăck′-māil, *n.* [From *mail*, in the sense of rent.] A rate anciently paid, for protection, to men allied with robbers:—extortion.
Blăck′mōōr, *n.* A negro; blackamoor.
Blăck′ness, *n.* The quality of being black.
Blăck′-pûd′ding, *n.* A sausage made of blood, fat, and grain:—called also *black-pot.*
Blăck-rŏd′, *n.* (*Eng.*) The usher of the order of the Garter, who carries a *black rod.*
Blăck′smĭth, *n.* A smith who works in iron.
Blăck′thörn, *n.* The sloe-tree.
Blăck′-wâl′nŭt, *n.* An American species of walnut, the dark-colored timber of which is highly prized for cabinet work.
Blăd′der, *n.* [A.-S. *blædre*, Ger. *blatter*, a vesicle; root of *blow*, in the sense of to inflate.] The organ which contains the urine:—a vesicle:—a seed-vessel.
Blāde, *n.* [Ger. *blatt*, A.-S. *blæd;* akin to Blow and Flower.] The spire or leaf of grass or grain; leaf:—the sharp part of a weapon, knife, &c.:—a rafter:—a gay fellow.
Blāin, *n.* [A.-S. *blegen*, Dan. *blegn.*] A pustule; a blotch; a sore.
Blām′a-ble, *a.* Deserving censure; culpable.
Blām′a-bly, *ad.* Culpably; censurably.
Blāme, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *blâme* and *blasmer*, It. *biasimo.*—See Blaspheme.] [*pp.* blaming, blamed.] To censure; to charge with a fault.—2, *n.* Imputation of a fault; censure.—He is to *blame;* that is, he is blamable.
Blāme′less, *a.* Free from blame; spotless; unspotted; faultless; irreproachable; innocent.
Syn.—A *blameless* character is one free from blame; a *spotless* or *unspotted* character is one against which no charge has been brought; an *irreproachable* character is one against which no charge can be brought.
Blāme′less-ly, *ad.* Without blame.
Blāme′less-nĕss, *n.* Innocence.
Blāme′wor-thy (blām′wür-the), *a.* Culpable.
Blănch, *v. a.* [Fr. *blanc*, white; *blanchir*, to whiten.] [*pp.* blanching, blanched.] To *whiten:*—to peel off.—2, *v. n.* To grow white.
Blanc-mange (blä-mŏnj′) [blŏng-mŏngzh, *St.*],
Blanc-manger (blä-mŏnj′) [blŏng-mŏng′zhā, *St.*].
n. [Fr. *blanc-manger*, white food.] Food made of milk, sugar, almonds, isinglass, sago, &c.
Blănd, *a.* [L. *blandus.*] Soft; gentle; courteous.
Blăn-dĭl′o-quĕnce, *n.* [L. *blandiloquentia; blandus*, smooth, and *loqui*, to speak.] Flattering speech.
Blăn′dish, *v. a.* [Fr. *blandir*, L. *blandiri*, to flatter; *blandus*, smooth.] [*pp.* blandishing, blandished.] To smooth; to soothe; to fawn upon.
Blăn′dish-mĕnt, *n.* [Obs. Fr. *blandissement.*] The act of blandishing; soft words; caresses; kind or enticing treatment.
Blănd′ly, *ad.* In a bland manner.
Blănk, *a.* [Fr. *blanc*, It. *bianco;* from a Teutonic root of obscure relationship.] White; without writing; pale:—confused.—*Blank verse*, metre without rhyme.—2, *n.* A void space on paper:—a paper unwritten:—a lot by which nothing is gained.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* blanking, blanked.] To damp; to confuse; to efface.
Blănk′et, *n.* [Fr. *blanquette*, dim. of *blanc*, white; originally, undyed cloth.] A woollen cover for a bed.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blanketing, blanketed.] To enfold or cover with a blanket.
Blâre, *n.* [Low Ger. *blaren*, Ger. *plärren*, to bleat.] A loud sound.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* blaring, blared.] To sound aloud.
Blär′ney, *n.* [From *Blarney* Castle, in Ireland, in which there is a stone which is facetiously said to confer upon him who kisses it the power of successful flattery.] Gross flattery; deceitful compliment.
Blasé (blä-zā), *p. & a.* [Fr., from *blaser*, to cloy with pleasure.—Cf. Celtic *blas*, gusto.] Surfeited or palled, as with the world.
Blas-phēme′, *v. a.* [Gr. βλασφημέειν; perhaps akin to βλάπτειν, to injure.] [*pp.* blaspheming, blasphemed.] To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; to speak evil of.—2, *v. n.* To speak blasphemy.
Blas-phēm′er, *n.* One who blasphemes.
Blăs′phe-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. βλάσφημος.] Containing or uttering blasphemy.
Blăs′phe-my, *n.* [Gr. βλασφημία, evil speaking, slander.] An indignity offered to God or sacred things, in words or writing.
Blăst, *n.* [A.-S. *blæst;* Ger. *blasen.*—Cf. Norse *blasa*, to blow; Eng. *blaze*, to publish; L. *flatus;* Aryan root, *bhle-*, to blow.—See Blister.] A gust of wind; a high wind:—the sound made by blowing a wind-instrument:—a blight; a disease.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blasting, blasted.] To strike with a plague; to injure; to blight:—to blow up by powder.
Blas-tē′ma, *n.*; pl. **Blas-tĕm′a-ta**. [Gr. for "a sprout."] (*Biol.*) Formative material; protoplasm.—(*Bot.*) A sprout:—a thallus.
Blăst′-für-nace, *n.* A furnace for smelting ore.
Blăs′to-dĕrm, *n.* [Gr. βλαστός, a sprout, and δέρμα, skin.] A membrane in the fecundated ovum or ovule of organisms consisting of flattened cells, and constituting the basis from which the embryo is developed.
Blăs-to-dĕr′mic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the blas-[toderm.
Blā′tant, *a.* [From *bleat.*—Cf. L. *blatire*, to babble; Dut. *blaet*, a boaster.] Bellowing, as a calf; noisy.
Blăth′er-skīte, *n.* [Scot. *bletherskate; blether*, to babble (Norse, *bladra*, from *bladr*, empty talk; cf. *bladder*), and *skate*, a sign of contempt.] A talkative, foolish, inflated person; the talk of such a person. [Colloq.]
Blāze, *n.* [A.-S. *blase*, a torch; akin to Ger. *blas*, pale (formerly "shining").] A *flame;* a stream of light:—[Norse, *blesi*, Dut. *bles*, Ger. *blesse;* akin to Ger. *blass*, pale or white] a white mark, as upon a horse's forehead.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* blazing, blazed.] To flame; to be conspicuous.—[See Blast and Blazon.]—3, *v. a.* To publish:—to mark, as with an axe.
Blā′zon (blā′zn), *v. a.* [Fr. *blason*, a shield of arms; *blasonner*, to publish, to deck.] [*pp.* blazoning, blazoned.] To explain the figures on ensigns armorial; to deck:—to celebrate; to publish; to blaze.—2, *n.* The art of drawing coats of arms:—show; divulgation; celebration.
Blā′zon-mĕnt (blā′zn-mĕnt), *n.* The act of blazoning; ostentatious show; publication.

Blā′zon-ry̱ (blā′zn-rẹ), *n.* The art of blazoning; emblazonry; heraldry.

Blēach, *v. a.* [A.-S. *blǣcan*, Ger. *bleichen.*—Cf. A.-S. *blǣc*, *blac*, white, shining.] [*pp.* bleaching, bleached.] To make white; to whiten.—2, *v. n.* To grow white.

Blēach′ẹr-y̱, *n.* A place for bleaching.

Blēak, *a.* [A.-S. *blǣc*, pale, Dut. *bleek*, Icel. *bleikr;* from the idea of paleness or sickliness the notion of cheerlessness and coldness has crept in.] Exposed to the wind:—cold.—2, *n.* A small river fish, called also *blay.*

Blēak′ly̱, *ad.* In a bleak manner.

Blēak′nẹss, *n.* State of being bleak; cold.

Blēar (blēr), *a.* [A form of Blur; Ger. *blerr*, soreness of the eyes.] Dim with rheum or water.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blearing, bleared.] To make the eyes dim. [Having dim eyes.

Blēar′-ēy̆ed (blēr′īd), *a.* [Low Ger. *bleer-oged.*]

Blēat (blēt), *v. n.* [A.-S. *blǣtan*, Dut. *blaten*, Old Slavic, *blejati.*] [*pp.* bleating, bleated.] To cry as a sheep.—2, *n.* The cry of a sheep.

Blēat′ịng, *n.* The cry of lambs or sheep.

Blĕb, *n.* [Cf. Gael. *plub*, a drop, and Blubber.] A blister; a bubble; a vesicle.

Blēēd, *v. n.* [A.-S. *bledan.*—See Blood.] [*i.* bled; *pp.* bleeding, bled.] To lose blood; to drop, as blood.—2, *v. a.* To draw blood; to let blood.

Blĕm′ịsh, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *blemir*, *blesmir;* stem *blemiss-.*—Cf. Icel. *blami*, lividity after a bruise; also Gr. *βλάπτειν*, to injure; *βλάμμα*, a hurt.] [*pp.* blemishing, blemished.] To mark; to tarnish; to defame.—2, *n.* A mark of deformity; taint; stain; spot; speck; flaw; defect; fault.

Syn.—A *blemish* tarnishes or diminishes beauty; a *stain* or *taint* spoils; a *spot*, *speck*, or *flaw* disfigures. A *blemish* in a fine painting; a *defect* in speech; a *fault* in workmanship.

Blĕnch, *v. n.* [A.-S. *blencan*, to blink, to cheat; influenced in form and meaning by Flinch.] [*pp.* blenching, blenched.] To shrink; to flinch; to blink:—[a variant of Blanch] to grow pale.

Blĕnd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *blandan*, Norse, *blanda*, to mix.] [*i.* blended; *pp.* blending, blended *or* blent.] To *mix* so that the different ingredients cannot be distinguished; to mingle together; to mix.—2, *v. n.* To mix or commingle harmoniously; to shade into each other, as colors; to mingle.—3, *n.* A mixture.

Blĕnde, *n.* [Ger., from *blenden*, to deceive: it looks like galena.] (*Min.*) The sulphuret of zinc.

Blĕn′ny̱, *n.* [L. *blennius*, Gr. *βλέννος;* *βλέννος*, slime.] A fish of several varieties.

Blĕss, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bletsian*, *bloedsian*, to consecrate, to mark with blood; from *blod*, blood; *blot*, sacrifice: form in part determined by Bliss.] [*i.* blessed *or* blest; *pp.* blessing, blessed *or* blest.] To make happy:—to wish happiness to.

Blĕss′ẹd, *p. a.* Happy; enjoying felicity.

Blĕss′ẹd-nĕss, *n.* *Happiness;* felicity.

Blĕss′ịng, *n.* *Benediction;* divine favor.

Blĕst, *i.* & *pp.* from *bless.* See Bless.

Blĕt, *n.* [Fr. *blet*, soft; *blettir*, to become soft; L. *bliteus*, insipid.] A softening in fruit; a speck or decayed spot on fruit.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* bletting, bletted.] To become affected by overripeness or decay, as fruit.

Blew̄ (blū) [blō, *H. St. I.*], *i.* from *blow.* See Blow.

Blīght (blīt), *n.* [Perhaps kindred to *blast*, *blaze*, or A.-S. *blichen*, to turn pale.—See Bleach.] A disease incident to plants; a blast; blasting; mildew.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blighting, blighted.] To corrupt with blast; to blast.

Blīght′ẹd, *p. a.* Withered; blasted; faded.

Blīnd, *a.* [A.-S. *blind*, Ger. *blind;* stem common to Teutonic and Lettic tongues.] Destitute of sight:—dark:—unseen.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blinding, blinded.] To make blind; to darken.—3, *n.* Something to hinder the sight:—a window-screen; a cover. [invisible.

Blīnd′-fĭsh, *n.* A genus of fishes whose eyes are

Blīnd′fōld, *v. a.* [O. E. *blindfellen*, to strike (fell) blind, past part. *blindfelled*, *blindfuld:* the spelling *fold* comes from the notion of *folding* a bandage about the eyes.] [*pp.* blindfolding, blindfolded.] To hinder from seeing.—2, *a.* Having the eyes covered. [over macadamized roads.

Blīnd′ịng, *n.* A layer of sand and gravel spread

Blīnd′ly̱, *ad.* Without discernment.

Blīnd′-măn′ṣ-bŭff′, *n.* [*Buff* here means a *stroke* or buffet.] A play in which one of the company is blindfolded.

Blīnd′nẹss, *n.* Want of sight:—ignorance.

Blīnd′sīde, *n.* A weakness; a weak side.

Blīnd′-stō-ry̱, *n.* (*Arch.*) The triforium of a Gothic church, as opposed to *clear-story.*

Blīnd′worm (blīnd′wŭrm), *n.* [It is neither blind nor a worm, but its eyes are very small.] The slow-worm, or slow:—a snake-like lizard.

Blĭnk, *v. n.* [A.-S. *blencan;* in some senses akin to Ger. *blinken*, to gleam; A.-S. *blican;* Norse, *blikja*, to shine.] [*pp.* blinking, blinked.] To wink; to see obscurely.—2, *v. a.* To avoid or evade purposely.—3, *n.* A glimpse, a glance.

Blĭss, *n.* [A.-S. *blids*, *blis*, happiness; from *blide*, blithe.] The happiness of heaven; the highest *happiness;* felicity.

Blĭss′fŭl, *a.* Happy in the highest degree.

Blĭs′tẹr, *n.* [O. Fr. *blestre*, *blostre;* Norse, *blastr*, a swelling, a blast; *blasa*, to blow.] A thin bladder on the skin; a pustule; a vesicle; a plaster to raise blisters.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* blistering, blistered.] To rise in blisters or vesicles.—3, *v. a.* To raise a blister on.

Blīthe, *a.* [A.-S. *blide*, Norse, *blidr*, kind, gentle; Dut. *blijde*, merry.] Gay; airy; joyous; mirthful.

Blīthe′ly̱, *ad.* In a blithe manner.

Blīthe′sọme, *a.* Gay; cheerful; merry.

Blĭz′zạrd, *n.* [Akin to Bluster, Blister, and Blast: a running fire or irregular broadside was once called a *blizzard.*] A heavy snow-storm, accompanied by a hurricane and extreme cold.

Blōat, *v. a.* [Sw. *blöt*, pulpy, soft; Icel. *blotna*, to soften.] [*pp.* bloating, bloated.] To swell; to make turgid.—2, *v. n.* To grow turgid; to dilate.—3, *n.* Swelling; state of being bloated.

Blōat′ẹd, *a.* Grown turgid; inflated; puffed up.

Blōat′ẹr, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *blöt fisk*, soft or undried fish, softened or pickled fish; *blota*, to steep.] A smoked herring.

Blŏck, *n.* [Fr. *bloc;* Ger. *block.*—See Balk.] A heavy piece of wood, marble, or stone; an obstruction:—the case that contains the wheel of a pulley; a pulley:—houses conjoined:—a division or section of a railroad. *Block-signal*, a signal by which one train is not allowed to enter a block of a railroad until it has been reported clear by telegraph.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blocking, blocked.] To shut up; to obstruct:—to shape roughly, as from the block; to begin to reduce to shape:—generally with *out.*

Block.

Blŏck-āde′, *n.* [From the verb *block.*] Act of blockading or shutting up a port, town, or fortress.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blockading, blockaded.] To shut up by obstruction.

Blŏck′hĕad, *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.

Blŏck′-hōūse, *n.* [*Block* and *house:* Fr. *blocus* and Ger. *blockhaus* seem to be from the English.] A fortress made of trunks of trees, to defend a harbor or a post.

Blŏck-tĭn′, *n.* Tin cast into blocks or ingots.

Blōm′ạ-ry̱, *n.* [See Bloomary.] A form of iron furnace.

Blŏnde, *n.* [Fr. *blond*, fem. *blonde*, yellow-haired; It. *biondo;* Late L. *blondus*, yellowish; root of *blend*, with the idea of mixed color.] A lady of fair and light complexion:—a kind of silken lace.—2, *a.* Of a light complexion.

Blŏnd-lāce′, *n.* Lace made of silk.

Blŏŏd (blŭd), *n.* [A.-S. *blod;* Dut. *bloed;* Ger. *blut;* perhaps connected with the root of BLOOM.] The red fluid that circulates in the bodies of animals:—offspring; family; descent:—blood-royal:—bloodshed:—a rake.

Blŏŏd′ed, *a.* Of pure blood; thorough-bred; of good or approved breed:—said of stock.

Blŏŏd′-guĭlt-i-nĕss (blŭd′gĭlt-e-nĕs), *n.* The crime of shedding blood; murder.

Blŏŏd′-guĭl-ty (-gĭl-te), *a.* Guilty of murder.

Blŏŏd′-hēat (blŭd′hēt), *n.* Heat of the same degree with that of the blood.

Blŏŏd′-hŏŭnd, *n.* A fierce species of hound.

Blŏŏd′less (blŭd′les), *a.* Without blood; pale; lifeless:—without bloodshed.

Blŏŏd′-mŏn-ey, *n.* Money paid to one who has been instrumental in bringing about the death of another, either violently or by law; money paid to the nearest of kin of a murdered person.

Blŏŏd′shĕd, *n.* Murder; slaughter.

Blŏŏd′shŏt (blŭd′shŏt), *a.* Reddened by blood.

Blŏŏd′-stōne, *n.* A red precious stone.

Blŏŏd′-sŭck-er (blŭd′sŭk-er), *n.* A leech:—any thing that sucks blood:—a cruel man.

Blŏŏd′-thĭrs-ty, *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous; cruel.

Blŏŏd′-vĕs-sel, *n.* A vein or an artery.

Blŏŏd′y (blŭd′e), *a.* Stained with blood:—cruel.

Blŏŏd′y-flŭx (blŭd′e-flŭks), *n.* Dysentery.

Blŏŏd′y-hănd, *n.* (*Law.*) A hand red with the blood of a deer, as evidence of trespass in the forest after venison:—called also *red-hand.*

Blōōm, *n.* [Norse, *blom;* Dut. *bloem;* Ger. *blume.*—Cf. BLOW and BLOSSOM.] The opening of flowers:—an efflorescence; a blossom:—the prime of life:—native flush on the cheek:—the blue color upon plums, &c.:—[A.-S. *bloma*, a lump] a mass of iron.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* blooming, bloomed.] To produce blossoms; to flower; to blossom:—to be in a state of youth.

Blōōm′a-ry, *n.* A kind of iron furnace; a *blomary.*

Blōōm′ing, *a.* Having blooms; flowery.

Blŏs′som, *n.* [A.-S. *blosme, blostma;* Dut. *bloesem;* Norse, *blomstr.*—Cf. BLOOM, BLOW, and L. *flos.*] The flower of a plant.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* blossoming, blossomed.] To put forth blossoms.

Blŏt, *v. a.* [Norse, *blettr*, Dan. *plet*, a plot or spot.] [*pp.* blotting, blotted.] To obliterate; to efface:—to spot; to stain:—to disgrace.—2, *n.* Obliteration; a blur; a stain.

Blŏtch, *n.* [Allied to BLOT; A.-S. *blæce*, a black place.—Cf. BLAZE, and Ger. *bletz*, a patch.] A spot upon the skin; a pustule; a blot or daub.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blotching, blotched.] To mark with blotches.

Blŏt′ter, *n.* A counting-house waste-book.

Blŏt′ting-pā′per, *n.* Coarse, bibulous paper.

Blŏûşe, *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *belosius;* the French word, in the sense of a bag or pocket, has been referred to Old Flemish *blutz*, an opening.] A loose outer garment.

Blōw, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *bläuen*, to beat with a beetle; Dut. *blouwen*, to beat flax; L. *plaga*, Gr. πληγή, a stroke.] A stroke; calamity:—egg of a fly:—a blossom; bloom:—a blast.—2, *v. n.* [*i.* blew; *pp.* blowing, blown.] [A.-S. *blawan;* Ger. *blähen;* Celt. *blagh.*] To make a current of air:—to sound:—to pant:—[A.-S. *blowan;* Ger. *blühen.*—See BLOOM, BLOSSOM, and L. *flos, floris*, a flower] to flower; to bloom.—3, *v. a.* To drive by the wind; to fan:—to kindle:—to swell:—to sound, as wind music; to inflate:—to fly-blow.

Blōwn (blōn), *p.* from *blow.* Inflated:—exhausted.

Blōw′-pīpe (blō′pīp), *n.* A tube used to produce an intensely hot flame. [rustic.

Blōw′zy, *a.* Sunburnt:—slatternly:—coarse:—

Blŭb′ber, *n.* [Akin to BUBBLE; Low Ger. *blubbern*, to sputter.] The fat of whales:—a bubble.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* blubbering, blubbered.] To weep so as to swell the cheeks.

Blū′cher, *n.* A kind of half-boot, named after the Prussian field-marshal *Blücher.*

Blŭdġ′eon (blŭdj′un), *n.* [Perhaps a cant term from *blood;* or Cornish *blogon*, a club. Dut. *bludsen*, to bruise, and many other possible derivations, have been suggested.] A short stick; an offensive weapon.

Blūe, *or* **Blūe** [blū, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. K. C. I. Wb.;* blū, *Sm. H. St.*], *a.* [Fr. *bleu;* Ger. *blau;* probably kindred to L. *flavus*, yellow: color-names are often confused in this way.] Of the color of blue; sky-colored:—low in spirits.—2, *n.* One of the original colors.

Blūe′bĕll, *n.* A plant and its blue flower.

Blūe′ber-ry, *n.* A shrub and its fruit.

Blūe′bĭrd, *n.* A bird with blue plumage.

Blūe′-book (-bûk), *n.* [From the color of the cover.] A book containing the names of persons holding office:—the reports and other papers printed by parliament.

Blūe′-bŏt-tle, *n.* A flower:—a large fly.

Blūe′-eyed (blū′īd), *a.* Having blue eyes.

Blūe′-fĭsh, *n.* A marine food-fish.

Blūe′-grȧss, *n.* A valuable pasture-grass.

Blūe′-gŭm-trēē, *n.* A great Australian tree.

Blūe′-jāy, *n.* An American bird of the jay family.

Blūe′-jŏĭnt, *n.* A kind of grass common on wet grounds in Canada and the Northern States.

Blūe′-mȧss, *n.* (*Med.*) A drug formed by rubbing metallic mercury with conserve of roses.

Blūe′ness, *n.* The quality of being blue.

Blūe′pē-ter, *n.* [Said to mean "blue repeater."] Signal flag for sailing.

Blūe′-pĭll, *n.* A mercurial pill. [despondency.

Blūeş, *n. pl.* [For "blue devils."] Melancholy;

Blūe′-stŏck-ing, *n.* A literary woman.

Blū′ets, *n.* [Fr. *bluet, bleuet*, dim. of *bleu*, blue.] A name of several plants bearing blue flowers.

Blŭff, *n.* [Obs. Dut. *blaf*, broad and steep; Dut. *blaffen*, to bark.] A high, steep bank or shore:—a blind.—2, *a.* Blustering; surly; blunt:—bold:—obtuse.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* bluffing, bluffed.] To repel or drive off with a gruff answer; to frighten one from his purpose.

Blŭff′ness, *n.* The quality of being bluff.

Blŭf′fy, *a.* Abounding in steep banks.

Blū′ing, *n.* A substance imparting a blue tint.

Blū′ish, *a.* Blue in some degree.

Blŭn′der, *v. n.* [O. E. *blondren;* akin to *blend*, to mix, to confuse.] [*pp.* blundering, blundered.] To mistake grossly; to err.—2, *n.* A gross mistake; an *error.*

Blŭn′der-bŭss, *n.* [Dut. *donderbus*, thunder-gun; *donder*, thunder, and *bus*, a gun.] A short gun with a large bore:—a blunderhead.

Blŭn′der-er, *n.* One who blunders. [head.

Blŭn′der-hĕad, *n.* A careless fellow; a dunder-

Blŭn′der-ĭng, *a.* That blunders; careless.

Blŭnt, *a.* [Probably akin to BLIND, and perhaps to BLUNDER.] Dull on the edge or point:—rough; rude; impolite:—abrupt.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blunting, blunted.] To dull the edge:—to repress.

Blŭnt′ly, *ad.* In a blunt manner; abruptly.

Blŭnt′ness, *n.* Want of edge:—abruptness.

Blŭr, *n.* [Cf. BLEAR.] A blot; a stain; a dark spot.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* blurring, blurred.] To blot; to stain; to obscure.

Blŭrt, *v. a.* [Onomatopoetic word; like *spirt* and *squirt*, it implies a sudden discharge.] [*pp.* blurting, blurted.] To speak impulsively or inadvertently; to bolt.

Blŭsh, *v. n.* [A.-S. *ablisian;* Dut. *blozen;* Dan. *blusse;* akin to BLAZE and A.-S. *blyscan*, to glow.] [*pp.* blushing, blushed.] To redden in the cheeks from shame, confusion, or modesty; to redden.—2, *n.* The color in the cheeks raised by shame, confusion, &c.; reddish color.

Blŭsh′ing, *p. a.* Showing blushes; modest.—2, *n.* The exhibiting of blushes.

Blŭs′ter, *v. n.* [Fris. *blüstern;* *blüssen*, to blow.] [*pp.* blustering, blustered.] To make a loud

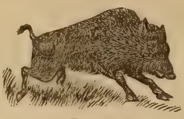
noise; to roar, as a storm; to boast; to bully.—2, *n.* Noise; boast; tumult; roar.

Blŭs′tẹr-ẹr, *n.* A boaster. [turbulent.

Blŭs′tẹr-ĭng, *n.* Tumult; noise.—2, *p. a.* Stormy;

Bō′ạ, *n.* [L.] A huge serpent,—called also *boa constrictor* (see Constrictor):—a fur tippet.

Bōar (bōr), *n.* [A.-S. *bar;* Dut. *beer;* Ger. *bär;* Russ. *borovu.*] The male swine; wild pig.



Boar.

Bōard, *n.* [A.-S. *bord;* Dut. *boord;* Ger. *bort;* Goth. *baurd.*] A piece of sawed timber, broad and thin:—a table:—food; diet:—a number of persons who manage some trust; a council; a court:—deck or side of a ship.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* boarding, boarded.] To enter, as a ship, by force:—to lay with boards:—to furnish with food.—3, *v. n.* To receive food; to [diet.

Bōard′ẹr, *n.* One who boards.

Bōard′ing, *n.* The material with which a thing is boarded; boards:—living at the table of another.

Bōard′ing-schōōl, *n.* A school where the scholars board.

Bōast (bōst), *v. n.* [Welsh, *bostio;* Gael. *bosd.*—Cf. Ger. *bauschen,* to swell.] [*pp.* boasting, boasted.] To brag; to vaunt.—2, *v. a.* To brag of; to magnify.—3, *n.* Vaunting speech:—a boasting.

Bōast′ẹr, *n.* One who boasts; a braggart.

Bōast′fụl, *a.* Addicted to boasting.

Bōast′ing, *n.* Ostentatious language.

Bōast′ing-lỵ, *ad.* Ostentatiously.

Bōat, *n.* [A.-S. *bat;* Norse, *batr, beit;* Dan. *baad;* Ger. *boot;* Fr. *bateau;* Sp. *batel, batea.*—Cf. Butt, a vessel.] A small vessel to row or sail in.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* boating, boated.] To convey in a boat.

Bōat′ạ-ble, *a.* Navigable with boats.

Bōat′-hook (-hûk), *n.* A pole with a hook.

Bōat′ing, *n.* The act of conveying in a boat.

Bōat′man, *n.* One who manages a boat.

Bōat′swāin (bōt′swān *or* bō′sn) [bōt′swān, *Co.;* bōt′swān *or* bō′sn, *W. I. Wb. J. F. Ja. Sm.;* bō′sn, *S. P. K. R. H. St.;* bōt′sn, *E.*], *n.* [*Boat* and *swain.*] (*Naut.*) An officer on board a ship, who has charge of her rigging, anchors, cables, boats, &c.

Bŏb, *v. n.* [Cf. Ger. *beben,* to shake; Celt. *baban,* a cluster.] [*pp.* bobbing, bobbed.] To play backward and forward.—2, *n.* Something that plays loosely:—a wig:—a cluster.

Bŏb′bin, *n.* [Fr. *bobine;* origin doubtful,—said to be from L. *bombycina,* silk.] A pin to wind thread upon:—a stick tied to a latch-string.

Bŏb′bi-nĕt, *n.* [For *bobbin-net:* it resembles lace made with bobbins.] A kind of netted gauze.

Bŏb′ọ-lĭnk, *n.* A singing-bird; rice-bird.

Bŏb′tāiled (-tāld), *a.* Having a short tail.

Bŏb-whīte′, *n.* [Named from its note or call.] The North American partridge or quail.

Bŏck′-bier, } *n.* [Ger. *bock-bier;* probably for **Bŭck′-bēēr,** } *Eimbeck* beer: Eimbeck is a town in Germany.] A strong sort of lager beer.

Bŏck′ing, *n.* [From *Bocking,* a town of England.] A coarse woollen stuff.

Bōde, *v. a.* [A.-S. *boda,* a messenger; *bod,* message; *bodian,* to announce; Ger. *bote,* a messenger.] [*pp.* boding, boded.] To portend; to forebode.—2, *v. n.* To be an omen; to presage.—3, *i. & p.* from *bide.*

Bŏd′ice (bŏd′is), *n.* [Formerly written *bodies: pair of bodies.*] Short stays for women.

Bŏd′i-lĕss, *a.* Incorporeal; without a body.

Bŏd′i-lỵ, *a.* Relating to the body; *corporeal.*—2, *ad.* Corporeally; with the body completely.

Bōd′ing, *a.* Foreboding; presaging; ominous.—2, *n.* A foreshowing; an omen.

Bŏd′kin, *n.* [O. E. *boydekin.*—Cf. Irish *bideog,* Welsh, *bidog,* a dagger.] An instrument to draw a thread through a loop:—a punch; a borer:—an instrument used to dress the hair:—a dagger.

Bŏd′ỵ, *n.* [A. S. *bodig;* O. Ger. *botich;* Gael. *bodhaig.*] The material substance of an animal:—matter opposed to *spirit:*—a person:—a collective mass:—the main army:—a corporation:—the main part; the bulk; the substance:—a solid figure:—a system.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bodying, bodied.] To produce in some form.

Syn.—*Body* in the sense of a *dead body* is applicable to both men and brutes; *corpse,* to men; *carcass,* to brutes.

Bŏd′ỵ-guärd (bŏd′ẹ-gärd), *n.* A life-guard.

Bŏd′ỵ-snătch′ẹr, *n.* A robber of graves.

Bŏd′ỵ-snătch′ing, *n.* The act or practice of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection.

Bō′ẹr, *n.* [Dut. for "farmer;" Ger. *bauer;* Eng *boor.*] A South African of Dutch origin.

Bŏg, *n.* [Irish, *bogach,* from *bog,* soft.] A marsh; a morass; a quagmire.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bogging, bogged.] To whelm, as in mud.

Bŏg′gle, *n.* [See Bogle.] A bugbear; a spectre.—2, *v. n.* [From the noun, influenced by the idea of to *balk,* as a horse.] [*pp.* boggling, boggled.] To start; to hesitate; to doubt.

Bŏg′glẹr, *n.* One who boggles; a doubter.

Bŏg′g̃ỵ, *a.* Full of bogs; marshy; swampy.

Bō′g̃ie, } *n.* [Allied to Bugbear; Local E. *bug,* a **Bō′g̃ỵ,** } terror (see Bogle); but the car truck of this name seems to be a variant of Buggy.] A scarecrow; a goblin:—a kind of car truck so mounted as to take curves readily; a trolly.

Bō′gle (bō′gl), *n.* [Cf. Welsh *bwg,* a ghost; *bwgwl,* terror.] A phantom; a goblin.

Bŏg′-ōre, *n.* Iron ore found in boggy ground.

Bō′gus, *a.* [Probably akin to Bogie and Humbug.] Counterfeit; spurious.

Bŏg′-wood (-wûd), *n.* Wood found in peat bogs, especially hard wood, as oak.

Bō-hēa′ (bō-hē′), *n.* [Corrupted from *Wu-hi,* or *Woo-e,* the name of a range of hills in China.] A species of black tea.

Bọ-hē′mi-ạn, *n.* A native of Bohemia:—the French name for a gypsy;—hence, a person who sets the conventionalities of society at defiance; a literary man or artist of irregular or unconventional habits.—2, *a.* Regardless of the conventionalities of society; gypsy-like; vagabond; dissolute.

Bọ-hē′mi-ạn-ĭşm, *n.* The manner of life of a Bohemian; literary vagabondism.

Bŏil, *v. n.* [Fr. *bouillir;* O. Fr. *boillir;* L. *bullire,* to bubble; *bulla,* a bubble.] [*pp.* boiling, boiled.] To be agitated by heat; to bubble.—2, *v. a.* To cook in boiling water; to seethe.—3, *n.* [A.-S. *byl;* Ger. *beule;* Icel. *bola.*] A painful tumor becoming a pustule.

Bŏil′ẹr, *n.* One who boils:—the vessel in which water is boiled or steam generated.

Bŏil′ing, *n.* The act of boiling; ebullition.

Bŏis′tẹr-oŭs, *a.* [Obs. E. *boistous,* rough; Welsh, *bwst,* wild; *bwystus,* savage; Low Ger. *buster,* wild.] Loud; stormy; furious.

Bŏis′tẹr-oŭs-lỵ, *ad.* In a boisterous manner.

Bŏis′tẹr-ous-nĕss, *n.* Turbulence; noise.

Bōld, *a.* [A.-S. *bald, beald;* Dan. *bold;* Icel. *balldr.*] Daring; brave; confident; impudent:—executed with spirit; striking to the sight:—steep and abrupt; strong. [faced type.

Bōld′-fāce, *n.* (*Print.*) A strongly-marked, full-

Bōld′lỵ, *ad.* In a bold manner; daringly.

Bōld′ness, *n.* Courage; confidence.

Bōle, *n.* [Gr. βῶλος, a clod or mass; L. *bolus.*] A friable, clayey earth:—[Norse, *bolr, bulr,* a tree; Ger. *bohle,* a plank] a tree-trunk.

Bọ-lē′tus, *n.* [L.; Gr. βωλίτης.] A genus of fungi.

Bō′lide, *n.* [Fr.; L. *bolis, bolidis,* a meteor; Gr. βολίς, a missile; βάλλειν, to throw.] A large and brilliant shooting star; a fire-ball.

Bōll, *n.* [A.-S. *bolla;* Dut. *bol.*—See Bowl.] A round stalk or stem:—a pod:—a measure of corn

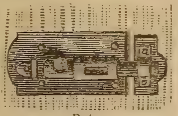
or salt, equal to six bushels.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* boll-ing, bolled.] To form a seed-vessel, as a plant.

Bŏll′-worm (-würm), *n.* An insect-larva that eats the bolls of cotton.

Bo-lōgn′a-sâu′sage (bo-lōn′ya-), *n.* [Once made at *Bologna*, in Italy.] A sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork suet.

Bōl′ster, *n.* [Dan. *bolster*, a bed-tick; Sw. *bolster*, a bed; Ger. *polster*, a pillow; Sp. *bolsa;* allied to BALL.] A long pillow or cushion.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bolstering, bolstered.] To support:—to swell out.

Bōlt, *n.* [A.-S. *bolt;* Ger. *bolz.*] An arrow:—the bar of a door:—an iron or a wooden pin:—[Fr. *bluteau*, O. Fr. *buletel*, a sieve; It. *buratto;* O. Fr. *buleter*, to sift] a sieve; a bolter:—a sudden start or spring.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bolting, bolted.] To fasten:—to blurt out:—to sift:—to swallow quickly.—3, *v. n.* To spring out suddenly.—4, *ad.* Perpendicularly:—with sudden collision; suddenly and unexpectedly.



Bolt.

Bōlt′er, *n.* A sieve:—a kind of net.

Bōlt′hĕad, *n.* A long glass vessel.

Bōlt′ing-clŏth, *n.* Cloth of which bolters are made.

Bōlt′-rōpe, *n.* A rope to which sails are sewed.

Bō′lus, *n.* [L.—See BOLE.] (*Med.*) A large pill.

Bŏmb (bŭm), *n.* [Sp. *bumba;* cf. L. *bombus*, a booming noise; Gr. βόμβος.] A hollow ball or shell filled with gunpowder, to be thrown out from a mortar; a bomb-shell.

Bŏm-bärd′, *v. a.* [Fr. *bombarder; bombarde*, an old form of cannon.—See BOMB.] [*pp.* bombarding, bombarded.] To attack with bombs.

Bŏm-bard-iēr′, *n.* A corporal of artillery.

Bŏm-bärd′ment, *n.* An attack with bombs.

Bŏm-băst′, *or* **Bŏm′băst** [bŭm-băst′, *P. J. F.;* bŭm-băst′, *W. S. E. J. Sm. C.;* bŭm′băst, *W. Wb. St. Ash, R.;* bŭm-băst′ *or* bŭm′băst, *H.;* bŏm′băst, *I.*], *n.* [O. F. *bombace*, wadding; Gr. βομβάξ, a loud expression; Late L. *bombax*, cotton, for L. *bombyx*, Gr. βόμβυξ, silk.] Inflated style or high-sounding language; fustian.—2, *a.* High-sounding; inflated; pompous; bombastic.

Bŏm-băs′tic, *a.* Containing bombast; of great sound with little meaning; inflated.

Bŏm-ba-zĕtte′, *n.* [Cf. BOMBAZINE.] A thin woollen stuff resembling bombazine.

Bŏm-ba-zīne′ (bŭm-ba-zēn′), *n.* [Fr. *bombasin;* L. *bombycinus*, silken.] A slight stuff made of silk and worsted.

Bŏmb′-kĕtch (bŭm′-), } *n.* A ship for throwing
Bŏmb′-vĕs-sel (bŭm′-), } bombs.

Bŏmb′-prōōf, *n.* A place designed to be proof against bombs or projectiles.

Bŏmb′-shĕll, *n.* A shell or bomb to be filled with powder and thrown by a mortar.

Bŏm′byx (bŏm′biks), *n.* [L.; Gr. βόμβυξ.] The silk-worm.

Bo-năn′za, *n.* [Sp., "fair weather," "good luck."] A mining term to signify an abundance of metal or ore.

Bo-nā′sus, *n.* [L.; Gr. βόνασος.] A wild ox or bison.

Bŏn-bŏn′, *n.* [Fr., "good-good."] A dainty; a sweetmeat.

Bŏnd, *n.* [A form of BAND.] Any thing that binds; a cord or chain; ligament:—union:—a written obligation to fulfil a contract.—*pl.* Imprisonment.—2, *a.* [In the adjectival sense it in part represents the Norse *bonde*, A.-S. *bonda*, a husbandman; later, a vassal, a serf (from *bua*, to dwell; *buande*, a farmer; Ger. *bauer*).] Bound; being in a servile state.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* bonding, bonded.] To give bond for; to secure.

Bŏnd′age, *n.* Captivity; imprisonment; slavery.

Bŏnd′ed, *p. & a.* Fitted to receive goods on bond; put into bond; secured by bonds; burdened by a bond or a mortgage.

Bŏnd′māid, *n.* A female slave.

Bŏnd′man, *n.*; pl. **Bŏnd′men.** A man slave.

Bŏnd′-sĕr-vant, *or* **Bŏnd′-slāve**, *n.* A slave.

Bŏnd′-sĕr-vice, *n.* Slavery.

Bŏnds′man, *n.* One who is bound as security for another.

Bŏnd′wom-an (-wûm-an), *n.* A female slave.

Bōne, *n.* [A.-S. *ban;* Ger. *bein;* Dut. & Dan. *been;* Scot. *bane.*] The hard substance in an animal body which supports its fabric; piece of bone.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* boning, boned.] To take out bones from:—to supply with bone.

Bōne′-blăck, *n.* Animal charcoal.

Bōne′-dŭst, *n.* Ground or powdered bone.

Bōne′-lāce, *n.* Lace woven with bobbins.

Bōne′sĕt, *n.* The plant called thoroughwort.

Bōne′sĕt-ter, *n.* One who sets bones.

Bōne′-spăv-in, *n.* A disease in the hock of a horse.

Bŏn′fīre, *n.* [Originally *bone-fire*, a fire in which bones were burnt; this was at first a heathen ceremony.] A fire made for joy or triumph.

Bon-hom-mie, } (bŏn-ŏm-mē), *n.* [Fr. *bonhomie*,
Bon-hom-ie } good-nature; *bon-homme*, a good man, an old rustic.] Genial simplicity of heart and manners; good nature.

Bŏn′i-fāce, *n.* [A jolly innkeeper in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*, a play of 1707.] An innkeeper.

Bo-nī′tō, *n.* [Sp., "pretty," or "pretty good."] A large marine fish.

Bon-mot (bŏn-mō′), *n.* [Fr., "good saying."] A jest; a witty reply or repartee.

Bonne (bŏn), *n.* [Fr., "good woman."] A nurse-maid.

Bŏnne′-bôuche′, *n.* [Fr., "good mouth," or "good mouthful."] A delicate morsel.

Bŏn′net, *n.* [Fr. *bonnet, bonet*, originally the name of the material of which the cap or hat was made.] A covering for a woman's head; a cap:—a little ravelin:—a sail.

Bŏn′net-piēce, *n.* [From the figure of the king, represented as wearing the *bonnet*, or Scottish cap.] A Scots coin of native gold of the time of James I.

Bŏn′ni-ly, *ad.* Gayly; handsomely.

Bŏn′ny, *a.* [L. *bonus*, Fr. *bon*, good; but cf. Celt. *ban*, fair.] Handsome; beautiful:—merry.

Bŏn′ny-clăb′ber, *n.* [Irish, *bainne*, milk, *claba*, thick.] Thick sour milk.

Bon-ton (bŏn′tŏn′), *n.* [Fr., "good tone."] Style of fashionable society; high mode.

Bō′nus, *n.* [L., "good."] A premium given for a privilege.

Bon-vivant (bŏn′vē-vän′), *n.* [Fr., "good liver."] A boon companion; a luxurious liver.

Bō′ny, *a.* Consisting of bones; full of bones.

Bŏnze, *n.* [Port. *bonzo;* Jap. *bonzo* or *bozi;* probably Chinese *fa-oze*, teacher of the law.] A priest of Japan or China.

Bôō′by, *n.* [Ger. *bube*, a boy, a fool, or lubber; L. *pupus*, a boy; Sp. *bobo*, a fool.] A dull, stupid fellow:—a bird.

Bôōddh′ism, *n.* See BUDDHISM.

Book (bûk) [bûk, *P. J. E. F. Sm. Wb. St. I. H. N.;* bōk, *S. W. Ja. K. R. C.*], *n.* [A.-S. *boc;* Dut. *boek;* Dan. *bog;* Ger. *buch;* possibly allied to A.-S. *bok*, a beech-tree; it is said that bark and thin beech boards were once used for writing-tablets.] A volume in which we read or write; a subdivision of a volume.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* booking, booked.] To register in a book.

Book′bīnd-er (bûk′-), *n.* A binder of books.

Book′cāse (bûk′kās), *n.* A case for books.

Book′ish (bûk′ish), *a.* Given to books.

Book′ish-nĕss (bûk′-), *n.* Devotion to books.

Book′-kēēp-er, *n.* A keeper of accounts.

Book′-kēēp-ing, *n.* The art of keeping accounts.

Book′-māk-er, *n.* A man who arranges bets at races:—a compiler.

Book′-plāte, *n.* A ticket attached to a book to indicate ownership, place in library, &c.

Book′-pōst, *n.* A department of the post-office, by which books are mailed and sent.

Book′sĕll-er, *n.* A seller of books.

Book′-stōre, *n.* A bookseller's shop. [U.S.]

Book′worm (bûk′würm), *n.* A worm that eats holes in books:—a hard student.

Bōōm, *n.* [E. *beam;* Ger. *baum*, a tree; Dut. *boom.*] A long pole used to spread out the clew of the studding sail:—a pole set up as a mark:—a bar of wood laid across a river:—[a freshet in a river is locally called a *boom:* probably an imitative word] a loud noise:—a sudden and rapidly-increasing demand for a commodity; an enthusiastic popular movement. [U.S.]—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* booming, boomed.] To rush with violence; to swell:—to give forth a loud sound.

Bōōm'e-răng, *n.* [Native Australian, *wamurrang* or *bumarin.*] A missile which can be thrown so as to return to the thrower.

Boomerang.

Bōōm'ing, *p. & a.* Sounding loudly; resounding:—in full flood.

Bōōn, *n.* [Norse, *bon*, A.-S. *bene*, a prayer.] A favor granted; a gift; a benefit.—2, *a.* [Fr. *bon*, L. *bonus*, good.] Gay; merry; kind; bountiful.

Bōōr, *n.* [Ger. *bauer;* Dut. *boer;* originally, *gebur*, inmate of a *bur* (bower), or dwelling; root *bu*, to dwell; influenced in meaning by the cognate *buan*, to inhabit, to cultivate.] A rude peasant; a clown; a rustic.

Bōōr'ish, *a.* Clownish; rude; rustic.

Bōōr'ish-ly, *ad.* In a boorish manner.

Bōōr'ish-nĕss, *n.* Clownishness; rusticity.

Bōōst, *n.* [Probably a form of PUSH.] A lift by pushing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* boosting, boosted.] To lift by pushing. [Vulg.]

Bōō'sy, *a.* [Dut. *buizen*, Local Ger. *bausen*, to drink deeply.] Partially intoxicated; tipsy; bousy.

Bōōt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bot*, Goth. *bota*, Ger. *busse*, advantage; root of BETTER.] [*pp.* booting, booted.] To profit:—to put on boots.—2, *n.* Profit; gain:—[Fr. *botte, boute;* Late L. *botta;* It. *botta;* possibly kindred to BOTTLE and BUTT] a covering for the leg and foot:—a receptacle or box in a coach; a covering, as of leather, in a coach or chaise.—*To boot*, over and above.

Bōōt'ed, *a.* Having boots on.

Bōōt-ēē', *n.* A kind of short or half boot.

Bōōth, *n.* [Sw. *bod;* Ger. *bude;* O. Icel. *bud;* Pol. *buda;* Czech, *bouda;* Norse, *bua, boa*, to dwell; probably influenced by Gaelic forms.—See BOTHY.] A temporary house built of boards.

Bōōt'-jăck, *n.* A utensil for pulling off boots.

Bōōt'less, *a.* [A.-S. *botleas; bot, boot*, advantage, and *-less*, privative.] Useless; without success.

Bōōt'-trēē, *n.* A last for stretching a boot.

Bōō'ty, *n.* [Ger. *beute;* Fr. *butin;* Norse, *byti*, exchange; *byta*, to deal out; influenced also by *boot*, advantage.] Plunder; pillage; spoil.

Bōō'zy, *a.* See BOOSY.

Bō-pēēp', *n.* A play among children.

Bo-răç'ic, *a.* Relating to borax or boron.

Bŏr'aġe (bŭr'aj), *n.* [Fr. *bourrage;* Late L. *borrago, borago;* Sp. *boraja;* perhaps from Late L. *borra*, short wool; others derive these words through the Spanish from Arab. *abu rachh*, "father of sweat," alluding to the sudorific qualities of the plant.] An annual garden plant.

Bō'răx, *n.* [Late L. for Arab. *al-boraq*, natron; Per. *burah*, borax.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed of boracic acid and soda.

Bŏr'der, *n.* [O. E. & Fr. *bordure;* Fr. *border*, to bound; *bord*, side, from a Teutonic root.] The outer part or edge of any thing; exterior limit; frontier; side; margin; verge.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* bordering, bordered.] To be near; to approach.—3, *v. a.* To adorn with a border.

Bŏr'der-er, *n.* One dwelling near a border.

Bŏr'der-ĭng, *n.* Paper for the upper part of the walls of a room.—2, *a.* Neighboring; very near.

Bŏr'der-lănd, *n.* Land lying on the frontiers of two adjoining countries; borders.

Bōre, *v. a.* [A.-S. *borian;* Ger. *bohren;* Norse & A.-S. *bor*, an auger.—Cf. L. *forare*, to pierce.] [*pp.* boring, bored.] To make a hole in; to perforate:—[by some referred to *bur*, as a sticker; by others to *bother*] to weary or vex by what is disagreeable.—2, *v. n.* To make a hole; to pierce.—3, *n.* A hole; the size of any hole:—a borer:—[Norse, *bara*, a wave; Fr. *barre*] a tide swelling above another tide:—one who annoys or wearies; annoyance.—4, *i.* from *bear*.

Bō're-al, *a.* [L. *borealis.*] Northern; coming from the north.

Bō're-ās, *n.* [L.; Gr. *βορέας;* Russ. *borei*, north.] [The north wind.

Bōre'cōle, *n.* [Dut. *boerenkool*, "farmers' cabbage."] A species of winter cabbage.

Bōre'dom, *n.* The state of being bored or wearied.

Bōr'er, *n.* A person or thing that bores; a tool for boring:—a wood-eating worm.

Bō'ric, *a.* Pertaining to boron.

Bōrn, *p.* from *bear*. Brought forth.

Bōrne, *p.* from *bear*. Carried; conveyed.

Bō'rŏn, *n.* [First syllable from *borax*, second from *carbon.*] (*Chem.*) An element found in borax.

Bŏr'ough (bŭr'ō), *n.* [A.-S. *burg;* Ger. *burg*, a castle; Norse, *borg;* Scot. *burgh;* A.-S. *beorgan*, to shelter.] A corporate town.

Bŏr'rōw (bŏr'rō), *v. a.* [Dut. *borg*, loan, or pledge; A.-S. *beorgan*, to shelter, to keep; *borgian*, to borrow.] [*pp.* borrowing, borrowed.] To take or receive on credit for a time:—to appropriate.

Bŏr'row-er, *n.* One who borrows.

Bŏr'row-ĭng, *n.* Act of one who borrows.

Bŏrt, *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *bord*, bastard.] The small débris of diamonds in cutting, ground into powder for lapidary-work.

Bŏs'caġe, *n.* [Fr. *bocage;* O. Fr. *boscage;* It. *boscaggio.*—See BUSH.] A wood; a grove.

Bŏsh, *n.* [Turk. *bosh*, worthless.] Nonsense; absurdity.

Bŏsk, *n.* [A variant of BUSH; It. *bosco.*] A thicket; a grove.

Bŏs'ky, *a.* Woody; rough; swelled.

Boş'om (bûz'um *or* bô'zum) [bûz'um, *S. H. St. Sm. Nares;* bô'zum, *W. P. J. F. Ja. R. C. I. Wb.*], *n.* [Ger. *busen;* A.-S. *bosm.*] The breast; the heart; any receptacle.—*Bosom*, in composition, implies intimacy, fondness; as, *bosom*-friend, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bosoming, bosomed.] To enclose in the bosom:—to conceal.

Bŏss, *n.* [Fr. *bosse;* It. *bozza*, a swelling.] A stud; a knob; a raised work:—[Dut. *baas*, master, uncle.—Cf. Ger. *base*, aunt, cousin, gossip] a master or head workman.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bossing, bossed.] To be master of; to rule.—3, *v. n.* To act as a boss or master.

Bŏs'saġe, *n.* A stone that has a projection.

Bŏssed (bŏst), *a.* Having bosses; studded.

Bŏs'sy, *a.* Prominent; studded.

Bŏs'ton, *n.* [Named by the French, in honor of the siege of Boston, in 1776.] A game at cards.

Bŏt, *n.* [O. E. *boud*, a weevil; A.-S. *budda.*] A small larva in the entrails of horses.

Bo-tăn'ic, / **Bo-tăn'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to botany; containing herbs or plants.

Bŏt'a-nĭst, *n.* One versed in botany.

Bŏt'a-nīze, *v. n.* [Gr. *βοτανίζειν*, to gather plants.] [*pp.* botanizing, botanized.] To study botany or plants.

Bŏt'a-ny, *n.* [Gr. *βοτάνη*, a plant; referred to *βόσκειν*, to pasture.] The branch of natural history which treats of plants.

Bo-tär'gō, *n.* [Sp. *botarga;* Arab. *butarkhah;* Copt. *outarakhon;* Gr. *ταρίχιον*, a pickle; *τάριχος*, a mummy.] A sausage made of the roes of the mullet-fish.

Bŏtch, *n.* [Local Fr. *boche*, a boss, a pimple.—See BOSS.] A red pustule; a pimple; a blotch:—a botcher:—[Sw. *batch*, a patch; Ger. *batzen*, to mend] a clumsy addition; a piece of work unskilfully performed.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* botching, botched.] To mend awkwardly; to patch.

Bŏtch'er, *n.* A mender of old clothes; a bungler.

Bŏtch'er-ly, *a.* Clumsy; patched.

Bŏtch'er-y, *n.* Work ill performed.

Bŏtch'y, *a.* Marked with botches.

Bŏt'-flȳ, *n.* The insect of which the bot is the larva.

Bōth, *a.* [Goth. *bajoths;* Norse, *badar;* Ger. *beide;* A.-S. *ba, begen;* akin to Gr. *ἀμφι-;* L. *ambo;* Skr. *ubhau;* Zend, *uba;* Slav. *oba;* Lith. *abu.*] One and the other; the two.—2, *conj.* As well; on the one side.

Bŏth'er, *v. a.* [See POTHER; but perhaps from a Celtic root.] [*pp.* bothering, bothered.] To perplex; to confound; to pother.—2, *n.* Vexation; trouble.

Bŏth-er-ā'tion, *n.* Bother; annoyance. [Colloq.]

Bŏth'er-sôme, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome. [Col.]

Bŏth'y, *n.* [Scot.; Gael. *both, bothag,* a hut; or a dim. of BOOTH.] A barrack for laboring men.

Bō'-trēē, *n.* [Singhalese, *bo* or *bogaha;* Skr. *bodhi,* "perfect knowledge:" under it Buddha obtained full enlightenment.] The sacred tree of Hindostan and Ceylon:—called *peepul,* and *pipal.*

Bŏt'ry-ōĭd, } **Bŏt-ry-ōĭ'dal,** } *a.* [Gr. *βοτρυοειδής; βότρυς,* a grape-cluster.] Resembling, or having the form of, a bunch of grapes.

Bŏt'tle, *n.* [Fr. *bouteille;* Sp. *botella;* Late L. *butis* or *buticula,* a BUTT (*q. v.*).] A vessel with a narrow mouth, for liquor:—the measure or contents of a bottle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bottling, bottled.] To enclose in bottles.

Bŏt'tle-hĕad, } **Bŏt'tle-nōse,** } *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A whale of the Atlantic allied to the sperm whales.

Bŏt'tom, *n.* [A.-S. *botm,* Dut. *bodem,* Ger. *boden;* Skr. *budhna,* ground, bottom.] The lowest part:—the ground under water:—the foundation:—a dale:—a valley; low alluvial land:—a ship; the part of a ship under water:—endurance.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bottoming, bottomed.] To found or build upon.

Bŏt'tom-lănd, *n.* Alluvial land.

Bŏt'tom-lĕss, *a.* Without a bottom.

Bŏt'tom-ry, *n.* The borrowing of money on a ship's bottom, which is pledged as security.

Bou-doir' (bô-dwör'), *n.* [Fr. for "sulking place;" *bouder,* to pout.] A small private room.

Bŏûgh (bŏû), *n.* [A.-S. *bog,* Ger. *bug,* Norse, *bogr,* a shoulder; Skr. *bahus,* Gr. *πῆχυς,* arm.] A branch of a tree.

Bŏught (bâwt), *i.* & *p.* from *buy.*

Bougie (bô'zhē), *n.* [Fr., from *Bougiah,* a town of Algeria.] A wax candle:—a surgical tube or instrument.

Bouillon (bôl-yŏng'), *n.* [Fr.; *bouillir,* to boil (*q. v.*).] Broth: soup.

Bŏuld'er, *n.* Same as BOWLDER.

Bôu'le-värd', *n.* [Fr.; It. *baluardo,* Sp. *baluarte,* Ger. *bollwerk,* a bulwark (*q. v.*): at first the name of a rampart, this word afterwards designated a street which occupies the place of a demolished rampart, and at last any broad street.] A wide public walk or street.

Bouleversement (bôl-vêrs-mŏn), *n.* [Fr.; *boule,* a ball, and *verser,* to turn.] Subversion; overthrow; upsetting.

Bŏûnce, *v. n.* [Dut. *bonzen,* Low Ger. *bunsen,* to strike.] [*pp.* bouncing, bounced.] To spring; to leap:—to boast.—2, *n.* A heavy blow:—a leap:—a boast.

Bŏûn'cer, *n.* A boaster; a bully:—a lie.

Bŏûnd, *n.* [O. Fr. *bodne, bonde, bounde;* Late L. *bodena, butina;* akin to *butt;* Fr. *bout,* a bound.] A limit; boundary:—a leap.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bounding, bounded.] To border; to terminate; to limit; to *circumscribe;* to enclose; to restrain.—3, *v. n.* [Fr. *bondir,* to bound, to re-echo; L. *bombitare,* to resound; *bombus,* a sounding.] To jump; to rebound.—4, *i.* & *p.* from *bind.*—5, *a.* [Norse, *buinn,* part. from *bua,* to get ready.] Destined; intended to go:—determined.

Bŏûn'da-ry, *n.* That which bounds or limits; the mark of a limit; a bound; *term.*

Bŏûn'den, *p.* from *bind.* Bound.—2, *a.* Obliged; indispensable:—beholden to.

Bŏûnd'less, *a.* Without bound; unbounded; unlimited; undefined.

Syn.—Boundless ocean; *unbounded* desires; *unlimited* power; *undefined* limits.

Bŏûnd'less-nĕss, *n.* Exemption from limits.

Bŏûn'te-oŭs [bŏûn'te-ŭs, *P. J. Ja. R.;* bŏûn'tyus, *S. E. F. K.;* bŏûn'che-ŭs, *W.*], *a.* [See BOUNTY.] Liberal; kind; bountiful.

Bŏûn'te-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Liberally; munificently.

Bŏûn'te-ous-nĕss, *n.* Munificence.

Bŏûn'ti-fûl, *a.* Liberal; *beneficent;* kind.

Bŏûn'ti-fûl-ly, *ad.* Liberally; generously.

Bŏûn'ty, *n.* [Fr. *bonté,* goodness; L. *bonitas,* from *bonus,* good.] *Beneficence:*—generosity; liberality; munificence:—a premium:—money given to promote any object, or to men who enlist.

Syn.—Bounty and *beneficence* are characteristics of the Deity as well as of his creatures; *generosity, liberality,* and *munificence* are human qualities.

Bouquet (bô-kā' *or* bô'kā) [bô'kā, *Ja. Sm. St. R.;* bô-kā', *H. Wb. K. C.*], *n.* [Fr.; It. *boschetto,* dim. of *bosco,* wood; Fr. *bois.*] A bunch of flowers:—delicate flavor of wine.

Bôu'que-tĭn, *n.* [Fr.; Old Provençal, *bocstagn,* an inversion of Ger. *steinbock,* rock-goat.] The ibex of the Alps.

Bouquetin.

Bourgeois (bur-jŏĭs'), *n.* [Fr.; probably with the idea of "middle class" or "average."—See next definition.] A printing type a size next larger than brevier:—(bôrzh-wä') [see BURGESS] a person of the middle class.

Boŭr'geon (bŭr'jun), *v. n.* [Fr., a bud; Old Ger. *burjan,* to lift.] [*pp.* burgeoning, burgeoned.] To sprout; to shoot into branches.

Bourn (bōrn *or* bôrn) [bōrn, *W. J. Ja. Sm. R. C.;* bôrn, *S. St. H. I. P. E. K.;* bôrn *or* bōrn, *F.*], *n.* [Fr. *borne,* formerly *bonne, bonne, bodne.*—See BOUND.] A bound; a limit:—[Gael. *burn,* water; Ger. *born,* a spring; Scot. *burn,* a brook] a rivulet.

Bournouse (bôr-nôs'), *n.* See BURNOOSE.

Bôurse (bôrs), *n.* [Fr., a purse, an exchange.—See PURSE.] An exchange where merchants meet. See BURSE.

Bŏû-stro-phē'don, *n.* [Gr.; literally "ox-turning," *i.e.,* like the course of a plough.] A mode of writing from right to left and then from left to right.

Bŏût, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *bucht,* a bight or bend; Dut. *bocht;* influenced by ABOUT.] A turn:—a trial; an attempt.

Bō'vīne, *a.* [L. *bovinus,* from *bos, bovis,* an ox.] Relating to oxen, cows, &c.

Bŏŵ (bŏû), *v. a.* [A.-S. *bugan,* Dut. *buigen,* Ger. *biegen,* Skr. *bhuj-.*] [*pp.* bowing, bowed.] To bend; to bend the body in token of respect; to depress.—2, *v. n.* To bend; to make a reverence.—3, *n.* An act of reverence or respect:—[apparently identical in origin with BOUGH, *q. v.*] the rounding part of a ship's side; the fore end of a ship or boat:—one who rows the bow-oar in a boat.

Bōw (bō), *n.* [A.-S. *boga,* Dut. *boog,* Ger. *bogen;* A.-S. *bogan,* to bend.] An instrument for shooting arrows:—a rainbow:—any thing curved:—an instrument with which the viol, violin, &c., are struck.

Bŏŵ'el, *v. a.* [Fr. *boyau,* a gut, O. Fr. *boel, bouel;* L. *botellus* and *botulus,* a sausage; whence also Fr. *boudin,* E. *pudding.*] [*pp.* bowelling, bowelled.] To take out the bowels.

Bŏŵ'els (bŏû'elz), *n. pl.* The intestines; the entrails:—*figuratively,* pity, tenderness.

Bŏŵ'er, *n.* [A.-S. *bur,* dwelling; *buan,* to dwell; Aryan root *bhu,* to dwell.] A chamber; a shady recess:—[see Bow] a bow-anchor:—[Ger. *bauer,*

a peasant, a clown.—See Boor] the name given to two knaves in the game of euchre, the *right bower* being the knave of trumps, and the *left bower* the knave of the suit of the same color as trumps.

Bŏŵ'ẹr-y̆, *a.* Shady; having bowers.

Bôw'iẹ-knīfe, *n.* [From *Bowie*, its inventor.] A large knife carried by hunters in the southwestern part of the United States.

Bōwl (bōl), *n.* [A.-S. *bolla*, Norse, *bolli*, Dut. *bol; root vhal*, signifying to swell.] A vessel to hold liquids:—the hollow part of any thing:—a basin. —2, *n.* [bōl, *S. W. J. K. Sm. C. I. St. H. Wb.;* bŏŭl, *P. E. Ja.;* bŏŭl *or* bōl, *F.*] [Fr. *boule*, a ball; L. *bulla*, a bubble; root *vhal*, to swell.] A round mass to be rolled along the ground. —3, *v. a.* [*pp.* bowling, bowled.] To roll as a bowl.—4, *v. n.* To play at bowls.

Bōwl'dẹr, *n.* [Local Sw. *bullersten*, O. E. *bulderston;* Sw. *buller*, noise, *bulra*, to rumble, and *sten*, stone.—Cf. Sw. *klappersten*, a pebble.] A large, round stone.

Bōw'-lĕgged (bō'lĕgd), *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bōwl'ẹr, *or* **Bŏŵl'ẹr**, *n.* One who plays at bowls.

Bōw'lịne, *or* **Bŏŵ'lịne** [bŏŭ'lịn, *S. W. J. E. F.;* bŏŭ'līn, *St.;* bō'lịn, *K. Sm. R.;* bō'līn, *Ja. C. I.*], *n.* [*Bow* and *line;* Sw. *boglina*, Dut. *boeglijn*, Fr. *bouline*, Sp. *bolina*.] (*Naut.*) A ship's rope fastened near the middle of the leech.

Bōwl'ịng, *or* **Bŏŵl'ịng**, *n.* The act of throwing bowls.

Bōwl'ịng-ăl'lẹy, *n.* An enclosure for bowling.

Bōwl'ịng-grēēn, *n.* A level piece of ground, kept smooth for playing with bowls.

Bōw'mạn (bō'mạn), *n.*; pl. **Bōw'men.** An archer.

Bŏŵ'-ōar, *n.* The oar nearest the bow of a boat; also the man who handles this oar.

Bŏŵse, *v. n.* [*pp.* bowsing, bowsed.] (*Naut.*) To haul or pull.—2, *n.* A hard pull.

Bōw'-shŏt (bō'shŏt), *n.* The space which an arrow may pass in its flight.

Bōw'sprĭt, *n.* [*Bow* and *sprit;* Dut. *boegspreit*, Ger. *bugspriet*, Sw. *bogspröt*.] A mast projecting from the head of a ship to carry the sails forward.

Bōw'strĭng, *n.* The string of a bow:—a Turkish punishment by strangling with a cord.

Bōw'-wĭn'dōw, *n.* A projecting window.

Bōw'-wood (-wŭd), *n.* The wood of the Osage orange, used by the Indians for bows.

Bŏx, *n.* [L. *pyxis*, Gr. πύξις, Ger. *büchse*, Dut. *bos, bus*.] A case made of wood; chest; case:—[perhaps Gr. πύξ, with the fist; or, better, Dut. *bask*, a blow; most of the cognate German and other similar modern European words are from the English] a blow given by the hand:—[Gr. πύξος, L. *buxus*] a hard wood; an evergreen shrub or tree.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* boxing, boxed.] To enclose in a box; to strike.—*To box the compass*, to rehearse its points.—3, *v. n.* To fight with the fists.

Bŏx'bĕr-ry̆, *n.* See Checkerberry.

Bŏx'-cōat, *n.* A great-coat used by coachmen.

Bŏx-ĕl'dẹr, *n.* A kind of maple-tree.

Bŏx'en (bŏk'sn), *a.* Made of boxwood.

Bŏx'ẹr, *n.* One who fights with his fists.

Bŏx'hâul, *v. a.* [*pp.* boxhauling, boxhauled.] (*Naut.*) To veer a ship on her heel.

Bŏx'ịng, *n.* Sparring:—fisticuffs.

Bŏx'wood (-wŭd), *n.* The wood of the box.

Bŏy̆, *n.* [Fris. *boy*, a young gentleman; Dut. *boef*, a knave; Ger. *bube*, a boy, a knave; L. *puer*, Gr. παῖς, a boy.—Cf. Sw. *poike*, Finn. *poika*, Esth. *poeg*, a son; Tamil. *peyau*, a boy. This root seems to be not merely Aryan, but also Dravidian and Ugrian.] A male child; a youth.

Bŏy̆'ar, *n.* [Russ. *boyárin;* Servian, *bolyar;* Roum. *boier*.] A Roumanian gentleman:—formerly, a Russian nobleman.

Bŏy̆'hood (bŏĭ'hŭd), *n.* The state of a boy.

Bŏy̆'ish, *a.* Belonging to a boy; childish.

Bŏy̆'ish-nĕss, *n.* Childishness.

Brăb'ble, *v. n.* [Dut. *brabbelen*.] [*pp.* brabbling, brabbled.] To clamor.—2, *n.* A clamor.

Brāce, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *brace*, Fr. *bras*, L. *brachium* or *bracchium*, an arm; the verbal forms have the idea of "to embrace," to hug.] [*pp.* bracing, braced.] To tie up; to strain up; to bind.—2, *n.* Cincture; bandage; a strap:—a crooked line [⁀⁀]:—a piece of timber framed in with bevel joints; a prop:—a *pair*.

Brāce'lẹt (brās'lẹt), *n.* [Fr.; from *bras*, the arm. —See Brace.] An ornament for the arm:—armor for the arm.

Brăch'ịal (brăk'yạl *or* brā'kẹ-ạl) [brăk'yạl, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. C.;* brā'kẹ-ạl, *St. I. Sm.*], *a.* [L. *bracchialis, brachialis; brachium* or *bracchium*, an arm.] Belonging to the arm.

Brăch'ĭ-ọ-pŏd, *n.* [Gr. βραχίων, arm, and πούς, ποδός, foot; named from the arm-like appendages.] A molluscoid animal.

Brăch'mạn (brä'mạn), *n.* See Brahman.

Brạ-chy̆g'rạ-phẹr, *n.* A short-hand writer.

Brạ-chy̆g'rạ-phy̆, *n.* [Gr. βραχύς, short, and γράφειν, to write.] Short-hand writing.

Brạ-chy̆l'ọ-gy̆, *n.* [Gr. βραχύς, short, and λόγος, speech.] (*Rhet.*) Laconic speech.

Brāç'ịng, *n.* A system of braces; braces collectively.—2, *a.* Invigorating.

Brăck, *n.* [A.-S. *brac*.—See Break.] A crack; a flaw:—[Ger. *brack*, trash, inferior goods; akin to Wreck and Break] a low grade.

Brăck'en (brăk'n), *n.* [A.-S. *bracce;* Sw. *bräken*. —See Brake.] A fern; a brake.

Brăck'ẹr, *n.* A sworn inspector or assorter.

Brăck'ẹt, *n.* [O. Fr. *brache*, dim. *braquet*.—See Brace.] A piece of wood for support.—*pl.* Hooks [thus] to enclose a word or words.

Brăck'ịsh, *a.* [Ger. *brack*, refuse; *brackwasser*, worthless water; Obs. E. *brack*, brine.—See Brack.] Somewhat salt; saltish.

Brăck'ịsh-nĕss, *n.* Saltishness.

Brăct, *n.* [L. *bractea*, a thin plate.] A small leaf; a set of leaves.

Brăd, *n.* [Icel. *broddr*, a spike; Dan. *braad*, a goad; Celt. *brod*, a sting.—Cf. Prod.] A sort of nail without a head.

Brāe, *n.* [Scot.; Celt. *bre*, a peak; *bruach*, a hill-side.] A hill-side; a slope.

Brăg, *v. n.* [Welsh, *brac*, boastful; Armoric, *brüga*, Fr. *braguer*, to display, to vaunt; *Bragi* was the Norse god of eloquence and poetry.] [*pp.* bragging, bragged.] To boast; to vaunt.—2, *n.* A boast; a game at cards.

Brăg-gạ-dō'ci-ō (-dō'shẹ-ō), *n.* [A character in the "Faerie Queene;" from *brag*.] A boaster.

Brăg'gạr-dĭşm, *n.* Boastfulness.

Brăg'gạrt, *n.* A boaster.—2, *a.* Boastful; ostentatious.

Brähm, *n.* [Skr., prayer, worship.] The eternal, self-existent spirit in Hindu mythology.

Brăh'mạ, *n.* A divinity of the Hindu triad.

Brăh'mạn, } **Brăh'mịn**, } *n.* [Skr., a worshipper, a priest.] A member of the highest caste of the Hindus; a priest of Brahma.

Brăh'mạ-nạṣ, *n. pl.* [Skr.] The prose portion of the Vedas, consisting of rules for ceremonies, explanation of rites, legends, &c.

Brăh'mạn-ēē, } **Brăh'mạn-ĕss**, } *n.* [Hind. *brahmani*.] The wife of a Brahman.

Brăh-măn'ĭ-cạl, *a.* Pertaining to the Brahmans.

Brăh'mạn-ĭşm, } **Brăh'mịn-ĭşm**, } *n.* (*Hind. Myth.*) The system of the Brahmans; the worship of Brahma and his kindred deities.

Brăh'mạ-sạ-mäj', } **Brăh'mọ-sọ-mäj'**, } *n.* ["Society of Brahm," or "worshipping assembly."] A modern theistic society or sect of India.

Brăh'mọ-ĭşm, *n.* The religious system of the Brahma-Samaj. Its leading features are belief in God, in immortality, and in revelation.

Brāid, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bredan*, Icel. *bregtha, bregda*, to weave.] [*pp.* braiding, braided.] To weave together; to plait.—2, *n.* A texture; something braided:—a sort of lace:—a knot.

Brāid'ịng, *n.* Braids collectively; material for braids.

Brāil (brāl), *n.* [O. F. *braiel*, trouser-band; Fr. *braie*, breeches. — See BREECHES.] (*Naut.*) A small rope: — 2, *v. a.* [*pp.* brailing, brailed.] To haul with brails.

Brāin, *n.* [A.-S. *bregen, brægen;* Dut. *brein.*—Cf. Gr. *βρέγμα*, top of the head.] The soft mass enclosed in the cavity of the skull, regarded as the seat of sensation and reflection:—understanding.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* braining, brained.] To dash out the brains of.

Brāin'less, *a.* Silly; foolish; thoughtless.

Brāin'-păn, *n.* The skull containing the brains.

Brāin'sĭck, *a.* Diseased in the understanding.

Brāişe, Brāize, *v. a.* [Fr. *braise*, embers; Sp. *brasas*, cinders; Sw. *brasa*, to flame.] [*pp.* braising, braised.] To stew slowly, as beef, with vegetables, &c.

Brāke, *n.* [Dut. *braak*, from the root of BREAK.] An instrument for dressing flax:—[A.-S. *bracan*, to knead] a kneading-trough:—[Ger. *brach*, Dut. *brak*, fallow, *i.e.*, broken, rough ground; hence a plant growing on such ground] fern: — a thicket:—[Old Dut. *brake*, a clog] an apparatus for retarding the motion of a wheel.—2, *v. a.* Did break.—See BREAK.

Brāke'man, *n.* One who manages a brake.

Brăm'ble, *n.* [A.-S. *brembel;* Dut. *braam*, a blackberry; the stem *bram* implies wandering, twining; Skr. root *bhram-*.] A prickly or thorny shrub; brier.

Brăm'bling, *n.* [*i.e.*, bramble-finch.] A mountain chaffinch.

Brăm'bly, *a.* Covered with brambles.

Brăn, *n.* [W. *bran*, Breton, *brenn*, refuse, bran.] The outer coat of grain separated from the flour; the refuse of sifted meal.

Brănch, *n.* [Late L. *branca*, Fr. *branche*, Breton, *brank*, an arm; usually referred to L. *brachium*, an arm; but cf. Gr. *βράγχιον*, a fin.] The shoot or bough of a tree; a limb:—an offshoot:—offspring.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* branching, branched.] To spread or shoot out.—3, *v. a.* To divide into branches.

Brăn'chi-æ, *n. pl.* [L., for Gr. pl. *βράγχια*, gills (fins).] The gills of fish.

Brăn'chi-al, *a.* Relating to the branchiæ.

Brăn'chi-o-pŏd, *n.* [Gr. *βράγχιον*, a gill, and *πούς, ποδός*, a foot.] A crustaceous animal that walks by means of its gills.

Brănch'let, *n.* A little branch.

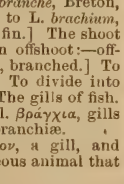
Brănch'y, *a.* Full of branches.

Brănd, *n.* [A.-S. *brand*, a sword, a burning; *brinnan*, to burn, to flash.—See BURN.] A piece of wood partly burnt:—brand-iron:—mark of infamy; stigma:—mark (properly, a mark burnt in):—a sword:—[with the idea of burning] a kind of blight.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* branding, branded.] To mark with a brand.

Brănd'-īr-on (brănd'ī-urn), *n.* An iron to brand with:—a trivet to set a pot upon.

Brăn'dish, *v. a.* [Fr. *brandir*, part. *brandissant;* Norman Fr. *brande*, a sword.—See BRAND.] [*pp.* brandishing, brandished.] To flourish, as a weapon.—2, *n.* A flourish, as of a weapon.

Brăn'dish-ing, *n.* [Corrupted from *brattishing.*] (*Arch.*) A term applied to open carved work, as of a crest or parapet.


Brandishing.

Brănd'-new, *a.* New, as from the forge-fire.—See BRAND.

Brăn'dy, *n.* [Ger. *branntwein*, burnt wine, for "distilled wine" (see BURN); Dut. *brandewijn; branden*, to burn, to distil.] A strong liquor distilled from wine.

Brăn'gle, *v. n.* [A variant of WRANGLE.] [*pp.* brangling, brangled.] To wrangle; to squabble.—2, *n.* A wrangle; a brawl.

Brănk, *n.* [Gaulish L. *brance* or *brace*, a kind of grain.] Buckwheat:—[a Celtic word] a halter; a bridle.

Brăn'-new, *a.* Brand-new.

Brăn'ny, *a.* Having the appearance of bran.

Brănt, *n.* [Icel. *brand-gas*, Ger. *brent-gans*, perhaps from *brennen*, to burn, from its color.] A species of goose.

Brăsh, *n.* [Fr. *brèche*, trash; It. *breccia* (*q. v.*); from BREAK.—See BREACH.] Refuse; trash; polar ice broken into fragments.—2, *a.* Brittle:—quick-tempered: — [Gael. *bras*, impudent, rash] impudent; over-confident.

Brā'şier (brā'zhẹr), *n.* [See BRASS and BRAZE.] A worker in brass:—[Fr., from *braise*, embers.—See BRAISE] a pan to hold coals:—written also *brazier.*

Brăsque (brăsk), *n.* [Fr.] The charcoal lining of a crucible or a furnace.

Brȧss, *n.* [Icel. *bras*, solder; akin to BRAISE, *q. v.*] An alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color:—boldness; impudence.

Brȧss'y, *a.* Partaking of brass:—impudent.

Brăt, *n.* [Perhaps Celt. *brat*, a rag.] A child:—so called in contempt.

Brăt'tice, Brăt'tish-ing, *n.* [Fr. *bretèche;* Ger. *bret*, a board; O. Ger. *tach*, fence, cover; Fr. *bretesser*, to fortify.] (*Mining.*) A partition or fence; a brettice.

Bra-vā'dō, *or* **Bra-vä'dō**, *n.* [Sp. *bravada; bravear*, to threaten.] A boast; a menace.

Brāve, *a.* [Fr. *brave*, It. *bravo;* Armoric, *brav*, fine; Scot. *braw*, handsome, well dressed; Sw. *bra*, good.—Cf. BRAG.] Courageous; gallant; intrepid:—gayly or gallantly dressed.—2, *n.* A brave man; an Indian warrior.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* braving, braved.] To defy; to set at defiance.

Brāve'ly, *ad.* In a brave manner.

Brā've-ry, *n.* Courage; intrepidity:—display.

Brä'vō, *or* **Brā'vō** [brä'vō, *W. P. J. F. Ja. H. St. C.;* brā'vō, *Sm. E. Wb.*], *n.* [Ital.] A daring villain; a bandit; an assassin.—2, *interj.* Well done.

Brä-vū'ra, *n.* [It., spirit.] (*Mus.*) A kind of song requiring great vocal ability in the singer.

Brâwl, *v. n.* [Frequentative of *brag;* Welsh *brawl*, Dut. *brallen*, to boast.] [*pp.* brawling, brawled.] To quarrel noisily; to roar.—2, *v. a.* To drive or beat away.—3, *n.* A noisy *quarrel;* uproar.

Brâwl'er, *n.* A wrangler; a noisy fellow.

Brâwl'ing, *n.* The act of quarrelling.

Brâwn, *n.* [O. Fr. *braon*, slice of flesh; akin to Ger. *braten*, to roast.] The hard flesh of a boar:—a boar:—food prepared from swine's flesh:—the muscular part of the body:—the arm:—bulk.

Brâwn'i-nĕss, *n.* Strength; hardness.

Brâwn'y, *a.* Muscular; fleshy:—unfeeling.

Brăx'y, *n.* [Gael. *bragsaidh;* possibly allied to A.-S. *broc*, sickness.] A disease among sheep.

Brāy (brā), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *brayer;* Ger. *brechen*, to break.] [*pp.* braying, brayed.] To pound, or grind small.—2, *v. n.* [Fr. *braire*, Late L. *bragare;* allied to BRAG, BARK, and BREAK.] To make a noise like an ass.—3, *n.* The noise of an ass or mule; a harsh cry.

Brāy'er, *n.* One that brays; an instrument to temper printers' ink with; a pestle.

Brāy'ing, *n.* Clamor; noise.

Brāze, *v. a.* [Fr. *braser.*—See BRAISE and BRASS.] [*pp.* brazing, brazed.] To solder with brass; to harden.

Brā'zen (brā'zn), *a.* Made of brass:—impudent. —2, *v. n.* or *v. a.* [*pp.* brazening, brazened.] To be impudent; to behave with effrontery.

Brā'zen-fāced (brā'zn-fāst), *a.* Impudent.

Brā'zen-ly (brā'zn-lẹ), *ad.* In a bold manner.

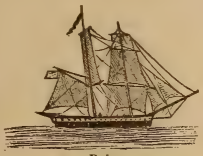
Brā'zen-nĕss (brā'zn-nĕs), *n.* Brassiness:—impudence; effrontery.

Brā'zier (brā'zhẹr), *n.* [See BRASIER, BRAISE, and BRASS.] A worker in brass:—a pan for coals: —written also *brasier.*

Bra-zĭl' [bra-zēl', *S. W. J. Ja. K. Sm. St.;* bra-zĭl', *I. P. C. Wb.*], *n.* [Port. *brasilete*, from *braza*, a live coal (see BRAISE). The wood took its name from its color. The original *brazil* was an old-

world dye-wood, which gave name to an imaginary country; afterward the name of the country was given to the present empire of Brazil, and the name of the wood to an important Brazilian product.] A kind of wood for dyeing.
Bra-zĭl′-nŭt, *n.* A large nut from Brazil.
Brēach, *n.* [Fr. *brèche*, A.-S. *brece;* a softened form of *break.*] The act of breaking; infraction; a gap:—difference; quarrel:—injury.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* breaching, breached.] To make a breach in, as a wall by artillery; to rupture; to break.
Brēach′y, *a.* Apt to break fences; unruly.
Brĕad (brĕd), *n.* [Ger. *brod*, Dut. *brood*, Icel. *braud;* thought to be akin to Bray or Brew.] Food made of ground grain:—food in general; support of life; sustenance.
Brĕad′-cōrn, *n.* Corn of which bread is made.
Brĕad′-frûit, *n.* A large tropical fruit.
Brĕad′-stŭff, *n.* Materials for bread, as grain, meal, flour.
Brĕadth, *n.* [A.-S. *brædu*, Icel. *breidd.*—See Broad.] Measure from side to side.
Brĕad′-wĭn-ner, *n.* One who supports a family.
Breāk (brāk), *v. a.* [A.-S. *brecan*, Ger. *brechen*, L. *frango, fractum;* Aryan root *bhrag.*] [*i.* broke (brake); *pp.* breaking, broken *or* broke.] To part; to rend; to burst, or open by force; to divide; to dislocate; to crush; to shatter:—to tame:—to make bankrupt:—to discard:—to *infringe*, as a law:—(*Mil.*) To degrade or reduce to a lower rank by way of punishment.—2, *v. n.* To part in two; to burst; to burst forth:—to open, as the morning:—to become bankrupt; to fail.—3, *n.* A breach; an opening; a pause:—a line drawn; a dash:—the dawn:—a fly-wheel.
Breāk′age, *n.* Act of breaking; allowance for what is broken.
Breāk′-dŏŵn, *n.* The act of breaking down; a smash; destruction:—a riotous dance.
Breāk′er (brāk′er), *n.* A person or thing that breaks:—a wave broken by rocks:—a surge.
Brĕak′fast (brĕk′fast), *n.* [*Break* and *fast.*] The first meal in the day.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* breakfasting, breakfasted.] To eat breakfast.
Breāk′nĕck (brāk′nĕk), *n.* A steep place.—2, *a.* Very hazardous.
Breāk′wâ-ter, *n.* A wall or other obstacle raised at the entrance of a harbor.
Brēam (brēm), *n.* [O. Fr. *bresme*, Ger. *bressen*, O. Ger. *brahsema.*] A small fresh-water fish.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* breaming, breamed.] (*Naut.*) [Dut. *brem*, broom, furze; furze and other light combustibles were used in burning the adherent matters from a ship's bottom.] To clean a ship.
Brĕast (brĕst), *n.* [A.-S. *breost*, Dut. *borst*, Ger. *brust;* connected with Burst, and signifying a swelling.] The fore part of the human body, between the neck and belly; the bosom:—nipple:—the heart:—the conscience.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* breasting, breasted.] To meet in front.
Brĕast′bōne, *n.* A bone of the thorax; sternum.
Brĕast′pĭn, *n.* A pin or brooch for the breast.
Brĕast′plāte, *n.* Armor for the breast.
Brĕast′-whēel, *n.* A form of water-wheel.
Brĕast′work (brĕst′wŭrk), *n.* A work thrown up round a fortified place; a parapet.
Brĕath (brĕth), *n.* [A.-S. *bræth;* Ger. *brodem*, vapor.] The air drawn in and expelled by the lungs:—life:—an instant:—respite; pause:—a slight breeze:—odor; fragrance.
Brēath′a-ble, *a.* That may be breathed.
Brēathe, *v. n.* [*pp.* breathing, breathed.] To draw air into the lungs and expel it; to live; to take breath.—2, *v. a.* To exhale:—to utter privately.
Brēath′er (brēth′er), *n.* One who breathes.
Brēath′ing, *n.* Respiration:—aspiration:—vent:—an accent; an aspirate.
Brĕath′less, *a.* Out of breath; dead.
Brĕc′cia (brĕt′cha), *n.* [It.—See Brash, Breach.] A kind of pudding-stone; a stone composed of fragments.
Brĕc′ci-āt-ed (brĕk′she-āt-ed), *a.* Noting rocks composed of fragments cemented together.
Brĕd, *i.* & *p.* from *breed.*
Brēēch [brēch, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm. R. I. C.;* brĭch, *E. K. Wb. St.;* brĭch *or* brēch, *H.*], *n.* [A.-S. *broc;* pl. *brec*, breeches.] The lower part of the body:—the hinder part of a gun, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* breeching, breeched.] To put into breeches.—3, *v. n.* [Same as Breach.] To leap out of the water, as a whale.
Breech′es (brĭch′ez) [brĭch′ez, *W. E. H. St. Ja. Sm. R.;* brēch′ez, *P. I. C.*], *n. pl.* [A.-S. *brec* (pl. of *broc*), Fris. *brek* (*brok*), Irish, *brog*, Breton, *bræges*, L. *braccæ* or *bracæ;* said to be akin to Break, as something divided; but cf. Gael. *breacan*, a plaid, from *breac*, spotted.] A garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.
Breech′ing (brĭch′ing), *n.* A strap behind the haunches of a horse.
Brēēch′-lōad-er, *n.* A fire-arm loaded at the breech.
Brēēch′-lōad-ing, *a.* That receives its load at the breech (said of a fire-arm).
Brēēch′-pĭn, } *n.* A plug screwed in at
Brēēch′-screw (-skrŭ), } the breech of a fire-arm.
Brēēd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bredan*, to nourish; Ger. *brüten*, Dut. *broeden*, to brood; Welsh, *brwd*, warm; akin to Brew.] [*i.* bred; *pp.* breeding, bred.] To procreate; to give birth to:—to nourish; to foster:—to educate; to bring up.—2, *v. n.* To be with young; to produce.—3, *n.* A race of animals; a cast; a kind; a family; progeny.
Brēēd′er, *n.* One that breeds.
Brēēd′ing, *n.* Education; manners; nurture.
Brēēze, *n.* [Fr. *brise*, Sp. *brisa*, It. *brezza*, a misty wind.] A gentle gale; a soft wind:—[Fr. *bris*, rubbish, débris; *briser*, to break; akin to Breach, Break; but cf. O. Fr. *brese, braise*, live coals; and E. *brash*] coal-dust; cinders.
Brēēz′y, *a.* Fanned with gales; full of gales:—brisk; lively. [Colloq.]
Brĕnt, *a.* [Akin to Burn, Burnish; O. Fr. *brunir*, *burnir*, to polish.] Burnished; shining; new; unwrinkled.—2, *n.* A species of goose; brant.
Brĕst, *n.* [A form of Breast.] (*Arch.*) The torus of a column.
Brĕth′ren, *n.* [The vowel-change in the first syllable is the *umlaut* so common in German; the plural in *en* is also a relic of the old Teutonic usage.] Plural of *brother;* brothers.
Brĕt′on, *n.* A native of Bretagne or Brittany, in France.—2, *a.* Of or pertaining to Bretagne; Armorican; Armoric.
Brĕtt, *n.* [See Britzska.] A britzska.
Brĕt′tish-ĭng, *n.* See Brandishing.
Brĕt′zel, *n.* [Ger.; L. *brachile*, a bracelet; *brachius*, the arm.] A hard brittle cake, properly in the form of a ring:—written also *pretzel.*
Brēve, *n.* [L. *brevis*, short.] (*Mus.*) A short note of time.—(*Law.*) A short precept; a writ or brief.
Bre-vĕt′, *or* **Brĕv′et** [bre-vĕt′, *K. Sm. H. I. C. Wb.;* brĕv′et, *Ja. St. R.*], *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *brevetum*, from L. *brevis*, short.—See Brief.] A commission to an officer in the army which gives him a title and rank above his pay.
Brēv′ia-ry (brēv′ya-re), *n.* [L. *breviarium; breviarius*, abridged; *brevis*, short.] An abridgment; epitome:—a Catholic priest's office-book.
Brēv′iate, *n.* A short compendium; a brief.
Brēv′i-āte, *v. a.* [L. *breviare, breviatum*, from *brevis*, short.] [*pp.* breviating, breviated.] To abbreviate; to abridge.
Brēv′ia-tūre, *n.* Abbreviation.
Bre-vier′ (bre-vēr′), *n.* [Fr. *bréviaire*, Obs. Fr. *brevier*, a breviary; it is said that this type was used in printing breviaries.] A small printing type, in size between bourgeois and minion.
Brĕv-i-pĕn′nate, *a.* [L. *brevis*, short, and *penna*, feather, wing.] Having short wings.
Brĕv′i-ty, *n.* [L. *brevitas.*] Conciseness; briefness.
Brew (brŭ), *v. a.* [A.-S. *breowen*, Ger. *brauen.*] [*pp.* brewing, brewed.] To make malt liquor:

—to plot; to foment.—2, *v. n.* To perform the act of a brewer.—3, *n.* That which is brewed.
Brew'a̤ge (brŭ'a̤j), *n.* Any thing brewed.
Brew'er (brŭ'er), *n.* One who brews.
Brew'er-y (brŭ'er-e̤), *n.* A place for brewing.
Brew'ing (brŭ'ing), *n.* The act of one who brews:—quantity brewed at once.
Brew'is (brŭ'is), *n.* [A.-S. *briwas*, broth, brewage.—See BROTH.] Bread soaked in fat liquid.
Brī'ar, *n.* See BRIER.
Brĭb'a-ble, *a.* That may be bribed.
Bribe, *n.* [O. Fr. *bribe*, a present; originally, a fragment, a piece of bread; from Bret. *breva*, to break.] A reward given to a judge, an officer, a voter, &c., to influence his conduct.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bribing, bribed.] To give a bribe to; to gain by bribes.
Brīb'er, *n.* One who gives bribes.
Brī'ber-y, *n.* The crime of taking or giving bribes or rewards for bad practices. [curiosity.
Brĭc-ä-brăc, *n.* [Fr. *bric-à-brac.*] Articles of
Brĭck, *n.* [Fr. *brique*, a brick, a fragment; Dut. *brick*, *breik*, a piece, a brick; *breken*, to break.] A mass, chiefly of clay, shaped, and burnt in a kiln:—a small loaf.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bricking, bricked.] To lay with bricks.
Brĭck'-băt, *n.* A piece of brick.
Brĭck'kĭln (-kĭl), *n.* A kiln to burn bricks.
Brĭck'lāy-er, *n.* One who lays bricks.
Brĭck'-pāne, *n.* [See PANE, PAN, PANEL.] (*Arch.*) A frame filled in with bricks.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* brick-paning, brick-paned.] To fill in with bricks.
Brĭck'-tēa, *n.* The name given to brick-shaped masses of tea formed in moulds.
Brĭck'work (-würk), *n.* Work made with bricks.
Brĭck'-yärd, *n.* A yard in which bricks are made.
Brī'dal, *n.* [For *bride-ale*; O. E. *ale*, a feast; like the recent use of TEA.] A nuptial festival; a wedding.—2, *a.* Belonging to a wedding; nuptial.
Brīde, *n.* [A.-S. *bryd*, Ger. *braut.*] A woman newly married or about to be married.
Brīde'grōōm, *n.* [A.-S. *bryd-guma*; *guma*, L. *homo*, a man; Ger. *bräutigam*, bridegroom.] A man newly married or about to be married.
Brīdes'māid, *n.* She who attends upon the bride.
Brīde'well, *n.* [From St. *Bride's*, or Bridget's, *well*, London.] A house of correction; a jail.
Brĭdge, *n.* [A.-S. *bricg*, Scot. *brig*, Ger. *brücke*, Dan. *bro.*] A pathway erected over a river, canal, &c.:—the upper part of the nose:—the supporter of the strings of a violin, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bridging, bridged.] To form a bridge over.
Brī'dle (brī'dl), *n.* [A.-S. *bridel*, Dut. *brielel*, Fr. *bride*; Fr. *bretelle*, a strap; akin to BRAID.] The instrument by which a horse is governed:—a restraint; a curb.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bridling, bridled.] To put a bridle on; to restrain.—3, *v. n.* To hold up the head.
Bri-dōōn', *n.* [Fr. *bridon*, from *bride*, a bridle.] A snaffle and rein of a bridle, which act independently of the bit.
Brief (brēf), *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; Fr. *bref.*] Short; concise; contracted.—2, *n.* A writing; extract. —(*Law.*) A writ or precept:—minutes of a case.
Brief'less, *a.* Having no professional employment (said of young lawyers).
Brief'ly, *ad.* In a few words; concisely.
Brī'er, *n.* [A.-S. *brere*, Irish, *briar*, a thorn; Fr. *bruyère*, heath; cf. Breton *brug*, heath.] A prickly shrub; the bramble.
Brī'er-y, *a.* Full of briers; rough; prickly.
Brĭg, *n.* [Short for BRIGANTINE.] A square-rigged vessel with two masts.


Brig.

Bri-gāde', *n.* [Fr.; It. *brigata*, from *brigare*, to fight.—See BRIGAND.] A party or division of troops, consisting of several battalions.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* brigading, brigaded.] To form into a brigade.
Brĭg-a-diēr', *or* **Brĭg-a-diēr'-Ḡĕn'er-al**, *n.* An officer who commands a brigade.
Brĭg'and, *n.* [Fr.; It. *brigante*, a busybody, a robber; *brigare*, to fight, to be engaged; *briga*, strife, business.—Cf. Goth. *brikan*, to break; *brakja*, a rupture, a struggle.] A robber; a free-booter. [der; robbery.
Brĭg'and-a̤ge [brĭg'an-dāj, *St.*], *n.* [Fr.] Plun-
Brĭg'an-tīne [brĭg'an-tīn, *S. W. J. F. Ja. K. R. I. W.*; brĭg'an-tin, *St. Sm. N.*], *n.* [It. *brigantina*, originally, a pirate-ship.—See BRIGAND.] A vessel; a small brig; an hermaphrodite brig.
Brīght (brīt), *a.* [A.-S. *briht*, *beorht*, Icel. *bjartr*; Skr. *bhraj*, to shine.—Cf. L. *flagro*, *flamma.*] Shining; full of light; reflecting light:—*clear*; lucid:—witty.
Brīght'en (brī'tn), *v. a.* [*pp.* brightening, brightened.] To make bright:—to make witty:—to make illustrious.—2, *v. n.* To grow bright.
Brīght'ly (brīt'le̤), *ad.* In a bright manner.
Brīght'ness (brīt'ne̤s), *n.* Lustre:—acuteness.
Brīght'some (brīt'sum), *a.* Bright; brilliant.
Brĭll, *n.* [Corn. *brithel*, pl. *brithelli*, or *brilli*, mackerel; *brith*, spotted.] A kind of flat-fish.
Brĭll'iance, *or* **Brĭll'ian-cy** (brĭl'yan-se̤), *n.* Dazzling brightness; lustre; splendor; *radiance*.

Syn.—The *brightness* of the moon; *lustre* of the stars or of silk; *splendor* of light; *brilliancy* of diamonds. *Brightness* may be obscured; *lustre* tarnished; *splendor* and *brilliancy* diminished.

Brĭll'iant (brĭl'yant), *a.* [Fr. *brillant*; *briller*, to sparkle; Late L. *beryllare*, from *beryllus*, a beryl.] Shining; sparkling.—2, *n.* A diamond of the finest cut:—a kind of figured muslin:—the smallest kind of type.
Brĭm, *n.* [A.-S. & Norse, *brim*, surf; Ger. *bräme*, Dut. *bræmme*, border; Skr. *bhram*, to whirl; *bhrimi*, whirlpool; but perhaps a variant of BRINK.] The edge; the upper edge of any vessel:—the bank of a fountain, river, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* brimming, brimmed.] To fill to the top.—3, *v. n.* To be full to the brim.
Brĭm'fûl, *a.* Full to the top; quite full.
Brĭm'mer, *n.* A bowl full to the top.
Brĭm'ming, *a.* Full to the brim; brimful.
Brĭm'stōne, *n.* [O. E. *brenstone*, Scot. *brunstane*, literally, "burning stone."—See BURN.] A yellow mineral; sulphur.
Brĭn'ded, *a.* [A form of *branded*; cf. A.-S. *brinnan*, to burn.] Of a varied color; streaked.
Brĭn'dle, *n.* A brindled or streaked color.—2, *a.* Brinded, or brindled.
Brĭn'dled (brĭn'dld), *a.* [Dim. form of *brinded*, which is now seldom used.] Brinded; streaked.
Brīne, *n.* [A.-S. *bryne*, brine, or a burning, from its taste; *brinnan*, to burn; Dut. *brem*, formerly *brijn*, brine.] Water impregnated with salt.
Brĭng, *v. a.* [A.-S. *bringan*, Dut. *brengen*, Ger. *bringen*; Skr. *bhri*, to bear.] [*i.* brought; *pp.* bringing, brought.] To fetch from another place; to convey or carry to; to attract; to draw along; to induce.

Syn.—A master sends his servant to *fetch* a parcel, which, having received, he *carries* in his hand and *brings* home to his master.

Brīn'ish, *or* **Brī'ny**, *a.* Saltish; like brine.
Brĭnk, *n.* [Sw. *brink*, a declivity; Dan. *brink*, edge.—Cf. Welsh *bryn*, a hill; *bron*, breast.] The edge of any place; a precipice.
Brĭsk, *a.* [Irish, *brisg*, Welsh, *brysg*; not improbably related to FRISK.] Lively; active; spirited; quick.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* brisking, brisked.] To come up briskly; to assume an independent aspect:—with *up*.
Brĭs'ket, *n.* [Fr. *brèchet*, O. Fr. *brischet*, *bruschet*; Breton, *brusk*, the breast: probably related to BREAST.] The breast of an animal.
Brĭsk'ly, *ad.* In a brisk manner; actively.
Brĭsk'ness, *n.* Liveliness; activity.

Brĭs′tle (brĭs′sl), *n.* [Ger. *borste;* A.-S. *byrst;* Dut. *borstel.*—Cf. Obs. & Local E. *brustle*, bristle, and Fr. *broussailles*, brush-wood; all probably akin to Brush.] The stiff hair on a swine's back.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bristling, bristled.] To erect; to fix bristles to.—3, *v. n.* To be erect, as bristles.
Brĭs′tly (brĭs′lẹ), *a.* Thick-set with bristles.
Brĭs′tọl-bōard, *n.* [From the place of its manufacture.] A kind of fine pasteboard.
Brị-tăn′nị-ạ, *n.* A sort of mixed metal.
Brị-tăn′nịc, *a.* Relating to Great Britain.
Brĭt′ịsh, *a.* Belonging to or made in Britain.
Brĭt′ọn, *n.* [Said to be for Celt. *bryth*, painted, from the ancient British custom of painting the body.] A native of Britain:—one of the old Celtic race of Britain.
Brĭt′tle, *a.* [A.-S. *breotan*, Sw. *bryta*, to break; variants from the great stem *brak*, which last gives the local *brickle*, brittle.—Cf. L. *fragilis*, from the same root.] Apt to break; fragile; easily broken.
Brĭt′tle-nĕss, *n.* Aptness to break.
Britzska (brĭs′kạ), *n.* [Russ. *britzschka;* Pol. *bryczka*, dim. of *bryka*, a freight-wagon.] An open four-wheeled pleasure-carriage.
Brōach (brōch), *n.* [Fr. *broche;* Late L. *broccus*, a point; akin to Prick.] A spit.—See Brooch.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* broaching, broached.] To spit:—to pierce; to tap:—to let out; to give out.
Broad (brâwd), *a.* [A.-S. *brad;* Dut. *breed;* Dan. *bred;* Ger. *breit.*] Wide; large; ample; extensive; comprehensive:—clear; open:—gross; coarse; indelicate.—2, *n.* A lagoon or mere.
Syn.—*Broad* cloth, *broad* brim; *wide* entrance; *large* field, house, or family; *ample* space; *extensive* prospect; *comprehensive* survey; *clear* sunshine.—*Broad* or *coarse* language; *indelicate* allusion.
Broad-ăr′rōw, *n.* A British government mark (⋗) on all solid materials used in the national ships, dock-yards, &c., to prevent embezzlement.
Broad′axe (brâwd′ăks), *n.* An axe with a broad edge for hewing timber.
Broad′-brĭm, *n.* A Quaker. [Colloq.]
Broad′cāst, *n.* A method of sowing seeds by casting them abroad with the hand.—2, *a.* & *ad.* Sown by hand extended; widely diffused.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* broadcasting, broadcast *or* broadcasted.] To sow broadcast.
Broad′-chŭrch, *n.* The section of the Church of England which professes to hold views less exclusive than those of either the Low Church or Evangelical or the High Church section.
Broad′clŏth, *n.* [From its breadth.] A fine woollen [cloth.
Broad′en (brâw′dn), *v. a.* [*pp.* broadening, broadened.] To make broad.—2, *v. n.* To grow broad.
Broad′-gāuġe (gāj), *a.* Noting a railroad whose width is 4 feet 8½ inches or upward.
Broad′ly (brâwd′lẹ), *ad.* In a broad manner.
Broad-pĕn′nant, *n.* A square pennant carried at the mast-head of a commodore's vessel.
Broad′-shēet, *n.* A sheet printed for circulation.
Broad′sīde, *n.* The side of a ship:—a discharge of all the guns at once from the side of a ship.—(*Printing.*) One side of a whole sheet of paper.
Broad′sword (brâwd′sōrd), *n.* A cutting sword with a broad blade.
Broad′wīṣe, *ad.* In the direction of the breadth.
Brọ-cāde′, *n.* [Sp. *brocado;* Fr. *brocher*, to embroider, to stitch; *broche*, a needle.—See Broach.] A kind of stuff or cloth, embroidered with gold, silver, or silk.
Brọ-cād′ed, *a.* Dressed in, or woven as, brocade.
Brō′caġe, *n.* Brokerage. See Brokerage.
Brŏc′ạrd [brŏk′ạrd, *St. Wr. Wb.;* brọ-kärd′, *I. N.*], *n.* [Said to be from one *Burkhard*, a mediæval canonist; but the French use *brocard* also in the sense of a keen sarcasm, a sharp retort, in which meaning it seems connected with *broche*, a skewer, or spit.—See Broach.] A law maxim; a fundamental rule.

Brŏc′ạ-tĕl, *n.* Coarse brocade:—variegated marble.
Brŏc′cọ-lị (brŏk′ọ-lẹ), *n.* [It. pl. of *broccolo*, a sprout; dim. of *brocco*, a shoot; Late L. *broccus*, a point.—See Broach.] A kind of cabbage.
Brō-çhūre′, *n.* [Fr. for "stitching," a "stitched pamphlet;" *brocher*, to stitch; *broche*, a needle.—See Broach.] A pamphlet.
Brŏck′ẹt, *n.* [Fr. *broquart*, from the *broche*, or snag, of its antlers.] A red deer, two years old.
Brō′gạn, *n.* [Dim. of *brogue.*] A thick, coarse shoe:—a brogue.

Brogue.

Brōgue (brōg), *n.* [Celt. *brog*, a shoe.] A rude kind of shoe:—[so called humorously, because, like the shoe of the same name, it was characteristic of the Irish] a corrupt or local accent or intonation:—[Irish, *briogais*, breeches] *in the plural*, breeches.
Broi′dẹr, *v. a.* [*pp.* broidering, broidered.] See Embroider.
Broil, *n.* [Fr. *brouiller*, to confuse; *breuil*, a thicket; O. Fr. *bruiller*, to roast, to broil. These verbs seem respectively related to Brawl and Brew, but are said to be distinct from *brûler*, to burn.] A tumult; a quarrel; a brawl.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* broiling, broiled.] To cook by laying on the coals.—3, *v. n.* To be on coals, or in the heat.
Broil′er, *n.* One who, or that which, broils.
Brōke, *i.* & *p.* from *break.*
Brō′ken (brō′kn), *p.* from *break.*
Brō′ken-heärt′ẹd (brō′kn-), *a.* Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear; contrite.
Brō′ken-wĭnd′ẹd, *a.* Having short breath or diseased respiration.
Brō′kẹr, *n.* [Obs. E. *broke*, to deal, whence some take this word, appears to be derived from the noun.—Cf. Late L. *abrocator*, a broker; also Dan. *brug*, trade, custom, usage; Dut. *broeck*, custom; E. *brook*, to endure. Some derive it from Fr. *broc*, a jug; *brocanteur*, a dealer in junk or rubbish, also a broker; originally, one who retailed liquids by the jugful.] One who makes bargains for others; a factor:—a dealer in money or securities.
Brō′kẹr-ạġe, *n.* Money or percentage paid to a broker for effecting a sale or purchase:—the business of a broker.
Brō′mīde, *n.* A neutral compound of bromine and some other simple body.
Brō′mịne, *n.* [Gr. βρῶμος, βρόμος, a strong smell.] (*Chem.*) A substance often extracted from bittern, or sea-water.
Brŏn′ƈhị-ạl, *a.* Relating to the air-passages.
Brŏn-ƈhĭt′ic, *a.* Affected with, or relating to, bronchitis.
Brŏn-ƈhī′tịs, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the *bronchia*, or branches of the windpipe.
Brŏn′ƈhọ-cēle, *n.* (*Med.*) The goitre.
Brŏn-ƈhŏt′ọ-my, *n.* [Gr. βρόγχος, windpipe, and τόμη (τέμνειν), a cut.] A surgical incision of the windpipe or larynx.
Brŏn′ƈhus, *n.*; pl. **Brŏn′ƈhī**. [L.; Gr. βρόγχος, windpipe.] A large branch of the windpipe.—The smaller ramifications are called *bronchia* [Gr. βρόγχια, pl.].
Brŏn′cō, *n.* [Sp., rough, rude.] A half-domesticated beast:—a cross between a tame horse and a mustang; a native horse of California.
Brŏnze, *or* **Brōnze** [brŏnz, *S. W. J. F. Ja.;* brōnz, *Sm. E. Co. Cu. H. St. I. Wb.;* brōnz *or* brŏnz, *K. R.;* brŏnz *or* brŭnz, *N.*], *n.* [Fr.; It. *bronzo;* akin to Burn, Brown.] A factitious metal compounded of copper and tin.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bronzing, bronzed.] To harden, or color, or make, like bronze.
Brōoch (brōch) [brōch, *W. J. E. Ja. Sm. H. I. St. N. R.;* brôch, *S. P. F. K. C.*], *n.* [Fr. *broche*, a pin.—See Broach.] A jewel; an ornament; a pin.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* brooching, brooched.] To adorn with jewels.

Brôôd, *v. n.* [Dut. *broed*, Ger. *brut*; root of BREED.] [*pp.* brooding, brooded.] To sit on eggs:—to muse.—2, *n.* Offspring; progeny:—number of chickens, &c., hatched at once:—a production.

Brook (brûk) [brûk, *P. J. F. Sm. Wb. H. I. St.*; brōk, *S. W. E. Ja. C.*], *n.* [A.-S. *broc*, a spring, root of BREAK; Ger. *bruch*, a marsh; Dut. *broek*, a mere.] A running water; a rivulet.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *brucan*, to use; Icel. *bruka*, L. *frui*, *fructum*, to enjoy.] [*pp.* brooking, brooked.] To bear; to endure.

Syn.—*Rivulets* flowing into each other make *brooks*, and brooks, *rivers*.

Brôôm, *n.* [A.-S. *brom*; Dut. *brem*, heath; allied to BRAMBLE.] A small shrub:—an instrument to sweep with; a besom.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* brooming, broomed.] To clean a ship:—to sweep.

Brôôm′-côrn, *n.* A plant from whose tops brooms are made.

Brôôm′stick, *n.* The handle of a broom.

Brôôm′y, *a.* Full of, or consisting of, broom.

Broth (brâwth *or* brŏth) [brŏth, *W. P. F. Ja. St. I. Sm. C.*; brâwth, *S. J. K. Wb. H.*], *n.* [A.-S. & Norse; root of BREW; Gael. *brothas*, Scot. *brose*.] Liquor in which flesh has been boiled.

Brŏth′el [brŏth′el, *St. I.*], *n.* [O. E. *brothel-house*; A.-S. *brethel*, a wretch, *abrothen*, base, *brut*, to break (cf. BRITTLE); but the form was determined by Fr. *borde*, *bordel*, a hut, a brothel, a house of boards.—See BOARD. *Bordel* as an English word is obsolete.] A house of lewdness.

Brŏth′er, *n.*; pl. **Brŏth′erş** *and* **Brĕth′ren**. [Dut. *broeder*, Norse, *brother*, Ger. *bruder*, Celt. *brathair*, Czech, *bratr*, L. *frater*, Gr. φράτηρ, Per. *bruder*, Skr. *bhratri*.] A male born of the same parents:—one of the same society:—one closely united.—*Brothers* are persons of the same family or the same society; *brethren* (used in the solemn style), persons of the same society.

Brŏth-er-hood (brŭth′er-hûd), *n.* The quality of being a brother:—a fraternity.

Brŏth′er-ly, *a.* Affectionate; like a brother.

Brougham (brô′am), *n.* [From Lord *Brougham*.] A small carriage.

Brought (brâut), *i.* & *p.* from *bring*.

Brŏŵ, *n.* [A.-S. *bru*, Dut. *brauuw*, Russ. *brove*, Gael. *bra*, Skr. *bhru*.] The arch of hair over the eye:—the forehead:—the edge of a hill; brink.

Brŏŵ′bēat (brŏû′bēt), *v. a.* [Literally, to beat with the brows; to frown down.] [*i.* browbeat; *pp.* browbeating, browbeaten.] To depress with severe, stern, or haughty looks or words.

Brŏŵ′bēat-ing, *n.* The act of depressing by stern or threatening looks or arrogant speech.

Brŏŵn, *a.* [A.-S. *brun*, Dut. *bruun*, Ger. *braun*, Fr. *brun*; root of BURN.] Inclining to black or red; dark.—2, *n.* The name of a dark color.

Brŏŵn′ie (brŏûn′e), *n.* [Scot., from his swarthy face.] A spirit formerly supposed to haunt old houses.

Brŏŵn′ish, *a.* Tending to brown.

Brŏŵn-stŭd′y, *n.* [So called as being dark and gloomy.] Pensive musing; revery.

Brŏŵşe, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *brouser*, *brouster*, Fr. *brouter*.] [*pp.* browsing, browsed.] To eat, as branches.—2, *v. n.* To feed on branches or leaves.—3, *n.* [Ger. *bross*, O. Fr. *brost*, a sprout.] Tender branches or leaves.

Brû′in, *n.* [Dut. *bruin*, brown.] A cant term for a bear.

Brûişe, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *bruiser*, Fr. *briser*; cf. A.-S. *brysan*, to bruise; cognate with BURST.] [*pp.* bruising, bruised.] To crush or mangle with blows.—2, *n.* A hurt from a blow; contusion.

Brûit, *n.* [Fr. *bruit*, from *bruire*, to make a noise, to roar.] Noise; report.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bruiting, bruited.] To report.

Brumaire (brû-mâr), *n.* [Fr., fog-month; *brume*, fog; L. *bruma*, winter; properly, the winter solstice; *bruma*, for *brevima*, shortest (day); *brevis*, short.] The second month of the calendar of the first French republic; October 23 to November 21.

Brû′mal, *a.* Belonging to the winter.

Brŭm′ma-ġem, *a.* [Colloquial name of *Birmingham*, England, noted for cheap wares.] Cheap and showy.

Brû′mous, *a.* Foggy; vaporous.

Brû-nĕtte′ (brû-nĕt′), *n.* [Fr.; *brun*, brown.] A girl or woman with a brown or dark complexion.

Brŭnt, *n.* [A.-S. *brunt*, stroke; Dan. *brunst*, *brynde*, heat, ardor; Icel. *brenna*, to burn.] Shock; violence; blow; stroke.

Brŭsh, *n.* [Fr. *brosse*, a brush or bush, *broussailles*, brush-wood; Ger. *bürste*, a brush, *borste*, a bristle; akin to BROACH, BRISTLE.] An instrument of bristles to clean any thing:—a painter's pencil:—tail, as of a fox:—a skirmish:—a thicket; brushwood.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* brushing, brushed.] To clean, rub, or sweep with a brush:—to paint:—to skim lightly.—3, *v. n.* To move with haste:—to fly over.

Brŭsh′-tür-key, *n.* An Australian bird resembling a turkey.

Brush-turkey.

Brŭsh′wood (brŭsh′wûd), *n.* Small bushes.

Brŭsh′y, *a.* Rough or shaggy, like a brush.

Brŭsk, *a.* Rude; abrupt in manner; brusque.

Brŭsque (brŭsk), *a.* [Fr.; It. *brusco*, rough (used of wines).—Cf. L. *labrusca*, wild (used of vines).] Blunt or rough in manner or speech; brusk.

Brŭsque′ness (brŭsk′nes), *n.* Bluntness or roughness of manner or speech.

Brusquerie (brûs-ke-rē), *n.* [Fr.] Brusqueness.

Brŭs′selş, *a.* Noting a kind of carpet.

Brû′tal, *a.* Like a brute; savage; *cruel*.

Brû-tăl′i-ty, *n.* Savageness; cruelty.

Brû′tal-īze, *v. n.* [*pp.* brutalizing, brutalized.] To grow brutal.—2, *v. a.* To make brutal.

Brû′tal-ly, *ad.* In a brutal manner; churlishly.

Brûte, *a.* [L. *brutus*, stupid.] Senseless; dull:—savage; bestial.—2, *n.* An irrational *animal*; a beast:—a brutish person.

Brȳ-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. βρύον, moss, and λόγος, treatise.] (*Bot.*) The science of mosses.

Brȳ′o-ny, *n.* [Gr. βρυωνία.] A wild, climbing plant.

Brȳ-o-zō′a, *n. pl.* [Gr. βρύον, moss, and ζῶον, an animal.] The same as POLYZOA.

Bŭb′ble, *n.* [Dut. *bobbel*, Dan. *boble*, Sw. *bubbla*, Ital. *bubola*.] A vesicle of water:—any thing empty; a cheat; a fraud.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* bubbling, bubbled.] To rise in bubbles; to run gently.—3, *v. a.* To cheat; to impose upon.

Bū′bō, *n.*; pl. **Bū′bōeş**. [Gr. βουβών.] A tumor in the groin, armpit, &c.:—[L.] the horned owl.

Bŭc′cal, *a.* [L. *bucca*, a cheek.—Cf. Fr. *bouche*, mouth.] Relating to the cheek.

Bŭc-ca-nēēr′, *n.* [Fr. *boucanier*, from *boucan*, the West Indian name for a hurdle on which meat is smoked; the first buccaneers were in many cases employed in smoking and drying meats, and in similar occupations.] One of the pirates that formerly infested the West Indies.

Bû′chû, *n.* [A Hottentot word.] A South African plant whose leaves are used in medicine.

Bŭck, *n.* [Celt. *buac*, dung of cows; liquor used in bleaching; from Gael. *bo*, W. *bu*, L. *bos*, a cow (dung of animals is still used in finishing some kinds of cloth).] Lye in which clothes are soaked and washed:—[A.-S. *boc*, Ger. *bock*, Dan. *buk*, a ram, a he-goat; found in Teutonic and Celtic languages; Skr. *bukka*, a goat] male of certain animals, as deer, sheep, goats, &c.:—a dashing fellow.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bucking, bucked.] To wash and soak in lye.—3, *v. n.* To leap up and round the back.

Bŭck′-bōard, *n.* [Local, *buck*, a wagon, a cart-body.] A vehicle having two axles and four wheels, with a seat.

Bŭck′ẹt, *n.* [A.-S. *buc*, E. *back*, a vat; Irish, *buicead*, a bucket; Russ. *buk*, a vat; Fr. *baquet*, a trough. Heraldic E. *bouget*, a leathern bucket, is the same as BUDGET.] A vessel for water; a pail.

Bŭck′eȳe, *n.* [Named from its nut, which is like a deer's eye in size and color.] A kind of horse-chestnut tree of various species.

Bŭc′kle, *n.* [L. *buccula*, a boss on a shield; dim. of *bucca*, a cheek; Fr. *boucle*.—Cf. Ger. *bügel*, E. *bugle*.] An instrument to fasten straps.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* buckling, buckled.] To fasten with a buckle.—3, *v. n.* To bend.

Bŭck′lẹr, *n.* [Fr. *bouclier*; L. *buccula*; forms much like this are found in most European languages.] A kind of shield for the arm.

Bŭck′rạm, *n.* [Fr. *bougran*, O. Fr. *boucaran*; origin disputed.] A sort of stiffened linen cloth.—2, *a.* Stiff like buckram; precise.

Bŭck′shēēsh, } *n.* [Per., a gift; now also Hind.,
Bŭck′shĭsh, } Turk., & Arab.] See BACKSHEESH.

Bŭck′shŏt, *n.* Heavy shot used by sportsmen and hunters for large animals.

Bŭck′skĭn, *n.* Leather made of a buck's skin.

Bŭck′thôrn, *n.* A shrub with cathartic berries.

Bŭck′whēat, *n.* [Dut. *boekweit*, Ger. *buchweizen*, beech-wheat: the seeds are shaped like beech-nuts.] A plant; a kind of grain.

Bū-cŏl′ịc, *a.* [Gr. βουκολικός; βουκόλος, a herdsman; βοῦς, an ox.] Pastoral.—2, *n.* A pastoral poem:—a writer of pastoral poetry.

Bŭd, *n.* [Dut. *bot*; Breton, *bod*, a tuft; O. Fr. *boter*, to push.—Cf. BUTT and BUTTON.] The first shoot of a plant; germ.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* budding, budded.] To put forth shoots or buds.—3, *v. a.* To inoculate, as a tree or a plant.

Bûddh′ạ (bô′dạ), *n.* [Skr. for "wise," "enlightened."] The founder of Buddhism.

Bûddh′ĭṣm (bô′dĭzm), *n.* A religion, whose followers are called *Buddhists*.

Bûddh′ịst, *n.* A follower of Buddha.

Bŭd′dịng, *a.* Youthful.

Bŭdġe, *v. n.* [Fr. *bouger*; Prov. *bolegar*, L. *bullicare*, freq. of *bullire*, to boil.] [*pp.* budging, budged.] To stir; to wag; to move off.—2, *a.* [O. E. *budge*, lamb-skin, used in trimming the gowns of scholars; O. Fr. *bouge*, L. *bulga*, a leather bag; akin to BELLOWS.] Stiff; surly; formal:—scholastic.

Bŭd′ġẹt, *n.* [Fr. *bougette*, dim. of *bouge*, a bag.—See BUDGE.] A bag; a store or stock:—a statement respecting the public finances.

Bŭff, *n.* [Short for *buffalo*.] A sort of leather made of a buffalo's skin:—a light yellow:—a military coat.—2, *a.* Light yellow.

Bŭf′fạ-lō, *n.* [Sp. *bufalo*; L. *bufalus*, *bubalus*; Gr. βούβαλος; akin to βοῦς, ox.] A kind of ox; incorrectly, the bison.

Bŭf′fạ-lō-grȧss, *n.* The name common to various species of grass covering the prairies.

Bŭf′fạ-lō-rōbe, *n.* The skin of the bison prepared with the hair on it.

Bŭf′fẹr, *n.* [Obs. E. *buff*, to strike (as in *rebuff*); O. Fr. *buffe*, a blow.] An elastic cushion attached to a railroad carriage for breaking the shock when one carriage strikes another.

Bŭf′fẹt, *n.* [O. Fr., dim. of *buffe*, a slap.] A blow with the fist; a slap.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* buffeting, buffeted.] To strike with the hand.—3, *v. n.* To play at boxing; to box.—4, *n.* [Fr.; origin doubtful.] A cupboard; a refreshment-room.

Bûf′fō, *n.* [It.] A comic actor in an opera.

Bụf-fôôn′, *n.* [It. *buffone*; *buffa*, a trick.] A person who makes sport by low jests; a low jester; a droll; a mimic; a clown.

Bụf-fôôn′e-rỵ, *n.* Practice of a buffoon; jests.

Bŭg, *n.* [Welsh, *bwg*, a hobgoblin, an object of disgust.] A bed-bug:—an insect. [vain terror.

Bŭg′a-bôô, *n.* [A nursery word.] A bugbear; a

Bŭg′beâr (bŭg′bâr), *n.* [*Bug* and *bear*, which in O. E. often means a monster.] A frightful object; a false or imaginary terror.

Bŭg′ġỵ, *a.* Abounding with, or full of, bugs.—2, *n.* [Said to be an East Indian word.—Cf. BOGEY.] A light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

Bū′gle, *n.* [Ger. *bügel*.—Cf. BUCKLE.] A shining bead of black glass:—[L. *buculus*, bullock; dim. of *bos*, ox] a sort of wild ox:—a bugle-horn:—[L. *bugillo*] a plant.

Bugle.

Bū′gle-hôrn, *n.* [Properly, the horn of a *bugle*, or bullock.] A hunting-horn:—a trumpet.

Bū′glẹr, *n.* One who plays on the bugle.

Bū′glŏss, *n.* [Gr. βουγλωσσος; βοῦς, ox, and γλῶσσα, a tongue.] A plant; the ox-tongue.

Bühl (būl), *n.* [From M. *Boule*, a noted wood-carver.] Ornamental furniture, inlaid with tortoise-shell, metals, &c.

Bühr′stōne (bŭr′stōn), *n.* [*Burr* and *stone*.] A silicious stone used for millstones.

Buĭld (bĭld), *v. a.* [A.-S. *bold*, Scot. *beeld*, a house, a shelter; O. Sw. *bylja*, to build; root of Norse *bua*, to dwell.] [*i.* built *or* builded; *pp.* building, built *or* builded.] To make, as an edifice; to construct; to raise.—2, *v. n.* To construct:—to depend on.—3, *n.* Structure; form; make.

Buĭld′ẹr (bĭld′ẹr), *n.* One who builds.

Buĭld′ịng (bĭld′ịng), *n.* A fabric; an edifice.

Bŭlb, *n.* [Gr. βολβός, L. *bulbus*.] A round root, as of an onion or a tulip. [bous.

Bŭl-bā′ceous (bụl-bā′shụs), *a.* [L. *bulbaceus*.] Bul-

Bŭl-bĭf′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* [*Bulb*, and L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing bulbs.

Bŭl′bous, *a.* [L. *bulbosus*.] Having bulbs; protuberant. [bird.

Bŭl′bŭl, *n.* [Per.] A nightingale:—a singing

Bŭlġe, *n.* [O. Sw. *bulgja*, to swell; Icel. *bolginn*, swollen.—See BULK.] A leak:—a protuberance; bilge.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* bulging, bulged.] To take in water:—to bilge:—to swell.

Bŭlk, *n.* [Icel. *bulki*, a heap; Dan. *bulk*, a lump.] Magnitude; size:—the mass; the main part:—a jutting out:—a body; a dead body; carcass.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* bulking, bulked.] To present an appearance of size or importance; to swell.

Bŭlk′head (bŭlk′hĕd), *n.* [Akin to E. *balk*, a board; O. E. *bulk*, a box, a bunk, a stall; Icel. *balkr*, a beam, a partition.] A partition in a ship, between two decks.

Bŭlk′ĭ-nĕss, *n.* Greatness in bulk or size.

Bŭlk′ỵ, *a.* Of great size:—massy; large.

Syn.—A *bulky* vessel; a *massy* shield; *massive* silver; a *large* house.

Bûll, *n.* [Icel. *boli*, Dut. *bul*, Russ. *vol*.] The male of cattle:—the sign *Taurus* of the zodiac:—[L. *bulla*, a leaden seal, a bubble] a letter or edict of the pope; a seal or stamp:—a gross blunder in language:—one who seeks to raise the price of stocks or shares.

Bûl′lạce, *n.* [Celt. *bolos*, Gael. *bulaistear*, a sloe.] A sort of wild, sour plum. [of papal bulls.

Bûl′lạ-rỵ, *n.* [Late L. *bullarium*.] A collection

Bûll′-bāit-ịng, *n.* Fight of bulls with dogs.

Bûll′dŏg, *n.* A courageous species of dog.

Bûl′lẹt, *n.* [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, a ball; L. *bulla*, a bubble.] A round ball of metal; shot.

Bûl′le-tīn, *or* **Bûl′le-tĭn** [bûl′ẹt-tēn, *J. Ja. St. Sm. R.*; bûl′ẹt-ĭn, *F. C. H. I. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr.; It. *bulletino*, dim. of *bulletta*, a passport, dim. of *bulla*, a papal bull.] An official account of public news or events.

Bûll′-fīght (-fīt), *n.* A combat with a bull.

Bûll′fĭnch, *n.* A bird of the sparrow kind.

Bûll′-frŏg, *n.* A large species of frog.

Bûll′-hĕad, *n.* A fish:—a stupid fellow.

Bûll′-hĕad′ed, } *a.* Obstinate; unyielding.
Bûll′-nĕcked (-nĕkt), } [Colloq.]

Bûll′ion, *n.* [O. Fr. *bouillon*, a mass; *bullione*, a mint; from L. *bulla*, a seal.] Gold or silver in mass.

Bûl′lọck, *n.* [A.-S. *bulluca*; dim. of *bull*.] An ox; a castrated bull.

Bûll'ş'-eȳe (bûlz'ī), *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular opening in a window:—a thick glass lens in the deck, &c., of a ship.

Bûll-tĕr'ri-ẹr, *n.* A small fierce dog.

Bûll'-trôut, *n.* A large kind of trout.

Bûl'ly, *n.* [Cf. Sw. *bullerbas*, Low Ger. *buller-bük*, Dut. *bulderbas*, a noisy fellow, Sw. *bullra*, to bluster; influenced by BULL.] A noisy, quarrelsome fellow.—2, *v. a.* [Cf. E. slang *bully-rag*, to worry, as if to worry a bull with a red rag.] [*pp.* bullying, bullied.] To overbear with menaces.—3, *v. n.* To bluster; to threaten.—4, *a.* [Cf. Ger. *buhle*, gallant: often used in an ill sense.] Dashing; brisk; mettlesome; jovial:—first-rate; capital. [Low.]

Bûl'rŭsh, *n.* [From *bull*, indicating largeness, and *rush.*] A rush growing by or in water.

Bûl'wark, *n.* [Ger. *bollwerk*, Dan. *bulværk;* Dan. *bul*, E. *bole*, a log, and *work*, a structure.—Cf. BOULEVARD.] A bastion; a rampart; a *fortification;* a security; protection.

Bŭm, *n.* [For *bottom.*—Cf. Fris. *bom.*] The buttocks.—2, *v. n.* [Same as *boom;* imitative.] [*pp.* bumming, bummed.] To make a noise.

Bŭm-bāi'liff, *n.* [Said to be for *bound-bailiff*, a bailiff who has given bonds; but perhaps with the idea of one who seizes a culprit by the rear of his garments: "*shoulder-marshal*" also occurs.] An under-bailiff.

Bŭm-bē'lō [bŭm'bē-lō, *Wb.;* bŭm'bē-lō, *I.*], *n.* [It. *bombola;* just as *cupola* is in vulgar English *cupelo*, and *gondola* is *gundelow.*] A glass flask.

Bŭm'ble-bēē, *n.* [From *bum*, or *boom*, to hum; as *humblebee*, from *hum.*] A large bee; humblebee.

Bŭm'bōat, *n.* [Dut. *bumboot;* from *boom* (or from Dut. *bun*, a tank) and *boat.*] A clumsy boat.

Bŭm'kịn, *n.* [*Boom*, a spar, and dim. suffix *-kin.*] A short boom in a ship.

Bŭm'mẹr, *n.* [Probably from Ger. *bummler*, a loafer; *bummeln*, to loiter.] A forager; a vagrant, lawless soldier:—an idle fellow without visible means of support. [Slang.]

Bŭmp, *n.* [Cognate with BUNCH, BUN, BUNK.—Cf. Welsh *pwmp*, a lump; also a loud sound.] A swelling; a protuberance.—2, *v. a.* [Imitative word, like *thump* or *boom.*—Cf. L. *bombus*, Gr. *βόμβος*, a humming noise.] [*pp.* bumping, bumped.] To strike; to thump.—3, *v. n.* To make a loud noise.

Bŭmp'ẹr, *n.* [From *bombard*, a cannon; hence, a drinking-vessel. The derivation from Fr. *au bon père*, a health drunk "to the good father" (the pope), is not now accepted.] A cup or glass filled to the brim.

Bŭmp'kịn, *n.* [For *bumkin*, a stick, a block.—See BLOCKHEAD.] A clown; a rustic.

Bŭmp'tious, *a.* [Inclined to *bump* or strike against others.] Domineering:—quarrelsome; offensively self-assertive.

Bŭn, *n.* The more common form of *bunn.*

Bŭnch, *n.* [Softened form of *bunk.*] A cluster; a collection; a lump.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bunching, bunched.] To tie up into a bunch or bunches.—3, *v. n.* To swell out in a bunch.

Bŭnch'y, *a.* Growing in, or full of, bunches.

Bŭn'dle, *n.* [Ger. *bündel*, Dut. *bondel*, A.-S. *byndel.*—See BIND.] A parcel bound together; a roll.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bundling, bundled.] To tie up in a bundle.

Bŭng, *n.* [Dut. *bom*, O. Dut. *bonne*, a spigot; Fr. *bonde.*] A stopper for a barrel or cask.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bunging, bunged.] To stop, as a barrel.

Bŭn'ga-lōw, *n.* [Hind. *bangala*, literally a "Bengal house."] A thatched house in India.

Bŭng'-hōle, *n.* Hole at which a barrel is filled.

Bŭn'gle, *v. n.* [A frequentative and pejorative word.—Cf. Icel. *bongun*, a rude performance; Sw. *bonka*, *bunka*, to thump; Local Ger. *bungen*, to beat.] [*pp.* bungling, bungled.] To perform clumsily.—2, *v. a.* To do clumsily; to botch.—3, *n.* A botch:—a gross blunder.

Bŭn'glẹr, *n.* A bad or awkward workman.

Bŭn'glịng, *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

Bŭn'ĭọn, *n.* An excrescence. See BUNYON.

Bŭnk, *n.* [Sw. *bunke*, a heap, a coop; Icel. *bunki*, a heap.] A case of boards for a bed:—a piece of timber crossing a sled. [*U. S.*]—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* bunking, bunked.] To retire to a bunk; to sleep in a bunk.—3, *v. a.* To pile up deceitfully, as wood, so as to increase the apparent quantity.

Bŭnk'ẹr, *n.* [A form of *bunk.*—See also BULK, BANK, and BENCH.] A coal-bin; a chest.

Bŭnn, *n.* [Fr. *bugnet*, *beignet*, a cake; O. Fr. *bigne*, *bugne*, a swelling.] A kind of sweet cake.

Bŭn'ny, *n.* [Gael. *bun*, a stump; Sc. *bunt*, a rabbit's tail, a bunch.] A child's name for a squirrel or rabbit

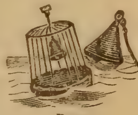
Bŭnt, *n.* [Probably a variant of *bunch;* Sw. *bunt*, a bunch.] The swell of a sail:—a blight on plants:—[a form of *butt* or *bump*] a push.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bunting, bunted.] To push with the head; to butt.

Bŭnt'ịng, *n.* [Ger. *bunt*, party-colored.] A bird:—[O. E. *bonten*, Local E. *bunt*, to sift, as meal; hence *bunting* was a sifting-cloth, a bolt; *bunt* is only a variant of *bolt*] a thin woollen stuff.

Bŭnt'line, *n.* A rope for hoisting a sail.

Bŭn'yọn, *n.* [It. *bugnone*, a swelling; augmented form of *bugno*, O. Fr. *bugne*, a bunch.] An excrescence or swelling on the ball of the great toe.

Buȯy̆ (bwȯy̆ *or* bȯy̆) [bwȯy̆, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. D. Wb. C.;* bȯy̆, *P. St. Co. E. Ja.;* bôô'ị, *H.;* bȯy̆ *or* bwȯy̆, *I.*], *n.* [Fr. *bouée*, O. Fr. *boye*, Dut. *boei*, a buoy, a fetter; L. *boiæ*, an ox-collar; *bos*, an ox.] A piece of cork or of wood, or an empty cask, floating on the water, to indicate shoals, anchoring-places, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* buoying, buoyed.] To keep afloat.—3, *v. n.* To float.


Buoy.

Buȯy̆'an-cy, *n.* The quality of being buoyant.

Buȯy̆'ant [bȯy̆'ant, *St.;* bôôị'ant, *H.*], *a.* Floating; light; elastic:—cheerful; hopeful; not easily depressed.

Bür, *n.* A rough, prickly head of a plant; burr.

Bür'bot, *n.* [Fr. *barbote;* L. *barba*, a beard.] A kind of fish with beard-like appendages.

Bür'den (bür'dn), *n.* [A.-S. *byrthen*, Ger. *bürde;* stem of BEAR.] A load; what is borne; something grievous:—a cargo; freight:—[Fr. *bourdon*, drone or bass, humblebee, staff; Late L. *burdo*, an organ-pipe, a staff, a drone-bee; akin to *burr*, to buzz] a verse repeated in a song:—the main topic.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* burdening, burdened.] To load; to encumber.

Bür'den-sŏme, *a.* Heavy; grievous; severe.

Bür'dŏck, *n.* [*Burr* and *dock.*] A coarse weed.

Bureau (bū-rō' *or* bū'rō), *n.* [Fr.; from O. Fr. *burel*, a coarse baize with which tables were covered; Gr. *πυῤῥός*, flame-colored.] Fr. pl. Bureaux; Eng. **Bū-reauş'** (bū-rōz'). A chest of drawers; a cabinet:—an office; a counting-house.

Bū-reau'cra-cy (bū-rō'kra-sẹ), *n.* [On type of *aristocracy.*] A system by which the business of government is carried on in departments.

Bū-reau-crăt'ic, *a.* Relating to bureaucracy.

Bū-rĕtte', *n.* [Fr.; dim of *buire*, a vessel; L. *bibere*, to drink.] A chemist's graduated tube.

Bür'ġeọn (bür'jụn), *v. n.* [Fr. *bourgeon*, a bud; root of BURR.] [*pp.* burgeoning, burgeoned.] To bourgeon; to bud.

Bür'ġĕss, *n.* [O. E. *burgeys*, Fr. *bourgeois.*—See BOROUGH.] A citizen:—a representative.

Bürgh (bür'rọ), *n.* [Scottish form of *borough.*] A corporate town or borough.

Bürgh'ẹr (bür'gẹr), *n.* A freeman; a citizen.

Bürg'lar, *n.* [Fr. *bourg*, a town, and O. Fr. *laire*, *lere*, L. *latro*, a thief.] One guilty of burglary.

Bürg-lā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Relating to housebreaking.

Bürg-lā'ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Like a burglar.

Bürg′lạ-ry̧, *n.* (*Law.*) The crime of housebreaking by night, with an intent to commit felony.

Bür′gọ-mȧs-tẹr, *n.* [Dut. *burgemeester*, a borough-master.] A magistrate in a Dutch city:—(*Ornith.*) the large arctic gull.

Bụr-gôô′, *n.* [Probably corrupted from Fr. *ragoût*, a stew.] (*Naut.*) Oatmeal gruel.

Bür′grāve, *n.* [Ger. *burggraf; burg*, a castle, and *graf*, a count.] A governor of a castle.

Bür′gụn-dy̧, *n.* Wine made in Burgundy.

Bur′ĭ-ạl (bĕr′ẹ-ạl) [bĕr′ẹ-ạl, *W. P. J. F. Sm. H. I. N. C.;* bĕr′yạl, *S. E. K.;* bŭr′ẹ-ạl, *Ja.*], *n.* [From *bury;* A.-S. *birgels*, a tomb, *byrgan*, to bury.] The act of burying; interment; sepulture; funeral.
Syn.—Burial in a grave or the earth; *interment* in a vault or tomb. *Interment, sepulture*, and *funeral* are accompanied with religious ceremonies; *burial* may or may not be.

Bū′rịn, *n.* [Fr.; It. *borino;* root of Bore.] A graving-tool; a graver.

Bürke, *v. a.* [The name of a man who committed the crime in 1829.] [*pp.* burking, burked.] To murder in order to obtain a body for dissection.

Bürl, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *bouril*, a tuft, a flock; Late L. *burra*, a tuft of wool.] [*pp.* burling, burled.] To dress cloth as fullers do.—2, *n.* A knot in wool or in wood.

Bür′lăps, *or* **Bür′lăp**, *n.* [O. E. *borel*, Fr. *bure*, O. Fr. *burel*, coarse cloth; and *lap*, to wrap: burlaps is used for wrapping goods in.] A coarse hempen cloth.

Bụr-lĕsque′ (bụr-lĕsk′), *n.* [Fr.; It. *burlesco*, ridiculous; *burla*, mockery.] A composition or piece of poetry intended to excite ridicule; ludicrous representation.—2, *a.* Ludicrous; sportive.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* burlesquing, burlesqued.] To turn to ridicule.

Bụr-lĕt′tạ, *n.* [It.; dim. of *burla*, mockery.] A comic opera.

Bür′lị-nĕss, *n.* State of being burly.

Bür′ly̧, *a.* [O. Ger. *burlih*, high; Sc. *buirdly*, strong; Icel. *burthr*, strength.] Great in size; bulky; tumid.

Bürn, *v. a.* [A.-S. *beornan, bærnan, byrnan*, also *brinnan;* Fris. *barna;* Ger. *brennen.*] [*i.* burnt *or* burned; *pp.* burning, burnt *or* burned.] To consume with fire; to wound with fire; to scorch.—2, *v. n.* To be on fire; to be inflamed.—3, *n.* A hurt or effect caused by fire:—[see Bourn] a rivulet or brook.

Bürn′ẹr, *n.* A person or thing that burns:—the tube through which burning gas issues.

Bür′nẹt, *n.* [Said to be from *burn*, referring to its acrid qualities.] A perennial plant; an herb.

Bürn′ịng, *n.* Inflammation; fire; flame.—2, *a.* Flaming; vehement; hot.

Bürn′ịng-glȧss, *n.* A glass which concentrates the sun's rays and produces intense heat.

Bürn′ịng-mĭr′rọr, *n.* A concave mirror, or combination of mirrors, concentrating the sun's rays into a focus so as to produce great heat.

Bür′nịsh, *v. a.* [Fr. *brunir*, pres. part. *brunissant* or *burnissant*, to polish or to brown; root of Burn, Brown.] [*pp.* burnishing, burnished.] To polish.—2, *v. n.* To grow bright.—3, *n.* A gloss.

Bür′nịsh-ẹr, *n.* A person or thing that burnishes.

Bür-nôôse′, *n.* [Arab. *burnus.*] A kind of upper garment in Arabia and North Africa; also, a short cloak worn by ladies:—variously written *bernouse, bornouse*, and *bournouse.*

Bürnt, *i.* & *p.* from *burn.*

Bürnt′-ŏf-fẹr-ĭng, *n.* An offering made by burning the victim upon the altar.

Bürr, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *borre*, burdock; It. *borra*, clippings; L. *burræ*, trash; Gr. *βέῤῥον*, rough; Gael. *borra*, a knob, *bior*, a thistle.] The lobe of the ear:—the head of a plant:—[imitative] roughness; a brogue or rough accent.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* burring, burred.] To speak with a burr.

Bürr′-ōak (-ōk), *n.* [From the rough, burr-like acorn-cup.] An American oak yielding a close-grained, durable timber.

Bŭr′rōw, *n.* [O. E. *borwgh, burwhe*, a shelter; identical in origin with *borough.*] A hole in the ground for rabbits, &c.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* burrowing, burrowed.] To lodge in holes.

Bŭr′rọw-ẹr, *n.* He who, or that which, burrows:—specifically, a burrowing animal.

Bürr′-stōne, *n.* See Buhr-stone.

Bür′ry̧, *a.* Full of burrs.

Bür′sạr, *n.* [Late L. *bursarius.*—See Burse.] A treasurer in colleges, &c.

Bür′sạr-shĭp, *n.* The office of bursar.

Bür′sạ-ry̧, *n.* The treasury of a college.

Bürse, *n.* [Fr. *bourse;* Late L. *bursa*, a purse; Gr. *βύρσα*, a skin.] An exchange where merchants meet; bourse:—a purse; a bag.

Bürst, *v. n.* [A.-S. *berstan*, Dut. & Ger. *bersten;* Teut. stem *brast*, an extension of *brak.*—See Break.] [*i.* burst; *pp.* bursting, burst.] To break or fly open; to rupture.—2, *v. a.* To break open suddenly.—3, *n.* A sudden disruption; a rupture:—an explosion.

Bür′thẹn (bür′thn), *n.* A load. See Burden.

Bur′y̧ (bĕr′ẹ) [bĕr′ẹ, *S. W. J. P. E. F. K. Sm. R. C.;* bŭr′ẹ, *Ja.*], *v. a.* [A.-S. *byrigan, byrgan;* akin to *beorgan*, to protect.] [*pp.* burying, buried.] To cover with earth; to put into a grave; to inter with funeral rites; to entomb:—to conceal; to hide; to cover up.

Bur′y̧-ĭng (bĕr′ẹ-ĭng), *n.* Burial; sepulture.

'Bŭs, *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *omnibus.*

Bŭṣ′by̧, *n.* A tall military bear-skin cap.

Bûsh, *n.* [Dut. & Dan. *busk*, Sw. *buske*, Ger. *busch.*—Cf. Fr. *bois*, wood, and Dut. *bos*, a boss, a tuft.] A thick shrub:—a bough of a tree:—a forest region:—a thimble.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bushing, bushed.] To stake with bushes or branches.

Bûsh′-bēan, *n.* A dwarf bean.

Bûsh′ẹl, *n.* [O. Fr. *boissel;* Late L. *buscellus; bussola*, a little box.—See Box.] A dry measure of 8 gallons:—a thimble.

Bûsh′ẹl-lẹr, *or* **Bûsh′ẹl-măn**, *n.* A repairer of garments.

Bûsh′mạn, *n.* One of a race of South-African savages, apparently allied to the Hottentots.

Bûsh′răn-ġẹr, *n.* A highwayman.

Bûsh′whăck-ẹr, *n.* A backwoodsman; an assassin; one who lies in ambush with evil intent.

Bûsh′whăck-ịng, *n.* [Amer.] Travelling or pushing one's way through bushes:—fighting in guerilla style from behind bushes.

Bûsh′y̧, *a.* Thick like a bush; full of bushes.

Buṣ′ĭ-ly̧ (bĭz′ẹ-lẹ), *ad.* In a busy manner.

Business (bĭz′nẹs), *n.* That which one does for a livelihood; employment; an *affair;* engagement; concern; trade:—matter in question.

Bŭsk, *n.* [Fr. *busque*, busk, a form of *bust*, or bodice.] A piece of steel or whalebone worn by women to strengthen the stays.—2, *v. a.* [Norse *buask*, for *bua*, to prepare, and *sik*, one's self.] [*pp.* busking, busked.] To dress; to equip.

Bŭs′kịn, *n.* [Flem. *broseken*, dim. of Dut. *broos*, a shoe; Sp. *borcegui;* It. *borzacchino.*] A kind of half boot:—a high shoe worn by actors of ancient tragedy:—tragedy.

Bŭs′kịned (bŭs′kịnd), *a.* Dressed in buskins.

Bŭss, *n.* [Ger. *bus;* Sw. *puss;* Gael. *bus*, mouth.—Cf. L. *basium*, O. E. *bass*, a kiss; Fr. *baiser*, to kiss.] A kiss:—[Ger. *büss;* Dut. *buis;* akin to Box] a boat for fishing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* bussing, bussed.] To kiss. [Low.]

Bŭst, *n.* [Fr. *buste*, It. *busto;* Late L. *buxis, buxidis*, a box, a chest.—See Box.] A statue of the human figure as far down as the breast:—the human breast.

Bŭs′tạrd, *n.* [O. Fr. *bistarde;* Late L. *avis tarda*, slow bird; Fr. *outarde.* There is doubt whether the L. *tarda* in this case really means slow; it seems to be used substantively in some places.] A large game-bird.

Bŭs′tle (bŭs′sl), *v. n.* [Icel. *bustla*, to splash, to bustle; *bustl*, stir.—Cf. Busy, also Rustle and Hustle.] [*pp.* bustling, bustled.] To be busy

or active.—2, *n.* A tumult; hurry; stir:—[Fr. *bosse*, a hump; *bosselure*, a protuberance] a pad worn on the back.

Bus'y (bĭz'zẹ), *a.* [A.-S. *bysig*, Dut. *besig*; A.-S. *bysgian*, to employ.] Employed with earnestness; *active*; officious; bustling; troublesome.—2, *v. a.* or *reflex.* [*pp.* busying, busied.] To make or keep busy; to employ.

Bus'y-bŏd-y (bĭz'-), *n.* A meddling person.

Bŭt, *conj.* [A.-S. *butan*, from *be*, by, and *utan*, the outside; Dut. *buiten*, except.] Except; except that; besides; unless; yet; now; otherwise than that.—2, *prep.* Except.—3, *ad.* Only; no more than.—4, *n.* [Fr. *bout*, *but*, the end; O. Fr. *boter*, *buter*, to thrust; akin to PUT and BEAT.] A boundary; a limit; end of a thing.—5, *v. n.* [*pp.* butting, butted.] To touch at one end; to end on; to abut:—mostly with *on*, *upon*, or *against*.

Bûtch'er, *n.* [Fr. *boucher*, from *bouc*, a he-goat.—See BUCK.] One who kills animals for food:—a murderer.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* butchering, butchered.] To kill and dress for food; to slaughter; to murder; to slay with cruelty.

Bûtch'er-y, *n.* The trade of a butcher:—slaughter; massacre; *carnage*:—the place where animals are killed; shambles; abattoir.

Bŭt'-ĕnd, *n.* The blunt end of any thing.

Bŭt'ler, *n.* [Fr. *bouteillier*, O. E. *boteler*, from Fr. *bouteille*, a bottle.—See BOTTLE.] A servant intrusted with the care of wines and liquors.

Bŭt'ler-aġe, *n.* A duty of two shillings formerly paid on every tun of wine imported into England; it was once a perquisite of the king's butler.

Bŭt'ler-shĭp, *n.* The office of a butler.

Bŭt'ment, *n.* A support; abutment.

Bŭtt, *n.* [See BUT.] A mark:—a blow with the head:—an object of ridicule; the end, or but:—[Fr. *botte*, a boot, a butt.—Cf. A.-S. *byt*, a cask, Sp. *bota*, a wine-skin] a cask containing two hogsheads:—a hinge.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* butting, butted.] To strike with the head, as a ram.

Butte (bŭt *or* būt) [bŭt, *St. I. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr.] A mountain peak or hill.

Bŭt'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *buter*; Dut. *boter*; L. *butyrum*; Gr. βούτυρον; βοῦς, ox, cow, and τυρός, cheese.] An oily substance obtained by churning cream:—any substance like butter.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* buttering, buttered.] To spread with butter.

Butterfly.

Bŭt'ter-cŭp, *n.* The crow-foot; a flower.

Bŭt'ter-flȳ, *n.* [Probably from *butter* and *fly*, from the yellow color of some of the common kinds.] A beautiful winged insect.

Bŭt'ter-ïne, *n.* A kind of factitious butter.

Bŭt'ter-ĭs, *n.* [Fr. *boutoir*; *bouter*, to thrust.] A tool to pare a horse's hoof.

Bŭt'ter-mĭlk, *n.* Whey of churned cream.

Bŭt'ter-nŭt, *n.* A tree and its fruit; oilnut.

Bŭt'ter-scŏtch, *n.* A kind of confection or sweetmeat.

Bŭt'ter-wort (-würt), *n.* An insectivorous plant [of many species.

Bŭt'ter-y, *a.* Having the appearance of butter.—2, *n.* [From *butter*, replacing O. E. *botelerie*, a room for bottles.] A room for provisions; a pantry.

Bŭt'tock, *n.*, or **Bŭt'tocks**, *n. pl.* [Dim. of *but*, the end.] The rump.

Bŭt'ton (bŭt'tn), *n.* [Fr. *bouton*; akin to BUD and BUT.] A knob or catch for fastening clothes; a round mass of metal:—the bud of a plant:—sea-urchin.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* buttoning, buttoned.] To fasten with buttons.

Bŭt'ton-hōle, *n.* A hole to admit a button.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* button-holing, button-holed.] To detain in conversation.

Bŭt'ton-wood (-wûd), *n.* [From its globular aments, containing the nutlets.] The plane-tree.

Bŭt'tress, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *bouteret*, pl. *bouterets*; from *bouter*, to thrust.] [*pp.* buttressing, buttressed.] To support; to prop.—2, *n.* An abutment or external support to a wall; a prop; a support.

Bū-ty-rā'ceous (bū-tẹ-rā'shụs) [bū-tẹ-rā'shụs, *St. I. F. Sm. R.*; bŭt-ẹ-rā'shụs, *P. K. C. Wb.*], *a.* Having the qualities of butter.

Bū'tyr-ïne, *n.* [L. *butyrum*.—See BUTTER.] Oleaginous matter in butter.

Bŭx'om, *a.* [A.-S. *buhsom*, Ger. *biegsam*, yielding, obedient; A.-S. *bugan*, Ger. *biegen*, to bend.—See BOW. The word at first meant pliant, yielding; next, gracious, or agreeable; the other meanings have been acquired.] Comely and healthful; gay; lively; brisk; wanton; vigorous.

Buȳ (bī), *v. a.* [A.-S. *bicgan*, *bygan*; Goth. *bugjan*.] [*i.* bought; *pp.* buying, bought.] To obtain or to acquire by paying a price; to purchase; to bargain for:—to bribe.

Buȳ'er, *n.* One who buys; a purchaser.

Bŭzz, *v. n.* [An imitative word.] [*pp.* buzzing, buzzed.] To hum like bees; to whisper.—2, *v. a.* To spread by whispers.—3, *n.* Noise, as of bees; a whispering hum.

Bŭz'zard, *n.* [Fr. *busard*, or *buse*; L. *buteo*, Late L. *busio*.] A species of hawk; misapplied in the U. S. to a bird of vulturine habits:—a dunce; a blockhead.

Buzzard.

Bȳ (bī *or* be) [bī *or* bē, *W. Sm.*; bī *or* bȳ, *S. J.*; bī, *H. St. I. P. F. Ja. K. C.*], *prep.* [A.-S. *big*, *bi*, Ger. *bei*, Dut. *bij*.—Cf. Skr. *abhi*, Gr. ἀμφί.] At; in; near; for.—It denotes the agent, instrument, way, or means; as, it was performed *by* you.—2, *ad.* Near; beside; passing; in presence.—3 (*or* **Bȳe**), *n.* [Cf. an *aside*.] Something not the direct and immediate object; as, by the *by* (or *bye*).—*By*, in composition, implies something out of the direct way; irregular; private; as, a *by-lane*, a *by-road*, a *by-path*.

Bȳ' and **Bȳ'**, *ad.* In a short time; soon.

Bȳ-cŏck'et, *n.* [O. Fr. *bicoquet*, a doubly cocked cap; *bi*, twofold, and the root of COCK.—Cf. Sp. *bicoquin*, a kind of cap; Fr. *bicoque*, a hut.] A kind of cap; abacot.

Bȳe, *n.* (*Cricket.*) A run on a ball not struck.

Bȳ'-ĕnd, *n.* Private advantage; self-interest.

Bȳ'-gŏne, *a.* Gone by; past.

Bȳ'-lâw, *n.* A private or local law or rule.

Bȳ'-pȧst, *a.* Past; gone by.

Bȳ'-pȧth, *n.* A private or obscure path.

Bȳ'-plāy, *n.* Action carried on at one side.

Bȳre, *n.* [Fr. *bouverie*, a stable or stall for oxen; Gael. *buarth*, a cow-yard; L. *bos*, a cow: others make it a form of *bower*.] A cow-house.

Bȳ'-rōad, *n.* A by-way:—a by-path.

Bȳs'sọ-līte, *n.* [Gr. βύσσος, linen, and λίθος, a stone.] Fine asbestos:—the name is also given to other filamentous minerals.

Bȳs'sus, *n.* [L.; Gr. βύσσος, fine linen.—Cf. Heb. *buss*.] Cotton:—a tuft of hairs by which some shell-fish adhere to rocks.

Bȳ'-stănd-er, *n.* A looker-on; a spectator.

Bȳ'-wāy, *n.* A private or obscure way.

Bȳ'word (bī'würd), *n.* A common saying; passing word; a proverb:—a reproach.

By-zănt', *n.* A gold coin of the Greek Empire.

Bȳz'an-tïne [bĭz-ăn'tĭn, *St. I.*; bị-zăn'tĭn, *Wb.*], *a.* Of or relating to Byzantium or to the Empire of which it was the capital:—noting a style of decorative art exhibiting an engraftment of Oriental ornamentation on classic form.

C.

C, the third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds: one hard, like *k*, before and *a*, *o*, *u*, also before *l* and *r*; the other soft, like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*; with *h* it forms a digraph having three, or even four, distinct sounds.

Căb, *n.* [Heb. *kab*, hollow.] A Hebrew measure of nearly 3 pints:—[Fr. *cabriolet*] a kind of chaise.

Ca̤-bāl′, *n.* [Fr. *cabale*, from *cabala* (*q. v.*).] A junto or small body of men united to effect some sinister purpose:—intrigue.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* caballing, caballed.] To form close intrigues.

Căb′a̤-la̤, *n.* [Heb. *qabbalah*, tradition, from *quabal*, to receive.] A system of Jewish theosophy or rabbinical tradition; secret science.

Căb′al-ĭşm, *n.* The science of the cabalists:—any system based on mystery and esotericism.

Căb′a̤l-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in Jewish traditions.

Căb-a̤-lĭs′tic, } *a.* Relating to the cabala; se-
Căb-a̤-lĭs′ti̤-ca̤l, } cret; occult.

Căb′a̤l-līne, *a.* [L. *caballus*, a horse.] Belonging to a horse.

Cabas (kā′bā), *n.* [Fr.; Port. *cabaz*.—Cf. Arab. *gafaz*, a cage.] A lady's reticule or basket.

Căb′ba̤ġe, *n.* [Fr. *cabus*, headed; L. *capitatus*, headed, from *caput*, a head.—Cf. It. *capuccio*, a little head.] A genus of edible plants:—something which has been stolen.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* cabbaging, cabbaged.] To form a head, as a plant. —3, *v. a.* [Fr. *cabasser*, to steal; to put in a *cabas*, or basket.] To steal in cutting clothes.

Cā′ber, *n.* [Gael. *cabar*, Welsh, *keibr*, Sp. *cabrio*, rafter; commonly referred to L. *capreolus*, a rafter, a prop; also a he-goat.—See Chevron.] A heavy stick tossed in games.

Căb′i̤n, *n.* [Fr. *cabine* and *cabane*; Celt. *caban*, dim. of *cab*, a hut.] A room:—a small house; a cottage:—an apartment in a ship.

Căb′i̤-nĕt, *n.* [Fr., a dim. from *cabine*, a variant of *cabane*, a cabin.] A closet:—a set of boxes and drawers:—a room in which consultations are held:—the collective body of ministers of state who conduct the government of a country.—2, *a.* Of or belonging to a cabinet or body of ministers of state.

Căb′i̤-nĕt-māk′e̤r, *n.* A maker of articles of wooden furniture.

Cā′ble, *n.* [Fr. *câble*, Late L. *capulum*, *caplum*, from *capere*, to hold, to take; L. *capulus*, a handle.] A large rope or chain by which the anchor of a ship is held:—a submarine telegraph.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* cabling, cabled.] To send by submarine telegraph.

Cā′bled (kā′bld), *a.* Fastened with a cable:—sent by cable.

Cā′ble-grăm, *n.* [From *cable*, on type of Telegram.] A message sent by telegraphic cable.

Căb′ma̤n, *n.* The driver of a cab.

Ca̤-bô͞ose′, *n.* [Dut. *kabuis*, Dan. *kabys*; in Dut. also *kombuis*, E. *camboose*, Fr. *cambuse*; said to be from Dut. *kom*, a dish, and *buis*, a pipe.] (*Naut.*) Cook-room of a ship:—a car used for an office, &c., and attached to trains.

Căb′ri̤-o̤-let′ (kăb′rẹ-o̤-lā′), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *cabriole*, a goat-leap; L. *caper*, a goat; Late L. *capriolus.*] A one-horse chaise; a cab.

Cā′caō (kā′kō) [ka̤-kōŵ′ *or* kä-kä′ō, *H.*; ka̤-kā′ō, *I. Th. St.*; ka̤-kā′o *or* kā′ko, *Wb.*], *n.* [Mex. *cacauatl.*] The chocolate-tree and its fruit.

Căçh′a̤-lŏt [kăsh′a̤-lŏt, *St.*; kăsh′a̤-lŏt *or* kăsh′a̤-lō, *I.*], *n.* [Fr.—Cf. Catalan *quichal*, a tooth: this animal is a whale with true teeth, and with no baleen.] The spermaceti whale.

Căçhe (kăsh), *n.* [Fr., from *cacher*, to secrete.] A hole dug in the ground for preserving goods.

Ca̤-ċhĕc′tic, *a.* Having an ill habit of body.

Caçhet (kăsh′ā), *n.* [Fr., from *cacher*, to hide, to secrete.] A seal; a letter:—a state letter depriving one of liberty.

Ca̤-ċhĕx′y̤ [ka̤-kĕk′sẹ, *P. Ja. K. Sm. C. I. St. Th. Wb.*; kăk′ẹk-sẹ, *W. J. F.*], *n.* [Gr. *καχεξία*; *κακός*, bad, and *ἕξις*, habit.] Ill state of body.

Căċh-i̤n-nā′tio̤n, *n.* [L. *cachinnatio*, from *cachinnare*, to laugh; Skr. *kakk.*] Loud laughter.

Ca̤-ċhĭn′na̤-to̤-ry̤, *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in cachinnation.

Ca̤-çhôu′ (ka̤-shô′), *n.* [Fr. for "catechu."] An aromatic confection used to correct the breath.

Ca̤-çīque′ (ka̤-sēk′), *n.* [Fr.] See Cazique.

Căc′kle, *v. n.* [Dut. *kakelen*, Dan. *kagle*.—Cf. Cachinnation and Giggle.] [*pp.* cackling, cackled.] To make a noise like a hen, &c.—2, *n.* The noise of a hen or goose:—prattle.

Căc′o̤-dŏx-y̤, *n.* [Gr. *κακός*, bad, and *δόξα*, opinion.] Heterodoxy; heresy.

Căc-o̤-ē′thēş, *n.* [L.; Gr. *κακοήθης*, of ill habit; *κακός*, bad, and *ἦθος*, custom.] (*Med.*) An incurable ulcer:—a bad custom; a bad habit.

Ca̤-cŏph′o̤-noŭs, *a.* Harsh-sounding.

Ca̤-cŏph′o̤-ny̤, *n.* [Gr. *κακοφωνία*; *κακός*, ill, and *φωνή*, sound.] A harsh sound.

Căc′tus, *n.* [L.; Gr. *κάκτος*, the cardoon.] L. pl. **Căc′tī**; Eng. **Căc′tṳs-e̤ş**. A name of various thick-leaved plants.

Căd, *n.* [Perhaps for *cadet.*] A boy that attends an omnibus:—a low, mean fellow; a vulgar person; a snob. [Slang.]

Ca̤-dăs′tra̤l, *a.* Pertaining to a government survey.

Ca̤-dăs′tre, *n.* [Fr., from Late L. *capistratum*, a poll-register; L. *caput*, a head.] A government survey and register of lands.

Ca̤-dā′ve̤r, *n.* [L.] A dead body; a corpse.

Ca̤-dăv′e̤r-oŭs, *a.* Like a dead body; ghastly.

Căd′-bāit, } *n.* The larva of the caddice-fly, a
Căd′-bāte, } favorite bait with anglers.

Căd′dice-flȳ, } *n.* An insect whose larvæ are used
Căd′dis-flȳ, } for bait. See Cad-bait.

Căd′dice-worm (-wŭrm), *n.* Same as Cad-bait.

Căd′di̤s, *n.* [Celt. *cadus*, cotton, lint.] A kind of tape:—[Ger. *käder*, probably akin to *köder*, bait] a worm or grub; the larva of the caddis-fly.

Căd′dy̤, *n.* [Malay, *kati*, a commercial weight.] A small box for tea:—[same as *cad*] an errand-boy.

Cāde, *a.* [Gael. *caedach*, forward.] Tame; bred by hand; as, a *cade* lamb.—2, *n.* [Russ. *kade*, a cask, L. *cadus*, a bottle, Gr. *κάδος*, a jar.] A cask; a herring-barrel:—[Provençal Fr.] a species of juniper:—[Scot. *ked*, *kid*, or *keb*.—Cf. Scot. *ket*, matted wool; filth] a sheep-tick.

Cā′dence, *n.* [Fr.; It. *cadenza*; L. *cadere*, *cadens*, to fall.] The fall of the voice as the sentence draws to its close, in reading or speaking; modulation:—tone or sound:—the close of a phrase or passage in music.

Cāde-ŏĭl′, *n.* The oily tar of a species of juniper.

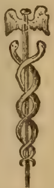
Ca̤-dĕt′, *n.* [Fr.; Local Fr. *capdet*, Late L. *capitellus*; L. *caput*, the head.—Cf. Sp. *cabdillo*, a master.] A younger brother:—a volunteer in the army:—a pupil in a military school.

Cā′di̤ (kā′dẹ), *n.* [Arab.] A Turkish judge.

Căd′mi̤-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. *καδμεία*, calamine.] A metal much like zinc.

Căd′re (*or* kä′dr), *n.* [Fr.; L. *quadrum*, a square.] The skeleton or outline of a regiment.

Ca̤-dū′ceṳs (-shṳs), *n.* [L.] Mercury's wand.


Caduceus.

Ca̤-dū′ci̤-ty̤, *n.* Frailty; tendency to fall.

Ca̤-dū′cous, *a.* [L. *caducus*; *cadere*, to fall.] Falling like leaves.

Cæ′ca̤l (sē′ka̤l), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or formed like, the cæcum; having only one opening.

Cæ′cŭm, *n.* [L. for "blind."] A blind pouch:—the pouched part of the intestine.

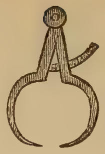
Cæ-ṣū′ra̤ (se̤-zū′ra̤) [se̤-zhôô′ra̤, *H.*; sē′zū-ra̤, *I.*], *n.* [L. for a "cutting;" *cædere*, to cut.] L. pl. **Cæ-ṣū′ræ**; Eng. **Cæ-ṣū′ra̤ṣ**. A metrical break in a verse or line.
Cæ-ṣū′ral, *a.* Relating to the cæsura.
Cafe (kăf′ā), *n.* [Fr.] Coffee:—a coffee-house.
Ca̤f-fē′ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Derived from coffee.
Ca̤f-fē′ine, *n.* The active principle of coffee.
Căf-tăn′, *n.* [Turk.] An Oriental robe.
Căge, *n.* [Fr.; L. *cavea*, a cage, a cave; *cavus*, hollow.] An enclosure for birds or beasts.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* caging, caged.] To enclose in a cage.
Că-ïc′, *or* **Că-îque′**, *n.* [Fr.; Turk. *kaïk.*] A Turkish boat or skiff; a Turkish or Levantine galley.
Cāi′ma̤n (kā′ma̤n) [kī′man, *H.*], *n.* See CAYMAN.
Cāirn (kârn), *n.* [Genitive case of Celt. *carn*, stone; *carn*, to heap.] A heap of stones.
Cāis-sôn′ (kā-sôn′) [kā-sôn′, *P. E. F. Sm.*; kăs′-sŏn, kăs-sûn′, *St.*; kăs′so̤n, *I.*; kä′ĕs-sŏn, *Ja.*], *n.* [Fr.; augmented form of *caisse*, a chest.—See CASE.] A chest of bombs or powder; a wooden case or frame.
Cāi′tiff, *n.* [O. Fr. *caitif*, *chaitif*, Fr. *chétif*, vile; L. *captivus*, a prisoner, a wretch.—See CAPTIVE.] A mean villain; a knave.—2, *a.* Base; servile.
Căj′e̤-pŭt, *n.* [Malay, *kayu*, tree, and *putih*, white.] An East India tree and its volatile oil.
Ca̤-jōle′, *v. a.* [Fr. *cajoler*; O. F. *cageoler*, to chatter, like a bird in a cage [see CAGE]; hence, to wheedle; to flatter.] [*pp.* cajoling, cajoled.] To flatter; to coax; to deceive.
Ca̤-jōl′e̤r-y̧, *n.* Flattery; wheedling; deceit.
Căj′ụ-pŭt, *n.* See CAJEPUT.
Cāke, *n.* [Dut. *koeck*; Norse, *kaka*; Ger. *kuchen*; L. *coquere*, to cook.] A kind of delicate bread:—a mass.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* caking, caked.] To form into cake.—3, *v. n.* To grow hard.
Căl′a̤-bar-bēan, *n.* A poisonous African bean.
Căl′a̤-băsh, *n.* [Sp. *calabaza*; Arab. *qar*, a gourd, and *aybas*, dry.] A gourd:—the gourd-plant.
Căl-a̤-bôôse′, *n.* [Sp. *calabozo*; Arab. *qalah*, castle, and *bus*, hidden.] A prison; a jail.
Căl′a̤-ma̤-ry̧, *n.* [Sp. *calamar*; Gr. καλαμάριον; κάλαμος, a pen; from the pen-shaped internal shell, with a reference to the *ink*, a secretion ejected by the animal.] A cuttle-fish; a squid.
Căl-a̤-mĭf′e̤r-oŭs, *a.* [L. *calamus*, a reed, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing reeds.
Căl′a̤-mīne (*or* -mĭn), *n.* [A corrupt form from Gr. καδμεία (see CADMIUM); but according to some authors, because it forms reed-shaped masses in the furnace (L. *calamus*, a reed; Gr. καλάμινος, made of reeds).] An ore of zinc.
Căl′a̤-mĭnt, *n.* [Gr. καλάμινθος; κάλαμος, a reed, and μίνθα, mint.] An herb; a kind of mint.
Ca̤-lăm′i̤-toŭs, *a.* [L. *calamitosus.*] Full of calamity; miserable; distressing; unfortunate.
Ca̤-lăm′i̤-ty̧, *n.* [L. *calamitas*; a very doubtful account derives it from *calamus*, a straw,—a storm which breaks down the grain being a public calamity.] Misfortune; distress; disaster.
Căl′a̤-mŭs, *n.* [L.; Gr. κάλαμος; Skr. *kalamas*.—Cf. Arab. *kelem*, E. *haulm*, L. *culmus*, a stem.] L. pl. **Căl′a̤-mī**; Eng. **Căl′a̤-mŭs-e̤ṣ**. A reed:—sweet-flag and its root:—a genus of palms.
Ca̤-lăsh′, *n.* [Fr. *calèche*; Ger. *kalesche*; Czech, *kolesa*; Pol. *kolaska*; Russ. *koliaska*; Russ. *kolo*, dim. *koleso*, a wheel.] An open carriage with a movable covering:—a head-dress. [ing of lime.
Căl-cā′re̤-oŭs, *a.* [L. *calcarius*; *calx*, lime.] Partak-
Ca̤l-cĕd′o̤-ny̧, *or* **Căl′ce̤-dō-ny̧**, *n.* See CHALCEDONY.
Căl-ce̤-o̤-lā′ri̤-a̤, *n.* [L. *calceolus*, a slipper; *calx*, the heel, or foot.] A plant and its flower.
Căl′cic, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of calcium or lime.
Căl-ci̤-fi̤-cā′tio̤n, *n.* The process of changing into lime, or into a substance containing much lime.
Căl′ci̤-fȳ, *v. n.* [*pp.* calcifying, calcified.] To become changed into lime.—2, *v. a.* To change into lime or a lime-like substance; to impregnate with lime.

Căl′ci̤-mīne, *n.* [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime, and *mina*, smooth.] A wash for walls.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* calcimining, calcimined.] To wash or color with calcimine.
Ca̤l-cī′na̤-ble, *or* **Căl′ci̤-na̤-ble**, *a.* That may be calcined or reduced to powder.
Căl-ci̤-nā′tio̤n, *n.* The act of pulverizing by fire.
Ca̤l-cĭn′a̤-to̤-ry̧, *n.* A vessel used in calcination.
Ca̤l-cīne′ (ka̤l-sīn′, kăl′sīn, *or* kăl′sĭn), *v. a.* [Fr. *calciner*.—See CALX.] [*pp.* calcining, calcined.] To reduce to ashes or powder by heat:—to oxidize.—2, *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.
Căl′ci̤-trănt, *a.* [L. *calcitrare*, *calcitrantis*, to kick; *calx*, the heel.] Kicking; refractory.
Căl-ci̤-trā′tio̤n, *n.* The act of kicking. [lime.
Căl′ci̤-ŭm, *n.* [See CALX.] The metallic base of
Căl′ci̤-ŭm-līght (-līt), *n.* See LIME-LIGHT.
Călc-sĭn′te̤r, *n.* [See SINTER.] A calcareous deposit.
Căl′cụ-la̤-ble, *a.* That may be computed.
Căl′cụ-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *calculare*, *calculatus*, from *calculus*, a pebble (used as a counter).] [*pp.* calculating, calculated.] To compute; to reckon.—2, *v. n.* To make a computation.
Căl-cụ-lā′tio̤n, *n.* Computation; reckoning.
Căl′cụ-lā-to̤r, *n.* A computer; a reckoner.
Căl-cụ-lōse′, *or* **Căl′cụ-loŭs**, *a.* Stony; gritty.
Căl′cụ-lŭs, *n.*; pl. **Căl′cụ-lī**. [L. for "pebble;" pebbles were used in counting; L. *calculus* is a dim. of *calx*, a stone.] (*Med.*) A calcareous concretion; the stone.—(*Math.*) A method of computation.
Căl′dro̤n, *n.* [Sp. *calderon*, L. *caldarius*, a boiler; *caldus*, or *calidus*, hot; *calere*, to be hot.] A pot; a boiler; a large kettle.
Căl-e̤-dō′ni̤-a̤n, *a.* Scotch; Scottish.
Căl-e̤-fā′cie̤nt, *a.* [L. *calefacere*, *calefacientis*, to make hot; *calidus*, hot, and *facere*, to make.] Making warm or hot.
Căl-e̤-făc′tio̤n, *n.* The act of heating.
Căl-e̤-făc′tive, *a.* [See CALEFY.] That makes hot.
Căl-e̤-făc′to̤-ry̧, *a.* That heats; heating.
Căl′e̤-fȳ, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *calefio*, to grow hot.] [*pp.* calefying, calefied.] To grow or make hot.
Căl′e̤n-dar, *n.* [L. *calendarium*.—See CALENDS.] A yearly register; an almanac; a kalendar.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* calendaring, calendared.] To enter in a calendar.

Syn.—*Almanac* is properly a divider of time by the year, *calendar* by the month, and *ephemeris* by the day. An annual *almanac*, church *calendar*, nautical *ephemeris*.

Căl′e̤n-de̤r, *v. a.* [Fr. *calandre*, a cylinder.—See CYLINDER.] [*pp.* calendering, calendered.] To dress by hot-pressing.—2, *n.* An engine to calender; one who calenders:—[Name or title of the Hindu Mussulman founder, said to signify "pure gold"] an Eastern dervise.
Căl′e̤nds, *n. pl.* [L. *kalendæ*; root of Gr. καλεῖν, to call.] The first day of each month in the ancient Roman calendar.
Căl′e̤n-tụre, *n.* [Fr.; L. *calere*, to be hot; Sp. *calentura*, a fever.] A furious delirium or feverish distemper incident to hot climates.
Cälf (käf), *n.*; pl. **Cälves** (kävz). [A.-S. *cealf*; Ger. *kalb*; Dut. & Sw. *kalf*.] The young of a cow:—[Norse, *kalfi*; Celt. *kalpa*] the thick part of the leg.
Căl′i̤-be̤r, *or* **Căl′i̤-bre** (kăl′e̤-bur), *n.* [Fr. *calibre*; referred to L. *qua libra*, "of what weight," or to Arab. *kalib*, Per. *kalab*, a mould.] The bore of a gun; the diameter of a bullet:—capacity of mind; size:—sort or kind.
Căl′ice (kăl′is), *n.* A cup. See CHALICE.
Căl′i̤-cō, *n.*; pl. **Căl′i̤-cōe̤ṣ**. [From *Calicut*, a town of India.] A printed cotton cloth or fabric, coarser than muslin.
Cā′lif, *n.* See CALIPH.
Ca̤-lĭ̤g-i-nŏs′i̤-ty̧, *n.* Dimness; obscurity.
Ca̤-lĭ̤g′i̤-noŭs, *a.* [L. *caliginosus*; from *caligo*, shade.] Obscure; dim; dark.

Căl-i-păsh′, *n.* See CALLIPASH.
Căl-i-pēē′, *n.* See CALLIPEE.
Căl′i-perș, *n. pl.* [From *caliber.*] Compasses with bowed shanks for taking the caliber of round bodies.


Calipers.

Că′liph [ka-lēf′ *or* kă′lif, *H.*], *n.* [Arab. *khalifah*, a successor.] A successor or vicar :—a title of the successors of Mahomet.
Căl′iph-ate, *n.* Government of a [caliph.
Căl-i-sā′ya, *n.* [South American name.] A variety of cinchona-bark.
Căl-is-thĕn′ic, *a.* Relating to calisthenics.
Căl-is-thĕn′ics, *n. pl.* [Gr. καλός, beautiful, and σθένος, strength.] Exercise for health, strength, or elegance.
Că′lix, *or* **Căl′ix** [kăl′ix, *H.*; kā′lix, *St.*], *n.* [L. *calix*; Gr. κύλιξ; Ger. *kelch*: it is distinct from, yet akin to, CALYX (*q. v.*).] A cup.
Câlk (kâwk), *v. a.* [L. *calcare*, to tread, to kick, to beat; *calx*, the heel.] [*pp.* calking, calked.] To stop or stuff, as the seams between planks.
Câlk′er (kâwk′er), *n.* One who calks.
Calkin (kăl′kin *or* kâwk′in) [kâwk′in, *St. I.*], *n.* [Cf. L. *calcar*, a spur; *calx*, the heel.] A prominence in a horseshoe, to prevent slipping:—written also *calker*, *cawker*, and *cork*.
Câll, *v. a.* [A.-S. *ceallian*; Dut. *kallen*; Norse, *kalla*; not related, it would appear, to Gr. καλεῖν, L. *calere*, to call.] [*pp.* calling, called.] To name; to summon; to convoke.—2, *v. n.* To cry out:—to make a call.—3, *n.* An address; a summons; a divine vocation:—a short visit.
Syn.—*Call* a servant, *bid* him come; *summon* a witness; *convoke* an assembly.—There was a king of Judæa *named* Herod, improperly *called* or *styled* the Great. [plants.
Căl′la, *n.* [L. *calla* or *calsa.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of
Câll′er, *n.* One who calls.
Căl′lid, *a.* [L. *callidus*, expert; from *callum*, hard skin: horny skin in the hands is a proof of exercise.] Crafty; shrewd; well skilled.
Căl-li-grăph′ic, *a.* Relating to calligraphy.
Cal-lĭg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. καλός, beautiful, and γράφειν, to write.] Beautiful writing.
Câll′ing, *n.* Vocation; profession; a call.
Cal-lī′o-pe, *n.* [Gr. name of the muse of heroic poetry; καλός, fair, and ὄψ, voice.] A musical instrument operated by steam; a steam-whistle.
Căl-li-păsh′, *n.* [A form of *carapace* or of *calabash.*—Cf. Sp. *galápago*, a tortoise.] The upper or green part of the sea-turtle.
Căl-li-pēē′, *n.* [Probably a punning variant of the word CALLIPASH; Gr. χαλεπός, difficult (of digestion), fem. χαλεπή.] The lower or yellow part of the sea-turtle.
Căl′li-perș, *n.* See CALIPERS.
Cal-lŏs′i-ty, *n.* [L. *callositas*; *callus*, hard skin.] A swelling without pain. [indurated; insensible.
Căl′lous, *a.* [L. *callosus*; *callus*, hard skin.] Hard;
Căl′lōw (kăl′lō), *a.* [A.-S. *calu*, Dut. *kaal*, Ger. *kahl*, L. *calvus*, Skr. *khalvata*, bald.] Unfledged; naked:—undeveloped; unshaped.
Căl′lus, *n.* [L.] An induration of the flesh.
Cälm (käm), *a.* [Fr. *calme*; *chômer*, O. Fr. *chaumer*, to rest; L. *calor*, Port. *calma*, Gr. καῦμα, heat.] Quiet; serene; undisturbed; unruffled; tranquil; sedate; *composed.*—2, *n.* Serenity; quiet; repose.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* calming, calmed.] To still; to pacify; to quiet.
Cälm′a-tĭve (käm′a-tiv), *n.* A medicine for soothing the system.—2, *a.* Tending to calm.
Cälm′ly (käm′le), *ad.* Serenely; quietly.
Cälm′ness (käm′nes), *n.* Tranquillity.
Căl′o-mĕl, *n.* [Gr. καλός, fair, and μέλας, black; it is a white substance derived from dark ingredients.] A chloride of mercury.
Ca-lŏr′ic, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat; Fr. *calorique.*] (*Chem.*) The principle which produces the sensation of heat; heat.
Căl-o-rĭç′i-ty, *n.* The property of developing heat.
Căl′o-rie (kăl′o-rĭ), *n.* [Fr.] A unit of heat.
Căl-o-rĭf′ic, *a.* [L. *calorificus*; *calor*, heat, and *facere*, to make.] Causing heat; heating.
Căl-o-rĭm′e-ter, *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument to measure heat.
Căl-o-rĭm′e-try, *n.* The art or process of ascertaining the quantity of heat contained in a body.
Ca-lŏy′er, *n.* [Late Gr. καλόγερος; καλός, good, and γέρος (Gr. γέρων), an old man.] A monk of the Greek church.
Căl′trŏp, } *n.* [A.-S. *calcetreppe*; Fr. *chaussetrappe*;
Căl′thrŏp, } probably L. *calx*, the heel, and *trap.* The Ital. *calcatreppo* or *calcatreppolo* shows the influence of L. *tribulus*, a thistle.] A military instrument with four spikes:—a kind of thistle.
Căl′ū-mĕt, *n.* [Fr.; a dim. form; L. *calamus*, a reed.] An Indian pipe; emblem of peace.
Ca-lŭm′ni-āte, *v. a.* [L. *calumniari*, *calumniatus*, to defame.] [*pp.* calumniating, calumniated.] To accuse falsely; to injure by false reports; to slander; to *asperse*; to vilify; to traduce; to defame.
Ca-lŭm-ni-ā′tion, *n.* False accusation; slander.
Ca-lŭm′ni-ā-tor, *n.* [L.] A slanderer.
Ca-lŭm′ni-a-to-ry, } *a.* Containing calumny;
Ca-lŭm′ni-oŭs, } slanderous; abusive.
Căl′um-ny, *n.* [L. *calumnia.*—Cf. *calvere*, to intrigue.] A false accusation maliciously made; abuse; *slander*; defamation.
Cälve (käv), *v. n.* [A.-S. *cealfian*, from *cealf*, a calf; Ger. *kalben.*] [*pp.* calving, calved.] To bring forth a calf; to bring forth.
Cälv′ing (käv′ing), *n.* The act of producing a calf:—the breaking off of icebergs from glaciers that have reached deep water.
Căl′vin-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of Calvin.
Căl′vin-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to Calvinism.
Căl-vin-ĭs′tic, } *a.* Relating to Calvin or Cal-
Căl-vin-ĭs′ti-cal, } vinism.
Călx, *n.* [L.—Cf. Gr. χάλιξ, gravel; Celt. *carraig*, Goth. *hallus*, a stone.] L. pl. **Căl′cēș**; Eng. **Călx′ĕș**. Lime or chalk; an earthy, friable substance left after burning.
Că′lyx [kăl′ix, *Co. Sm. H.*], *n.* [L.; Gr. κάλυξ; Skr. *kalika*, a bud.—See CHALICE.] L. pl. **Căl′y-cēș**; Eng. **Căl′yx-ĕș**. (*Bot.*) A flower-cup.
Căm, *n.* [Dan. *kam*, comb, ridge; Ger. *kamm*, comb or cog.] An eccentricity or projection on a wheel or shaft, chiefly for converting circular into reciprocal motion.
Ca-mā′ieŭ (ka-mā′yō), *n.* [Fr.] A cameo.
Căm′ber, *n.* [L. *camerare* (see CAMERA), to arch; Fr. *cambrer*, Sp. *combar*, to bend.] (*Arch.*) The arching of a beam or a deck.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* cambering, cambered.] To curve upward.
Căm′bist, *n.* [L. *cambire*, to barter.] A person skilled in exchanges.
Căm′bri-an, *a.* Noting the primordial portion of the Silurian rocks:—so named from their prevalence in Wales (Cambria):—Welsh.
Cām′bric, *n.* [From *Kamerik*, the Flemish name of *Cambray*, in France.] A fine white linen or cotton fabric, used for ruffles, &c.
Cāme, *i.* from *come.*
Căm′el, *n.* [L. *camelus*; Gr. κάμελος; Heb. *gamal.*] A large quadruped; a machine.
Ca-mĕl′li-a [ka-mē′li-a, *St.*; ka-mĕl′li-a, *H. I. Th.*], *n.* [From G. J. *Kamel*, a Jesuit missionary and traveller.] A beautiful flowering shrub, originally from the East.

Camel.

Ca-mĕl′o-pärd, *or* **Căm′el-o-pärd**, *n.* [Gr. & L. *camelopardalis*; Gr. κάμελος, a camel, and πάρδαλις, a leopard.] A tall African ruminant animal; the giraffe.

Căm′e-ō, *n.*; pl. **Căm′e-ōs**. [Fr. *camaïeu*; It. *cammeo*; probably kindred to Gem.] A kind of onyx:—a precious stone, or shell, having imitative designs engraved on it in bass-relief.

Căm′e-ra, *n.* [L.; Gr. καμάρα.—See Chamber.] A vault:—a camera-obscura or a camera-lucida.

Căm-e-ra-lĭs′tics, *n. pl.* [Ger. *cameralist*, a financier; L. *camera*, a vault; later, a treasury.] The science of public finance.

Căm′e-ra-lū′ci-da, *n.* [L. for "light or bright chamber."] An instrument used in tracing outlines of reflected pictures.

Căm′e-ra-ob-scū′ra, *n.* [L. for "dark chamber."] An optical machine for throwing images of external objects upon a surface in a darkened space.

Căm-i-sāde′, *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *camise*, a shirt.] Same as *camisado.*

Căm-i-sā′dō [kăm-e-sā′dō, *S. W. P. Sm. I.*; kăm-e-sä′dō, *Ja.*], *n.* An attack in the dark; literally, an attack in shirts: the shirt was worn over the other garments, so that the soldiers might see one another in the dark.

Căm′i-sōle, *n.* [Fr.; dim. of O. Fr. *camise*, a shirt.] A dressing-jacket; a strait-jacket.

Căm′let, *n.* [Arab. *khamlat*; from *khaml*, plush or pile.] A stuff made of wool, or hair, silk, &c.

Căm′o-mīle, *n.* [Gr. χαμαίμηλον, earth-apple; χαμαί, on the earth, and μῆλον, apple; from its smell.] An odoriferous plant.

Cămp, *n.* [L. *campus*, a field.] The ground for the tents of an army; a place of the encamping of an army.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* camping, camped.] To encamp.

Căm-pāign′ (kăm-pān′), *n.* [Fr. *campaigne*; L. *campanius*, level; *campus*, a field.] A large, open country:—the time an army keeps the field in one year.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* campaigning, campaigned.] To serve in a campaign.

Căm-pāign′er (kăm-pān′er), *n.* An old soldier.

Cam-păn′i-fōrm, *a.* [Late L. *campana*, a bell.] Shaped like a bell.

Căm-pa-nī′le, *n.* [It.] A bell-tower.

Căm-pa-nŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Late L. *campana*, a bell, and Gr. λόγος, a treatise.] Art of ringing bells.

Cam-păn′ū-la, *n.* [Late L., dim. of *campana*, a bell.] (*Bot.*) The bell-flower.

Cam-păn′ū-late, *a.* Bell-shaped.

Căm-phēne′, *n.* [From *camphor*; the suffix *-ene* implies resemblance.] Pure oil of turpentine.

Căm′phor, *n.* [Skr. *karkura*, Arab. *kafur*, Gr. καφουρά, camphor; Malay, *kapur*, camphor or chalk; Ger. *kampfer*; It. *canfora*; Sp. *alcanfor.*] A resin, or concrete, fragrant juice of a tree:—formerly written *camphire.*

Căm′pho-rāt-ed, } *a.* Impregnated with camphor;
Cam-phŏr′ic, } containing camphor.

Căm′pi-on, *n.* [It. *campione*; perhaps from Gr. καμπή, a turn, a joint; perhaps kindred to Flem. *kampine*, a heath, L. *campus*, a field.] A plant and its flower. (In French, *campion* is the name of certain ferns.)

Cămp′-mēēt′ing, *n.* A religious assembly in tents or booths.

Cămp′-stōōl, *n.* A folding seat or chair.

Căm′-whēēl, *n.* A wheel having a cam or projection.

Căm′wood (-wŭd), *n.* [Said to be West African *kambi.*] An African dye-wood.

Căn, *n.* [A.-S. *canna*; Norse, *kanna*; Ger. *kanne*; possibly L. *canna*, a small vessel, a reed; Gr. κάννη.] A metal cup or vessel for liquors.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *cunnan*, to know; whence *ic can*, *du canst*, *he can*, in pres. indic.; Ger. *kennen*, to know, *können*, to be able.—See Ken, Know, Could, Cunning.] [*i.* could.] To be able.—Used in forming the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* canning, canned.] To enclose in a can.

Ca-nā′di-an, *a.* Of or belonging to Canada.

Ca-nāille′ (ka-nāl′), *n.* [Fr.; root of L. *canis*, a dog.—See Kennel.] The lowest of the people; the dregs of the people; lees; dregs.

Ca-năl′, *n.* [Fr.; L. *canalis*, a tube, a trench; root of Yawn; Skr. *khan*, to dig.—See Channel. L. *canna*, a reed, has influenced this word and its derivatives.] A watercourse made by art; an artificial passage for water; a conduit:—a duct in the body of an animal.

Ca-närd′ (ka-när′), *n.* [Fr. for "duck;" root of Ger. *kahn*, a boat; that is, a boat-bird, or swimming bird; the application to fabricated news is of doubtful origin; it is said that ducks were commonly hawked about the streets for sale, and that placards of news were sold in like manner, and the name *canard* was extended from them, and from the other wares of the hucksters, to fabricated intelligence of any kind.] A hoax; a ridiculous fabrication.

Ca-nā′ry-bïrd, *n.* [Named from the Canary Islands; the islands are said to be named from their great dogs; L. *canis*, a dog, *canarius*, pertaining to dogs.] A singing-bird.

Căn′căn (*or* kōñ-kōñ), *n.* [Fr.; often nearly synonymous with *canard*, a hoax; but a *canard* is a deliberate invention; *cancan* is rather a subtle and malicious report, an indecent or scandalous rumor; afterward a riotous and shameless kind of dance; probably the word, which often means a "clatter," is an imitation of the cackling of ducks.] An indecent dance.

Căn′cel, *v. a.* [Fr. *canceler*; originally, to cross out with lines drawn in the form of lattice-work; L. *cancellus*, a grating, *cancelli*, lattice-work, a chancel; *cancellus* is a dim. of *cancer*, a crab, or a lattice.] [*pp.* cancelling, cancelled.] To blot out; to efface; to obliterate; to erase; to annul; to *abolish.*

Căn′cel-lāt-ed, *a.* Cross-barred, like net-work.

Căn-cel-lā′tion, *n.* Act of expunging.

Căn′cel-loŭs, *a.* [See Cancel.] Resembling lattice-work.

Căn′cer, *n.* [L., a crab.] A crab:—the fourth sign (Crab) in the zodiac, that of the summer solstice.—[So called from the enlarged veins, or "roots," which sometimes resemble crabs' claws.] (*Med.*) A scirrhous and malignant tumor.

Căn′cer-oŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of a cancer.

Căn′cri-fōrm, *a.* Like a cancer; cancerous.

Căn′croïd, *a.* Resembling or akin to the crabs:—of the nature of cancer.

Căn-de-lā′brum, *n.* [L., from *candela*, a candle.] L. pl. Căn-de-lā′bra; Eng. Căn-de-lā′brums. A branched candlestick.

Căn′dent, *a.* [L. *candere*, *candentis*, to glow.] Hot; glowing with heat.

Căn′did, *a.* [L. *candidus*, white; *candere*, to glow; Skr. *chand*, to shine.] Fair; *frank*; ingenuous.

Syn.—*Candid* remark; *impartial* judge; *fair* statement; *open* countenance; *frank* manner; *ingenuous* disposition; *plain* dealing.

Căn′di-da-cy, *n.* See Candidateship.

Căn′di-dāte, *n.* [L. *candidatus*, white-robed; applicants for office wore white robes.—See Candid.] One who proposes himself, or is proposed, for some office or station.

Căn′di-dāte-shĭp, } *n.* The state of being a candidate
Căn′di-dāt-ūre, }

Căn′did-ly, *ad.* In a candid manner; fairly.

Căn′dle, *n.* [L. *candela*; from *candere*, to glow.] Tallow or wax surrounding a wick, used for giving light.

Căn′dle-mas, *n.* [*Candle* and *mass*; *candles* are blessed on that day in churches.] The feast of the purification of the Virgin Mary, February 2.

Căn′dle-stĭck, *n.* An instrument to hold candles.

Căn′dor, *n.* [L. *candor*, whiteness, fairness.] A disposition or feeling free from prejudice; frankness; openness; fairness.

Căn′dy, *v. a.* [It. *candi*; Arab. & Per. *qand*, sugar; Skr. *khand*, a piece, a lump, sugar.—Cf. Skr. *khandava*, sweetmeats.] [*pp.* candying, candied.] To conserve with sugar.—2, *v. n.* To grow congealed.—3, *n.* A conserve of sugar; sweetmeat.

Căn′dỵ-tŭft, *n.* [Said to be named from the island of *Candia*.] A plant and its flower.
Cāne, *n.* [L. *canna;* Gr. κάννα, κάνη; Heb. *qaneh*.] A reed :—sugar-cane :—a walking-staff.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* caning, caned.] To beat with a cane.
Cāne′brāke, *n.* A thicket of canes.
Cạ-nĕl′lạ, *n.* [Late L.; from the *cane*-like quills of the dried bark.] A medicinal bark.
Cạ-nĕs′cẹnt, *a.* [L. *canescere, canescentis*, inceptive form of *canere*, to be white.] Whitish; hoary.
Cạ-nĭc′ụ-lạ, *n.* [L. for "little dog."] The dog-star.
Cạ-nĭc′ụ-lạr, *a.* Belonging to the dog-star.
Cạ-nīne′ [kăn′īn, *H.*], *a.* [L. *caninus; canis*, a dog.] Relating to or like a dog.
Căn′ịs-tẹr, *n.* [L. *canistrum*, Gr. κάναστρον, a basket of reed; κάνη, or κάννα, a reed.] A box for tea, &c. :—a basket :—a kind of cannon-shot.
Căṅ′kẹr (kăng′kẹr), *n.* [O. E. *cancre*, a variant of *cancer*.] An eating or corroding humor :—corrosion :—a disease in trees.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* cankering, cankered.] To grow corrupt; to decay.—3, *v. a.* To corrupt; to corrode.
Căṅ′kẹr-oŭs, *a.* Corroding like a canker.
Căṅ′kẹr-worm (-würm), *n.* A destructive worm; an insect or sort of small caterpillar.
Cănned (kănd), *p. & a.* Preserved in cans.
Căn′nẹl-cōal, *n.* [For *candle-coal*.] A variety of coal which burns with a bright flame. [canned.
Căn′nẹr-ỵ, *n.* A place where meat, fruit, &c., are
Căn′nị-bạl, *n.* [From *Caribal*, an old form of *Carib*. The Caribs were a man-eating tribe dominant in the West Indies. The name signifies "a valiant man," and was varied to Sp. *canibal* from association with *canino*, dog-like, voracious.] A man who eats human flesh.
Căn′nị-bạl-ĭşm, *n.* The eating of human flesh.
Căn′nọn, *n.*; pl. **Căn′nọn**, *or* **Căn′nọnş**. [It. *cannone*, Fr. *canon;* from L. *canna*, a reed, a tube. The It. termination *-one* implies largeness.] A military engine for projecting balls; a great gun for battery, &c.

Cannon.

Căn-nọn-āde′, *v. a.* [*pp.* cannonading, cannonaded.] To attack with great guns.—2, *n.* An attack with cannon.
Căn′nọn-bâll, } *n.* A ball or solid projectile for a
Căn′nọn-shŏt, } cannon or a great gun.
Căn-nọn-ēēr′, *n.* One who manages cannon.
Căn′nŏt, *v. n.* To be unable:—a word compounded of *can* and *not*, noting inability.
Căn′nỵ, *a.* [Scot. *ken*, to know.—See CAN.] Cautious; prudent :—easy :—skilful.
Cạ-nōe′ (kạ-nô′), *n.* [Carib, *canoa*, a boat.] An Indian boat made of bark or a hollowed tree; a small boat. [canoe.
Cạ-nô′ịst, *or* **Cạ-nôe′ịst**, *n.* One who manages a
Căn′ọn, *n.* [Gr. κανών, a rule, a standard; κάνη, κάννα, a reed.] A rule or law, especially in ecclesiastical matters :—a list or catalogue :—the received books of Holy Scripture :—[L.; Late L. *canonicus*, one on the *canon* or clergy-list] a *clergyman* or dignitary in a cathedral :—a large printing type.—*Canon law*, ecclesiastical law.
Cañon, } (kăn′yŏn), *n.* [Sp. *cañon*, a tube, a can-
Canyon } non.] A deep, narrow gorge, or gulch, in the bottom of which a stream flows.
Căn′ọn-ĕss, *n.* A woman having a prebend.
Cạ-nŏn′ị-cạl, *a.* [L. *canonicus*.] Included in, or according to, the canon.
Cạ-nŏn′ị-cạl-lỵ, *ad.* In a canonical manner.
Cạ-nŏn′ị-cạlş, *n. pl.* Full dress of a clergyman; dress prescribed in the canons.
Cạ-nŏn′ị-cāte, *n.* The office of a canon.
Căn-ọn-ĭç′ị-tỵ, *n.* Quality of being canonical.
Căn′ọn-ĭst, *n.* A man versed in canon law.
Căn-ọn-ĭs′tic, *a.* Belonging to a canonist.
Căn-ọn-ị-zā′tiọn, *n.* Act of making a saint.
Căn′ọn-īze, *v. a.* [From *canon* in the sense of a list.] [*pp.* canonizing, canonized.] To declare one a saint.
Căn′ọn-rỵ, } *n.* Office of a canon :—a benefice
Căn′ọn-shĭp, } in a cathedral church.
Căn′ọ-pỵ, *n.* [Fr. *conopée*, O. Fr. *canapé;* L. *conopeum;* Gr. κωνωπεῖον, a bed with mosquito-netting; κώνωψ, a gnat; κῶνος, a cone, and ὤψ, face.] A covering over a throne or bed, or over the head :—a projecting moulding.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* canopying, canopied.] To cover with, or as with, a canopy.
Cạ-nō′roŭs, *a.* [L. *canorus; canere*, to sing.] Musical; tuneful; harmonious.
Cănt, *n.* [L. *cantare*, freq. of *canere*, to sing; Walloon, *canter*, to sing.] A corrupt dialect; an affected manner of speech :—jargon; slang :—a toss; a throw.—2, *a.* Of the nature of slang :—colloquial.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* canting, canted.] To speak whiningly or affectedly.—4, *v. a.* To sell by auction :—to toss :—[It. *canto*, a side; Dut. & Sw. *kant*, an edge.—Cf. L. *canthus*, Gr. κάνθος, a rim] to give a turn or an inclination to.
Căn't. A contraction for *cannot*. Compare *shan't*.
Cạn-tăb′ị-lẹ, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A piece peculiarly adapted for singing; a cantilena; a melody.—2, *ad.* In a melodious manner; as in singing.
Căn′tạ-lôupe [kăn′tẹ-lōp, *H.*], *n.* [Named from *Cantalupe*, a castle in Italy.] A muskmelon.
Cạn-tăṅ′kẹr-oŭs, *a.* [Possibly Celt. *cean*, head, *tana*, shallow, *cearr*, wrong: the word is originally Anglo-Irish.] Ill-natured; contentious.
Cạn-tā′tạ, *or* **Cạn-tä′tạ** [kạn-tā′tạ, *S. W. St. P. J. E. F. Sm. C.;* kạn-tä′tạ, *Ja. I. K.*], *n.* [It., from L. *cantare*, to sing.] A poem set to music.
Cạn-tēēn′, *n.* [Fr. *cantine;* It. *cantina*, a cellar, *cantinetta*, a cooler, a kind of pail.] A vessel for carrying liquors :—a drinking-house :—a cantine; a mess-chest.
Căn′tẹr, *n.* One who cants :—[said to be for *Canterbury* gallop, from the ambling gait of the pilgrims who rode to Canterbury] an easy gallop.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* cantering, cantered.] To gallop easily or gently.
Căn′thạ-rĭs, *n.*; pl. **Căn-thăr′ị-dēş**. [L.; Gr. κανθαρίς.] Spanish flies, used for blistering.
Căn′tị-cle, *n.* [L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum*, a song; *canere, cantum*, to sing.] A song :—Song of Solomon.
Cantilena (kăn-tẹ-lā′nạ), *n.* [It. & L.; in Latin it designated an old or familiar ditty.] A melody; a sentimental song :—formerly a kind of ballad, warlike, historical, or religious.
Căn′tị-lē-vẹr, *n.* [*Cant* in the old sense of a corner, or a border, and *lever*, a prop or support.] (*Arch.*) A projection which supports a cornice, moulding, bridge, &c.
Căn-tịl-lā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *cantillare*, dim. of *cantare*, frequentative of *canere*, to sing.] A chant.
Căn-tīne′ (kăn-tēn′), *n.* [Fr.] A bottle-case, or set of bottles and glasses to contain liquor.
Căn′tle, *n.* [Fr. *chanteau*, O. Fr. *cantel, chantel*, dim. of *cant* or *chant*, a piece.—Cf. CANT.] A fragment; a piece :—the protuberant part of a saddle behind.
Căn′tō, *n.*; pl. **Căn′tōş**. [It.; L. *cantus*, a song.] A section of a poem :—a treble part in music.
Căn′tọn, *n.* [Fr. & Sp.; It. *cantone*, augmented form of It. *canto*, Fr. & O. E. *cant*, a border, a piece.] A division of a country :—a canto.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cantoning, cantoned.] To divide into parts :—to allot quarters to, as troops.
Căn′tọn-ạl, *a.* Relating to a canton.
Căn′tọn-mĕnt [kăn-tŏn′mẹnt, *I. St.;* kạn-tŏn′mẹnt, *K.*], *n.* [Fr. *cantonnement*.] Quarters for soldiers.
Căn′tọr, *n.* [L. for "a singer."] The leader or precentor of a choir.
Căn′vạs, *n.* [Fr. *canevas*, from L. *cannabis*, hemp, Gr. κάνναβις, Per. *kanab*, E. *hemp*.] A coarse linen, hempen, or cotton cloth for sails, tents, &c. :—the sails of a ship.
Căn′vạss, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *canabasser*, to sift through *canvas*.] [*pp.* canvassing, canvassed.] To sift;

to examine; to debate:—to solicit, as votes of electors.—2, *v. n.* To solicit votes.—3, *n.* An examination:—solicitation.

Căn'vass-er, *n.* One who canvasses.

Cā'ny, *a.* Full of canes; consisting of canes.

Can-zō'ne, *n.* [It.; Fr. *chanson;* L. *cantio*, a song.] (*Mus.*) A lyric poem:—a song or air.

Căn-zo-nĕt', *n.* [It. *canzonetta.*] A little song.

Caoutchouc (kō'chûk) [kû'chûk, *St.;* kōw'chûk *or* kō'chûk, *H.*], *n.* [South American, *cauchuc* or *cahuchu.*] Gum-elastic or India-rubber.

Căp, *n.* A covering for the head:—the top.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *cæppe*, Late L. *cappa* or *capa*, a cape or cope; Sp. *capa*, Basque, *capa*, a cape, cloak; the Late Latin, at least, sometimes meant a cap, or hood, as well as a cape.—Cf. Fr. *cap*, the head; but the latter is L. *caput*, while the other is of doubtful origin.] [*pp.* capping, capped.] To cover the top or end; to furnish with a cap:—to complete:—to excel.

Cā-pa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capableness; capacity.

Cā'pa-ble, *a.* [Fr.; Late L. *capabilis*, comprehensible,—later, able to hold; L. *capere*, to take, to hold.] Having capacity; intelligent; susceptible; adapted to; qualified for; able.

Ca-pā'cious (ka-pā'shus), *a.* [L. *capax, capacis; capere*, to contain.] Holding much; *comprehensive;* extensive; wide; large.

Ca-păç'i-tāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* capacitating, capacitated.] To make capable; to enable.

Ca-păç'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *capacité*, L. *capacitas.*—See CAPACIOUS.] State of being capacious or capable; capaciousness; room:—*ability.*

Căp-a-piē', *ad.* [Fr. *de pied en cap.*] From head to foot.

Ca-păr'i-son, *n.* [Fr. *caparaçon*, Sp. *caparazon*, a saddle-cover, variants of Fr. *chaperon*, Sp. *capiron*, a hood, these being augmented forms of Sp. *capa*, a cover, Fr. *chape*, a cope.—See CAP.] A superb dress for a horse.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* caparisoning, caparisoned.] To dress pompously.

Cāpe, *n.* [Fr. *cap*, It. *capo;* from L. *caput*, a head.] A headland:—[Sp. *capa*, Fr. *cape.*—See CAP and COPE] neck-piece of a cloak.

Ca-pĕll'meis-ter (ka-pĕl'mīs-ter), *n.* [Ger. for "chapel-master."] The director of music at court:—*kapellmeister.*

Cā'per, *n.* [L. *caper*, a goat.—See CAPRIOLE.] A leap; a prank:—[L. *capparis*, Gr. κάππαρις, Per. *kabar*] a plant and its bud; a pickle.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* capering, capered.] To dance; to leap; to skip.

Cā'pi-ās, *n.* [L. for "thou mayst take."] (*Law.*) A sort of writ.

Căp-il-lā'ceous (kăp-il-lā'shus), *a.* [L. *capillaceus; capilla*, a hair.] Hairy.

Căp-il-lăr'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being capillary.

Căp'il-la-ry, *or* **Ca-pĭl'la-ry**, *a.* [L. *capillaris; capilla*, a hair, which is akin to *caput, capitis*, the head.] Long and slender, like a hair; small; minute.—*Capillary attraction* causes the rising of fluids above the level in minute vessels, and of sap in vegetables.—2, *n.* A small blood-vessel.

Căp-il-lōse', *a.* [L. *capillosus; capilla*, a hair.] Hairy.

Căp'i-tal, *a.* [L. *capitalis; caput, capitis*, the head; the latter akin to Ger. *haupt*, E. *head.*] Relating to the head; affecting the head or life:—chief:—large:—excellent.—*Capital crime*, a crime punished by death.—*Capital punishment*, a punishment that takes away life.—2, *n.* [L. *capitellum* or *capitulum*, the top of a column.] The upper part of a column:—the chief town or city:—principal sum; the stock of a bank, a company, tradesman, &c.:—a large letter.

Căp'i-tal-ĭst, *n.* One who has a capital.

Căp-i-tăl-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of capitalizing or converting into capital:—the employment of capital letters.

Căp'i-tal-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* capitalizing, capitalized.] To convert into capital:—to print in capitals.

Căp'i-tal-ly, *ad.* In a capital manner; chiefly.

Căp-i-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *capitatio; caput*, a head.] Numeration by heads:—taxation on each individual; poll-tax.

Căp'i-tol, *n.* [L. *capitolium; caput*, the head.] A principal public edifice.

Ca-pĭt'ū-lar, } *n.* [Late L. *capitulare*, a writing
Ca-pĭt'ū-la-ry, } in chapters, or heads.] A statute; a body of statutes:—a member of a chapter.—2, *a.* [L. *capitulum*, a chapter, dim. of *caput*, a heading.] Relating to a chapter.

Ca-pĭt'ū-lāte, *v. n.* [Late L. *capitulari, capitulatus*, to arrange terms or heads of agreement.] [*pp.* capitulating, capitulated.] To yield on certain stipulations; to surrender by treaty.

Ca-pĭt-ū-lā'tion, *n.* [Late L. *capitulatio.*] Act of capitulating; surrender:—reduction into heads.

Ca-pī'vi (ka-pē'vē), *n.* Balsam. See COPAIBA.

Cā'pon (kā'pn), *n.* [L. *capo*, Gr. κάπων.—Cf. Gr. κόπτειν, to cut; Slavic, *skopiti*, to castrate.] A castrated cock.

Cā'pon-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* caponizing, caponized.] To change into a capon.

Caponniere (kăp-o-nēr'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A covered lodgement, with a little parapet.

Căp'-pā-per, *n.* Coarse paper:—foolscap.

Capriccio (ka-prĕt'chō), *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A loose, irregular species of composition.

Ca-prīce', *n.* [Fr. *caprice*, It. *cappriccio;* probably from L. *caper, capra*, a goat; some take it from It. *capo*, head, and *riccio*, bristling; bristling hair being regarded as a sign of strong emotions; *riccio* also means a hedgehog; L. *ericeus.*] A sudden start of the mind; freak; fancy; whim.

Ca-prĭ''cious (ka-prĭsh'us), *a.* Apt to change; *changeable;* fickle; whimsical.

Ca-prĭ''cious-ly, *ad.* Whimsically.

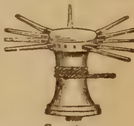
Ca-prĭ''cious-nĕss (ka-prĭsh'us-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being capricious; caprice.

Căp'ri-cŏrn, *n.* [L. *capricornus; caper*, a goat, and *cornu*, a horn.] The tenth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about December 21.

Căp-ri-ōle', *n.* [Fr. *cabriole*, from It. *capriolo*, a kid, *capriola*, a kid's leaping; *capriolare*, to caper; L. *capreolus*, a wild goat.] A leap made by a horse without advancing:—dance.

Căp'si-cŭm, *n.* [Neo-Latin; L. *capsa*, a pod, or Gr. κάπτειν, to bite.] The red pepper, or its fruit.

Căp-sīze', *v. a. & v. n.* [Cf. Sp. *capuzar*, to submerge.] [*pp.* capsizing, capsized.] To overturn; to upset.



Capstan.

Căp'stan, *n.* [Sp. *cabrestante*, for *cabra*, goat, or engine, *estante*, standing, or upright; Fr. *cabestan.*] (*Naut.*) A machine employed in ships to weigh anchors, and to draw up any great weight:—called also *capstern.*

Căp'sū-lar, } *a.* Relating to a capsule; hollow,
Căp'sū-la-ry, } as a chest.

Căp'sū-lāte, *or* **Căp'sū-lāt-ed**, *a.* Enclosed.

Căp'sūle, *n.* [L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a case, a pod.] (*Bot.*) The seed-vessel of a plant.—(*Anat.*) A membranous sac.

Căp'tain (kăp'tin), *n.* [Fr. *capitaine*, It. *capitano;* L. *capitaneus*, chief, from *caput*, a head.] The commander of a ship, of a troop of horse, or of a company of foot.

Căp'tain-cy, } *n.* The post or office of a captain.
Căp'tain-shĭp, }

Căp'tion, *n.* [L. *captio*, a seizure, from *capere*, to take.] The act of taking a person by judicial process; a seizure; an arrest:—[badly formed from L. *caput*, the head] the heading of a page or chapter (in the last sense scarcely in good use).

Căp'tious (kăp'shus), *a.* [L. *captiosus; captare*, to snatch, frequentative of *capere, captum*, to take.] Apt to cavil; fault-finding.

Căp'tious-ly, *ad.* In a captious manner.

Căp'tious-nĕss, *n.* Inclination to find fault.

Căp'ti-vāte, *v. a.* [L. *captivare, captivatus*, to take captive; *captivus*, a captive; *capere, captum*, to take.] [*pp.* captivating, captivated.] To take prisoner:—to charm: to fascinate.

Căp′ti-vāt-ing, *a.* Tending to captivate or charm; fascinating.
Căp-ti-vā′tion, *n.* The act of captivating; charm.
Căp′tive, *n.* [L. *captivus* (*n.* & *a.*), captive.—See CAPTIVATE.] One taken in war; a prisoner.—2, *a.* Made prisoner; taken by force.
Cap-tĭv′i-ty, *n.* State of a captive; bondage.
Căp′tor, *n.* [L.] One who takes prisoners, &c.
Căpt′ūre (kăpt′yur), *n.* [Fr. *capture;* L. *captura; capere, captum,* to take.] Act of taking:—a prize. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* capturing, captured.] To take as a prize.
Syn.—*Capture* of an enemy; *seizure* of property; a rich *prize.*
Căp-ū-çhîn′ (kăp-yụ-shēn′), *n.* [It. *cappucino,* a cowl, a capuchin friar; dim. of *cappuccio,* a cowl, itself an augmented form of *cappa,* a cape, a hood.—See CAPE.] A Franciscan friar or nun: —a garment:—a pigeon.
Căp-y-bä′ra, *or* **Căp-y-bā′ra**, *n.* [Guarani, *capi-u-bara,* "he of the water-grass," or rushes; *capi,* grass, *ŭ,* water, *ba,* of the, *ra,* he.] A South American rodent resembling the guinea-pig, but in size equalling a small swine.
Cär, *n.* [O. Fr. *car,* Fr. *char,* L. *carrus,* Ger. *karre,* Celt. *car, karr.*—Cf. L. *currus,* a chariot; Skr. *char,* to move.] A cart; a vehicle or carriage used on a railroad:—a chariot of war:—a constellation; the Great Bear.
Cär′a-bīne (kär′a-bīn, *St. I. K.*], *n.* [Fr.] A fire-arm; a carbine.
Căr-a-bi-nēēr′, *n.* One armed with a carabine.
Cär′ac, *n.* [See CARRACK.] A large Spanish ship.
Căr′a-căl, *n.* [Turk. *karah,* black, and *kulak,* ear.] A kind of lynx.
Căr′a-cōle, *n.* [Fr. *caracole,* a gambol, a half-turn; Sp. *caracol,* a snail, a turning; Gael. *car,* or *carach,* a turn.] An oblique tread of a horse.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* caracoling, caracoled.] To move in caracoles.
Căr′afe, *n.* [Fr. *carafe;* It. *caraffa;* Ger. *karaffe;* Per. *karaba,* a flagon, a carboy; Arab. *garafa,* to draw, as water.] A bottle for water or wine.
Căr-a-ghēēn′, *n.* [Irish for "rock-moss."] A kind of sea-moss; Irish moss.
Căr′a-mĕl, *n.* [Fr. *caramel,* Sp. *caramelo;* Arab. *kora,* a ball, or Gr. *κάρυον,* a nut, and Gr. *μέλι,* L. *mel,* honey,] A confection:—burnt sugar.
Căr-a-pāce′, *n.* [Catalan, *carabassa,* a calabash (*q. v.*); but as applied to a tortoise it may be connected with Sp. *galápago,* a tortoise.—Cf. Gr. *κάραβος,* L. *carabus,* a crab, a beetle.—See CRAB.] The upper shell, as of a tortoise or a crab.
Căr′at, *n.* [Arab. *qirat,* a kind of bean used as a weight; Gr. *κεράτιον,* dim. of *κέρας, κέρατος,* a horn.] A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed:—unit of fineness for gold.
Căr-a-văn′ (*or* kăr′a-văn), *n.* [Per. *karwan.*] A body of travelling merchants or pilgrims:—a large carriage.
Căr-a-văn′sa-ry, *n.* [Per. *karwan,* a caravan, and *sarai,* an inn.] A kind of inn in the East.
Căr′a-vĕl, *n.* [Sp. *carabela,* Fr. *caravelle,* Gr. *κάραβος,* a kind of ship.—Cf. L. *carabus,* a boat of skins.] A light ship or vessel.
Căr′a-wāy, *n.* [L. *careum,* Gr. *κάρον,* Fr. *carvi,* Sp. *alcarahueya,* Arab. *karwiyaya.*] A plant and its spicy seed. [carburet.
Cär′bīde, *n.* [From *carbon,* on type of *oxide.*] A
Cär′bīne, *or* **Cär-bīne′**, *n.* [Fr. *carabine,* O. Fr. *calabrien, calabrin,* in which form, as in O. E., it designated a soldier rather than a weapon; O. Fr. *calabre* was a war-engine; probably connected in idea with Fr. *couleuvre,* O. E. *culver,* a serpent (see CULVERIN), in the sense of a piece of cannon; it is said to represent also Late L. *chadabula,* a catapult (*q. v.*), and the Gr. *καταβάλλειν,* to overthrow.] A small fire-arm.
Cär-bin-ēēr′, *n.* Same as CARABINEER.
Car-bŏl′ic, *a.* [*Carbon,* and L. *oleum,* oil.] Noting an antiseptic acid.
Cär′bŏn [kär′bun, *H. Th.*], *n.* [L. *carbo, carbonis,* a coal, charcoal; Aryan root *kar,* to burn.] (*Chem.*) The pure base of charcoal.
Cär-bo-nā′ceous, *a.* Containing carbon.
Cär-bo-nä′ri, *n. pl.* [It.] Colliers:—radical reformers in Italy.
Cär′bon-ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.
Car-bŏn′ic, *a.* Relating to, or containing, carbon; as, *carbonic acid gas.*
Cär-bo-nĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* Affording coal.
Cär′bon-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* carbonizing, carbonized.] To char; to convert into charcoal.
Cär′bŏy̆, *n.* [Per. *karaba,* a flagon; Arab. *qirbah,* a water-skin.] A large glass bottle.
Cär′bŭn-cle (kär′bŭng-kl), *n.* [L. *carbunculus,* dim. of *carbo,* a coal.] A beautiful gem or precious stone:—a hard, inflammatory tumor.
Cär′bū-rĕt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of carbon and some metallic or other simple substance.
Cär′ca-nĕt, *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *carcan,* a collar; Breton, *kerchen,* the breast; Icel. *querk,* the throat.] A chain or collar of jewels.
Cär′cass, *n.* [Fr. *carcasse,* a body; *carquois,* a quiver; It. *carcassa,* a shell, bomb; *carcasso,* a quiver, a hulk; Per. *tarkash,* Late L. *tarcasius,* a quiver.] A dead body of any animal; the human body, in contempt:—a bomb.
Cär-ci-nō′ma, *n.* [Gr. *καρκίνωμα,* or *καρκίνος,* a crab, a cancer; Skr. *karkas,* a crab.] A malignant tumor; a cancer.
Cär-ci-nŏm′a-toŭs, *a.* Cancerous.
Cärd, *n.* [L. *carta,* Gr. *χάρτη,* Fr. *carte,* paper.] A small square piece of pasteboard used for purposes of business, civility, or playing at games: —a note; a message of civility; a billet:—[L. *carduus,* a thistle or teasel; *carere,* to card] an instrument for combing wool:—a paper containing the points of the compass.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* carding, carded.] To comb; to open, as wool.—3, *v. n.* To play at cards; to game.
Cär′da-mŏm, *n.* [L. *cardamomum,* Gr. *καρδάμωμον.*—Cf. Gr. *κάρδαμον,* cress; *ἄμωμον,* a kind of balsam; *κιννάμωμον,* cinnamon (*q. v.*).] A medicinal, aromatic seed.
Cärd′-bōard, *n.* A kind of pasteboard.
Cär′di-ăc, } *a.* [L. *cardiacus,* Gr. *καρδιακός;*
Car-dī′a-cal, } *καρδία,* the heart (*q. v.*).] Relating to the heart:—cordial; strengthening.
Cär′di-nal, *n.* A dignitary in the Catholic church, next in rank to the pope:—a cloak.—2, *a.* [L. *cardinalis,* from *cardo,* a hinge, that on which a thing turns.] Chief; principal.—*Cardinal numbers,* one, two, three, &c., in distinction from the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, third, &c.—*Cardinal virtues* (with the ancients), prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude.—*Cardinal points,* north, south, east, and west.—*Cardinal signs,* Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.
Cär′di-nal-āte, } *n.* The office or rank of a car-
Cär′di-nal-shĭp, } dinal.
Cär′di-nal-bīrd, *n.* [Named from its color, which resembles the "purple" (in reality a scarlet or "cardinal red") of a cardinal's vestments.] A fine red bird. [flower.
Cär′di-nal-flŏŵ-er, *n.* A handsome red wild
Cär′di-ŏĭd, *n.* [Gr. *καρδιοειδής,* heart-shaped; *καρδία,* the heart.] An algebraic curve.
Car-dōōn′, *n.* [Sp. *cardon,* a thistle; L. *carduus.*] An esculent vegetable.
Câre, *n.* [A.-S. *caru, cearu,* care, sorrow; Goth. *kara,* sorrow; not connected with L. *cura,* care.] Solicitude; anxiety; caution:—charge.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* caring, cared.] To be anxious; to be inclined.
Syn.—*Care* for business; *care* for the flock; *charge* of youth.—*Solicitude* or *concern* for what is in danger; *anxiety* for what is in great danger. —Take *care;* give *heed;* use *caution.*
Ca-rēēn′, *v. a.* [Fr. *carène,* L. *carina,* a keel; Fr. *caréner,* to careen.—Cf. E. to *keel* over.] [*pp.*

careening, careened.] (*Naut.*) To lay a vessel on one side, in order to calk and repair the other. —2, *v. n.* To lie on one side.

Ca-rēēn'aġe, *n.* A place for careening ships:—the act or the expense of careening.

Cāre'fûl, *a.* Full of care; provident; cautious.

Cāre'fûl-ly, *ad.* Heedfully; providently.

Cāre'fûl-nĕss, *n.* Vigilance; anxiety; care.

Cāre'less, *a.* Having no care; heedless; inattentive; remiss; *negligent; cursory.*

Cāre'less-ly, *ad.* In a careless manner.

Cāre'less-nĕss, *n.* The habit of being careless.

Ca-rē'naġe, *n.* [Fr. *carénage.*] See CAREENAGE.

Ca-rēēr', *n.* [Fr. *carrière,* a race-course, a road.—See CAR and CARRY.] A course; a race; a procedure.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* careering, careered.] To run with swift motion.

Ca-rĕss', *v. a.* [Fr. *caresser;* L. *carus,* beloved.] [*pp.* caressing, caressed.] To treat with fondness; to fondle.—2, *n.* [Fr. *caresse.*] An act of endearment.

Că'ret, *n.* [L. for "there is wanting;" *carere,* to lack.] This mark [^], which shows where something interlined should be read.

Cāre'wōrn, *a.* Burdened with care.

Cär'gō, *n.*; pl. **Cär'gōeş.** [Sp. *cargo, carga; cargar,* to load, to charge (*q. v.*).] The lading of a ship or merchant-vessel; freight; burden.

Căr'i-bôu, *or* **Căr'i-bōō,** *n.* [Said to be Fr. *cerf-bœuf,* "bull-stag;" about Manila the buffalo is called *carabao;* the word is probably, however, of North American origin.] The American reindeer.

Căr'i-ca-tūre, *n.* [It. *caricatura,* from *caricare,* to load, to charge; used with the idea of something overloaded or exaggerated.—See CHARGE.] An overcharged and ludicrous likeness of a person or a thing.

Căr-i-ca-tūre', *v. a.* [*pp.* caricaturing, caricatured.] To burlesque.

Căr-i-ca-tū'rist, *n.* One who caricatures.

Că'ri-ēş, *n.* [L. for "rottenness."] Rottenness of a bone.

Căr'i-nāt-ed, *a.* [L. *carinatus,* from *carina,* a keel.] [Shaped like a keel.

Căr'i-ōle [*or* kăr'i-âl, *H.*], *n.* [Fr.; It. *carriuola,* dim. of *carro;* L. *carrus,* a car (*q. v.*).] A light one-horse carriage.

Că-ri-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Ulceration of a bone.

Că'ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *cariosus,* from *caries* (*q. v.*).] Rotten; ulcerated, as a bone.

Cärk, *n.* [Norman Fr. *kark,* cargo, charge (*q. v.*). —Cf. Kymric *karg,* burden, *carc,* anxiety.] Anxiety; worriment.

Cärk'ing, *a.* Perplexing; wearing.

Cärle, *n.* [A.-S. *carl,* male; Sw. *karl,* a man; A.-S. *ceorl,* a freeman, a churl.] A churl:—[literally, *male* hemp, from its size] a kind of hemp.

Cär'lingş, *n. pl.* [Fr. *escarlingue, carlingue,* a beam; Sp. *carlinga.*] Timbers lying fore and aft to fortify the smaller beams of a ship.

Cär-lo-vĭn'ġi-an, *a.* Relating to or descended from Charlemagne.

Cär'man, *n.*; pl. **Cär'mĕn.** A man who drives a car.

Cär'mel-īte, *n.* [The order is dedicated to Our Lady of Mount Carmel.] One of a certain order of friars or nuns.

Car-mĭn'a-tĭve, *n.* [L. *carminare,* to card wool; hence, to expel foreign elements; or possibly L. *carmen, carminis,* a song, a charm; still other explanations are given.] Medicine to dispel wind. —2, *a.* Expelling wind.

Cär'mīne, *or* **Car-mīne',** *n.* [Sp. *carmin,* from *cármes,* kermes.—See CRIMSON and KERMES.] A bright red or crimson color, paint, or pigment.

Cär'naġe, *n.* [Fr. *carnage;* L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] Slaughter; massacre; butchery.

Syn.—Dreadful *carnage;* destructive *slaughter;* treacherous *massacre;* horrid *butchery.*

Cär'nal, *a.* [L. *carnalis; caro, carnis,* flesh.] Fleshly; not spiritual; lustful.

Car-năl'i-ty, *n.* [L. *carnalitas.*] Fleshly lust; sensuality.

Cär'nal-ly, *ad.* In a carnal manner.

Car-năs'si-al, *a.* Adapted for eating flesh.

Carnassier (kar-năs'sēr *or* kär-nâs-se-ā), *a.* & *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *carnacerius,* an executioner.] Noting animals that live exclusively on flesh.

Car-nā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *carnation,* It. *carnagione;* from L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] A flesh-color:—a fine flower, a variety of the pink.

Car-nēl'ian (kar-nēl'yan), *n.* [Also written *cornelian;* Fr. *cornaline;* from L. *cornu,* a horn, from its horny look; influenced by L. *carneus,* fleshy, from its color.] (*Min.*) A red or flesh-colored precious stone; a species of chalcedony.

Cär'ne-oŭs, *a.* [L. *carneus,* fleshy; *caro, carnis,* flesh.] Fleshy; fat; carnal.

Cär'ni-val, *n.* [Popularly derived from L. *caro, carnis,* flesh, and *vale,* farewell; but in reality it represents L. *carnis levamen,* a solace of the body; it has, however, been shaped strictly by the popular etymology.] A season of festivity before Lent:—revelry and feasting.

Car-nĭv'o-ra, *n. pl.* [L.] The flesh-eating animals.

Cär'ni-vōre, *n.* A flesh-eating animal; a zoöphagan; a sarcophagan; a carnassier.

Car-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [L. *carnivorus; caro, carnis,* flesh, and *vorare,* to eat.] Feeding on flesh.

Căr'ob, *n.* [Arab. *kharrub.*] A tree and its pod.

Căr'ol, *n.* [O. Fr. *carole,* a song, carol, or dance; Breton, *koroll,* Manx, *carval,* Cornish & Welsh, *carol;* Gael. *carrull,* harmony; Celt. *cor,* a turn.] A song of exultation; hymn; a lay.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* carolling, carolled.] To sing; to warble.—3, *v. a.* To celebrate in song.

Căr'om, } *v. n.* [Shortened for *carambole;* Fr.
Căr'rom, } *caramboler.*] [*pp.* caroming, caromed.] To strike together, as billiard-balls.—2, *n.* [Fr. *carambole, carambolage;* Sp. *carambola.*] A collision of two or more balls in billiards.

Căr'o-mĕl, *n.* [See CARAMEL.] Sugar melted till it acquires a brown color; caramel.

Ca-rŏt'id, *a.* [Gr. pl. καρωτίδες; κάρος, torpor, sleep; καρόειν, to stupefy, because heavy sleep was supposed to follow an increase of blood to the head; others derive the Gr. καρωτίδες from κάρα, the head, and οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] A term applied to two arteries.—2, *n.* One of two arteries of the neck, which convey the blood to the head.

Ca-rôû'şal, *n.* [From CAROUSE.] A bacchanalian festival; a revelling; a carouse:—[Fr. *carrousel,* a tilt; Ital. *carosello, garosello;* from *gara,* contention.—Cf. *guerra,* war] a military pageant.

Ca-rôûşe', *v. n.* [Ger. *garaus,* end, finishing stroke; *gar,* completely, *aus,* out; formerly a drinking-cry.] [*pp.* carousing, caroused.] To drink hard; to revel.—2, *n.* A noisy drinking-match.

Cärp, *n.* [Sw. *karp,* Icel. *karfi,* Ger. *karpfen.* Found in the Teutonic and Celtic languages.] A pond or fresh-water fish.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [L. *carpere,* to pluck, to slander. In the obsolete sense of "to speak" or "to talk" it is allied to Norse *karpa,* to boast.] [*pp.* carping, carped.] To find fault; to cavil.

Carp.

Cär'pal, *a.* [See CARPUS.] Pertaining to the wrist.

Cär'pel, *n.* [Neo-L. *carpellum;* Gr. καρπός, fruit; this seems allied to L. *carpere,* to pluck, to gather.] (*Bot.*) One of the parts of a compound pistil, fruit, or seed-vessel.

Cär'pel-la-ry, *a.* Relating to carpels.

Cär'pen-ter, *n.* [Fr. *charpentier;* L. *carpentarius,* a wagon-maker; *carpentum,* a wagon.—Cf. Celtic *carbad,* a carriage or litter; L. *corbis,* Celt. *carb,* a basket.] A builder of houses.

Cär'pen-try, *n.* The trade or art of a carpenter.

Cär'pet, *n.* [Fr. *carpette;* Late L. *carpeta,* thick cloth; L. *carpere, carptum,* to pluck, to card, as wool.] A cloth covering for the floor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* carpeting, carpeted.] To spread with carpets.

Căr′pet-băg, *n.* A hand satchel.
Căr′pet-ĭng, *n.* Materials for carpets.
Căr′pet-knīght (-nīt), *n.* A soldier of untried valor or of no repute for courage.
Cärp′ing, *p. a.* Captious; censorious.—2, *n.* Act of cavilling; censure.
Căr′pus, *n.* [Late L.; Gr. καρπός.] The wrist.
Căr′rack, *n.* [Late L. *carraca;* allied to L. *carrus,* a car, and E. *carry.*] A ship for freights. (Antiq.)
Car-rä′ra, *a.* [From *Carrara*, in Italy.] Noting a white marble used for statuary.
Căr′riage (kăr′rij), *n.* [O. Fr. *cariage*, Fr. *charriage*, cartage; in Eng. at first a verbal noun from CARRY.—Cf. L. *carruca*, Gr. καροῦχα, a carriage.] Act of carrying; conveyance:—a vehicle with wheels:—behavior; conduct; deportment.
Căr′riage-a-ble, *a.* Passable for a carriage.
Căr′ri-er, *n.* One who carries.
Căr′ri-on [kăr′yun, *K.*], *n.* [O. Fr. *caroigne*, Fr. *charogne*, Sp. *caroña;* L. *caro, carnis,* flesh.] Putrefying flesh.—2, *a.* Relating to or feeding on carcasses.
Căr-ron-āde′, *n.* [From *Carron*, in Scotland.] A short piece of ordnance.
Căr′rot, *n.* [L. *carota;* Gr. καρωτόν.] An esculent garden vegetable.
Căr′rot-y, *a.* Like carrots; reddish.
Căr′ry, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *carier*, Fr. *charier*, to cart.—Cf. CAR, CHARIOT.] [*pp.* carrying, carried.] To convey; to transport; to *bear:*—to effect:—to gain:—to behave.—2, *v. n.* To convey; to transport.—3, *n.* A portage, or place where it is necessary for travellers to carry their canoes.
Căr′ry-âll, *n.* [For *cariole.*] A light four-wheeled carriage.
Căr′ry-ĭng-trāde, *n.* Commerce between two countries carried on in ships of a third country.
Cärt, *n.* [O. Fr. *carette;* Fr. *charrette* (dim. of *char*, a car); Irish, *cairt;* W. *cart.*—See CAR, CHARIOT.] A carriage for burden, with two wheels.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* carting, carted.] To carry in a cart.—3, *v. n.* To use carts for carriage.
Cärt′age, *n.* The act of carting, or charge for it.
Cärte (kärt), *n.* [Fr., a card, *q. v.*] A bill of fare:—[Fr. *quarte*, L. *quartus*, fourth; it is the fourth position in fencing] a kind of thrust and parry.
Cärte-blănçhe′ (kärt-blänsh′), *n.* [Fr. for "white paper."] A blank paper intrusted to a person, to be filled up as he pleases:—unconditional terms.
Căr-tĕl′ (kär-tĕl′ *or* kär′tel), *n.* [Fr. *cartel;* It. *cartello;* L. *chartula*, dim. of *charta*, a paper.] An agreement between two states at war, relative to the exchange of prisoners:—a ship for exchanging prisoners:—a challenge.
Car-tē′sian (kar-tē′zhan), *a.* Relating to Descartes, or to his philosophy.
Car-thū′sian (kar-thū′zhan), *n.* A monk of the Chartreux.—2, *a.* Relating to monks so called.
Căr′ti-lage, *n.* [L. *cartilago*, gristle.] An elastic substance; gristle.
Căr-ti-lăg′i-noŭs, *a.* [L. *cartilaginosus.*] Consisting of cartilage.
Car-tŏg′ra-pher, *n.* A maker of maps.
Car-tŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [L. *charta* (later *carta*), a paper (chart); Gr. χάρτης, and γράφειν, to write.] The construction of maps.
Car-tōōn′, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *carton*, It. *cartone*, pasteboard, augmented forms of Fr. *carte*, Sp. & It. *carta*, paper.] A sketch or pattern for tapestry; a painting or drawing on large paper.
Car-tōuche (kar-tōch′), *n.* [Fr. *cartouche*, It. *cartuccia, cartoccio.*—See CARD.] A case to hold musket-balls and powder; a portable box for cartridges:—a wooden bomb filled with shot:—a discharge given a soldier.—(*Arch.*) A modillion; a cornice:—a carved ornament.
Căr′tridge, *n.* [Corrupted form of *cartouche.*] A case filled with ammunition:—a charge of powder in a case.
Căr′tridge-bŏx, *n.* A box for cartridges.
Cärt′ū-la-ry, *n.* [Late L. *cartularium* or *chartularium;* *charta*, a paper; *chartula*, a document.] A book of records:—[Late L. *cartularius*] a recorder.
Cärt′-wrīght (kärt′rīt), *n.* A maker of carts.
Căr′un-cle, *n.* [L. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro*, flesh.] A protuberance of flesh.
Ca-rŭn′cū-lar, *a.* Relating to a caruncle.
Cärve, *v. a.* [O. E. *kerven;* A.-S. *ceorfan;* Ger. *kerben;* Dut. *kerven.*] [*i.* carved; *pp.* carving, carved *or* carven.] To cut matter into elegant forms; to sculpture:—to cut meat at the table.—2, *v. n.* To cut stone or meat.
Căr′vel, *n.* Same as CARAVEL.
Cärv′er, *n.* One who carves; a sculptor.
Cärv′ing, *n.* The act of a carver; sculpture.
Căr-y-ā′tēş, *n. pl.* See CARYATIDES.
Căr-y-ăt′i-dēş, *n. pl.* [L., for Gr. καρυάτιδες, literally, "women of Caryæ," a town in Laconia.] (*Arch.*) Figures of women, used instead of columns.
Căs′ca-bĕl, *n.* [Sp.; from L. *scabellum*, a stool, a toe-castanet; dim. of *scamnum*, a stool.] The knob of a cannon.
Cas-cāde′ [kăs′kād, *Co. D.*], *n.* [Fr. *cascade;* It. *cascata*, part. of *cascare*, to fall; L. *casare, cassare*, to waver; *cadere, casum*, to fall.] A small cataract; a waterfall.
Căs-ca-rĭl′la, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cascara*, bark.—Cf. *casca*, bark; *casco*, a potsherd; *cascar*, to break.—Cf. CASHIER and QUASH.] A medicinal bark.
Cāse, *n.* [Fr. *casse;* L. *capsa*, a chest, from *capere*, to receive.] A box; a sheath; a cover:—[Fr. *cas*, L. *casus*, a fall, a lot; *cadere, casus*, to fall] condition; circumstance; state:—a cause in court:—the frame containing a printer's types:—an inflection of nouns.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* casing, cased.] To put in a case; to encase.
Cāse′härd-en (kās′här-dn), *v. a.* [*pp.* casehardening, casehardened.] To harden on the outside, as iron, or to convert the outside of iron into steel.
Cā′se-ĭne, *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] The nitrogenous principle of cheese.
Cāse′-knīfe (kās′nīf), *n.* [So called because formerly kept in a case or sheath.] A table-knife.
Cāse′māte, *n.* [Fr. *casemate;* It. *casamatta;* Sp. *casamata;* probably *casa*, a house, and *matar*, to kill; since the besiegers were assailed from it.] A vault:—a casement.
Cāşe′ment (kāz′ment *or* kās′ment), *n.* [From *case*, a frame.] (*Arch.*) A part of a window opening upon hinges:—a moulding.
Cā′se-oŭs (kā′se-ŭs *or* kā′she-ŭs), *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] Resembling cheese.
Cāse′-shŏt, *n.* Iron or bullets enclosed in a case.
Căsh, *n.* [Fr. *caisse*, a case, or chest; L. *capsa*, a box.—See CASE.] Money; ready money; coin:—applied also to bank-notes:—a Chinese copper coin perforated for stringing, and worth scarcely one-sixth of a cent.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cashing, cashed.] To pay money for; to turn into money.
Căsh′-book (-bûk), *n.* A book in which accounts of receiving and paying money are kept.
Ca-shew′-trēē (ka-shū′trē), *n.* [Native Tupi name, *cassu, acajou*, &c.; *aca*, a branch, *ju*, a berry.] A West-Indian tree which bears the *cashew-nut:*—called also the *acajou* or *acajaiba.*
Ca-shiēr′ (ka-shēr′), *n.* [From CASH; Fr. *caissier.*] One who has charge of the money in a bank, &c.—2, *v. a.* [Ger. *cassiren*, Fr. *casser*, to break, also to discharge; in the sense of "to break" it represents L. *quassare*, to quash; in the sense of "to discharge" it stands for L. *cassus*, empty, *cassare*, to annul.] [*pp.* cashiering, cashiered.] To discard:—to dismiss from a post or an office:—to break.
Căsh′mēre, *or* **Căsh-mēre′**, *n.* A shawl made of the finest wool of the Cashmere goat.
Căsh′me-rĕt, *n.* A fabric resembling cashmere, used for ladies' dresses.
Cās′ing, *n.* The act of covering:—a covering.
Ca-sī′nō, *n.* [It., dim. of *casa*, a house.] A building for social amusements.
Cȧsk, *n.* [Sp. *casco*, a shell, a cask; origin disputed.] A hollow wooden vessel.

Căs'ket, *n.* [Fr. *casquette*, a cap, dim. of *casque;* but the E. *casket* in meaning corresponds with the Fr. *cassette.*] A small box for jewels:—a coffin:—a small rope for fastening a sail.

Căsque (kăsk), *n.* [Fr. *casque*, Sp. *casco*, a cask, a helmet.] A helmet; armor for the head.

Cas-sä'da, *or* **Căs'sa-da**, *n.* See Cassava.

Cas-sā'tion, *n.* [L. *cassare, cassatum*, to annul; *cassus*, empty, vain.] Reversal of a sentence.

Cas-sä'va, *or* **Căs'sa-va** [kas-sä'va, *St. H.;* kas-sā'va *or* kas-sä'va, *I.*], *n.* [Sp. *casabe;* native Haytian, *kasabi.*] The plant whose root yields tapioca; also, a flour prepared from its root.

Căs'si-a (kăsh'she-a), *n.* [L. *casia, cassia;* Gr. κασία; Heb. *qetsiah; qatsa*, to cut.] A sweet spice:—a tree.

Căs'si-mēre [kăz'i-mēr *or* kăz'i-mer, *H.*], *n.* [Fr. *cassimir.*—Same as Cashmere.] A thin woollen cloth:—written also *kerseymere.*

Căs'sock, *n.* [Fr. *casaque;* It. *cassacca*, from *casa*, a house, a shelter; L. *casa*, a cottage.] A long garment of a priest.

Căs'so-wā-ry, *n.* [Malay, *kasuwaris.*] A large bird much like an ostrich.

Cassowary.

Căst, *v. a.* [Norse, *kasta*, to throw; *köstr*, a heap.] [*i.* cast; *pp.* casting, cast.] To throw; to fling; to send; to scatter:—to condemn:—to compute; to contrive:—to shed:—to found:—to bring forth abortively.—2, *v. n.* To grow into a form; to warp.—3, *n.* A throw; a casting:—a mould; a shape:—a shade of color; air or mien:—a stroke or touch:—a glance of the eye:—an assignment of parts.

Căs'ta-nĕt, *n.* [Sp. *castañeta;* Sp. *castaña*, L. *castanea*, Gr. κάστανον, a chestnut; said to be named from the sound, which resembles the snapping of chestnuts in the fire.] A small shell of ivory or hard wood, which stage-dancers rattle.

Căst'a-wāy, *n.* A person lost or abandoned.

Căste, *n.* [Port. *casta*, breed; L. *castus*, pure, chaste.] A distinct, hereditary class of people.

Căs'tel-lăn, *n.* [Late L. *castellanus; castellum*, a castle.] The governor of a castle.

Căs'tel-la-ny, *n.* The lordship of a castle.

Căs'tel-lāt-ed, *a.* Formed like a castle.

Căst'er, *n.* One who casts:—a vial; a small wheel.

Căst'ers, *n. pl.* A frame for holding bottles.

Căs'ti-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *castigare, castigatus*, to chasten; *castus*, chaste, pure.] [*pp.* castigating, castigated.] To chastise; to correct. [correction.

Căs-ti-gā'tion, *n.* [L. *castigatio.*] Punishment;

Căs'ti-gā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who corrects.

Căs'ti-ga-to-ry, *a.* [L. *castigatorius.*] Punitive; corrective.

Cas-tīle'-sōap, *n.* Olive-oil soap.

Căst'ing, *n.* The act of throwing, casting, or founding; a vessel or thing cast.

Căst'ing-vōte, *n.* The vote given by a presiding officer when the other votes are equally divided.

Căst-īr'on (-ī'urn), *n.* Iron moulded in a foundry.

Căs'tle (kăs'sl), *n.* [L. *castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, a camp.] A fortified house or mansion; a fortress:—a piece in the game of chess; rook.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* castling, castled.] (*Chess.*) To cover the king with a castle, by a move.

Căs'tled (kăs'sld), *a.* Furnished with castles.

Căs'tle-guärd (-gärd), *n.* A feudal tenure.

Căs'tor, *n.* [L.; Gr. κάστωρ; Skr. *kasturi*, Malay *kasturi*, musk; Per. *khaz*, a beaver.—Cf. *khazidan*, to creep, which might give *khaztar*, a creeper.] A beaver:—one of the Twins, or *Gemini* (Castor and Pollux):—a wheel or trundle:—a heavy woollen cloth.

Căs'tor-oil, *n.* Oil from seed of the *Palma Christi.*

Căs-tra-me-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *castra*, a camp, and *metiri*, to measure, to lay out.] The act of forming camps.

Căs'trāte, *v. a.* [L. *castrare, castratum.*—Cf. Skr. *çastra*, a knife.] [*pp.* castrating, castrated.] To emasculate; to geld. [trating.

Cas-trā'tion, *n.* [L. *castratio.*] The act of cas-

Căst'-stēel, *n.* Steel fused and cast into bars.

Căş'ú-al (kăzh'yú-al), *a.* [L. *casualis; casus*, chance; *cadere, casum*, to fall (as a lot).] Happening by chance; fortuitous; incidental.

Căş'ú-al-ly, *ad.* Accidentally.

Căş'ú-al-ty (kăzh'yu-al-te), *n.* An unforeseen accident, or event, or misfortune; chance.

Căş'ú-ĭst (kăzh'yu-ĭst), *n.* [Fr. *casuiste;* Late L. *casus conscientiæ*, a question of conscience.] One versed in casuistry; one who settles cases or questions of conscience.

Căş-ú-ĭs'ti-cal, *a.* Relating to casuistry or cases of conscience.

Căş'ú-ĭs-try (kăzh'yu-ĭs-tre), *n.* The science which settles cases or questions of conscience.

Căt, *n.* [Dut. & Dan. *kat;* Ger. *kater, katze;* Celt. *cat;* Breton, *kaz;* Russ. *kot;* Turk. *kedi;* Arab. *qitt;* Sp. *gato;* Fr. *chat;* L. *catus, catta.*] A domestic feline animal:—a kind of whip:—[Icel. *kati*, a kind of ship] a coal-ship:—a double tripod.

Căt'a. A prefix from Gr. κατά, down, throughout, against, &c. Before the sound of *h* it becomes *cath;* before a vowel it is often *cat.*

Căt-a-chrē'sis, *n.*; pl. **Căt-a-chrē'sēş**. [Gr. κατά, against, χράομαι, to use, χρῆσις, use.] (*Rhet.*) A harsh metaphor; abuse of a trope.

Căt-a-chrĕs'tic, *a.* [Gr. καταχρηστικός, misusing, misused.] Forced; far-fetched.

Căt'a-clyşm, *n.* [Gr. κατακλυσμός; κατά, down, and κλύζειν, to dash or wash.] A deluge:—a shower-bath.

Căt-a-clyş'mal, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by a cataclysm.

Căt'a-cōmb (-kōm), *n.*; pl. **Căt'a-cōmbş**. [Gr. κατά, downward, and κύμβη, a hollow.—Cf. Skr. *kumbha*, a pot.] A subterraneous place for burying the dead.

Căt-a-coûs'tics, *n.* [See Cata and Acoustics.] The science of reflected sounds, or echoes.

Căt-a-di-ŏp'tric, } *a.* [Gr. κατά, against, im-
Căt-a-di-ŏp'tri-cal, } plying reflection, and δίοπτρον, a spy-glass.—See Dioptrics.] Reflecting and refracting light.

Căt-a-fălque' (-fălk'), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *catafalco; catar*, to see, to examine (O. Ger. *skata*, a spectacle), and *palco*, a stage or scaffold; *palco* is the E. *balk*, a beam.] A lofty structure used at state funerals.

Căt'a-lăn, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Catalonia.

Căt-a-lĕc'tic, *n.* [Gr. καταληκτικός, halting, stopping; καταλήγειν, to cease.] A verse wanting one syllable.

Căt'a-lĕp-sy, *n.* [Gr. κατάληψις, a seizure; κατά, down, λαμβάνειν, to seize.] (*Med.*) A disease in which the action of the senses is suspended.

Căt-a-lĕp'tic, *a.* [Gr. καταληπτικός.] Pertaining to or affected by catalepsy.

Căt'a-lŏgue (kăt'a-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. κατάλογος, a list; κατά, down, and λέγειν, to tell, to reckon.] A list of names of persons, or the titles of books, &c.—*Catalogue raisonné*, a catalogue of books classed under the heads of their several subjects.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cataloguing, catalogued.] To make a list of.

Ca-tăl'pa, *n.* [Said to be named from the *Catawba*, a river and former Indian tribe of North Carolina.] (*Bot.*) A flowering tree.

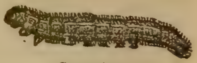
Ca-tăl'y-sis, *n.* [Gr. κατάλυσις, dissolution; κατά, down, and λύειν, to loosen.] Chemical action depending on the presence of a substance which itself undergoes no change.

Căt-a-lўt'ic, *n.* [Gr. καταλυτικός, solvent.] (*Med.*) A medicine which acts by the destruction or counteraction of morbid agencies in the blood.—2, *a.* Acting in an unexplained way.

Căt-a-ma-răn′, *n.* [Hind. *katmaran*, a raft; Malayalam, *kettamaram*, tied timber; *ketta*, a tie, and *maram*, timber.] (*Naut.*) A sort of raft:—[Cf. Ger. *katze*, a cat; also a hag, or crone; but *catamaran* is said to have once meant a fire-raft or fire-ship, whence its meaning extended to a scold or spitfire] a scolding woman (a ludicrous use of the word).

Catamaran.

Căt-a-mē′ni-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *καταμήνια; κατά*, down, throughout (sense of "every"), and *μήν*, a month.] Menstrual discharges.
Căt-a-mē′ni-al, *a.* Relating to catamenia.
Căt′a-möûnt, } *n.* [*i.e.*, cat of the mountains.]
Căt-a-möûn′tain, } A ferocious wild animal; a wild-cat.
Căt′a-phrăct, *n.* [Gr. *κατάφρακτος*, fully armed; *κατά*, throughout, and *φράσσειν*, to enclose.] A horseman in full armor:—[Gr. *καταφράκτης*] defensive armor, as for a horse and its rider.
Căt′a-plăşm, *n.* [Gr. *κατάπλασμα; κατά*, over, and *πλάσσειν*, to mould.] A poultice; a soft plaster.
Căt′a-pŭlt, *n.* [Late L. *catapulta*; Gr. *καταπέλτης; κατά*, down, and *πάλλειν*, to hurl.] An ancient military engine for throwing stones.
Căt′a-răct, *n.* [Gr. *καταῤῥάκτης; κατά*, down, and *ῥάσσειν*, to dash; or the latter part may be *ῥήγνυμι, ῥαγῆναι*, to break.] A waterfall; a cascade:—(*Med.*) A disease of the eye, consisting in the opacity of the lens or its capsule.
Ca-tärrh′ (ka-tär′), *n.* [L. *catarrhus*; Gr. *κατάῤῥοος; κατά*, down, and *ῥέειν*, to flow.] (*Med.*) A discharge of fluid; a cold; influenza.
Ca-tärrh′al, } *a.* Relating to, or characterized
Ca-tärrh′ous, } by, a catarrh or cold.
Ca-tăs′tro-phe, *n.* [Gr. *καταστροφή; κατά*, down, over, and *στρέφειν*, to turn.] A falling out of events; result; a final event; calamity.
Căt-a-strŏph′ic, *a.* Pertaining to a catastrophe.
Căt′-bĭrd, *n.* [From its cry, which is like that of a cat.] A bird allied to the mocking-bird.
Căt′-bōat, *n.* [Icel. *kati*, a small vessel.] A small boat with one sail.
Căt′câll, *n.* A small squeaking instrument.
Cătch, *v. a.* [It. *cacciare*, Fr. *chasser*, O. Fr. *cachier*, *chacier*, to chase; L. *captare*, frequentative of *capere*, to take.—See CHASE.] [*i.* caught *or* [obs.] catched; *pp.* catching, caught *or* [obs.] catched.] To lay hold on with the hand; to seize; to stop; to ensnare; to take; to receive.—2, *v. n.* To be contagious:—to lay hold.—3, *n.* Seizure; an advantage taken; a snatch:—a hold:—any thing that catches:—a song, or part of a song, sung in succession.
Cătch′-drāin, *n.* A drain for surface-water.
Cătch′er, *n.* The person or thing that catches.
Cătch′flȳ, *n.* A plant of various kinds.
Cătch′ing, *p. a.* Apt to catch; contagious.
Cătch′ment, *n.* The superficies from which water may be collected:—collection, as of water.
Cătch′pĕn-ny, *n.* A worthless publication.—2, *a.* Made for money; made merely for selling.
Cătch′pōll, *n.* A sergeant; a bumbailiff.
Cătch′up, *n.* [See CATSUP.] A sauce or condiment.
Cătch′word (-würd), *n.* A word under the last line of a page, repeated at the top of the next.
Cătch′work (-würk), *n.* [Because it *catches* or collects water.] An irrigation system for hill-sides.
Căt-e-chĕt′ic, } *a.* [Gr. *κατηχητικός*.] Consist-
Căt-e-chĕt′i-cal, } ing of questions and answers.
Căt′e-chīşe, *v. a.* [Gr. *κατηχίζειν*, to instruct; from *κατηχέειν*, to din down, to impress; *κατά*, down, and *ἠχή*, sound, din.] [*pp.* catechising, catechised.] To instruct by asking questions and receiving answers; to question; to interrogate:—written also *catechize*.
Căt′e-chĭşm, *n.* [Late Gr. *κατηχισμός*.] A form of instruction by questions and answers:—an elementary book. [teaches the catechism.
Căt′e-chĭst, *n.* [Late Gr. *κατηχιστής*.] One who
Căt′e-chū [kăt′e-kôô, *H.*; kăt′e-shôô, *St. I.*; kăt′-e-tshôô, *N.*], *n.* [Japanese, *kate*, tree, and *chu*, juice; Malay, *kashu*; Fr. *cachou*.] An astringent vegetable substance used in medicine, and as a dyestuff.
Căt-e-chū′men, *n.* [Gr. *κατηχούμενος*, instructed.—See CATECHISE.] One who is in the rudiments of Christianity; a pupil little advanced.
Căt-e-gŏr′i-cal, *a.* [Gr. *κατηγορικός*, affirmative.—See CATEGORY.] Absolute; positive, as opposed to *hypothetical*:—direct; express.
Căt-e-gŏr′i-cal-ly, *ad.* Directly; positively.
Căt′e-go-ry, *n.* [Gr. *κατηγορία*, accusation, charge, list; from *κατηγορεύειν*, to speak against, to accuse, to charge, to indicate, to prove, to assert; *κατά*, against, *ἀγορεύειν*, to harangue; *ἀγορά*, a market-place, an assembly.] A class or order containing a great number of genera or species:—an order of ideas; a predicament.
Căt′e-na, *or* **Ca-tē′na**, *n.* [L. for "a chain."] A chain of quotations from authors.
Căt′e-na-ry, *n.* [L. *catenarius*, pertaining to a chain.] A curve line formed by a rope or chain suspended by both ends.
Căt′e-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *catenare*, *catenatum*, to chain.] [*pp.* catenating, catenated.] To link together; to chain. [nection.
Căt-e-nā′tion, *n.* [L. *catenatio*.] A regular con-
Cā′ter, *v. n.* [O. E. *acater*, *acatour*, afterward *cater*, buyer; Fr. *acheter*, to buy; L. *ad*, to, and *captare*, to take, to procure.] [*pp.* catering, catered.] To procure or provide food.
Căt′e-răn, } *n.* [Celt. *ceatharnach*.] Formerly,
Căth′e-răn, } in Scotland, a predatory irregular soldier; a raider.
Cā′ter-cör-nered, *a.* [Fr. *quatre*, four.] Diagonal.
Cā′ter-er, *n.* A provider; a purveyor.
Cā′ter-ĕss, *n.* A woman employed to cater.
Căt′er-pĭl-lar, *n.* [Fr. *chatepeleuse*; *chate*, a she-cat, and *peleuse*, hairy.—Cf. E. "woolly-bear," a kind of caterpillar.] An insect which devours leaves:—a larva of a moth or butterfly.


Caterpillar.

Căt′er-wâul, *v. n.* [*Cat*, and *waul*, a wail or yell.] [*pp.* caterwauling, caterwauled.] To make a noise as cats.
Cātes, *n. pl.* [Formed from *cater*: as the *cater* was at first a buyer, so the provisions he bought were called *cates*.] Dainties; viands; food. [[head.
Căt′fĭsh, *n.* An American fish; the pout; bull-
Căt′gŭt, *n.* [A misnomer, since the substance is prepared from the intestines of sheep and other animals, and not from those of cats.] A string for musical instruments:—a species of canvas.
Căth. See CATA.
Căth′a-rīne-whēel, } *n.* [St. Catherine is said to
Căth′e-rīne-whēel, } have been torn with a spiked wheel.] A sort of firework in the form of a wheel:—a circular ornament in a Gothic window.
Căt′här-pĭngş, *n. pl.* [From *cat*, a kind of tackle, and *harpings*, braces,—both nautical terms.] (*Naut.*) Small ropes used to brace and tighten the shrouds.
Ca-thär′tic, *n.* [Gr. *καθαρτικός*, purging; *καθαίρειν*, to purify.] A purging medicine.—2, *a.* Tending to purge or purify; purgative; cleansing.
Ca-thē′dra, *or* **Căth′e-dra**, *n.* [Gr *καθέδρα*, a seat; *κατά*, down, and *ἕδρα*, a seat.] A bishop's chair:—a place of authority.
Ca-thē′dral, *n.* [Late L. *cathedralis*, *cathedra*; Gr. *καθέδρα*, a seat.] The head church of a diocese, in which is the seat or throne of a bishop.—2, *a.* Relating to a cathedral.
Căth′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *καθετήρ; καθίημι*, to send in, to sound; *κατά*, down, and *ἵημι*, I send.] A tube to draw off urine; a surgeon's sound.

Căth′o̤-lic, *a.* [Gr. καθολικός, general; κατά, through, and ὅλος, the whole.] Universal; general:—liberal.—*Catholic church*, literally, the whole or undivided Christian church.—2, *n.* A member of the Catholic church.

Ca̤-thŏl′i̤-cĭşm, *n.* The doctrine of, or adherence to, the Catholic church.

Căth-o̤-lĭç′i̤-ty̤, *n.* The doctrine of, or adherence to, the Catholic church; catholicism; liberality.

Ca̤-thŏl′i̤-cŏn, *n.* [Gr.; neuter form of καθολικός.—See CATHOLIC.] A universal remedy; panacea.

Căt′kĭn, *n.* [Dim. of *cat*; O. Dut. *katteken*, a little cat, an ament.—Cf. *pussy*, a child's name for an ament; Gael. *caitin*, Fr. *chaton*, Ger. *kätschen*, a kitten, an ament.] A kind of inflorescence; an ament.

Căt′lĭng, *n.* A kitten:—[from the inventor's name] a dismembering knife.

Căt′mĭnt, } *n.* [*Cat* and *mint*; Fr. *cataire*, *chataire*,
Căt′nĭp, } from *chat*, a cat; also *nepête*, L. *nepeta*, catnip.] A strong-scented perennial plant or herb, much liked by cats.

Căt-o̤′-nīne′-tāilş, *n.* A whip with nine lashes.

Ca̤-tŏp′tri̤-ca̤l, *a.* Relating to catoptrics.

Ca̤-tŏp′trics, *n. pl.* [Gr. κατοπτρικός, reflecting; κάτοπτρον, a mirror; κατά, down, back, and ὄπτομαι, I see.] That part of optics which treats of reflected light or reflected vision.

Căt′s′-eȳe (kăts′ī), *n.* [Named from its gleam, like that of a cat's eye.] A silicious mineral.

Căts′kĭll, *a.* [From the *Catskill* mountains.] (*Geol.*) Noting the fourth and closing period of the Devonian age in America.

Căt′s′-pâw, *n.* [From the story of the monkey which induced the cat to draw chestnuts out of the fire.] The dupe of an artful person.

Căt′sŭp, *n.* [East Indian, *kitjap*.] A sauce.

Căt′-tāil, *n.* A tall aquatic plant.

Căt′tle, *n. pl.* [O. E. *catel*, *chatel*, *chetel*, property, chattels; Late L. *capitale*, property, capital; L. *caput*, the head, the individual person; *vivum capitale*, live stock.—See CAPITAL and CHATTEL.] Beasts of pasture, as oxen, cows, &c.

Căt′tle-shōw, *n.* An exhibition of cattle.

Căt′ty̤, *n.* A Chinese weight of 1½ pounds.

Câu-cā′sian, *a.* Relating to Mount Caucasus.

Câu′cṳs, *n.*; pl. **Câu′cṳs-e̤ş**. [Said to be from the *Calkers'* club of Boston, Mass., 1763.] A meeting preparatory to an election.

Câu′da̤l, *a.* [L. *cauda*, a tail.] Relating to the tail of an animal.

Câu′date, *or* **Câu′dāt-e̤d**, *a.* Having a tail.

Câu′dĕx, *n.*; pl. **Câu′di̤-cēş**. [L.] (*Bot.*) The trunk or stem of a tree.

Câu′dle, *n.* [O. Fr. *caudel*, *chaudel*, Fr. *chaudeau*, a warm drink; Fr. *chaud*, O. Fr. *chald*, L. *caldus*, *calidus*, hot; *calere*, to be hot.] A mixture of wine, gruel, &c.

Câught (kâwt), *i. & p.* from *catch*.

Câul, *n.* [Celt. *call*, *calla*, a veil; Fr. *cale*, a hood.] Part of a woman's cap; a kind of net-work:—a membrane covering the intestines.

Câu-lĕs′ce̤nt, *a.* [L. *caulis*, Gr. καυλός, a stem.] Having a perfect stem.

Câu′li̤-flŏŵ-e̤r (*or* kŏl′e̤-flŏû-e̤r), *n.* [L. *caulis*, Gr. καυλός, a stem, a cabbage; Fr. *chou-fleur*, literally flower-cabbage; Sp. *coliflor*.] A species of cabbage, differing little from broccoli.

Câu′li̤ne, *a.* Belonging to a stem or stalk.

Câu′lis, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A stalk or stem.

Caulk (kâwk), *v. a.* See CALK.

Câu′şa̤l, *a.* [L. *causalis*.] Relating to, or expressing, a cause.

Câu-şăl′i̤-ty̤, *n.* The agency of a cause.—(*Phren.*) The faculty of tracing cause and effect.

Câu-şā′tio̤n, *n.* [L. *causatio*.] The act of causing.

Câu-şā′tio̤n-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine that every event results from causation, or that for every phenomenon there is a causal force.

Câu′şa̤-tīve, *a.* [L. *causativus*.] Acting as a cause.

Câu′şa̤-tīve-ly̤, *ad.* In a causative manner.

Câuşe, *n.* [L. *causa* or *caussa*.] That which produces an effect:—reason; motive; object:—side; party:—a suit at law; legal process.—*Final cause*, the end for which a thing is, or is done.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* causing, caused.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

Câuşe′le̤ss, *a.* Having no cause; groundless.

Câuşe′wāy, *n.* [Corrupt form of *causey*; Fr. *chaussée*, Sp. *calzada*, a paved road; Late L. *via calciata*, paved (literally cemented) road.] A way or road formed of stones and other substances, and raised above the adjacent ground.

Câu′şe̤y, *n.* Same as CAUSEWAY.

Câus′tic, *n.* [L. *causticus*; Gr. καυστικός; καίειν, to burn.] A corroding and burning substance.—2, *a.* Searing; burning; pungent; severe.

Câus-tĭç′i̤-ty̤, *n.* The quality of being caustic.

Câu′te̤r, *n.* [L. & Gr.] A searing-iron.

Câu′te̤r-ĭşm, *n.* The application of cautery.

Câu-te̤r-i̤-zā′tio̤n, *n.* The act of cauterizing.

Câu′te̤r-īze, *v. a.* [Gr. καυτηριάζειν.] [*pp.* cauterizing, cauterized.] To burn with a cautery; to sear.

Câu′te̤-ry̤, *n.* [Gr. καυτήριον.] An instrument or drug for cauterizing; a caustic:—cauterization; cauterism.

Câu′tio̤n, *n.* [L. *cautio*; *cavere*, *cautum*, to heed.] Provident *care*; prudence:—foresight; a provisionary precept; a warning:—surety.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cautioning, cautioned.] To give notice of danger; to warn.

Câu′tio̤n-a̤-ry̤, *a.* Given as a pledge; warning.

Câu′tio̤us (kâw′shṳs), *a.* [L. *cautus*.] Using caution; prudent; very careful; wary; watchful.

Câu′tio̤us-ly̤, *ad.* In a cautious manner.

Câu′tio̤us-nĕss, *n.* Watchfulness; care.

Căv-a̤l-cāde′, *n.* [Fr.; It. *cavalcata*; *cavalcare*, to ride; *cavallo*, a horse.—Cf. L. *caballus*, Gr. καβάλλης, Celt. *capull*, Icel. *kapall*, a horse.] A procession on horseback.

Căv-a̤-liēr′ (kăv-a̤-lēr′), *n.* [Fr.; It. *cavaliere*.—See CAVALCADE.] An armed horseman:—a beau; a gentleman attending a lady:—a knight:—a partisan of Charles I. of England.—2, *a.* Gay; haughty; supercilious.

Căv-a̤-liēr′ĭsh, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cavaliers; after the manner of, or resembling, a cavalier; somewhat supercilious.

Căv-a̤-liēr′ly̤, *ad.* Haughtily; disdainfully.

Căv′a̤l-ry̤, *n.* [Sp. *caballería*; It. *cavalleria*.—See CAVALCADE.] Troops or soldiers that serve on horseback.

Căv-a̤-tī′na, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A short air.

Cāve, *n.* [L. *cavea*, from *cavus*, hollow.—Cf. Skr. *gaha*, *guha*, Canarese *gavi*, Tamil *kebi*, a cave.] A cavern; a grotto; a cell.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* caving, caved.] To make hollow.—3, *v. n.* To fall in.

Cā′ve̤-ăt, *n.* [L. for "let him beware;" *cavere*, to heed.] (*Law.*) A kind of process to stop proceeding:—a caution; a hint.

Căv′e̤n-dĭsh, *n.* A particular sort of tobacco.

Căv′e̤rn, *n.* [L. *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow.] A hollow in the ground; a *cave*.

Căv′e̤rn-oŭs, *a.* [L. *cavernosus*.] Full of caverns.

Ca̤-viare′ (ka̤-vēr′ *or* ka̤v-yär′) [ka̤-vēr′, *S. W. J. F. R.*; kăv-e̤-är′, *P.*; kăv′e̤-är, *Ja.*; kăv-yär′, *Sm.*; kăv-e̤-är′ă, *N.*; ka̤v-yär′, *H.*; kăv′e̤-är, *St.*], *n.* [Fr. *caviar*, *cavial*; It. *caviaro*; Turk. *havyar*.] Food or sauce prepared from the roes of sturgeon, &c.

Căv′i̤l, *v. n.* [L. *cavillari*, to taunt; *cavilla*, a jeer, a scoff.] [*pp.* cavilling, cavilled.] To raise captious objections; to carp.—2, *v. a.* To treat with objections.—3, *n.* A captious objection.

Căv′i̤l-le̤r, *n.* A captious disputant.

Căv′i̤-ty̤, *n.* [Fr. *cavité*; Late L. *cavitas*; *cavus*, hollow.] Hollowness; a hollow place.

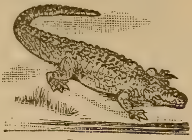
Cavo-rilievo (kä′vō-rē-le̤-ā′vō), *n.* [It. for "hollow relief."] (*Sculp.*) A kind of rilievo, the highest surface of which is only level with the plane of the original stone.

Cā′vy̤, *n.* [Brazilian (Tupi), *cabiai*.] A South American rodent animal.

Câw, *v. n.* [Imitative word; Dan. *kaa*, Dut. *kaauw*, a daw.] [*pp.* cawing, cawed.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.—2, *n.* The cry of a rook, raven, or crow.

Cāy, *n.* [Sp. *cayo*; Fr. *caye.*] An island, or key:—a reef.

Cāy-ĕnne′ (kā-ĕn′) [kā-yăn′ *or* kā-yĕn′, *H.*; kī-ĕn′ *or* kā-ĕn′, *I.*; kī-ăn′, *Earnshaw*], *n.* [From Cayenne, in French Guiana.] A pungent red pepper; capsicum.


Cayman.

Cāy′man [kī′man, *H.*], *n.* [Carib, *acoyaman.*] The American alligator.

Cāy̆-ōte′, *n.* See Coyote.

Ca-zīque′ (ka-zēk′), *n.* [A Carib name.] Formerly a title of the chief of some tribes of Indians.

Cēase, *v. n.* [Fr. *cesser*; L. *cessare*, to loiter, to cease; *cedere*, *cessum*, to go, to yield.] [*pp.* ceasing, ceased.] To leave off; to fail; to stop.

Cēase′less, *a.* Without stop; incessant.

Cē′dar, *n.* [L. *cedrus*; Gr. *κέδρος.*] A large evergreen tree.

Cē′dar-bird, *n.* A bird, the waxwing.

Cē′darn, *a.* Belonging to the cedar; cedrine.

Cēde, *v. a.* [L. *cedere*, *cessum*, to yield.] [*pp.* ceding, ceded.] To yield; to resign; to transfer.

Ce-dĭl′la, *n.* [Port. *cedilha*; Fr. *cédille*; It. *zediglia*, dim. of *zeta*, the Greek name of the letter *z*.] A mark placed under the letter *c* [thus, *ç*], to make it sound soft, like *s*,—also to note the soft sound of *g*, *s*, and *x*.

Cē′drine, *a.* [L. *cedrinus*; Gr. *κέδρινος.*] Belonging to the cedar-tree.

Cēil (sēl), *v. a.* [Fr. *ciel*, It. *cielo*, a canopy, heaven; L. *cælum*, a vault, heaven; Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow.] [*pp.* ceiling, ceiled.] To overlay the inner roof.

Cēil′ing, *n.* The covering of the inner roof.

Cĕl′a-dŏn, *n.* [Fr. *céladon*: taken from the name of a character in D'Urfé's *Astrée* (1610–18). Many recent color-names are purely arbitrary.] A soft sea-green color:—tinted porcelain on which the color is put on the clay wet and burnt in at the first baking.

Cĕl′an-dīne, *n.* [Fr. *chélidoine*; Gr. *χελιδόνιον*, swallow-wort; *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A plant; swallow-wort.

Cĕl′e-brănt, *n.* [L. *celebrans*, *celebrantis*, pres. part. of *celebrare*, to celebrate.] One who celebrates.

Cĕl′e-brāte, *v. a.* [L. *celebrare*, *celebratum*, to frequent, hence to honor; *celeber*, populous.] [*pp.* celebrating, celebrated.] To distinguish by rites; to commemorate:—to praise; to extol.

Syn.—Americans *celebrate* the declaration of independence; Christians *commemorate* the death of Christ; a child is *praised* for good conduct; a man is *extolled* for heroic actions.

Cĕl′e-brāt-ed, *p. a.* Having celebrity; renowned; *famous*; eminent; illustrious.

Cĕl-e-brā′tion, *n.* [L. *celebratio.*] The act of celebrating.

Cĕl′e-brā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who celebrates.

Ce-lĕb′ri-ty, *n.* [L. *celebritas.*] Fame; renown; distinction:—a personage of distinction.

Ce-lĕr′i-ty, *n.* [L. *celeritas*; *celer*, swift.] The velocity of a body in motion; swiftness; rapidity; speed; *quickness*.

Cĕl′er-y, *n.* [It. *sellaro*; Fr. *céleri*; Local It. *seleri*, *seleni*; L. *selinon*; Gr. *σέλινον*, parsley.] A plant used for salad.

Ce-lĕs′tial (se-lĕst′yal), *a.* [L. *cælestis*; Fr. *céleste*; O. Fr. *célestiel*; L. *cælum*, heaven.] Heavenly; ethereal.—2, *n.* An inhabitant of heaven:—a Chinese (humorous).

Syn.—*Celestial* globe; *heavenly* bodies; *heavenly* joys; *ethereal* regions; *ethereal* fire.

Ce-lĕs′tial-ly, *ad.* In a heavenly manner.

Cĕl′es-tīne, *n.* [Order founded by Pope Celestine V.] A monk of a religious order.—[L. *cælestinus*, heavenly; *cælum*, heaven; from its color.] (*Min.*) The blue sulphate of strontia.

Cē′li-ăc, *a.* Relating to the belly; cœliac.

Cĕl′i-ba-cy, *n.* [L. *cælibatus*; *cælebs*, unmarried.] State of a person unmarried; single life.

Cĕl′i-bate, *n.* [L. *cælebs*, *cælibis*, unmarried.] Celibacy:—a bachelor.—2, *a.* Unmarried; single.

Cĕll, *n.* [L. *cella*, a cell, a hut.—Cf. Gr. *κάλια*, a hut; Skr. *çala*, a house, a stall.] A small, close room; a cavity; a *cave*:—a small vesicle:—a hut.

Cĕl′lar, *n.* [L. *cellarium*, a pantry; *cella*, a cell.] A room in the ground under a house.

Cĕl′lar-aġe, *n.* Room of a cellar:—a charge for storage in a cellar.

Cĕl′lar-er, *or* **Cĕl′lar-ĭst**, *n.* [L. *cellarius.*] A butler.

Cĕl′lu-lar, *a.* [L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, a cell.] Consisting of cells or cavities.

Cĕl′lu-lŏid, *n.* [From the cellulose of which it is largely composed.] A composition of gun-cotton and camphor subjected to high pressure and heat.

Cĕl′lu-lōse, *n.* (*Chem.*) The proximate principle composing the cell-membrane of plants.

Cĕlt [sĕlt, *St. Wb. I.*; kĕlt *or* sĕlt, *H.*], *n.* [L. *Celtæ*, Gr. *Κέλται*, pl.—Cf. W. *celtiad*, Gael. *ceiltach*, a forester.] An ancient inhabitant of Gaul, &c.:—[L. *celtis*, a chisel] a stone chisel.

Cĕl′tic [sĕl′tik, *Sm. C. Wb.*; sĕl′tik *or* kĕl′tik, *Ja.*], *a.* [L. *celticus*; Gr. *κελτικός.*] Relating to the Celts or Gauls.—2, *n.* The language of the Celts.

Cĕm′ent [sĕm′ent, *S. W. P. J. K. C.*; sē′ment, *E. Ja.*; se-mĕnt′, *Sm. St. I. H.*], *n.* [Fr. *ciment*; L. *cæmentum*, a chip, a rough stone, from *cædere*, to cut.] A substance which unites; mortar:—a bond of union.

Ce-mĕnt′, *v. a.* [*pp.* cementing, cemented.] To unite by the use of cement.—2, *v. n.* To cohere; to unite.

Cĕm-en-tā′tion, *n.* The act of cementing.

Cĕm′e-tĕr-y, *n.* [Gr. *κοιμητήριον*; *κοιμάειν*, to put to sleep, to lull to sleep; *κεῖναι*, to lie down.] A place or edifice where the dead are buried.

Cĕn′o-bīte, *n.* [L. *cœnobita*, a monk; *cœnobium*, Gr. *κοινόβιον*, a convent; *κοινός*, in common, and *βίος*, life.] A monk in a convent.

Cĕn-o-bĭt′i-cal, *a.* Living in community.

Cĕn′o-tăph, *n.* [Gr. *κενοτάφιον*; *κένος*, empty, and *τάφος*, tomb.] A sepulchral monument for one whose body is buried elsewhere.

Cĕnse, *v. a.* [For *incense.*] [*pp.* censing, censed.] To perfume with incense.—2, *n.* [L. *census*, a registration, a tax; *censere*, to estimate.] A tax:—a census.

Cĕn′ser, *n.* [Fr. *encensoir.*—See Incense.] A pan in which incense is burnt.

Cĕn′sor, *n.* [L., a valuer, a critic; *censere*, to give an opinion.] An inspector of morals:—a censurer:—a critic.

Cen-sō′ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *censorius.*] Full of censure; censorious:—relating to a censor:—addicted to censure; severe.

Cen-sō′ri-ous-nĕss, *n.* A disposition to censure.

Cĕn′sor-shĭp, *n.* The office of a censor.

Cĕn′su-al (sĕn′shu-al), *a.* [L. *censualis.*] Relating to a census.

Cĕn′su-ra-ble (sĕn′shu-ra-bl), *a.* Deserving censure; blamable; culpable; faulty.

Cĕn′su-ra-bly (sĕn′shu-ra-ble), *ad.* Culpably.

Cĕn′sure (sĕn′shur), *n.* [L. *censura*, a judgment; *censere*, to estimate, to rate.] Imputation of wrong; blame; reproach:—judicial sentence.—2, *v. a.* [censuring, censured.] To blame; to condemn:—to reprove; to reproach; to *accuse*.—3, *v. n.* To judge.

Cĕn′sus, *n.* [L.; *censere*, *censum*, to estimate, to compute.] An official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country.

Cĕnt, *n.* [L. *centum*; Fr. *cent.*] A hundred; as, six per *cent*:—an American copper coin.

Cĕn′tal, *n.* [L. *centum*, a hundred.] A weight of a hundred pounds; a hundred-weight.—2, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a hundred.

Cĕn′târe (*or* sŏn-tär), *n.* [Fr. *cent*, a hundred, and *are* (*q. v.*).] In the *metric system*, a measure of area equal to the hundredth part of an are, or one square metre (1550 square inches).

Cĕn′tâur, *n.* [Gr. κένταυρος; said to be from κεντέειν, to goad, and ταῦρος, a bull; this is very doubtful.] A fabulous being, half man and half horse:—the Archer in the zodiac.

Cĕn′tâu-ry, *n.* [L. *centaurea*, Gr. κενταύρειον; from the *Centaurs*, who used it in curing wounds.] A plant of several species.

Cĕn-tẹ-nā′rị-an, *n.* A person one hundred years old.

Cĕn′tẹ-na-ry, *n.* [L. *centenarius*, relating to a hundred.] The number of a hundred:—a celebration once in a hundred years; a centennial. 2, *a.* Relating to a hundred.

Cen-tĕn′ni-al, *n.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, *annus*, a year.] The commemoration of any thing which occurred one hundred years ago; a centenary. —2, *a.* A hundred years old; associated with the celebration of a centennial:—consisting of a hundred years.

Cen-tĕs′i-mal, *a.* [L. *centesimus*, hundredth.] Hundredth.

Cĕn-ti-fō′li-oŭs, *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves.

Cĕn′ti-grāde, *a.* [L. *centum*, a hundred, and *gradus*, a step.] Having a hundred degrees. The *centigrade thermometer* has 100 degrees between the freezing and the boiling point of water.

Cĕn′ti-grăm, **Cĕn′ti-grămme**, } *n.* [Fr. *centigramme*; L. *centum*, a hundred, and Fr. *gramme.*] The hundredth part of a gramme.

Cĕn′ti-lî-tre (sän′tẹ-lē-tr), *n.* [Fr.; L. *centum*, a hundred, and Fr. *litre.*] The hundredth part of a litre.

Centime (sän′tēm′), *n.* [Fr.; L. *centesimus*, a hundredth; *centum*, a hundred.] A hundredth part of a franc; a hundredth part.

Cen-tĭm′ẹ-ter, *n.* A measure, the hundredth part of a metre.

Centimetre (sän′tẹ-mā-tr), *n.* [Fr.; L. *centum*, a hundred, and E. *metre.*] A centimeter.

Cĕn′ti-pĕd, *or* **Cĕn′ti-pēde**, *n.* [L. *centipeda*; *centum*, a hundred, and *pes* (pl. *pedes*), a foot.] A poisonous insect having many feet.

Centiped.

Cĕnt′ner, *n.* [Ger.; L. *centenarium*, relating to a hundred.] A cental; a hundred-weight.

Cĕn′tō, *n.*; pl. **Cĕn′tōs̱**. [L. *cento*; Gr. κέντρων, patchwork; κεντέειν, to stitch, to prick.] A collection of scraps from various authors.

Cĕn′tral, *a.* [L. *centralis*; *centrum*, a centre.] Relating to, or placed in, the centre.

Cĕn-tral-i-zā′tion, *n.* Act of centralizing:—tendency toward a central authority.

Cĕn′tral-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* centralizing, centralized.] To make central:—to place under a central authority.

Cĕn′tre (sĕn′tẹr), *n.* [L. *centrum*; Gr. κέντρον, a point, a goad; κεντέειν, to goad.] The central point of a circle or any other thing; exact middle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* centring, centred.] To place in a centre.—3, *v. n.* To be in the midst.

Cĕn′tre-bĭt, *n.* A tool for drilling holes.

Cĕn′tre-bōard, *n.* A board that replaces a boat's keel.

Cĕn′tric, *a.* [Gr. κεντρικός.] Placed in, or pertaining to, the centre; central; middle.

Cen-trĭf′ú-gal, *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre, and *fugere*, to flee.] Flying from the centre.

Cen-trĭf′ú-ġence, *n.* Centrifugal tendency.

Cen-trĭp′ẹ-tal, *a.* [L. *centrum*, a centre, and *petere*, to seek.] Tending or drawing toward the centre.

Cĕn-tro-băr′ic, *a.* [Gr. κεντροβαρικός; κέντρον, centre, and βάρος, weight.] Relating to the centre of gravity.

Cen-tŭm′vi-rī, *n. pl.* [L. for "a hundred men."] The hundred judges in the Roman republic.

Cĕn′tú-ple, *a.* [L. *centuplex*, *centuplus*; *centum*, a hundred, and *plicare*, to fold; *centuplus* is perhaps derived from *centum*, and *plus*, more.] A hundred-fold.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* centupling, centupled.] To multiply a hundred-fold.

Cen-tū′ri-ā-tor, *n.* [Late L., from *centuriare*, to divide into hundreds.] An historian who distinguishes time by centuries.

Cen-tū′ri-on, *n.* [L. *centurio*, *centurionis*; *centum*, a hundred.] A Roman military officer, who commanded a hundred men.

Cĕn′tú-ry, *n.* [L. *centuria*, a hundred together; *centum*, a hundred.] A period of one hundred years; a hundred.

Cĕn′tú-ry-plănt, *n.* A plant, so called from the belief that it does not flower till it is one hundred years old:—the agave.

Cẹ-phăl′ic, *a.* [Gr. κεφαλικός; κεφαλή, the head. —See Head.] Relating to the head.

Cẹ-phăl′o-pŏd, *n.* A mollusk of the highest group.

Cĕph-a-lŏp′o-da, *n. pl.* [Gr. κεφαλή, head, πούς, ποδός, a foot: the locomotor organs are attached to the head.] The highest group of mollusks.

Cẹ-răm′ic, *a.* Noting the plastic art, or pottery.

Cẹ-răm′ics, *n. pl.* See Keramic.

Cē′rate, *n.* [L. *ceratum*, Gr. κηρωτόν; L. *cera*, Gr. κηρός, Celt. *ceir*, wax.] An unguent of wax, &c.

Cēre, *v. a.* [See Cerate.] [*pp.* cering, cered.] To cover with wax; to wax.—2, *n.* [From its waxen look.] The naked skin on a bird's bill.

Cē′rẹ-al, *a.* [L. *cerealis*; *Ceres*, goddess of harvests.] Relating to grain or corn.—2, *n.* Any kind of grain.

Cĕr-ẹ-bĕl′lar, **Cĕr-ẹ-bĕl′lous**, } *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the cerebellum.

Cĕr-ẹ-bĕl′lum, *n.*; pl. **Cĕr-ẹ-bĕl′la**. [L., dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain.] (*Anat.*) The posterior part of the brain.

Cĕr′ẹ-bral, *a.* Relating to the brain.

Cĕr-ẹ-brā′tion, *n.* Action of the brain.

Cĕr′ẹ-brō-spī′nal, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of or pertaining to the brain and spinal cord.

Cĕr′ẹ-brŭm, *n.* [L.—Cf. Scot. *harns*, O. E. *hernes*, Ger. *hirn*, the brain; Gr. κάρα, the head.] (*Anat.*) The upper portion of the brain; the brain.

Cēre′-clŏth, *n.* Cloth dipped in melted wax.

Cēre′ment, *n.* Cere-cloth, anciently used in embalming; a garment for the dead.

Cĕr-ẹ-mō′ni-al, *a.* [L. *cærimonialis.*] Relating to ceremony; *formal*; ritual.—2, *n.* Rite; ritual.

Cĕr-ẹ-mō′ni-oŭs, *a.* [L. *cæremoniosus.*] Full of ceremony; scrupulous; exact; *formal*; precise.

Cĕr-ẹ-mō′ni-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a formal manner.

Cĕr-ẹ-mō′ni-ous-nĕss, *n.* Great formality.

Cĕr′ẹ-mo-ny, *n.* [L. *cæremonia.*—Cf. Skr. *karman*, rite, action.] An outward rite:—external form in religion, in state, or in manners.

Syn.—*Ceremony* of kneeling; *rite* of baptism; religious *observance*; *form* of government.

Cē′rẹ-ŭs, *n.* [L. for "waxy," from their waxen appearance.] A genus of cactuses, some of which are remarkable for flowering at night.

Cẹ-rĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* Wax-bearing; wax-producing.

Cẹ-rīs̱e′ (se-rēz′), *a.* [Fr. for "cherry."—See Cherry.] Cherry-colored; cherry.

Cē′ri-ŭm, *n.* [Named for the planet *Ceres*.—Cf. Mercury. The chief planets formerly had metals named in their honor.] A rare metal.

Cĕr′nú-oŭs, *a.* [L. *cernuus*; *cernuere*, to fall headlong.] Drooping; pendent.

Cẹ-rōōn′, *n.* [Sp. *sera*, a package; *seron*, a large package.] A package covered with skins.

Cĕr′tain (sẽr′tin), *a.* [L. *certus*, sure; *cernere*, to sift; Fr. *certain*, sure.] Sure; indubitable; unfailing; fixed; regular:—some or one.

Cĕr′tain-ly, *ad.* Indubitably; without fail.

Cĕr′tain-ty (sẽr′tin-tẹ), *n.* Quality of being certain; real state; truth; fact:—regularity.

Cĕr′tēs̱, *ad.* [Fr.] Certainly; surely. [Antiq.]

Cer-tĭf′i-cate, *n.* A testimony in writing properly authenticated; a credential.

Cer-tĭf′i-cāte, *v. a.* [Late L. *certificare*, *certificatus*; *certus*, certain, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* certificating, certificated.] To give a certificate to.

Cĕr-ti-fi-cā′tion, *n.* The act of certifying.

Cĕr′ti-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *certifier*, Late L. *certificare.*] [*pp.* certifying, certified.] To give certain information to; to give assurance; to attest.

Certiorari (sẽr-she̱-o̱-rā′rī), *n.* [L.; pres. passive infinitive of *certiorare*, to apprise, for *certiorem facere*, to render more certain.] (*Law.*) A writ from a superior court to an inferior one.

Cẽr′ti-tūde, *n.* [Late L. *certitudo.*] Certainty; freedom from doubt. [blue.

Ce̱-rū′le̱-a̱n, *a.* [L. *cæruleus*, blue.] Sky-colored;

Ce̱-rū′men, *n.* [Late L., from L. *cera*, wax.] The wax of the ear. [White lead; carbonate of lead.

Cē′rūse, *n.* [Fr.; L. *cerussa*; from *cera*, wax.]

Cẽr′vi-ca̱l, *a.* [L. *cervix, cervicis*, the neck.] Belonging to the neck.

Ce̱-ṣā′re̱-a̱n, *a.* [Probably from L. *cædere, cæsum*, to cut.] The *Cesarean* operation is the act of cutting a child out of the womb.

Cĕs′pi-tōse, } *a.* [L. *cæspes, cæspitis*, a turf; *cædere*,
Cĕs′pi-toŭs, } to cut.] Consisting of turfs; turfy:—growing in tufts.

Cĕss, *v. a.* [For *assess.*] [*pp.* cessing, cessed.] To rate; to assess.—2, *n.* A tax.

Cĕs′sa̱nt, *a.* [L. *cessare, cessantis*, to cease.] Intermittent; ceasing action.

Ce̱s-sā′tio̱n, *n.* [L. *cessatio; cessare, cessatum*, to cease (*q. v.*).] The act of ceasing or stopping; a stop; a rest; intermission; a pause of hostility.

Cĕs′sio̱n (sĕsh′u̱n), *n.* [L. *cessio; cedere*, to cede (*q. v.*).] The act of ceding.

Cĕss′pôôl, *n.* [The same as Local E. *suss-pool.*—Cf. Celt. *sos*, a dirty mess; cf. also L. *secessus*, a latrine.] A cavity or well for sewage.

Cĕs′tus, *n.* [L. *cestus*; Gr. κεστός, stitched.] A girdle:—[L. *cæstus*] an ancient form of boxing gauntlet.

Cestus.

Ce̱-tā′ce̱-a̱, *n. pl.* [L. *cetus*, Gr. κῆτος, a whale.] (*Zoöl.*) Whales, an order of mammals living in water, but not fishes.

Ce̱-tā′cea̱n (se̱-tā′sha̱n), *n.* A whale.

Ce̱-tā′ceo̱u̱s (se̱-tā′shu̱s), *a.* Of the whale kind.

Chāfe, *v. a.* [Fr. *chauffer*, L. *calefacere*, to warm; *calere*, to grow warm, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* chafing, chafed.] To fret by rubbing:—to make angry.—2, *v. n.* To rage; to be fretted; to fret.—3, *n.* A fret:—a heat; a rage:—an abrasion.

Chāf′e̱r, *n.* One who chafes:—[A.-S. *ceafor; Dut. kever;* Ger. *käfer*] an insect, the beetle.

Chăff, *n.* [A.-S. *ceaf, chæf;* Dut. *kaf;* Ger. *kaff.*] The husks of grain, corn, or grasses:—worthless matter; refuse:—cut hay:—[for *chafe*, to rub.—Cf. Ger. *kaff*, idle words] talk addressed to a person with the view of befooling him. [Colloq.]—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chaffing, chaffed.] To ridicule, banter, or befool a person by talk. [Colloq.]—3, *v. n.* To employ chaff or sportive talk by way of ridicule. [Colloq.]

Chăf′fe̱r, *v. n.* [A.-S. *ceap*, a price (see CHEAP), and *fare*, procedure, business; Ger. *kaufen*, to buy.] [*pp.* chaffering, chaffered.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to higgle; to bargain:—to talk much and idly; to chirp; to chatter.—2, *v. a.* To buy; to exchange.

Chăf′fer-er, *n.* One who chaffers. [of finch.

Chăf′fĭnch, *n.* [*Chaff* and *finch.*] A bird, a kind

Chăf′fy̱, *a.* Full of chaff; light; foul; bad.

Chāf′ing-dĭsh, *n.* [Fr. *chauffer*, to warm.—See CHAFE.] A dish kept hot by a lamp. [leather.

Çha̱-grēēn′, *n.* [See SHAGREEN.] A rough-grained

Çha̱-grĭn′ [sha̱-grĭn′, *Wb. N.*], *n.* [Fr. *chagrin*, care, fret; properly, a sort of leather, some kinds of which are used in rasping and polishing.] Mortification; fretfulness; ill humor; vexation.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chagrining, chagrined.] To vex; to tease; to mortify.

Chāin, *n.* [Fr. *chaîne;* L. *catena.*] A series of links or other things connected:—bondage; a bond:—a fetter:—a manacle:—a connected series.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chaining, chained.] To fasten with a chain. [gether.

Chāin′-găng, *n.* A line of convicts chained to-

Chāin′-shŏt, *n.* Shot or balls joined by a chain.

Châir, *n.* [Fr. *chaire;* L. *cathedra* (*q. v.*).] A movable seat:—a seat of authority, or of a presiding officer:—a sedan.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chairing, chaired.] To place in a chair.

Châir′ma̱n, *n.* The presiding officer of a meeting or assembly:—one who carries a sedan.

Châir′ma̱n-shĭp, *n.* The office of a chairman.

Çhāiṣe (shāz), *n.*; pl. **Çhāiṣ′e̱ṣ.** [Fr. *chaise*, a variant of *chaire.*—See CHAIR.] A kind of light two-wheeled pleasure-carriage.

Çha̱l-cĕd′o̱-ny̱, *or* **Çhăl′ce̱-dō-ny̱,** *n.* [L. *chalcedonius*, for Gr. χαλκηδών, properly the name of the city of Chalcedon.] A silicious stone used in jewelry.

Çha̱l-cĕd′o̱-nȳx, *n.* [*Chalcedony* and *onyx.*] A precious stone; a kind of agate.

Çha̱l-dā′ĭc, *a.* [Gr. Χαλδαικός.] See CHALDEE.

Çha̱l-dēē′, *a.* [Gr. Χαλδαῖος.] Relating to Chaldæa.—2, *n.* The ancient language of Chaldæa.

Chăl′dro̱n, *or* **Chăl′dro̱n,** *n.* [Fr. *chaudron*, a caldron (*q. v.*).] A measure of 36 bushels.

Chalet (shä-lā), *n.* [Fr.] In Switzerland, a wooden cot; a summer hut for herdsmen.

Chăl′ĭce, *n.* [L. *calix*, Gr. κύλιξ, Skr. *kalaça*, a cup; related to CALYX.] A cup or goblet; communion-cup.

Chalk (châwk), *n.* [A.-S. *cealc;* L. *calx, calcis.*—Cf. Gr. χάλιξ, rubble.] A white carbonate of lime, much used in the arts.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chalking, chalked.] To mark with chalk.

Châlk′y̱ (châwk′e̱), *a.* Consisting of chalk; covered with chalk; like chalk; white.

Chăl′lenġe, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *chalenge, calonge*, an accusation; L. *calumnia*, a false charge.] [*pp.* challenging, challenged.] To call to answer for an offence by combat:—to accuse; to censure:—to claim, as due:—to object to, as a juror.—2, *n.* A summons to fight a duel; a call:—a demand:—an exception against.

Challis (shăl′le̱), *n.* [Fr.—Cf. Fr. *châle*, a shawl (*q. v.*).] A fine woollen fabric.

Çha̱-lȳb′e̱-ate, *a.* [L. *chalybs*, Gr. χάλυψ, steel.] Impregnated with iron. [tary.

Çhăm, *n.* [See KHAN.] A khan or prince of Tar-

Chām′be̱r, *n.* [Fr. *chambre;* L. *camera*, Gr. καμάρα, a vault; akin to Celt. *cam*, crooked.] An apartment in an upper story of a house; a bedroom; a room:—a cavity:—a legislative body:—a court.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* chambering, chambered.] To lodge:—to be wanton.—3, *v. a.* To shut up, as in a chamber.

Chām′ber-ĭng, *n.* Intrigue; wantonness.

Chām′ber-lai̱n, *n.* [Fr. *chambellan*, It. *camerlengo*, Ger. *kämmerling; chamber*, and *ling* (as in *hireling*), a diminutive termination, at first merely adjectival.] An officer of state:—a high officer in European courts:—a servant who has the care of the chambers.

Chām′ber-māid, *n.* A maid who takes care of bedrooms and waits on a lady.

Chām′ber-mū′ṣic, *n.* Music suitable for performance in private houses.

Chameleon.

Çha̱-mē′le̱-o̱n, *n.* [Gr. χαμαιλέων; χαμαί, ground, and λέων, a lion.] An animal of the lizard kind, noted for changing its color.

Chăm′fe̱r, *v. a.* [Fr. *chanfrein*, a chamfer, a horse's forehead, originally a bridle; L. *camus*, a bridle, and *frons, frontis*, the forehead, as in E. *headstall;* the last syllable in Fr. is shaped by L. *frenum*, a rein.—Cf. Per. *gam*, a bridle.] [*pp.* chamfering, chamfered.] To make furrows or gutters, as on a column; to flute; to bevel; to channel.

Chăm′fe̱r, *or* **Chăm′frĕt,** *n.* A furrow; a gutter; a bevel; a slope.

Chăm'fron, } **Chăm'front,** } *n.* [See Chamfer.] Head-armor for a horse. [Antiq.]

Chamois (shăm'e *or* sha-möĭ'), *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *gems*; Sp. *gamézuo*, a buck; *gamuza*, *camuza*, a chamois; *gamo*, a deer.] A kind of antelope or wild Alpine goat, whose skin is made into soft leather, also called chamois, or *shammy*.

Çhăm'o-mīle, *n.* A plant. See Camomile.

Chămp, *v. a.* [Imitative.—Cf. Local Sw. *kämsa*, to chew; Gr. γάμφαι, jaws, gums; Skr. *jambha*, *gambhas*, jaw.] [*pp.* champing, champed.] To bite; to chew; to devour.—2, *v. n.* To bite with much action.

Çhăm-păgne' (shăm-pān'), *n.* [Late L. *campania*, a plain.] A kind of sparkling wine from Champagne in France.

Çhăm-pāign' (shăm-pān'), *n.* [Late L. *campania*, a plain; L. *campus*, a field.] Flat, open country.—2, *a.* Open; flat.

Chăm'păk, *n.* [Skr. *champaca.*] A fine tree of India, with flowers having a rich odor.

Çhăm'per-tor, *n.* One who is guilty of champerty.

Çhăm'per-ty, *n.* [L. *campus partitus*, a divided field; Fr. *champart*, rent in kind, or on shares; *champ*, a field, and *part*, share.] (*Law.*) The maintenance of a man in his suit, upon condition of having part of the thing, if recovered.

Çham-pĭgn'on (sham-pĭn'yun), *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *campinolius*, from *campus*, a field.] A mushroom.

Chăm'pi-on, *n.* [Late L. *campio*; *campus*, a field, a contest; whence A.-S. *cempa*, a champion, and Ger. *kampfen*, to fight.] A single combatant; a hero:—the first in skill:—a judicial combatant.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* championing, championed.] To act as champion for.

Chăm'pi-on-shĭp, *n.* The rank or condition of being a champion.

Chănce, *n.* [Late L. *cadentia*, that which falls, the fall of the dice; L. *cadere*, *cadentis*, to fall; Fr. *chance*.] An event without an apparent cause; a fortuitous event; accident; fortune.—2, *a.* Fortuitous; happening by chance.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* chancing, chanced.] To happen; to occur.

Chăn'çel, *n.* [L. *cancellus*, *cancelli*, a grating, a lattice.] The part of a church in which the altar is placed.

Chăn'çel-lor, *n.* [Fr. *chancelier*, Late L. *cancellarius*; L. *cancellus*, a lattice or screen, the bar of a court.] A high officer of state or of a university:—a judge of a court of equity or chancery.

Chăn'çel-lor-shĭp, *n.* The office of chancellor.

Chănce-mĕd'ley, *n.* (*Law.*) The casual killing of a person when the slayer is doing a lawful act.

Chăn'çer-y, *n.* [Late L. *cancellaria*, a place of public records; *cancellarius*, a chancellor (*q. v.*).] (*Law.*) A high court of equity:—proceedings in equity.

Chăn'çeş, *n. pl.* A branch of analysis which treats of the probability of events.

Çhăn'cre (shăngk'er), *n.* [Fr.; a variant of Cancer.] A venereal ulcer.

Çhăn-de-liēr', *n.* [Late L. *candelaria*, a candlestick; *candela*, a candle (*q. v.*).] A branched and hanging frame for candles or lamps.

Chănd'ler, *n.* [Late L. *candelarius*; L. *candela*, a candle.] A dealer:—a candle-maker.

Chănd'ler-y, *n.* Articles sold by a chandler.

Chānġe, *v. a.* [Fr. *changer*, O. Fr. *changier*, Late L. *cambiare*, L. *cambire*, to exchange.] [*pp.* changing, changed.] To put one thing in the place of another; to alter; to vary; to exchange.—2, *v. n.* To undergo change.—3, *n.* [Late L. *cambium*, exchange.] Variation; alteration:—small money.

Chānġe-a-bĭl'i-ty, } **Chānġe'a-ble-nĕss,** } *n.* Instability; inconstancy; quality of being changeable.

Chānġe'a-ble, *a.* Subject to change; inconstant; variable; mutable; capricious; fickle.

Chānġe'less, *a.* Invariable; constant.

Chānġe'ling, *n.* A child left or taken in the place of another:—an idiot:—one apt to change.

Chānġ'er, *n.* One who changes.

Chănk'-shĕll, *n.* [Skr. *çankha*.—See Conch and Cockle.] A large porcellanous shell; the sacred shell of the Hindus.

Chăn'nel, *n.* [O. Fr. *chanel*, Fr. *canal*.—See Canal.] The bed of running water:—a long cavity; a groove:—a strait.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* channelling, channelled.] To cut in channels.

Chanson (shăn'sŏn), *n.* [Fr.; L. *cantio*, *cantus*, a chant, a song.] A song.

Chănt, *v. a. & v. n.* [Fr. *chanter*, L. *cantare*; *canere*, to sing.] [*pp.* chanting, chanted.] To recite musically, as in the church service; to sing.—2, *n.* A song; a part of the church service.

Chănt'er, *n.* One who chants; a singer:—the tube of a bagpipe.

Chăn'ti-clēēr, *n.* [*Chant* and *clear.*] A cock; a loud crower.

Chăn'try, *n.* [Fr. *chantrerie.*] A chapel for priests to pray and sing mass in for the souls of the donors.

Çhā'ŏs, *n.* [L. & Gr. for "abyss," a "chasm."—Cf. Gr. χαίνειν, to gape, and L. *hiatus*, a gap.] A confused mass of matter; confusion:—a chasm.

Çha-ŏt'ic, *a.* Confused; indigested.

Chap (chăp *or* chŏp), *v. a. & v. n.* [Dut. *koppen*, Sw. *kappa*, Gr. κόπτειν, to cut.—See Chip and Chop.] [*pp.* chapping, chapped.] To cleave; to split.—2, *n.* A cleft; an aperture.

Chap (chŏp), *n.* [Sw. *käft*, Icel. *kjaptr*, a jaw.] The jaw.

Chăp, *n.* [For *chapman*, a pedler, a customer.] A boy:—a fellow.

Chăp-ar-răl', *n.* [Sp. *chaparra*, a kind of oak; Basque, *achaparra*; *aitza*, stone, *abarra*, oak.] A thicket of evergreen oaks:—a thicket of bramble-bushes.

Chăp'-book (-bûk), *n.* A book to be sold by pedlers.

Chapeau (shăp'ō), *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *capellus*.—See Cap.] A hat or cap.

Chăp'el, *n.* [Late L. *capella*, a hood, a chapel; originally, a canopy over the eucharistic elements.] A place of public worship:—a building or place of worship subordinate to a church; a meeting-house.

Chăp'el-ry, *n.* The jurisdiction of a chapel.

Çhăp'er-ōn, *n.* [Fr. for "a hood;" hence, a protector; originally a dim. of *chape*, a cape.] A kind of hood or cap:—an attendant on a lady.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chaperoning, chaperoned.] To attend on in public.

Chap'fâllen (chŏp'fâln), *a.* Having the lower chap depressed:—dispirited; silenced.

Chăp'i-ter, *n.* [L. *capitellum*, dim. of *caput*, a head; Fr. *chapiteau.*] (*Arch.*) The capital of a column.

Chăp'lain, *n.* [Fr. *chapelain*; Late L. *capellanus*; *capella*, a chapel.] One who performs divine service in the army, the navy, a public body, or a family.

Chăp'lain-cy, } **Chăp'lain-shĭp,** } *n.* The office of a chaplain.

Chăp'let, *n.* [Fr. *chape*, a cope or cape, whence O. Fr. *chapel*, a cap; Fr. *chapelet*, a little head-dress.] A garland or wreath for the head:—a string of beads; a rosary.

Chăp'man, *n.* [A.-S. *ceapman*; *ceap*, trade, and *man*, man; Ger. *kaufmann*, a merchant.] A buyer and seller; a pedler.

Chaps (chŏps), *n. pl.* The mouth; the jaws.

Chăp'ter, *n.* [L. *capitulum*, *capitellum*.—See Chapiter.] A division of a book:—an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral, comprising canons, prebendaries, &c., of which the dean is the head:—a decretal epistle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chaptering, chaptered.] To divide into chapters, as a book; to insert chapter-headings in.

Chär, *n.* [Celt. *cear*, red, or blood.] A delicate kind of fish.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *cierr*, Ger. *kehr*, a turn; A.-S. *cyrran*, to turn.] [*pp.* charring, charred.] To burn to a black cinder.

Chär, *or* **Châre,** *n.* [A.-S. *cierr*, Ger. *kehr*, a turn.] Work done by the day; a small job:—in *America* called *chore*.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* charing, chared.] To work by the day.—3, *v. a.* To perform a business.

Çhar-ȧ-bancs (shär-ȧ-bŏṅ), *n.* [Fr. for "car with benches."] A light, open vehicle, furnished with benches, used in mountainous districts.

Çhăr′ac-tẹr, *n.* [Gr. χαρακτήρ, a mark; χαράσσειν, to furrow.] A distinctive mark, property, or quality by which any person or thing is distinguished from others; personal qualities:—a mark; a letter:—a personage:—reputation.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* charactering, charactered.] To engrave; to inscribe.

Çhăr-ạc-tẹr-ĭs′tịc, *n.* [Gr. χαρακτηριστικός.] That which distinguishes or marks the character.—2, *a.* Constituting or agreeing with the character; indicating character. [izing.

Çhăr-ạc-tẹr-ị-zā′tiọn, *n.* The act of character-

Çhăr′ạc-tẹr-īze, *v. a.* [Gr. χαρακτηρίζειν.] [*pp.* characterizing, characterized.] To give a character of:—to engrave or imprint; to mark.

Çhạ-rāde′, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *charrada,* a clownish act; *charro,* a rustic.] A species of riddle. [wood.

Chär′cōal, *n.* [See Char.] Coal made by burning

Chärd, *n.* [Fr. *carde;* L. *carduus,* Fr. *chardon,* a thistle.—See Cardoon.] The blanched stalks of a salad-plant.

Chåre, *n.* & *v.* See Char.

Chärġe, *v. a.* [Fr. *charger,* Late L. *carricare, carcare,* to load; *carrus,* a car.] [*pp.* charging, charged.] To intrust:—to impute as a debt:—to accuse:—to command; to enjoin:—to load:—to assail.—2, *v. n.* To make an onset.—3, *n.* *Care;* precept; mandate; trust:—accusation; imputation:—expense; *cost:—attack;* onset; a quantity of powder and ball.

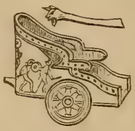
Chärġe′ạ-ble, *a.* Capable of being charged:—imputable.

Chargé-d'affaires (shär-zhā′dăf-får′), *n.* [Fr. for "one charged with affairs."] A foreign minister of the third or lowest class.

Chärġ′ẹr, *n.* One who charges:—a large dish:—a war-horse.

Chăr′ị-lỵ, *ad.* Warily; frugally.

Chăr′ị-ọt, *n.* [Fr. *chariot, charrette;* Late L. *caretta,* for L. *carrus,* a car; Fr. *char.*] A carriage of war, pleasure, or state. [drives a chariot.



Greek chariot.

Chăr-ị-ọt-ēēr′, *n.* One who

Çhăr′ĭṣm (kăr′ĭzm), *n.* [Gr. χάρισμα, a gift.] A miraculous gift.

Chăr′ị-tạ-ble, *a.* Full of charity; benevolent; kind; bountiful; candid; liberal.

Chăr′ị-tạ-ble-nĕss, *n.* Disposition to charity.

Chăr′ị-tạ-blỵ, *ad.* Kindly; benevolently.

Chăr′ị-tỵ, *n.* [Fr. *charité;* L. *caritas,* dearness; *carus,* beloved.] Good affection; tenderness; love; kindness; benevolence; liberality; alms.

Çharivari (shä′rẹ-vä-rē′), *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *charivarium, chalvaricum,* O. Fr. *caribari, chalivali,* Local Fr. *queriboiry, chanavari, taribari;* said to be from Late or Modern Gr. χαλυβάρια, kettles; but it probably is like the Eng. *tilly-vally,* a word meaningless in itself.] A mock serenade of vile, noisy music.

Çhär′lạ-tăn, *n.* [Fr.; It. *ciarlatino,* a quack; *ciarlare,* to chatter.] A *quack;* a mountebank.

Çhär-lạ-tăn′ị-cạl, *a.* Quackish; empirical.

Çhär′lạ-tạn-ĭṣm, *n.* [Fr. *charlatanisme.*] Charlatanry. [deceit.

Çhär′lạ-tạn-rỵ, *n.* [Fr. *charlatanerie.*] Quackery;

Chärleṣ′ṣ-wāin′, *n.* [*i.e.,* "churl's, or peasant's, wagon;" Sw. *karlvagn,* Dan. *karlsvogn.*] (*Astron.*) The Great Bear, a constellation.

Chär′lọck, *n.* [A.-S. *cerlic.*—Cf. Garlic and Leek.] A weed; wild mustard.

Çhär′lọtte-rŭsse, *n.* [Fr. for "Russian charlotte," a *charlotte* in French cookery being a side-dish of apple-marmalade with toast.] A dish made of cake and whipped cream.

Chärm, *n.* [Fr. *charme;* L. *carmen,* a song, an incantation.] A philter; a spell; enchantment.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* charming, charmed.] To enchant; to fascinate; to delight:—to subdue; to control.—3, *v. n.* To act as a charm.

Chärm′ẹr, *n.* One who charms or enchants.

Chärm′ing, *p. a.* Highly pleasing; *delightful.*

Chärm′ing-lỵ, *ad.* Delightfully; pleasingly.

Chär′nẹl-hōūse, *n.* [Fr. *charnel,* L. *carnalis,* pertaining to flesh or to the flesh; *caro, carnis,* flesh.] A place where the bones of the dead are reposited; an ossuary.

Çharpie (shär′pē), *n.* [Fr. *charpir,* to pull out; L. *carpere,* to pluck, to card.] Lint for surgeons' [use.

Chärr, *n.* A fish, the char.

Chärt, *n.* [L. *charta,* Gr. χάρτη, a paper.] A delineation of coasts, shoals, islands, rocks, &c.; a map. [bling paper.

Çhar-tā′ceọus (-shụs), *a.* [L. *chartaceus.*] Resem-

Chär′tẹr, *v. a.* [L. *chartarium,* archives; *charta,* a paper.] [*pp.* chartering, chartered.] To let, or hire, as a vessel:—to establish by charter; to incorporate.—2, *n.* A writing bestowing privileges or rights:—privilege; immunity.

Chär′tẹr-pär′tỵ, *n.* [Fr. *charte-partie,* a divided charter: the document was cut in two, and one-half given to each party.] (*Com.*) An indenture or agreement between merchants and seafaring men relating to merchandise.

Chär′tĭṣm, *n.* The principles of the Chartists.

Chär′tist, *n.* [From "the people's charter," in which they claimed certain privileges as rights.] An adherent to the charter:—a radical reformer in England.

Çhạr-tŏg′rạ-phẹr, *n.* A maker of maps.

Çhạr-tŏg′rạ-phỵ, *n.* [See Cartography.] Map-making.

Çhär′tụ-lạ-rỵ, *n.* [Late L. *chartularius,* a recorder; *chartularium,* a register; *chartula,* a document; *charta,* a paper.] A mediæval archivist:—a record or register.

Chår′-wo-mạn (-wụ̂m-ạn), *n.* [See Char.] A woman who does chores or jobs.

Chår′ỵ, *a.* [A.-S. *cearig,* sad, careful; *cearu,* care.] Careful; cautious; sly; wary.

Chāse, *v. a.* [Fr. *chasser,* to hunt; L. *captare,* to catch; Late L. *caciare,* to pursue.] [*pp.* chasing, chased.] To hunt; to pursue; to drive:—[see Enchase] to engrave:—to cut, as a screw.—2, *n.* Hunting; pursuit:—ground stored with game:—[Fr. *châsse,* a frame.—See Case] a frame into which types made into pages are fastened:—bore of a gun.

Çhăṣm, *n.* [Gr. χάσμα; χάσκειν, χαίνειν, to gape.] A cleft; an opening; a vacuity.

Çhăs-seür′, *n.* [Fr. for "huntsman;" *chasser,* to hunt.] A light infantry soldier:—a light cavalryman.

Chāste, *a.* [Fr.; L. *castus,* Gr. καθαρός, Skr. *çuddha,* pure.] Observing chastity; modest; without taint; pure; uncorrupt.

Chāste′lỵ, *ad.* In a chaste manner; purely.

Chāst′en (chās′sn), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *chastier,* Fr. *châtier,* L. *castigare; castus,* pure; termination *en* as in *harden, soften.*] [*pp.* chastening, chastened.] To *chastise;* to correct; to punish:—to purify; to

Chāste′nĕss, *n.* Chastity; purity. [refine.

Chạs-tīṣe′, *v. a.* [From Chaste, Chasten, with the termination *ise, ise* signifying to render.] [*pp.* chastising, chastised.] To punish; to correct; to chasten:—to restrain.

Chăs′tĭṣe-mĕnt, *n.* [Fr. *châtiment.*] The act of chastising; punishment.

Chăs′tị-tỵ, *n.* [L. *castitas;* Fr. *chasteté.*] State or quality of being chaste; purity; modesty.

Chăṣ′ụ-ble, *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *casubula, casibula,* dim. of *casula,* a mantle; dim. of *casa,* a cottage, a shelter.] A vestment worn by priests.

Chăt, *v. n.* [For *chatter.*] [*pp.* chatting, chatted.] To prate; to converse at ease.—2, *n.* Idle or familiar talk:—a little bird.

Çhâteau (shă-tō′), *n.*; pl. **Çhâteaux** (shă-tōz′). [Fr. *château.*—See Castle.] A castle:—a country-seat.

Çhăt'e-lāine (shăt'e-lān), *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *castellanus*, a castle-warden, a keeper; *castellum*, a castle.] A guard for a watch, fan, or satchel.

Çha-tōy'ant, *a.* [Fr.; *chat*, a cat; *chatoyer*, to change in lustre like a cat's eye.] Of changeable lustre. —2, *n.* Cat's-eye, a precious stone.

Chăt'tel (chăt'tl *or* chăt'el), *n.* [L. *capitale*, property. — See CATTLE.] Any movable property; goods; furniture.

Chăt'ter, *v. n.* [Dut. *kwetteren*, Sw. *kvittra*, Dan. *kviddre*, to twitter; imitative words.] [*pp.* chattering, chattered.] To make a noise like birds, or with the teeth:—to talk idly or carelessly.—2, *n.* Noise, as of birds; prate; chat.

Chăt'ter-bŏx, *n.* An incessant talker.

Chăt'ter-er, *n.* One who chatters; an idle talker.

Chăt'ter-ĭng, *n.* Idle talk; chatter.

Chăt'ti-nĕss, *n.* The state of being chatty; talkative disposition or habits.

Chăt'ty, *a.* Chattering; conversing freely.

Châunt (chânt), *v. & n.* See CHANT.

Çhauvinism (shō'vin-ĭzm), *n.* [From one *Chauvin*, once noted for his extreme devotion to Napoleon.] Unbounded admiration and love for France:—fanatical patriotism or party spirit.

Châw, *v. a.* [*pp.* chawing, chawed.] See CHEW.

Chēap, *a.* [O. E. *cheap*, bargain, price; A.-S. *ceap*, price; O. E. *good cheap*, a good price, came to be used adjectively like Dut. *goed-koop*, cheap.—Cf. Fr. *bon-marché*.] Bearing a low price; common.

Chēap'en (chē'pn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *ceapian*, Dut. *koopen*, Ger. *kaufen*, to buy; related to L. *caupo*, a huckster, Gr. *κάπηλος*, a pedler, Russ. *kupite*, to buy.] [*pp.* cheapening, cheapened.] To attempt to buy; to chaffer:—to lessen in value.

Chēap'ly (chēp'le), *ad.* At a small price.

Chēap'ness, *n.* Lowness of price.

Chēat, *v. a.* [From ESCHEAT: escheators were notoriously unscrupulous.] [*pp.* cheating, cheated.] To defraud; to impose upon; to trick.—2, *n.* A fraud; a trick:—*deceiver*; cheater.

Chĕck, *v. a.* [Fr. *échec*; It. *scacco*; Icel. *skak*; Port. *xaque*; found in many European languages; originally a chess term, from Per. *shah*, the king.] [*pp.* checking, checked.] To repress; to curb:—to reprove.—2, *v. n.* To stop; to clash; to interfere.—3, *n.* A stop; restraint; curb:—a reproof:—a ticket:—an order for money:—a kind of linen or cotton cloth, woven in squares; a mark:—a square mark or checker.

Chĕck'er, *v. a.* [From CHECK; O. Fr. *eschequier*, a chess-board.] [*pp.* checkering, checkered.] To vary; to diversify.—2, *n.* One who checks; a rebuker:—a square spot on a board.

Chĕck'er-bĕr-ry, *n.* [Because its fruit checkers, or dots, the ground.] An American creeping plant and its bright red berry.

Chĕck'er-bōard, *n.* A board to play checkers on.

Chĕck'ers, *n. pl.* [From the checkered board on which it is played.] A game:—called also *draughts*.

Chĕck'less, *a.* Uncontrollable; violent.

Chĕck'māte, *n.* [Per. *shah-mat*, the king is dead.—Cf. Sp. *matar*, to kill.] A movement on a chess-board that gains and ends the game.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* checkmating, checkmated.] To defeat or control by a movement; to finish.

Chĕck'-rein (-rān), *n.* See BEARING-REIN.

Chēek, *n.* [A.-S. *ceace*, Dut. *kaak*, Sw. *käk*, a jaw.] The side of the face below the eye:—the side of a wall or vein:—[Slang] confidence; impudence; insolence.

Chēek'-bōne, *n.* The bone of the cheek.

Chēek'y, *a.* Saucy; forward; impudent. [Slang.]

Chēep, *v. n. & v. a.* [Imitative.] [*pp.* cheeping, cheeped.] To peep; to chirp.—2, *n.* A peep; a squeak. [Not much used.]

Chēer, *n.* [O. E. *chere*, appearance, the face; O. Fr. *chere*, Late L. *cara*, face; Gr. *κάρα*, the head.] Entertainment; gayety:—food:—a shout.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cheering, cheered.] To incite; to encourage; to applaud; to exhilarate; to *animate*.—3, *v. n.* To grow gay or cheerful. [gay.

Chēer'fûl, *a.* Animated; moderately joyful; lively;
Syn.—A *cheerful* countenance; *animated* expression; *lively* imagination; *gay* color.

Chēer'fûl-ly, *ad.* In a cheerful manner.

Chēer'fûl-nĕss, *n.* Animation; moderate joy.
Syn.—Habitual *cheerfulness*; occasional *mirth*; *animation* in manner of speaking.

Chēer'i-ly, *ad.* Cheerfully; briskly.

Chēer'i-nĕss, *n.* Cheerfulness.

Chēer'less, *a.* Without gayety or gladness.

Chēer'ly, *a.* Brisk; gay; cheerful.—2, *ad.* Cheerily; heartily.

Chēer'y, *a.* Gay; sprightly; cheerful.

Chēese, *n.* [L. *caseus*; Celt. *cais*; A.-S. *cese*.] Food made of the curd of milk.

Chēese'-cāke, *n.* A cake of curds, sugar, &c.

Chēese'-mŏn-ger, *n.* A dealer in cheese.

Chēese'-prĕss, *n.* An engine for pressing curds.

Chēes'y, *a.* Like cheese.

Chēe'tah, *n.* [Hind., spotted; *chhit*, a spot; Skr. *chitra*, spotted.] The hunting leopard.

Çhēf (shāf), *n.* [Fr.] A chief or head person; a head cook.

Chef-d'œuvre (sha-dōvr'), *n.*; pl. **Chefs-d'œuvre**. [Fr.] A capital performance; a masterpiece.

Çheī-rŏp'te-ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, and *πτερόν*, pl. *πτερά*, a wing.] The bats, as an order of mammals.

Çhe-lō'ni-an, *n.* A tortoise. [Bleaching-liquor.

Çhĕm'ic (kĕm'ik), *a.* Same as CHEMICAL.—2, *n.*

Çhĕm'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to chemistry.

Çhĕm'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a chemical manner.

Çhe-mīse' (she-mēz'), *n.* [Fr. for "a shirt;" Late L. *camisia*.—Cf. Ger. *hemd*, O. Irish *caimmse*, O. Welsh *camse*, a shirt.] A woman's shift.

Çhĕm-i-sĕtte', *n.* [Fr.] A waistcoat. [ship.

Çhĕm'ĭsm, *n.* Chemical force, action, or relation-

Çhĕm'ist, *n.* A person versed in chemistry.

Çhĕm'is-try [kĭm'is-tre *or* kĕm'is-tre, *H.*], *n.* [See ALCHEMY.] A science which investigates the composition, the nature, and the properties of material substances and their mutual combinations.

Çhe-nīlle' (she-nēl'), *n.* [Fr., a caterpillar; probably Late L. *canicula*, a little dog; Local It. *can*, a silk-worm.] A kind of silk cord, used as trimming for dresses.

Chēque (chĕk), *n.* An order or draft on a banker for money:—same as CHECK.

Chĕq'uer (chĕk'er), *v. & n.* See CHECKER.

Chĕr'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *chérir*, part. *chérissant*; Fr. *cher*, L. *carus*, dear.] [*pp.* cherishing, cherished.] To support; to encourage; to nurse. [of cigar.

Che-rōōt', *n.* [Said to be a Manila word.] A sort

Chĕr'ry, *n.* [Gr. *κέρασος*; L. *cerasus*; Fr. *cerise*; said to be from the town of *Cerasus* in Pontus.] A small stone-fruit.—2, *a.* Red; ruddy; like a red cherry.

Chĕr'ry-bĭrd, *n.* (*Ornith.*) The American waxwing, which feeds on cherries.

Chĕr'ry-pĭt, *n.* A play with cherry-stones:—a cherry-stone.

Chĕr'ry-trēe, *n.* A tree that bears cherries.

Çhĕr'so-nēse (kĕr'so-nēs) [kĕr'so-nēz, *St. I.*], *n.* [Gr. *χερσόνησος*; *χέρσος*, land, mainland, and *νῆσος*, island.] A peninsula.

Chĕrt, *n.* [Irish, *ceart*, Local Sw. *kart*, a pebble.] (*Min.*) A kind of flint; hornstone.

Chĕrt'y, *a.* Like chert; flinty.

Chĕr'ub, *n.*; pl. **Chĕr'ubs** *and* **Chĕr'ū-bĭm**. [Heb. *k'ruv*, *keruv*. — Cf. Assyrian *kirubu*, a divine winged bull.] A celestial spirit; an angel.

Che-rū'bic, } *a.* Relating to cherubs or cher-
Che-rū'bi-cal, } ubim; angelic. [CHERUB.

Chĕr'ū-bĭm, *n.* [Heb. *k'ruvim*.] The plural of

Chĕr'ū-bĭn, *n.* Cherub; angel:—cherubim.

Chĕr'up, *v. n.* [Imitative. — See CHIRP.] [*pp.* cheruping, cheruped.] To chirp; to chirrup:—to use a cheerful voice.—2, *v. a.* To quicken; to chirrup.

Chĕr′vil, *n.* [Gr. χαιρέφυλλον, pleasant leaf; χαίρειν, to rejoice, and φύλλον, leaf.] A plant with an esculent root.

Chĕss, *n.* [Fr. *échecs;* Ger. *schach;* from Per. *shah,* a king; literally, "game of kings."—See CHECK.] A game in which two sets of pieces are moved in opposition to one another:—a coarse grass.

Chĕss′-bōard, *n.* A board to play chess on.

Chĕss′măn, *n.* A piece or puppet for chess.

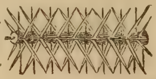
Chĕst, *n.* [Gr. κίστη; L. *cista;* A.-S. *cyste;* Ger. *kiste.*] A large box or coffer:—the thorax of the human body; the breast.

Chĕst′nut (chĕs′nut), *n.* [Fr. *châtaigne;* L. *castanea;* Gr. κάστανον, or κάρυον καστανaῖον, nut of *Castana,* a city in Pontus.] A tree and its nut.—2, *a.* Colored like a chestnut; brown.

Chē′tah, *n.* See CHEETAH.

Çhĕv-a-liēr′ (shĕv-a-lēr′), *n.* [Fr.; *cheval,* L. *caballus,* a horse.] A knight; a gallant man; a cavalier.

Chevaux-de-frise (shĕv′ō-de-frēz′), *n. pl.* [Fr. for "horse of Friesland," a jocose name.] (*Fort.*) A piece of timber furnished with spikes to defend a passage.



Chevaux-de-frise.

Cheviot (chĭv′i-ŏt *or* chĕv′i-ŏt) [chē′vi-ot, *I.*], *n.* [From the *Cheviot* Hills in England and Scotland.] Noting a breed of sheep in Scotland especially valued for their wool:—a rough woollen fabric, used for men's clothing.

Çhĕv′ron (shĕv′ron), *n.* [Fr. for "a rafter," from *chèvre,* a goat; the rafters are likened to two butting goats.—Cf. L. *capreolus,* a kid, a prop.] (*Arch.*) A zigzag ornament.—(*Mil.*) A mark or badge on the sleeve.

Chew (chū), *v. a.* [A.-S. *ceowan;* Dut. *kaawen;* Ger. *kauen;* Russ. *jevate;* a variant of CHAW.—See JAW.] [*pp.* chewing, chewed.] To crush or grind with the teeth; to masticate; to ruminate.—2, *v. n.* To ruminate; to muse.—3, *n.* A cud; a quid.

Ȼhî-ä′rō-os-cū′rō, **Ȼhî-är-os-cū′rō**, *or* **Ȼhî-ä′rō-scū′rō**, *n.* [It. for "clear-obscure."] The art of combining light and shade in painting; clare-obscure.

Chibouque (che-bôk′), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish [smoking-pipe.

Çhĭc (shĭk), *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *geschick,* tact; *geschicken,* to despatch.] Style; knack; address; elegance.—2, *a.* Stylish; graceful.

Çhi-cāne′ (she-kān′), *n.* [Fr. *chicane,* a quibble, a wrangle; originally a kind of game like polo; Late Gr. τζυκάνιον, Per. *chaugan,* polo, or a bat.] A mean trick; chicanery.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* chicaning, chicaned.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

Çhi-cān′er-y, *n.* [Fr. *chicanerie.*] Mean arts of wrangling; sophistry; trickery; tricks.

Chĭc′co-ry, *n.* [L. *chicorium;* Gr. κιχώριον; Fr. *chicorée.*] A perennial plant; succory.

Chĭck, *n.* The young of a bird; a chicken.

Chĭck′a-dēē, *n.* [From its note.] The black-cap titmouse.

Chĭck′a-rēē, *n.* [From its call.] A red squirrel.

Chĭck′en, *n.* [A.-S. *cicen;* Dut. *kicken.*—Cf. Ger. *küchlein.*] The young of a bird, particularly of a hen:—a term for a young person.

Chĭck′en-pŏx, *n.* A mild eruptive disease.

Chĭck′pēa (chĭk′pē), *n.* [Fr. *chiche;* It., *cece;* L. *cicer.*] A kind of pea.

Chĭck′wēēd, *n.* [*Chick* and *weed;* it is greatly relished by birds.] An annual plant or weed.

Chĭc′o-ry, *n.* Same as CHICCORY. *Chicory* is the more common spelling.

Chīde, *v. a.* [A.-S. *cidan.*—Cf. Dan. *kiede,* to harass.] [*i.* chid; *pp.* chiding, chidden *or* chid.] To reprove; to scold; to check.—2, *v. n.* To clamor; to scold.

Chīd′ing, *n.* Rebuke; quarrel:—noise.

Chiēf, *a.* [Fr. *chef,* a chief, a head; L. *caput,* the head; O. Fr. *chief.*] Principal; most eminent; first; *primary.*—2, *n.* A commander; leader; head.

Syn.—*Chief* city; *principal* person; *first* in rank.—*Chief* among savages; *commander* of an army; *leader* of a party; *head* of a family.

Chiēf-jŭs′tice, *n.* The principal judge.

Chiēf′ly, *ad.* Principally; eminently.

Chiēf′tain, *n.* [L. *capitanus;* O. Fr. *chevetain.*—See CAPTAIN and CHIEF.] A leader; a commander; a chief.

Chiēf′tain-ry, **Chiēf′tain-shĭp**, *n.* State, dignity, or rank of a chieftain.

Çhĭf-fon-niēr′, *n.* [Fr.; *chiffe, chiffon,* a rag: possibly akin to CHAFF, CHIP, or more probably to SHIVER. In the Rouchi patois (north of France) *chife* means "a cut;" Sp. *chiflar,* to pare.] A rag-picker.

Chiffonnière (shĭf-fon-ne-âr′), *n.* [Fr.] A work-table; a what-not.

Chignon (shēn-yōn), *n.* [Fr. for "the back of the neck;" properly "a little chain" (Fr. *chaîne, chaînon*), from the chain of vertebral processes on the back of the neck.] The hair of a woman, gathered and resting on the back of the neck.

Chî′go (chē′go), *n.* [Said to be a Peruvian word.] See CHIGRE.

Chĭg′re (chĭg′ger), *n.* [Said to be a Peruvian word.] A small insect of the flea kind, that lodges under the skin.

Chĭl′blāin, *n.* [*Chill* and *blain.*] A sore or inflammation in the feet, hands, &c., caused by cold or frost.

Chīld, *n.*; pl. **Chĭl′dren**. [A.-S. *cild,* pl. *cildru, cildre.*—Cf. Celt. *gille,* a lad, a servant.] An infant; a very young person; a son or daughter.

Chīld′beâr-ing, *n.* The act of bearing children.

Chīld′bĕd, *n.* State of a woman in labor.

Chīld′bĭrth, *n.* The act of bringing forth.

Childe (chīld *or* chĭld), *n.* [Cf. Sp. *infante,* a prince.] A nobleman's son. [Antiq.]

Chĭl′der-mas-dāy′, *n.* [*Childer,* old and now local pl. of *child,* and *mass.*] The day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized, Dec. 28.

Chīld′hood (-hûd), *n.* [A.-S. *cild-had.*] The state of children; infancy; the properties of a child.

Chīld′ish, *a.* Like a child; trifling; puerile.

Chīld′ish-ly, *ad.* In a childish manner.

Chīld′ish-nĕss, *n.* Puerility; triflingness.

Chīld′less, *a.* Having no child.

Chīld′-līke, *a.* Like or becoming a child.

Ȼhĭl′i-ăd (kĭl′e-ăd), *n.* [Gr. χιλιάς, χιλιάδος.] A thousand.

Ȼhĭl′i-ärch, *n.* [Gr. χιλιάρχης; χίλιοι, a thousand, and ἄρχειν, to rule.] A commander of a thousand men.

Ȼhĭl′i-ăşm, *n.* [Gr. χιλιασμός.] The millennium.

Ȼhĭl′i-ăst, *n.* [Gr. χιλιαστής.] A millenarian.

Chĭll, *a.* [A.-S. *celan,* to cool; *cyle,* coldness; Dut. *kill,* a chill.—See COLD and COOL.] Cold; depressed; cold of temper.—2, *n.* Chilliness; a shivering; cold:—*in casting iron,* the process by which the surface is suddenly cooled:—the metal mould into which iron is cast in order to be chilled.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* chilling, chilled.] To make cold; to depress:—to harden cast-iron by suddenly cooling it.

Chĭl′li-nĕss, *n.* A sensation of shivering.

Chĭl′ly, *or* **Chĭl′li**, *n.* [Sp. *chile.*] Red pepper; capsicum.

Chĭl′ly, *a.* Somewhat cold.—2, *ad.* Coldly.

Chīmb (chīm), *n.* [Dut. *kim;* Sw. *kimb;* Ger. *kimme.*] The end of the staves of a barrel, &c.:—written also *chime* and *chine.*

Chīme, *n.* [Dan. *kime,* Local Sw. *kimma, kimba,* to chime; O. Fr. *chinbe,* a cymbal. Not improbably from root of CYMBAL.] A sound of bells; concord of sound.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* chiming, chimed.] To sound in harmony; to agree.—3, *v. a.* To move, strike, sound, or cause to sound in harmony.

Çhi-mē'ra, *n.* [L.]; pl. **Çhi-mē'raș.** [Gr. χίμαιρα, a she-goat, a monster with a goat's body; χίμαρος, a goat.—Cf. Icel. *gymbr*, a lamb.] A feigned monster:—an odd fancy; an illusion.
Çhi-mēre', *n.* [Fr. *simarre*; It. *zimarra*.] A bishop's robe.
Çhi-mĕr'i-cal, *a.* [See Chimera.] Imaginary; *fanciful*; unreal.
Çhi-mĕr'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a chimerical manner.
Chĭm'ney, *n.*; pl. **Chĭm'neyș.** [Fr. *cheminée*; Late L. *caminata*; L. *caminus*, Gr. κάμινος, a furnace; καίειν, to burn.] A passage through which smoke ascends; a flue.
Chĭm'ney-cŏr'ner, *n.* The fireside.
Chĭm'ney-piēce (chĭm'ne-pēs), *n.* The ornamental work round a fireplace.
Chĭm'ney-pŏt, *n.* A pot or tube put on the top of a chimney to induce a draught.
Chĭm'ney-swal'low (-swŏl'lō), *n.* A species of swift; a swallow-like bird, building its nest in chimneys.
Chĭm'ney-swēēp'er, *n.* A cleaner of chimneys.
Chĭm-păn'zee, *n.* [West African.] A large ape.
Chĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *cin*; Dut. *kin*; Gr. γένυς; Ger. *kinn*.—Cf. Icel. *kinn*, Dan. *kind*, Goth. *kinnus*, L. *gena*, Skr. *ganda*, the cheek.] The lowest part of the human face.
Chī'na, *n.* [Name of the country whence at first it was imported.] Porcelain.
Chī'na-ăs'ter, *n.* A plant and its flower.
Chī'na-clāy, *n.* See Kaoline.
Chī'na-grăss, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fibre of a Chinese nettle, from which is manufactured grass-cloth.
Chī'na-ink, *n.* See Indian-ink.
Chĭn'ca-pĭn, / **Chĭn'qua-pĭn**, *n.* [Fr., from an American Indian name.] The dwarf chestnut.
Chĭnch, *n.* [Sp. *chinche*, It. *cimice*, L. *cimex*, *cimicis*, a bug.] A bed-bug:—a destructive insect.
Chĭn-chĭl'la, *n.* [Sp.-Amer., apparently a dim. of local *chinche*, a skunk; the latter name (properly "a bed-bug") is given to the skunk on account of its offensive smell, which, however, the chinchilla does not have.] A small South American animal noted for its fine fur.

Chinchilla.

Chīne, *n.* [Fr. *échine*, the spine; Ger. *schiene*, a splint.—Cf. Shin.] The backbone or spine:—[see Chimb] the ends of a barrel or cask (written also *chimb* and *chime*):—[A.-S. *cinu*, Dut. *keen*, a cleft; A.-S. *cinan*, to split] a deep groove or cleft worn into sea-cliffs by a stream.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chining, chined.] To cut into pieces or chines.
Chī-nēșe', *n.* The language or people of China.
Chĭnk, *n.* [Dim. of *chine*, a cleft.] A narrow aperture; an opening:—a slight jingling or tinkling sound.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chinking, chinked.] To shake so as to make a sound.—3, *v. n.* To sound by striking each other.
Chĭntz, *n.* [Hind. *chhint*, *chhit*, chintz; *chhinta*, *chhit*, a spot; Skr. *chitra*, spotted.—Cf. Cheetah, also Ger. *zitz*, Dut. *sits*, chintz.] Cotton cloth printed with colors.
Chĭp, *v. a.* [A dim. variant of Chop.] [*pp.* chipping, chipped.] To cut into small pieces; to hack.—2, *v. n.* To break or crack; to chap.—3, *n.* A small piece cut or broken off.—3, *v. n.* [Imitative.] To chirp like a small bird.
Chĭp'mŭck, / **Chĭp'mŭnk**, *n.* [Called also *chipping-squirrel*, from its call.] A striped squirrel; a ground-squirrel.
Chĭp'ping, *n.* Act of cutting off; a chip.
Chĭp'ping-bĭrd, / **Chĭp'ping-spăr'row**, *n.* A small North American bird.
Chĭp'py, *n.* See Chipping-bird.—2, *a.* Covered with chips.
Çhī-rŏg'ra-pher, *n.* A writer.
Çhī-ro-grăph'ic, / **Çhī-ro-grăph'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to chirography; written.
Çhī-rŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and γράφειν, to write.] Art of writing; handwriting.
Çhī-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and λόγος, discourse.] The art of conversing by the hands and fingers; dactylology.
Çhī'ro-măn-cy, *n.* [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by the hand; palmistry.
Çhī-rŏn'o-my, *n.* [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and νόμος, law.] The science or rules of gesticulation and pantomime.
Çhī-rŏp'o-dĭst, *n.* [Gr. χείρ, the hand, and πούς, ποδός, the foot.] A surgeon for the hands and feet, or for corns and bunyons.
Chĭrp, *v. n.* [Imitative; similar words are found in many languages.] [*pp.* chirping, chirped.] To make a cheerful noise, as birds.—2, *n.* The voice of birds or of insects.
Chĭrp'ing, *n.* The gentle noise of birds.
Chĭr'rup, *v. a.* [*pp.* chirruping, chirruped.] To quicken; to cheer up.—2, *n.* A chirp.
Çhī-rür'ġe-on, *n.* [Gr. χειρουργός.—See Chirurgery.] A surgeon. [Antiq.]
Çhī-rür'ġe-ry, *n.* [Gr. χειρουργία; χείρ, the hand, and ἔρχειν, to work.] Surgery.
Çhī-rür'ġi-cal, *a.* [Gr. χειρουργικός.] Surgical; pertaining to surgery.
Chĭș'el, *n.* [Fr. *ciseau*; O. Fr. *cisel*, *chisel*; Late L. *cisellus*, *sciselum*; L. *sicilicula*, dim. of *sicilis*, a sickle; from *secare*, to cut, influenced by *scindere*, to cut. But cf. It. *cesello*, a chisel, which seems to be from *cædere*, *cæsum*, to cut.] A tool for paring wood or stone.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *ciseler*.] [*pp.* chiselling, chiselled.] To cut or carve with a chisel:—to cheat.
Chĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *cid*, sprout.—Cf. Kith.] A child; a baby:—a sprout of corn.
Chĭt'-chăt, *n.* Prattle; idle talk; chat.
Chĭt'ter-lĭngș, *n. pl.* [Local E. *chitter*, to shiver, to tremble; from their gelatinous quality.] Food made of swines' entrails.
Çhi-văl'ric [chiv'al-rik, *I. C.*; shĭv'al-rĭk, *N.*], *a.* Relating to chivalry; chivalrous.
Çhĭv'al-roŭs, *a.* Knightly; gallant.
Çhĭv'al-ry, or **Chĭv'al-ry**, *n.* [Fr. *chevalerie*; *cheval*, L. *caballus*, a horse.] The system of knighthood, with its usages and customs; knighthood:—the body of knights.
Çhlō'ral, *n.* [First syllables of *chlorine* and *alcohol*.] [A sedative drug.
Çhlō'ral-ĭșm, *n.* The morbid condition of the system sometimes induced by chloral.
Çhlō'rate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of chloric acid and a base.
Çhlō'ric, *a.* Noting an acid containing chlorine.
Çhlō'ride, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of chlorine and some other substance.
Çhlō'rine, *n.* [Gr. χλωρός, green; the gas is of a greenish color.] An element obtained from common salt.
Çhlō'ro-fŏrm, *n.* [First syllables of *chlorine* and *formyl*.] (*Chem.*) A liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of chloride of lime with diluted alcohol;—used to produce insensibility in surgical operations.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chloroforming, chloroformed.] To put under the influence of chloroform; to render insensible by chloroform.
Çhlō'ro-phyl, *n.* [Gr. χλωρός, green, and φύλλον, a leaf.] The green coloring-matter of plants.
Çhlo-rō'sis, *n.* [From Gr. χλωρός, green.] (*Med.*) The green sickness.
Çhlo-rŏt'ic, *a.* Affected by chlorosis.
Chōak (chōk), *v. a.* See Choke.
Chŏck, *n.* [Akin to Choke.] A sort of wedge to confine a cask.
Chŏck'-fûll, *a.* Quite full.
Chŏc'o-late, *n.* [Mex. *chocolatl*.] A preparation of cacao; the liquor made by a solution of it.
Chŏice, *n.* [Fr. *choix*; *choisir*, Goth. *kiusan*, to choose.—See Choose.] The power or act of choosing; election; option:—best part:—thing chosen.—2, *a.* Select; precious; very valuable.

Choir (kwīr), *n.* [Fr. *chœur;* L. *chorus.*—See CHORUS.] An assembly or band of singers; quire:—the part of a church where the singers are placed:—the chancel.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* choiring, choired.] To sing together.
Chōke, *v. a.* [Icel. *koka*, to gulp; akin to COUGH and CHUCKLE: imitative.] [*pp.* choking, choked.] To suffocate; to stop up.—2, *v. n.* To be choked or obstructed.—3, *n.* A contraction in the bore of a gun.
Chōke′-dămp, *n.* [*Choke*, and *damp*, a vapor or gas.] Carbonic acid; a noxious vapor in coal-mines and wells.
Chōke′-peȧr, *n.* An unpalatable pear.
Chŏl′a-gŏgue, *n.* [Gr. χολαγωγός; χόλος, bile, and ἄγειν, to lead; ἀγωγός, leading.] A medicine carrying off bile.
Chŏl′er, *n.* [L. *cholera*, Gr. χολή, bile.—Cf. GALL: the ancients associated melancholy and anger with excess of bile.] The bile:—anger; rage.
Chŏl′e-ra, *n.* [L. for "bile," or "biliousness;" Gr. χολέρα, cholera.—See CHOLER.] (*Med.*) A disease accompanied by vomiting and purging, with great pain.
Chŏl-e-rā′ic, *a.* Pertaining to cholera.
Chŏl′e-ra-mŏr′bus, *n.* [L. for "cholera the disease."] A painful disease attended with purging and vomiting.
Chŏl′er-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. χολερικός.] Full of choler; *angry;* irascible.
Chō-li-ăm′bic, *n.* [Gr. χωλός, lame, and ἴαμβος, an iambus, from its halting movement.] A kind of verse.
Chôôse, *v. a.* [A.-S. *ceosan;* Dut. *kiezen;* Ger. *kiesen;* Goth. *kiusan;* akin to L. *gustare*, to taste, Skr. *jush*, to relish.] [*i.* chose; *pp.* choosing, chosen.] To prefer; to pick out; to select; to elect.—2, *v. n.* To have power of choice; to prefer.
Chŏp, *v. a.* [O. Dut. *koppen*, Dut. *kappen*, Ger. *kappen*, Sw. *kappa*, Gr. κόπτειν, to cut.] [*pp.* chopping, chopped.] To cut with a quick blow.—2, *v. n.* To do or act with a quick motion.—3, *n.* A small piece or cut of meat; a cleft:—[Hind. *chhap*, a stamp, a copy] a permit; quality.
Chŏp′-fâll′en (-fâl′ln), *a.* See CHAP-FALLEN.
Chŏp′-hoûse, *n.* A house of entertainment.
Chŏp′ping, *p. a.* Stout; large:—tumbling.
Chŏps, *n. pl.* The mouth of a beast. See CHAPS.
Chŏp′stĭck, *n.* An instrument used in China, &c., to eat with.
Cho-răġ′ic, *a.* [Gr. χορηγικός.] Pertaining to a choragus.
Cho-rā′gus, *n.* [Gr. χοραγός; χορός, chorus, and ἄγειν, to lead.] The leader or patron of an ancient Greek chorus.
Chō′ral, *a.* [Late L. *choralis; chorus*, a choir.] Belonging to, or singing in, a choir.—2, *n.* [Late L. *chorale.*] A kind of psalm-tune.
Chō′ral-ly, *ad.* In the manner of a chorus.
Chōrd, *n.* [L. *chorda*, Gr. χορδή, a gut, a string.—See CORD.] The string of a musical instrument:—a certain combination of notes; harmony.—(*Geom.*) A right line which joins the two ends of an arc of a circle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chording, chorded.] To furnish with strings.
Chōre, *n.* A small job. [*U. S.*] See CHAR.
Cho-rē′a, *n.* [Gr. χορεία, a dance.—See CHORUS.] St. Vitus's dance.
Chō-ri-ăm′bic, *n.* [Gr. χορεῖος, a trochee (literally, "belonging to the chorus"), and ἴαμβος, an iambus.] The foot of a verse consisting of four syllables; as, *ănxĭĕtās.*
Chō′ri-ŏn, *n.* [Gr. χορίον, L. *corium*, Skr. *kar*, leather, skin.] (*Anat.*) The exterior membrane that inwraps the fœtus.
Chŏr′is-ter, *n.* [Fr. *choriste.*] A singer in cathedrals, or in a concert:—a leader of a choir.
Chō′ro-grăph, *n.* [Gr. χωρός, place, and γράφειν, to describe.] An instrument or kind of protractor used for constructing triangles.
Chŏr-o-grăph′ic, **Chŏr-o-grăph′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to chorography.
Cho-rŏg′ra-phy, *n.* The description of a place; the art of forming maps of particular regions.
Chō′roid, *n.* [Gr. χοροειδής; χορίον, skin, and εἶδος, form.] One of the coats of the eye.
Chō′rus, *n.*; L. pl. **Chō′rī**; Eng. **Chō′rus-es**. [L.; Gr. χορός, a song and dance; a band of singers.] A band of singers; a concert:—a song between the acts of a tragedy:—verses of song in which the company join the singer.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* chorussing, chorussed.] To sing as in a chorus.
Chōse, *i.* from *choose.* See CHOOSE.
Chōse (shōz), *n.* [Fr.; It. *cosa;* from L. *causa*, a cause (*q. v.*).] A thing; personal property
Chōs′en (chō′zn), *p. part.* from *choose.*
Chough (chŭf), *n.* [A.-S. *ceo*, Dan. *kaa*, Dut. *kaauw*, a chough, or daw,—from the cry.] A bird like a crow.
Choûse, *v. a.* [Turk. *chiaus*, *chaush*, a herald, a sergeant; alluding to a *chiaus* who in 1609 committed great frauds in London.] [*pp.* chousing, choused.] To cheat; to trick.—2, *n.* A bubble; a trick or sham.
Chŏŵ′-chŏŵ, *n.* [Pidgin-English (not Chinese) for "food," or "a meal."] A pickle composed of various ingredients, as cucumbers, tomatoes, &c.
Chŏŵ′der, *n.* [Fr. *chaudière*, a caldron.] Food made of fresh fish boiled with biscuit, pork, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chowdering, chowdered.] To make into chowder.
Chŏŵ′ry, *n.* [Hind.] A fly-brush or fly-fan.
Chres-tŏm′a-thy, *n.* [Gr. χρηστομάθεια; χρηστός, good, and μαθεῖν, to learn.] A book of instruction.
Chrĭsm, *n.* [Gr. χρῖσμα; χρίειν, to anoint.] Unction used in sacred ceremonies.
Chrĭs′ma-to-ry, *n.* [Late L. *chrismatorium.*] A little oil-vessel.
Chrĭs′om (krĭz′um), *n.* The white vesture anointed with chrism formerly put on a child in baptism.
Christ′en (krĭs′sn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *cristen*, a Christian; *christnian*, to christen.] [*pp.* christening, christened.] To baptize; to name.
Chrĭs-ten-dŏm (krĭs′sn-dŭm), *n.* [A.-S. *cristendom;* Ger. *christenthum.*] The regions the inhabitants of which profess Christianity; the whole body of Christians.
Chrĭs′ten-ĭng (krĭs′sn-ĭng), *n.* Baptism.
Chrĭs′tian (krĭst′yan), *n.* [Gr. χριστιανός; Χριστός, Christ, or anointed.] A disciple of Christ; a believer in Christianity:—in a general sense, an inhabitant of Christendom.—2, *a.* Pertaining to Christ or to Christianity; ecclesiastical.
Chrĭs-ti-ăn′i-ty (krĭst-ye-ăn′e-te), *n.* [L. *christianitas.*] The religion taught by Christ; the religion of Christians.
Chrĭs′tian-īze, *v. a.* [Gr. χριστιανίζειν.] [*pp.* christianizing, christianized.] To render Christian.
Chrĭs′tian-nāme, *n.* A name given in baptism.
Christ′mas (krĭs′mas), *n.* [*Christ* and *mass.*] The festival of Christ's nativity, December 25; Christmas-day.
Christ′mas-bŏx, *n.* A box for collecting Christmas presents:—a Christmas present.
Christ′mas-ēve, *n.* The evening next before Christmas.
Christ′mas-tīde, *n.* The Christmas season.
Christ′mas-trēē, *n.* A small tree set up in the house, with presents, &c., hanging from it for distribution on Christmas-eve.
Chris-tŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. Χριστός, Christ, and λόγος, a treatise.] A treatise relating to Christ.
Chrō′māte, *n.* A salt containing chromic acid.
Chro-măt′ic, *a.* [Gr. χρωματικός; χρῶμα, color: it is said that in music intermediate notes were once written in colors; but probably the term indicates simply a "shading," like a variation in tint or color; in Gr. the term may mean "florid," "artificial."] Relating to color, or to semitones in music.
Chro-măt′ics, *n.* The science of colors.

Chrō-ma-tŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, χρώματος, color, and γράφειν, to write.] A discourse on colors.

Chrōme, *n.* A sort of metal; chromium.

Chrō′mic, *a.* Noting an acid containing chromium.

Chrō′mi-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, color, paint: many of its compounds are used as pigments.] A whitish, brittle metal.

Chrō′mō, *n.* A picture printed in oil-colors.

Chrō′mo-lĭth′o-grăph, *n.* A lithographic picture in oil-colors:—often abbreviated into *chromo.*

Chrō′mo-lĭth-o-grăph′ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, chromo-lithography.

Chrō′mo-li-thŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. χρῶμα, color, and LITHOGRAPH.] The process of producing lithographs in various colors.

Chrō′mo-sphēre, *n.* [On type of *atmosphere;* Gr. χρῶμα, color, and σφαῖρα, a sphere.] The atmosphere of the sun, outside the photosphere.

Chrō-mo-sphĕr′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the chromosphere.

Chrŏn′ic, *a.* [Gr. χρονικός; χρόνος, time.] Of long duration, as a disease:—opposed to *acute.*

Chrŏn′i-cle, *n.* [Gr. χρονικά (βιβλία); from χρόνος, time.] An historical register of events; annals; archives; a record; a *history.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* chronicling, chronicled.] To record; to register.

Chrŏn′i-cler, *n.* A recorder of events.

Chrŏn′o-grăm, *n.* [Gr. χρόνος, time, and γράμμα, a writing.] An inscription in which the date is expressed by numeral letters.

Chrŏn′o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. χρόνος, time, and γράφειν, to record.] An electric instrument for measuring and recording time.

Chro-nŏl′o-ġer, } *n.* One who is versed in chro-
Chro-nŏl′o-ġist, } nology.

Chrŏn-o-lŏġ′ic, } *a.* Relating to chronology;
Chrŏn-o-lŏġ′i-cal, } in the order of time.

Chrŏn-o-lŏġ′i-cal-ly, *ad.* By chronology.

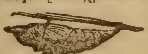
Chro-nŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. χρονολογία; χρόνος, time, and λόγος, treatise.] The science of computing and adjusting the dates of events:—a tabular view of events and dates.

Chro-nŏm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. χρόνος, time, and μέτρον, a measure.] A time-keeper, or instrument for measuring time with exactness.

Chrŏn-o-mĕt′ric, } *a.* Relating to the measure-
Chrŏn-o-mĕt′ri-cal, } ment of time.

Chrȳs′a-lĭd, *n.* A chrysalis.

Chrȳs′a-lĭs, *n.*; pl. **Chry-săl′i-dēs.** [Gr. χρυσαλλίς; from χρυσός, gold.—Cf. Late L. *aurelia,* a chrysalis; from *aurum,* gold; referring to the color of some kinds.] The pupa of an insect; aurelia.



Chrysalis.

Chrys-ăn′the-mŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. χρυσός, gold, and ἄνθεμον, flower.] A genus of plants.

Chrȳs-el-e-phăn′tine, *a.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, and ἐλεφάντινος, made of ivory; ἐλέφας, an elephant; ivory.] Made of gold and ivory.

Chrȳs′o-bĕr-yl, *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, and βήρυλλος, beryl.] A precious stone.

Chrȳs′o-līte, *n.* [Gr. χρυσός, gold, and λίθος, stone.] A precious stone.

Chrȳs′o-prāse, *n.* [L. *chrysoprasus;* Gr. χρυσός, gold, and πράσον, a prase, a leek.—See PRASE.] A pale-green precious stone.

Chŭb, *n.* [Probably named from its chubby shape.—Cf. Sw. *kubb,* a block.] A river-fish.

Chŭb′bed, *a.* Plump; chubby.

Chŭb′by, *a.* [Cf. Local Sw. *kubbug,* fat, plump.] Plump; short and thick.

Chŭck, *v. n.* [Imitative, like CLUCK.] [*pp.* chucking, chucked.] To make a noise like a hen.—2, *v. a.* To call as a hen:—[a form of SHOCK, or SHAKE] to strike gently:—to throw by a quick motion; to pitch.—3, *n.* The voice of a hen:—a pat or blow:—a part of a turning-machine.

Chŭc′kle, *v. n.* [Imitative, and allied to CHOKE.] [*pp.* chuckling, chuckled.] To laugh convulsively; to laugh inwardly with triumph.—2, *v. a.* To call as a hen:—to fondle.—3, *n.* A short, suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, or derision.

Chŭm, *n.* [Said to stand for *comrade.*—Cf. A.-S. *cuma,* a guest.] A chamber-fellow; associate.

Chū′nam, *n.* Stucco; mortar; lime. [India.]

Chŭnk, *n.* [Local E. *chump,* a block; *junk,* a lump.—Cf. HUMP.] A short, thick piece of any thing.

Chŭnk′y, *a.* Short and thick.

Chürch, *n.* [A.-S. *circ, cirice;* Scot. *kirk;* Ger. *kirche;* from Gr. κυριακόν, the Lord's house; κύριος, lord, master.] The collective body of Christians:—a particular body of Christians:—a place of divine worship:—the clerical body, in distinction from the laity:—ecclesiastical authority.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* churching, churched.] To assist to return thanks in church.

Syn.—The use of *church* in the sense of a house of public worship is limited, in England, to houses of the kind belonging to the Episcopal or established form of religion, the houses of public worship among the dissenters being styled *meeting-houses* or *chapels;* but in this country this distinction is not adhered to.

Chürch′ing, *n.* The act of returning thanks in [church.

Chürch′ly, *a.* Befitting the church.

Chürch′man, *n.* An ecclesiastic:—an Episcopalian.

Chürch′-mĕm-ber, *n.* One in communion with a church.

Chürch′-rāte, *n.* A rate or tax for parish pur- [poses.

Chürch′-wâr-den, *n.* An officer of the church.

Chürch′-yärd, *n.* The burial-ground adjoining a church, or belonging to a church.

Chürl, *n.* [A.-S. *ceorl,* a freeman, a husbandman; Scand. & Ger. *karl,* a man.] A surly man:—a miser:—a rustic.

Chürl′ish, *a.* Rude; brutal:—avaricious.

Chürl′ish-nĕss, *n.* Rudeness; niggardliness.

Chürn, *n.* [Icel. *kirna,* Sw. *kärna,* a churn; Ger. & Dut. *kernen,* to churn; from the root KERNEL, CORN. The idea seems to be the extraction of the kernel or quintessence.] A vessel in which cream is churned.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* churning, churned.] To agitate, as in a churn.—3, *v. n.* To work at a churn; to imitate the action of a churn.

Chürn′ing, *n.* The act of making butter.

Chūse, *v. a.* See CHOOSE.

Chute (shūt), *n.* [Fr.] An inclined trough or [spout; a shoot.

Chŭt′ney, *n.* [Hind. *chatni.*] A condiment or pickle.

Chȳ-lā′ceous (-shus), *a.* Belonging to chyle.

Chyle, *n.* [Gr. χυλός, juice; χύειν, χέειν, to pour.] A milky fluid formed in the alimentary canal and separated from the chyme.

Chȳ-li-făc′tion, *n.* The act or the process of making chyle.

Chȳ-li-făc′tive, *or* **Chȳl-i-făc′tive,** *a.* Making [chyle.

Chȳ-li-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Process of becoming chyle.

Chȳ′lous (kī′lus), *a.* Consisting of chyle.

Chȳme, *n.* [Gr. χυμός; χύειν, χέειν, to pour.] A soft pap produced in the stomach by the digestion of food.

Chȳm′is-try, *n.* See CHEMISTRY.

Cĭb′ol, *n.* [Gr. κάπια, onions; L. *cæpa,* an onion, dim. (late) *cæpula;* Fr. *ciboule,* Sp. *cebolla,* an onion; but Fr. & Sp. represent L. *cæpulla,* an onion-field, onions collectively.] A sort of small onion.

Ci-bō′ri-ŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. κιβώριον, a cup,—properly, a water-lily.] A pyx or cimbarium.

Ci-cā′da, *n.* [L.]; pl. **Ci-cā′dæ,** *or* **Ci-cā′das.** The harvest-fly, or tree-locust.

Ci-cā′la, *or* **Ci-cä′la,** *n.* [It.] A cicada.

Cĭc′a-trīce, *n.* [L. *cicatrix.*] A scar.

Cĭc-a-tri-zā′tion, *n.* Act of healing a wound.

Cĭc′a-trīze, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* cicatrizing, cicatrized.] To heal; to skin over.

Cĭç′e-ly, *n.* A plant of several [kinds.

Cicada.

Cicerone (chē-chẹ-rō′nẹ *or* sĭs-ẹ-rō′nẹ), *n.*; It. pl. Ciceroni (chē-chẹ-rō′nē); Eng. Cĭç-ẹ-ro′nẹş. [It.; literally, a Cicero; that is, an orator, a talker.] A guide; one who explains curiosities or antiquities.
Cĭç-ẹ-rō′nị-ạn, *a.* Resembling Cicero.
Cicisbeo (chē-chis-bā′ō *or* sẹ-sĭs′bẹ-ō), *n.* [It.] A gallant attending a lady; a dangler about women.
Cī′dẹr, *n.* [Sp. *sidra;* Fr. *cidre;* L. *sicera*, Gr. *σίκερα*, Heb. *shekar*, strong drink.—Cf. Magyar *csiger*, Roumanian *cigher*, cider; Arab. *sukr*, *sakr*, drunkenness.] The juice of apples fermented.
Ci-devant (sē-dẹ-väṅ′), *ad.* [Fr.; literally, here-before.] Formerly.
Cị-gär′, *n.* [Sp. *cigarro;* said to be from *cigarral*, a garden, an orchard, one kind of tobacco being called garden-tobacco; *cigarral*, an orchard, is from *cigarra*, a cicada, which especially frequents groves.] A little roll of tobacco for smoking.
Cĭg-ạ-rĕtte′, *n.* [Fr.] A small cigar:—a small smoking-tube formed by rolling up a pinch or two of tobacco in tissue-paper.
Cĭl′ị-āt-ẹd, *a.* Furnished with cilia.
Cị-lĭ″cious (sẹ-lĭsh′ụs), *a.* [L. *cilicium*, Gr. *κιλίκιον*, hair-cloth, a garment of goat's hair; literally, cilician cloth.] Made of hair.
Cĭl′ị-ŭm, *n.*; pl. **Cĭl′ị-ạ**. [L., an eyelid,—later, an eyelash.] A hair, or a hair-like filament. [ing.
Cī′mạ, *n.* [See Cyma.] (*Arch.*) A kind of mould-
Cịm-bā′rị-ŭm, *n.* [Late L.; Gr. *κυμβίον*, a cup; O. Fr. *cimarre*, a wine-bowl.] A vessel in which the eucharist is reserved; a ciborium.
Cĭm′ẹ-tẹr, *n.* A Turkish sword. See Scymitar.
Cịm-mē′rị-ạn, *a.* [From *Cimmeria*, now the *Crimea*, formerly thought to be a very dark country, probably from some notion of the long nights of the Arctic regions.] Extremely dark.
Cịn-ɕhō′nạ, *n.* [Named in 1742 in honor of the Countess of Chinchon (Spain, 1638).] Peruvian or Jesuits' bark, or the tree which produces it.
Cĭn′ɕhọ-nīne, *n.* An alkaloid of cinchona.
Cĭnct′ūre (sĭngkt′yụr), *n.* [L. *cinctura*, a girdle; *cingere*, *cinctus*, to gird.—Cf. Skr. *kanchi*, a girdle.] A band worn round the head or the body; belt; sash; girdle.
Cĭn′dẹr, *n.* [Icel. *sindr*, Dan. & Sw. *sinder*, Ger. *sinter*, dross; probably not the Fr. *cendre*, L. *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] Relics of burnt coal or wood:—ashes:—a mass ignited and quenched.
Cĭn-ẹ-măt′ics, *n.* See Kinematics. [Cinereous.
Cĭn-ẹ-rā′ceous (-shụs), *a.* [L. *cineraceus.*] Same as
Cĭn′ẹ-rạ-ry, *a.* [L. *cinerarius; cinis*, *cineris*, ashes. —Cf. Gr. *κόνις*, dust; Skr. *kana*, powder.] Relating to, or like, ashes.
Cĭn-ẹ-rā′tiọn, *n.* Act of reducing to ashes.
Cị-nē′re-oŭs, *a.* [L. *cinereus.*] Like ashes; ash-colored. [Like ashes.
Cĭn-ẹ-rĭ″tious (sĭn-ẹ-rĭsh′ụs), *a.* [L. *cinericius.*]
Cĭn′nạ-bar, *n.* [Gr. *κιννάβαρι;* Per. *zingifrah*, *zinjafr.*] A red sulphuret of mercury.
Cĭn′nạ-mŏn, *n.* [L. *cinnamomum*, Gr. *κινάμωμον*, Heb. *qinnamon*, possibly allied to *qaneh*, cane.—But cf. Malay *kajumanis*, cinnamon; *kaju*, wood, *manis*, sweet.] The spicy bark of a tree of Asia.
Cĭnque (sĭngk), *n.* [Fr. *cinq*, L. *quinque*, five.] The number five in dice.
Cĭnque′-foĭl (sĭngk′-), *n.* [Fr. *cinq-feuilles*, five leaves.] An astringent plant.
Cī′ọn, *n.* A shoot to be engrafted. See Scion.
Cī′phẹr, *n.* [Fr. *chiffre;* Arab. *sifr.*—See Zero.] The arithmetical character 0:—a figure; a character:—a secret manner of writing, or a key to it.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* ciphering, ciphered.] To practise arithmetic; to compute by figures.—3, *v. a.* To write in occult characters.
Cịr-cĕn′sian (sịr-sĕn′shạn), *a.* [L. *circensis.*—See Circus.] Of the circus.
Cĭr′cị-nāte, *a.* [L. *circinare*, *circinatus*, to make round; *circinus*, a pair of dividers.] Rolled up or turned like a shepherd's crook.
Cĭr′cle, *n.* [A.-S. *circul;* Fr. *cercle;* L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus;* Gr. *κίρκος*, a ring.] A curved line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre:—the space included in a circular line:—a round body; an orb; a sphere; a globe:—a compass:—a circumlocution:—a class of people; a community; a company:—a district; a province.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* circling, circled.] To move round; to enclose.—3, *v. n.* To move circularly.
Cĭr′clẹt (sĭr′klẹt), *n.* A little circle.
Cĭr′cuịt (sĭr′kịt), *n.* [L. *circuire*, *circuitus*, to go around; *circum*, around, and *ire*, to go.] Act of moving round:—the space enclosed; extent:—a course:—visitation of judges:—a district or tract of country visited by the judges of a court. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* circuiting, circuited.] To move round.
Cịr-cū′ị-toŭs, *a.* Roundabout; not direct.
Cịr-cū′ị-toŭs-ly, *ad.* In a circuitous manner.
Cĭr′cụ-lạr, *a.* Round, like a circle; spherical; circulating.—*Circular letter*, a letter sent to several persons on some common affair.—2, *n.* A circular letter.
Cĭr′cụ-lāte, *v. n.* [*pp.* circulating, circulated.] To move round; to spread.—2, *v. a.* To spread; to diffuse.
Cĭr-cụ-lā′tiọn, *n.* Act of circulating; circular motion:—extent of diffusion:—currency of money, or of a substitute for money.
Cĭr′cụ-lạ-tọ-ry, *n.* A chemical vessel.—2, *a.* Circular; going round. [much used as a prefix.
Cĭr′cụm. [L. for "around," "about."] A word
Cĭr-cụm-ăm′bị-ẹn-cy, *n.* Act of encompassing.
Cĭr-cụm-ăm′bị-ĕnt, *a.* [See Ambient.] Surrounding.
Cĭr-cụm-ăm′bụ-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *circum*, about, and *ambulare*, to walk.] [*pp.* circumambulating, circumambulated.] To walk round.
Cĭr′cụm-cīşe, *v. a.* [L. *circum*, around, and *cædere* (*-cidere*), *cisum*, to cut.] [*pp.* circumcising, circumcised.] To cut off the foreskin.
Cĭr-cụm-cĭ″şiọn (sĭr-kụm-sĭzh′ụn), *n.* The act of circumcising; a Jewish rite.
Cĭr-cụm-dŭct′, *v. a.* [L. *circum*, about, and *ducere*, *ductum*, to lead.] [*pp.* circumducting, circumducted.] To lead about:—to nullify.
Cịr-cŭm′fẹr-ẹnce, *n.* [L. *circumferentia; circum*, about, and *ferre*, to bear.] A line that bounds the space of a circle; periphery; orb; circle.
Cĭr-cụm-fẹ-rĕn′tial (-shal), *a.* Circular.
Cĭr′cụm-flĕct, **Cĭr′cụm-flĕx**, *v. a.* [L. *circumflectere*, to bend; *circum*, around, and *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] [*pp.* circumflecting, circumflected.] To mark with the circumflex.
Cĭr′cụm-flĕx, *n.* An accent denoting a long syllable,—marked in Greek [˜], in Latin [^].
Cĭr-cụm-fūşe′, *v. a.* [L. *circumfundere*, *circumfusum; fundere*, to pour.] [*pp.* circumfusing, circumfused.] To pour round.
Cĭr-cụm-fū′şiọn, *n.* A pouring round.
Cĭr-cụm-jā′cẹnt, *a.* [L. *circumjacere*, *circumjacentis; jacere*, to lie, to throw.] Lying round; surrounding.
Cĭr-cụm-lọ-cū′tiọn, *n.* [L. *circumlocutio; circum*, around, and *loqui*, *locutus*, to talk.] A circuit or compass of words; periphrasis; use of indirect expressions.
Cĭr-cụm-lŏc′ụ-tọ-ry, *a.* Periphrastical.
Cĭr-cụm-năv′ị-gạ-ble, *a.* That may be circumnavigated or sailed round.
Cĭr-cụm-năv′ị-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *circumnavigare; circum*, around, and *navigare*, to sail; *navis*, a ship.] [*pp.* circumnavigating, circumnavigated.] To sail round.
Cĭr-cụm-năv-ị-gā′tiọn, *n.* Act of sailing round.
Cĭr-cụm-năv′ị-gā-tọr, *n.* One who sails round.
Cĭr-cụm-pō′lạr, *a.* [See Pole.] Round or near the pole.
Cĭr-cụm-scrībe′, *v. a.* [L. *circum*, around, and *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] [*pp.* circumscribing,

circumscribed.] To write around; to enclose; to bound; to limit.

Cĭr-cum-scrĭp′tion, *n.* [L. *circumscriptio.*] The act of circumscribing; boundary; limitation; bound.

Cĭr-cum-scrĭp′tive, *a.* Marking the outlines.

Cĭr′cum-spĕct, *a.* [L. *circumspectus*, prudent; *circum*, around, and *specere*, *spectus*, to look.] Cautious; discreet. [fulness.

Cĭr-cum-spĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *circumspectio.*] Watch-

Cĭr-cum-spĕc′tive, *a.* Attentive; cautious.

Cĭr′cum-spĕct-ly, *ad.* Cautiously.

Cĭr′cum-spĕct-ness, *n.* Vigilance; caution.

Cĭr′cum-stănce, *n.* [L. *circumstantia*, a surrounding, an attribute; *circum*, around, and *stare*, *stantis*, to stand.] An adjunct of a fact; something adventitious; incident; event.—*pl.* One's state or condition; state of affairs.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* circumstancing, circumstanced.] To place relatively or in some situation.

Cĭr-cum-stăn′tial (-shal), *a.* Accidental; not essential; incidental:—particular; minute.

Cĭr-cum-stăn′tial-ly, *ad.* In a minute and particular manner.

Cĭr-cum-stăn′tials, *n. pl.* Things not essential.

Cĭr-cum-stăn′ti-āte (-she-āt), *v. a.* [*pp.* circumstantiating, circumstantiated.] To place in a particular condition:—to substantiate by particulars.

Cĭr-cum-val-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *circumvallatio; circumvallare*, to wall in; *circum*, around, and *vallare*, *vallatus*, to build a wall; *vallum*, a wall (*q. v.*).] A trench bordered with a parapet; an enclosing fortification.

Cĭr-cum-vĕnt′, *v. a.* [L. *circumvenire*, to deceive; *circum*, around, and *venire*, *ventum*, to come.] [*pp.* circumventing, circumvented.] To deceive; to cheat. [deceit; trick.

Cĭr-cum-vĕn′tion, *n.* [L. *circumventio.*] Fraud;

Cĭr-cum-vĕnt′ive, *a.* Deluding; cheating.

Cĭr-cum-vo-lū′tion, *n.* The act of rolling round.

Cĭr-cum-vŏlve′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *circum*, around, and *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] [*pp.* circumvolving, circumvolved.] To roll round.

Cĭr′cus, *n.*; pl. **Cĭr′cus-es**. [L.; Gr. κίρκος, κρίκος, a ring.] An area for sports, with seats around for spectators.

Cirque (sĕrk), *n.* [Fr. for "circle," or "circus."] A circle:—a round valley. [like a tendril.

Cĭr′ri-fôrm, *a.* [*Cirrus* and *form.*] (*Bot.*) Formed

Cĭr′ri-pĕd, *n.* [L. *cirrus*, a curl, or tuft, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] One of a group of crustaceans, including the barnacles.

Cĭr′rus, *n.*; pl. **Cĭr′rī**. [L., a tuft or curl; root of CIRCLE.] A curled or tufted form of clouds; the fringe-like locomotive or prehensile organ of certain invertebrates.

Cĭs-ăl′pine, *a.* [L. *cisalpinus; cis*, on this side of, and *Alpes*, the Alps.] On this side of the Alps.

Cĭs-at-lăn′tic, *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side of, and ATLANTIC.] On this side of the Atlantic.

Cĭs′cō, *n.* [Probably from a North American Indian name.] A fresh-water fish.

Cĭs′pa-dāne, *a.* [L. *cis*, on this side, and *Padus*, Po; *padanus*, of the Po.] South of the river Po.

Cĭs′soid, *n.* [Gr. κισσοειδής; κισσός, ivy, and εἶδος, form.] (*Geom.*) A kind of curve.

Cĭst, *n.* [L. *cista*; Gr. κίστη; E. *chest*; Scot. & Celt. *kist*: *cyst* is an entirely distinct word, though often confounded with it.] A case; a hollow tumor. See CYST.

Cis-tĕr′cian, *n.* [From *Cîteaux* (L. *Cistercium*), in France, the site of their first abbey.] One of a congregation of Benedictine monks.

Cĭs′tern, *n.* [L. *cisterna; from cista*, a chest, as *caverna* is from *cavea*, a cave.] A reservoir or receptacle for water; a fountain; a vessel to hold water. [A plant; the rock-rose.

Cĭs′tus, *n.* [Late L.; L. *cisthus*, Gr. κίστος, κίσθος.]

Cĭt, *n.* A citizen:—used in contempt.

Cĭt′a-ble, *a.* Suitable to be quoted:—liable to be summoned.

Cĭt′a-dĕl, *n.* [Fr. *citadelle;* It. *citadella*, a small town, dim. of *città*, formerly *citade*, a town; L. *civitas*, *civitatis*, a city.] A fortress, on a commanding position, near a city.

Cī-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *citatio.*] Quotation; words quoted:—summons to appear before a judge.

Cī′ta-to-ry, *a.* Calling; containing citation.

Cīte, *v. a.* [Fr. *citer;* L. *citare*, freq. of *ciere*, to call.] [*pp.* citing, cited.] To summon to answer in court:—to give the words of another; to quote.

Cĭth′a-ra, *n.* [L.; Gr. κιθάρα.—See GUITAR.] An ancient form of the guitar.

Cĭth′ern, *n.* A kind of guitar.

Cĭt′i-zen (-zn), *n.* [Fr. *citoyen*, O. Fr. *citeain; cité*, a city (*q. v.*). The *z* in reality stands for *y*. Formerly printers, chiefly in Scotland, used the letter *z* for *y*. The custom still survives in a few proper names (as Dalzell, da-yĕl′) and in some Scottish legal words (as *spuilzie*).] An inhabitant of a city; a freeman.

Cĭt′i-zen-shĭp, *n.* State or rank of a citizen.

Cĭt′rate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of citric acid and a base. [citron, lime, or lemon.

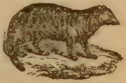
Cĭt′ric, *a.* [L. *citrus*, the orange.] Relating to the

Cĭt′rine, *a.* Like a citron; of dark yellow.—2, *n.* A species of yellow quartz.

Cĭt′ron, *n.* [Gr. κίτρον; L. *citrus*, the orange-tree.] A fruit resembling a lemon.

Cĭt′y, *n.* [Fr. *cité;* L. *civitas*, *civitatis; civis*, a citizen; root of HIVE, HOME, and QUIET (Skeat).] A large town incorporated.—(*Eng.*) A corporate town which is the see of a bishop.—2, *a.* Relating to a city.

Cīve, *n.*, or **Cīves**, *n. pl.* [L. *cæpa*, an onion.—See CIBOL.] A species of leek.


Civet.

Cĭv′et, *n.* [Fr. *civette;* Late Gr. ζαπέτιον; Arab. *zabad*, *zubad;* Per. *zabad.*] A small quadruped; a musky perfume from the civet.

Cĭv′ic, *a.* [L. *civicus; civis*, a citizen.] Relating to civil affairs or honors.

Cĭv′il, *a.* [L. *civilis; civis*, a citizen.] Relating to the community; municipal:—intestine:—political, opposed to *criminal*:—complaisant; well-bred; *genteel; polite.*—*Civil law*, the law of a state or country; the Roman law.—*Civil war*, an intestine war.

Ci-vĭl′ian (se-vĭl′yan), *n.* One versed in civil law:—one in a civil capacity.

Ci-vĭl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *civilitas; civis*, a citizen.] The quality of being civil; urbanity; refinement; politeness; courtesy; *attention; complaisance.*

Cĭv-il-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of civilizing; civility:—culture; state of being civilized.

Cĭv′il-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* civilizing, civilized.] To reclaim from savageness; to educate and polish; to enlighten.

Cĭv′il-īz-er, *n.* One who civilizes.

Cĭv′il-ly, *ad.* In a civil manner:—politely.

Cĭv′il-sėr′vice, *n.* The body of unmilitary public servants:—the public service.

Clăb′ber, *n.* [Irish, *clabar*, mud; *claba*, thick.—Cf. *lopper*, to curdle.] Thick sour milk; bonny-clabber.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* clabbering, clabbered.] To become thick or coagulated:—said of milk.

Clăck, *n.* [Dut. *klakken*, to clatter; Fr. *claque*, a sharp noise:—a purely imitative word.] An often repeated and importunate noise:—an instrument that strikes:—prate.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* clacking, clacked.] To make a sudden, sharp noise.

Clăd, *p.* from *clothe.* Clothed. See CLOTHE.

Clāim, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *clamer*, to call for; L. *clamare*, to call out.—Cf. L. *calare*, Gr. καλεῖν, to call.] [*pp.* claiming, claimed.] To demand as due:—to profess ownership of; to request; to require.—2, *n.* A demand as of right, or of a thing due; thing claimed; a title; *pretension:*—a miner's term for ground located and worked.

Clāim′a̤-ble, *a.* That may be claimed.
Clāim′a̤nt, *n.* One who claims.
Clâir-vŏy̆′a̤nce, *n.* [Fr.] Clear-seeing; sight of things invisible to the eye.
Clâir-vŏy̆′a̤nt, *a.* [Fr. *clair*, clear, and *voyant*, seeing; *voir*, L. *videre*, to see.] Relating to clairvoyance.—2, *n.* One who has, or claims, the power of clairvoyance.
Clăm, *n.* [A variant of CLAMP; Dan. *klamme*, a clamp, or squeeze; Sw. *klämma*, to squeeze; A.-S. *clom*, a bond; Ger. *klemmen*, to pinch.] A small bivalve mollusk or shell-fish.—2, *v. a.* [From CLAMMY.] [*pp.* clamming, clammed.] To clog with any glutinous matter.—3, *v. n.* To be moist; to stick.
Clăm′be̤r, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [Akin to CLIMB, and to Ger. *klammern*, to clasp; Icel. *klambra*, to clamp.] [*pp.* clambering, clambered.] To climb with difficulty.—2, *n.* A difficult climb.
Clăm′my̤, *a.* [A.-S. *clam*, clay; Dut. *klam*, moist.] Viscous; glutinous; slimy.
Clăm′o̤r, *n.* [L. *clamor; clamare*, to call out.] A loud noise; an outcry; vociferation; an uproar. —2, *v. n.* [*pp.* clamoring, clamored.] To make outcries; to vociferate.
Clăm′o̤r-oŭs, *a.* Vociferous; noisy.
Clămp, *n.* [Dut. *klamp; klampen*, to grapple; Dan. *klampe*, to clamp.] An instrument to clasp or hold pieces together.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* clamping, clamped.] To strengthen by a clamp:—to stamp.

Clamps.

Clăn, *n.* [Celt. *clann*, offspring; said to be from L. *planta*, a plant, a slip.] A family; a tribe.
Cla̤n-dĕs′ti̤ne, *a.* [L. *clandestinus; akin to clam*, secretly.] Secret; hidden.
Clăng, *n.* [Imitative: Gr. κλαγγή, a clang; L. *clangere*, to clang.] A sharp, shrill noise; clank. —2, *v. n.* [*pp.* clanging, clanged.] To make a shrill noise.—3, *v. a.* To strike together with a noise. [shrill sound; clang.
Clăn′go̤r, *n.* [L., from *clangere*, to clang.] A loud,
Clănk, *n.* [Imitative; Dut. *klank*, a clank.] A shrill noise, as of a chain; clang.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* clanking, clanked.] To make a shrill noise; to [chink.
Clăn′nish, *a.* Disposed to unite in clans.
Clăn′nish-ly̤, *ad.* In a clannish manner.
Clăn′nish-nĕss, *n.* A disposition to unite in clans, or after the manner of clans.
Clăn′shĭp, *n.* Association of persons in clans.
Clăn̦ş′ma̤n, *n.*; pl. **Clăn̦ş′me̤n.** Member of a clan.
Clăp, *v. a.* [Icel. *klappa;* Dut. *klappen;* Ger. *klappen, klapfen;* Dan. *klappe;* Fr. *clapper;* Russ. *chlopate.*] [*pp.* clapping, clapped.] To strike together so as to make a noise; to applaud with the hands:—to add one thing to another.—2, *v. n.* To strike the hands together in applause:—to begin or move briskly.—3, *n.* A loud explosion of thunder:—an act of applause; a blow:—[Dut. *klapoor;* O. Fr. *clapoir;* Irish, *clab*, thick] a venereal infection.
Clăp′bōard (klăb′bōrd), *n.* A thin, narrow board, used for the covering of wooden houses:—a stave.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* clapboarding, clapboarded.] To cover with clapboards.
Clăp′pe̤r, *n.* One who claps; tongue of a bell.
Clăp′-trăp, *n.* [Originally a *trap* or machine to create applause in a theatre.] An artifice to ensnare.
Clăque (klăk), *n.* [Fr.—See CLACK.] In *theatres*, a band of persons hired to applaud a piece.
Clăr′e̤nce, *n.* [From William IV. of England, once Duke of *Clarence;* the title came to England through Philippa of Hainault, heiress of the honor of Klarenza, a Frankish duchy in Greece.] A light, four-wheeled carriage.
Clăr′e̤t, *n.* [Fr. *clairet*, O. Fr. *claret;* Late L. *claretum*, clarified wine; L. *clarus*, clear.] A species of reddish French wine.
Clăr′i̤-chōrd, *n.* [L. *clarus*, clear-sounding, and *chorda*, a string.] A musical instrument.
Clăr-i̤-fi̤-cā′tio̤n, *n.* The act of clarifying.
Clăr′i̤-fī-e̤r, *n.* He who or that which clarifies.
Clăr′i̤-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *clarifier;* L. *clarificare; clarus*, clear, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* clarifying, clarified.] To make pure or clear; to purify, as liquor:—to brighten.—2, *v. n.* To clear up; to grow bright.
Clăr′i̤-nĕt, *n.* [Fr. *clarinette*, Sp. *clarinete;* a dim. variant from CLARION.] A musical wind instrument; a kind of hautboy:—often written *clarionet.*
Clăr′i̤-o̤n, *n.* [Fr. *clairon*, O. Fr. *clarion, claron;* Sp. *clarin;* Late L. *clario;* L. *clarus*, clear.] A kind of trumpet, of a shrill, clear tone.
Clăr′i̤-tūde [L. *claritudo*], *or* **Clăr′i̤-ty̤** [L. *claritas*], *n.* Brightness.
Clăsh, *v. n.* [A variant of CLACK.—Cf. *hack, hash; crack, crash;* Ger. & Sw. *klatsch*, a clash.] [*pp.* clashing, clashed.] To act in opposition; to collide; to strike together with noise.—2, *v. a.* To strike against.—3, *n.* A noisy collision of two bodies.
Clăsp, *n.* [Kindred to CLAMP, and to CLIP in the sense of to embrace.—Cf. *grasp*, from *grip* and *grab.*] A kind of hook:—an embrace.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* clasping, clasped.] To shut with a clasp; to embrace.
Clăsp′e̤r, *n.* He who or that which clasps.
Clăsp′-knīfe, *n.* A knife which folds into the handle; a jackknife.
Clăss, *n.* [L. *classis* or *clasis*, class, assembly, fleet; root *cal*, to call, convoke, as in *calare, clamare*, to call out.] A number of persons or things equal in rank; a rank; an order; a division; a set, as of pupils or of students.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* classing, classed.] To arrange in classes; to classify.
Clăs′si̤c, } *a.* [L. *classicus*, having rank; *classis*, a
Clăs′si̤-cal, } class.] Relating to authors or works of the first rank; Greek or Latin.
Clăs′si̤c, *n.* An author of the first rank, commonly of Greek or Latin:—a work of a classic author:—one versed in the classic authors.
Clăs′si̤-cal-ly̤, *ad.* In a classical manner.
Clăs′si̤-cīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* classicizing, classicized.] To make classic.
Clăs′si̤-fī-a̤-ble, *a.* That may be classified.
Clăs-si̤-fi̤-cā′tio̤n, *n.* Act of arranging into classes; arrangement.
Cla̤s-sĭf′i̤-ca̤-to̤-ry̤, *a.* Of or relating to classification; classifying.
Clăs′si̤-fī-e̤r, *n.* One who classifies:—one who is skilled in systematic classification.
Clăs′si̤-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *classis*, a class, and *fieri*, to become.] [*pp.* classifying, classified.] To arrange in classes; to class.
Clăs′sis, *n.*; pl. **Clăs′sēş.** [L.—See CLASS.] Order; body; class:—a convention:—a judicatory.
Clăss′māte, *n.* One of the same class.
Clăt′te̤r, *v. n.* [Imitative: Dut. *klater*, a rattle; *klateren*, to rattle.] [*pp.* clattering, clattered.] To make a confused noise.—2, *v. a.* To cause to sound and rattle.—3, *n.* A confused noise; a rattle.
Clăt′te̤r-ĭng, *n.* A noise; a rattle; a clatter.
Clâuşe, *n.* [Late L. *clausa*, a period; properly a perfect passive participle from L. *claudere*, to close.] Part of a sentence:—a member:—an article or stipulation.
Clā′va̤te, *a.* [L. *clavare, clavatum*, to nail; *clavus*, a nail.] Club-shaped:—set with knobs.
Clāve, *v. a.* & *v. n.* Did cleave. See CLEAVE.
Clăv′e̤-cĭn, *n.* [Fr. *clavecin;* Late L. *clavicymbalum;* L. *clavis*, a key; Sp. *clavecimbalo*, literally a keyed cymbal.] A harpsichord.
Clăv′i̤-chōrd, *n.* [Late L. *clavichordium;* L. *clavis*, a key, and *chorda*, a string.] See CLARICHORD.
Clăv′i̤-cle, *n.* [L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, a key; from its shape.—Cf. Gr. κλείς, a key; akin to L. *claudere*, to shut.] The collar-bone.
Cla̤-vĭc′ū-la̤r, *a.* Relating to the clavicle, or collar-bone.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, *long;* ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y̆, *short;* a̤, e̤, i̤, o̤, ṳ, y̤, *obscure.*—**Fāre, fär, fȧst, fạll; hêir, hẽr;**

Clavier (klä'vẹ-ā), *n.* [Fr. for "keyboard," Ger. for "piano;" L. *clavis*, a key.] An assemblage of all the keys of an organ or piano-forte; a keyboard:—a piano-forte.

Clâw, *n.* [A.-S. *clawu;* Dut. *klaauw;* Scand. *klo;* Ger. *klaue:* probably akin to CLEAVE, GLUE, and CLEW.] The nail or foot of a bird or animal.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* clawing, clawed.] To tear with claws; to scratch.

Claw.

Clâwed, *a.* Furnished with claws.

Clâw-hăm'mer, *n.* A hammer with a clutch to extract nails.

Clāy (klā), *n.* [A.-S. *clæg;* Dut. & Ger. *klei.*] An unctuous, tenacious earth; argillaceous earth; alumina.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* claying, clayed.] To cover with clay; to purify with clay.

Clāy'ẹy, *a.* Consisting of or like clay:—soiled.

Clāy'mōre, *n.* [Gael. *claidheamh* (pron. nearly klī-ĕv); Welsh *cleddyf*, a sword, and Gael. *mor;* Welsh *mawr*, great.] A large two-handed sword.

Clēan, *a.* [A.-S. *clæne.*—Cf. Celt. *glan*, pure: possibly akin to O. Ger. *kleine*, fine, Ger. *klein*, small.] Free from dirt and impurity; not foul:—elegant; neat:—entire:—innocent.—2, *ad.* Quite; perfectly; completely.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* cleaning, cleaned.] To free from dirt; to cleanse.

Clēan'lị-nĕss (klĕn'lẹ-nĕs), *n.* Cleanness.

Clēan'ly (klĕn'lẹ), *a.* Clean; neat; pure.

Clēan'ly (klĕn'lẹ), *ad.* In a clean manner.

Clēan'nẹss, *n.* Neatness; purity.

Clēanse (klĕnz), *v. a.* [A.-S. *clensian.*—See CLEAN.] [*pp.* cleansing, cleansed.] To free from dirt or impurity; to purify; to scour; to clean.

Clēar (klēr), *a.* [L. *clarus*, bright, loud, illustrious: Fr. *clair*, O. Fr. *cler.*] Bright; serene; *perspicuous;* transparent:—indisputable; manifest:—exempt; free.—2, *ad.* Plainly; clean; quite.—3, *n.* Space within walls or any covering.—4, *v. a.* [*pp.* clearing, cleared.] To make clear; to free from obscurity; to acquit:—to cleanse.—5, *v. n.* To grow bright, fair, or disengaged.

Clēar'ance, *n.* Act of clearing:—the certificate given by the collector of a port that a ship has been properly entered and cleared.

Clēar'ing, *n.* Justification; successful defence:—a plot or field cleared of trees.

Clēar'ing-hoûse, *n.* The place where daily balances between banks are settled.

Clēar'ly, *ad.* Brightly; plainly; evidently.

Clēar'ness, *n.* Transparency; distinctness.

Clēar'-stō-ry, } *n.* [Probably because it is bright
Clēre'-stō-ry, } and well lighted.—See BLINDSTORY.] A story or row of windows in a Gothic church, rising above the roof of the nave.

Clēat, *n.* [Allied to CLOT; Ger. *klette*, a burr.] A piece of wood for fastening or strengthening:—a thin metallic plate.

Clēav'ạ-ble, *a.* That may be divided or cleft.

Clēav'ạge, *n.* Act or manner of splitting.

Clēave (klēv), *v. n.* [A.-S. *cleofian;* Dut. *kleven;* Dan. *klæbe;* Ger. *kleben:* perhaps akin to GLUE.] [*i.* cleaved (clave); *pp.* cleaving, cleaved.] To adhere; to stick; to hold to; to unite aptly.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *cleofan;* Dut. *kloven;* Icel. *kljufa;* Ger. *klieben.*—Cf. Gr. γλύφειν, to hollow, L. *glubere*, to peel.] [*i.* clove *or* cleft (clave); *pp.* cleaving, cloven *or* cleft.] To split; to divide; to separate.—3, *v. n.* To part asunder; to separate.

Clēav'ẹr, *n.* A butcher's axe or large knife.

Clĕf, *n.* [Fr. *clef*, a key; L. *clavis.*] (*Mus.*) A character or mark for the key.

Clĕft, *i. & p.* from *cleave.* [Icel. *kluft;* Dan. *klöft;* Sw. *klyft*, a cave: akin to *v. a.* CLEAVE.] Divided.—2, *n.* A space made by splitting; crevice.

Clĕm'ạ-tĭs, *n.* [Gr. κληματίς, dim. of κλῆμα, κλήματος, a twig; κλάειν, to lop or prune.] A plant and its flower.

Clĕm'ẹn-cy, *n.* [L. *clementia.*] Lenity; mercy; mildness.

Clĕm'ẹnt, *a.* [L. *clemens, clementis.*] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind.

Clĕnch. See CLINCH.

Clĕnch'ẹr, *n.* An unanswerable argument.

Clēpe, *v. a.* [A.-S. *cleopian, clipian*, to call; Scot. *clep*, to tell.—Cf. Dut. *klappen*, to prattle.] [*i.* clept; *pp.* cleping, clept *or* yclept.] To call.—2, *v. n.* To call. [Obs.]

Clĕp'sy-drạ, *or* **Clẹp-sȳ'drạ**, *n.* [L. & Gr.; Gr. κλέπτειν, L. *clepere*, to steal, to withdraw, and ὕδωρ, water.] A water-clock among the ancients.

Clĕr'gy, *n.* [L. *clericatus*, Fr. *clergé, clergie*, clergy, learning; Late L. *clericus*, a priest; Gr. κληρικός, clerical; κλῆρος, a lot,—later, clergy.] The body set apart for the services of religion; priesthood;—opposed to *laity.*

Clĕr'gy-ạ-ble, *a.* (*Law.*) Admitting benefit of clergy, or exemption from punishment.

Clĕr'gy-man, *n.* One of the clergy.

Clĕr'ic, *n.* A clergyman or clerk.

Clĕr'ịc, } *a.* Relating to the clergy, to a clerk,
Clĕr'ị-cal, } or to a writer.

Clerk (klärk *or* klĕrk), *n.* [L. *clericus.*—See CLERGY.] A secretary or book-keeper; a writer:—one appointed to read the responses in the church service:—a clergyman; a scholar; a shopman's assistant.

Clerk'ly, *or* **Clerk'līke**, *a.* Like a clerk; learned.

Clerk'shĭp, *n.* The office of a clerk.

Clĕv'ẹr, *a.* [Local Dan. *klever;* possibly related to Gael. *gle-mhor*, very excellent, or to O. E. *deliver*, O. Fr. *delivre*, active.] Dexterous; skilful; ingenious.—[*U. S.*] Well-disposed; kind; honest.

Syn.—*Clever* in managing business; *dexterous* in performance; a *skilful* physician; an *ingenious* mechanic; an *expert* bowman.

Clĕv'ẹr-ly, *ad.* In a clever manner.

Clĕv'ịs, } *n.* [Icel. *klofi*, a forked stick.—See
Clĕv'y, } CLEAVE.] An iron in the form of a bow, on the end of the tongue of a cart, wagon, &c.

Clew (klū), *n.* [A.-S. *cliwen, cliwe;* Dut. *kluwen;* probably akin to L. *glomus, globus*, a ball.] A thread wound upon a ball; guide; direction:—corner of a sail.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* clewing, clewed.] To direct:—to raise the sails.

Cliché (klē-shā), *n.* [Fr.; *cliquer*, to click, to tap, to clap.] A cast; stereotype or electrotype plate; photographic negative.

Clĭck, *v. n.* [Fr. *cliquer* (antiquated), to clap; Dut. *klicken*, to rattle: imitative.—See CLACK, CLINK.] [*pp.* clicking, clicked.] To make a sharp, small noise.—2, *v. a.* To catch or snatch hastily.—3, *n.* Latch of a door:—a sharp sound.

Clī'ẹnt, *n.* [L. *cliens, clientis:* for *cluens*, hearing; *cluere*, Gr. κλύειν, to hear.] A dependant (correlative of *patron*):—one who employs a lawyer.

Clī'en-tage (klī'ẹn-tij), *n.* Clients collectively; a body of clients:—state of being a client.

Clī'ẹn-tēle, *n.* [Fr. *clientèle;* L. *clientela.*] The body of clients collectively.

Clĭff, *n.* [A.-S. *clif;* Dut. & Icel. *klif;* Dut. *klip;* Dan. *klippe;* Sw. *klippa:* probably akin to CLIMB and CLEAVE, to adhere.] A steep rock; a precipice.

Clĭff'y, *a.* Broken; craggy.

Clĭm-ạc-tĕr'ịc (*or* klị-măk'tẹr-ĭk), *n.* [Gr. κλιμακτήρ, a ladder-step; κλῖμαξ, a ladder; κλίνειν, to lean.] A critical year in human life, when some great change is supposed to befall the body. The 63d year is called the *grand climacteric.*

Clĭm-ạc-tĕr'ic, } *a.* [Gr. κλιμακτηρικός.] Re-
Clĭm-ạc-tĕr'ị-cal, } lating to critical periods of life.

Clī'mạte, *n.* [Fr. *climat;* L. *clima, climatis*, Gr. κλίμα, κλίματος, a slope, a zone, a clime; κλίνειν, to slope.] A space upon the surface of the earth, being a belt of the globe parallel to the equator [obs.]:—a region or tract of land [obs.]:—constitution or state of the atmosphere, relative to heat, moisture, &c.; temperature.

Clị-măt'ịc, *a.* Relating to a climate.

Clī'mạ-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* climatizing, climatized.] To acclimate.—2, *v. n.* To become acclimatized.

Clī-ma-tŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. κλίμα, climate, and λόγος, discourse.] A treatise on climate.

Clī′măx, *n.* [Gr. κλῖμαξ, a ladder; κλίνειν, to lean.] Gradation; ascent.—(*Rhet.*) A figure by which the sentence rises gradually, from that which is lower or less impressive, to that which is higher or more impressive.

Clīmb (klīm), *v. n.* [A.-S. *climban, clymmian;* Dut. *klimmen.*] [*i.* climbed (clomb); *pp.* climbing, climbed (clomb).] To ascend with labor; to get or mount up.—2, *v. a.* To ascend; to mount.

Clīmb′er (klīm′er), *n.* One who climbs.

Clīme, *n.* [L. *clima;* Gr. κλίμα.] Climate; region.

Clĭnch, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *clenche,* Dan. & Ger. *klinke,* a latch; Dut. *klinken,* Dan. *klinke,* to rivet.—See Clink.] [*pp.* clinching, clinched.] To grasp; to contract; to rivet.—2, *v. n.* To hold fast; to adhere.—3, *n.* A clincher; a hold-fast; a grip:—a pun; a witty saying:—part of a cable.

Clĭnch′er, *n.* One that clinches; a cramp:—an unanswerable reply.

Clĭng, *v. n.* [O. E. *clingen,* to stiffen, to adhere; A.-S. *clingan,* to shrivel; Dan. *klynge,* to cluster.] [*i.* clung; *pp.* clinging, clung.] To hang upon by twining round; to adhere.

Clĭng′stōne, *n.* A kind of peach, the pulp of which adheres to the stone.

Clĭng′y, *a.* Apt to cling; adhesive.

Clĭn′ic, } *a.* Pertaining to a bed:—confined to
Clĭn′i-cal, } the bed; bedridden.

Clĭn′ic, *n.* [L. *clinicus,* one bedridden; Gr. κλινικός, of a bed; κλίνη, a bed; κλίνειν, to recline.] One confined to a bed of sickness:—a medical lecture at the bedside or in presence of patients.

Cli-nîque (klē-nēk), *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) That branch of medical education which imparts instruction by the examination of patients in the presence of the students.

Clĭnk, *v. a.* [Imitative, like *clank, click, clack:* Dut. *klinken,* to tinkle, Dan. *klinge,* Sw. *klinga,* Icel. *klingja,* Ger. *klingen.* [*pp.* clinking, clinked.] To ring; to jingle; to clank.—2, *v. n.* To emit a small, sharp noise.—3, *n.* A sharp tinkling noise; clank.

Clĭnk′er, *n.* [Dan. *klinke;* Dut. *klinker; klinken,* to clink.] Slag which forms in stoves and furnaces.

Clĭp, *v. a.* [Icel. *klippa;* Dan. *klippe:* akin to Clip, to embrace, since both imply pressure.] [*pp.* clipping, clipped.] To cut with shears; to curtail:—[A.-S. *clippan,* akin to Cleave] to embrace.—2, *n.* A clasp:—a stroke:—wool produced in a season.

Clĭp′per, *n.* One who clips:—a barber:—[from the colloquial *clip,* to run, with the idea of moving the legs swiftly, like a pair of shears.—Cf. Cutter] a sharp, fast-sailing vessel.

Clĭp′ping, *n.* Act of cutting; a part cut off.

Clīque (klēk), *n.* [Fr. *clique,* Ger. *klicke,* a faction; Fr. *cliquer,* to rattle, with the idea of a noisy party; or from root of Ger. *gleich,* like; a circle of equal fellows.] A party; a coterie.

Clo-ā′ca, *n.* [L.] A sewer; a drain:—the common outlet of the alimentary and urinary canals in some animals.

Clōak (klōk), *n.* [O. Fr. *cloque, cloche,* a bell, a cloak; Late L. *cloca,* a bell, a cape.—See Clock.] An outer garment; a cover.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cloaking, cloaked.] To cover as with a cloak; to hide.

Clōak′ing, *n.* Cloth for cloaks.

Clŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *clucga,* Irish, *clog, clogan,* Welsh, *cloch,* Late L. *cloca,* Fr. *cloche,* Icel. *klukka,* a bell; Dut. *klok,* Sw. *klocka,* Ger. *glocke,* a bell, a clock.] A machine to show time:—an insect; a beetle:—embroidery on a stocking.

Clŏck′-work (-würk), *n.* The machinery of a clock; well-adjusted work.

Clŏd, *n.* [A variant of Clot; Sw. *klodd, kladd,* a lump.] A lump of earth or clay:—a dolt.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* clodding, clodded.] To gather into concretions; to clot.—3, *v. a.* To pelt with clods.

Clŏd′hŏp-per, *n.* A clown; a rustic.

Clŏd′pāte, } *n.* A stupid fellow; a thick-skull; a
Clŏd′pōll, } blockhead; a dolt.

Clŏg, *v. a.* [Scot. *clag,* a clot, an encumbrance.—Cf. A.-S. *clæg,* Dan. *kleg,* clay.] [*pp.* clogging, clogged.] To encumber; to obstruct.—2, *v. n.* To coalesce:—to be encumbered.—3, *n.* An encumbrance:—a block:—[Fr. *claque,* Irish *clacche,* shoes; probably akin to O. E. *clog,* a log, a block, as seen in "Yule-clog" and "clog-almanac"] a wooden shoe.

Clŏg-âl′ma-nac, *n.* A wooden calendar, now disused.

Clŏg′-dănce, *n.* A dance in clogs or wooden shoes.

Clŏg′ġy, *a.* Clogging up; obstructing; viscous.

Cloisonné (klwä-zo-nā), *n.* [Fr.; from *cloison,* a partition.] Enamel-work in which each color is marked off by a metallic partition.

Clŏĭs′ter, *n.* [Fr. *cloître;* L. *claustrum,* an enclosure; *claudere, clausum,* to shut.] A monastery; a nunnery:—an arcade; a piazza.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cloistering, cloistered.] To shut up in a cloister.

Cloister.

Clōke, *n.* An outer garment. See Cloak.

Clŏn′ic, *a.* [Gr. κλόνος, agitation.] Convulsive.

Clōṣe, *v. a.* [Fr. *clos,* part. of *clore,* to shut; L. *claudere, clausum,* to shut.—Cf. Gr. κλείειν, to shut.] [*pp.* closing, closed.] To shut:—to conclude; to terminate:—to enclose:—to join; to unite.—2, *v. n.* To coalesce; to unite; to end.—3, *n.* Conclusion; end; pause; cessation.

Clōse [klōz, *H.*], *n.* [Fr. *clos.*] An enclosed place; a field:—a passage; a narrow street:—the precinct of a cathedral or abbey.

Clōse, *a.* [See the verb.] Shut fast; tight:—compact:—solid:—secret; trusty; sly; retired:—intent:—near to:—penurious:—restricted to few; not open.—2, *ad.* Densely; closely.

Clōse′-fĭst-ed, *a.* Penurious; parsimonious.

Clōse′-hâuled, *a.* Heading close to the point whence the wind is blowing.

Clōse′ly, *ad.* In a close manner:—secretly.

Clōse′ness, *n.* Quality of being close:—secrecy.

Clōse′-stōōl, *n.* A chamber cabinet.

Clŏṣ′et, *n.* [Fr. *closeau,* O. Fr. *closet,* an enclosure, a garden.—See Close.] A small room; a cupboard.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* closeting, closeted.] To shut up in a closet; to conceal.

Clōṣ′ing, *n.* Period; conclusion; termination.

Clōṣ′ūre (klō′zhur), *n.* Act of shutting up.

Clŏt, *n.* [A.-S. *clate,* a burr; Dut. *kluit,* a clod; *klont,* a clot; Icel. & Sw. *klot,* a ball; Ger. *kloss,* a lump; *klotz,* a block.—Cf. A.-S. *cleotan,* to split.] Any thing clotted; coagulation:—a clod.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* clotting, clotted.] To form clots; to coagulate.

Clŏth (klŏth *or* klâwth), *n.*; pl. **Clŏths** (klâwthz). [A.-S. *clad;* Icel. *klædi;* Dan. *klæde.*—Cf. Ger. *kleid,* Dut. *kleed,* a garment.—See also Clout.] Any thing woven for dress; a woven fabric:—a covering for the table:—the clerical profession.

Clōthe (klōth), *v. a.* [Ger. *kleiden;* Dut. *kleeden;* Scand. *klæda.*—See Cloth.] [*i.* clothed *or* clad; *pp.* clothing, clothed *or* clad.] To cover with garments; to dress; to invest.

Clōthes (klōthz *or* klōz), *n. pl.* Garments; dress; vesture; *apparel.*

Clōth′ier (klōth′yer), *n.* A maker or seller of cloth or clothes:—a fuller of cloth.

Clōth′ing, *n.* Dress; vesture; clothes.

Clŏt′ty, *a.* Full of clots; clotted.

Clōture (klō-tūr′), *n.* [Fr.; from *clore,* to close.] The act or power of closing discussion in a deliberative body.

Clōŭd, *n.* [A.-S. *clud,* a mass: akin to Clot.] A collection of vapors suspended in the air, and so condensed as to be visible:—something that covers; obscurity:—a crowd.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.*

clouding, clouded.] To darken with clouds; to obscure.—3, *v. n.* To grow cloudy or obscure.
Clŏŭd'i-nĕss, *n.* State of being cloudy; obscurity.
Clŏŭd'lẹss, *a.* Without clouds; clear.
Clŏŭd'-răck, *n.* Broken clouds.
Clŏŭd'y̱, *a.* Covered with clouds; dark.
Clough (klŭf *or* klŏf), *n.* [Dut. *kloof;* Icel. *klofi:* akin to CLEAVE.] A cliff; a ravine.
Clough (klŏf), *n.* [Late L. *clavus*, a certain weight; O. Fr. *clou.*] Allowance in weight.
Clŏŭt, *n.* [A.-S. *clut;* Gael. *clud;* Welsh, *clwt.*] A cloth for any mean use; a patch; a stroke or blow.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* clouting, clouted.] To patch; to cover with a cloth:—to strike [Vulg.].
Clōve, *i.* from *cleave.*—2, *n.* [Fr. *clou*, L. *clavus*, a nail, from its shape.] A spice:—a weight:—[see CLOUGH] a cleft; a gorge in a mountain.
Clō'ven (klō'vn), *p.* from *cleave.* Cleft.
Clō'ven-foot-ẹd (klō'vn-fût-ẹd), *a.* Having the foot divided.
Clōve'-pĭnk, *n.* [It has somewhat the odor of cloves.] A carnation pink.
Clō'vẹr, *n.* [A.-S. *clæfre;* Dut. *klaver;* Dan. *klöver;* Sw. *klöfver:* root of CLEAVE, from its divided leaves.] A kind of plant; trefoil.
Clŏŵn, *n.* [Icel. *klunni;* Fris. *klönne;* Sw. *kluns;* from *klunn*, a log.—See CLUMP. The derivation from L. *colonus*, a colonist, a rustic, is discredited.] A rustic; a coarse man; a buffoon.
Clŏŵn'ish, *a.* Coarse; rough; ill-bred.
Clŏŵn'ish-nĕss, *n.* Rusticity; incivility.
Clŏy̆, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *cloyer*, for *clover*, to nail; *encloyer*, to stop, to cloy; influenced in English by CLOG.] [*pp.* cloying, cloyed.] To satiate; to fill to loathing; to glut.
Clŭb, *n.* [Icel. *klubba, klumba;* Sw. *klubb, klubba;* Dan. *klub:* akin to CLUMP.] A heavy stick:—[cf. Local Sw. *klubb*, a clump, as of trees; a crowd, as of men; various other derivations are given] a small society:—a share:—[Sp. *basto*, cudgel, club at cards; but cf. Dan. *klöver*, Dut. *klaver*, clover, or club at cards] suit of cards.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* clubbing, clubbed.] To join in a common expense.—3, *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning:—to beat.
Clŭb'-foot (-fût), *n.* A distorted foot.
Clŭb'-foot-ẹd (-fût-ẹd), *a.* Having crooked feet.
Clŭb'-hŏŭse, *n.* A house in which a club meets.
Clŭb'-lâw, *n.* The law of rude force.
Clŭb'-mŏss, *n.* A name for various evergreen plants.
Clŭb'-rôôm, *n.* A room in which a club meets.
Clŭck, *v. n.* [Dut. *klokken*, Dan. *klukke*, Ger. *glucken*, L. *glocire*, to cluck; Dan. *kluk*, a cluck: imitative.] [*pp.* clucking, clucked.] To call chickens, as a hen.—2, *v. a.* To call, as a hen calls chickens.—3, *n.* A call, like that of a hen.
Clū'di-fôrm, *a.* [Late L. *cludis*, a nail, and *forma*, form.] Nail-shaped; cuneiform; arrow-headed.
Clūe, *n.* See CLEW.
Clŭmp, *n.* [Dut. *klomp;* Dan. & Sw. *klump, klimp:* a variant of CLAMP or CLUB.—See LUMP.] A shapeless mass:—a cluster of trees.
Clŭm'ṣi-ly̱, *ad.* In a clumsy manner.
Clŭm'ṣi-nĕss, *n.* Awkwardness; unhandiness.
Clŭm'ṣy̱, *a.* [O. E. *clums*, to benumb; Local Sw. *klummsen*, benumbed with cold: cognate with CLAMP, CLUMP.] *Awkward;* heavy; unhandy.
Clŭnch, *n.* [Allied to CLUMP and CLING, as *wring* to *wrench*, *hump* to *hunch*, *stink* to *stench*, &c.] The bed of the lower chalk; an indurated clay.
Clŭng, *i.* & *p.* from *cling.*
Clŭs'tẹr, *n.* [A.-S. *clyster*, Icel. *klastr;* Icel. *klasi*, Sw. *klase*, Local Sw. *klysse, klifsa*, a bunch; Sw. *klibba*, A.-S. *clifian*, to adhere, to cleave.] A bunch:—collection; body.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* clustering, clustered.] To grow in clusters.—3, *v. a.* To collect; to gather.
Clŭtch, *v. a.* [Scot. *clook*, a claw; *cleek*, to catch; from A.-S. *gelæccan*, to catch; *læccan*, to seize; whence LATCH.] [*pp.* clutching, clutched.] To gripe; to grasp.—2, *n.* Grasp:—a claw:—the number of eggs a fowl sits upon.—*pl.* The talons; hands, in a sense of rapacity or cruelty.
Clŭt'tẹr, *n.* [Welsh, *cludair*, a heap.] A bustle; disorder; clatter.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* cluttering, cluttered.] To make a noise or bustle.—3, *v. n.* To disorder; to confuse.
Clȳp'ẹ-ạte, *a.* [L. *clypeus*, a shield.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a shield.
Clȳs'tẹr, *n.* [L.; Gr. κλυστήρ; κλύζειν, to wash; L. *cluere*, to purge.] An injection into the rectum.
Co. A Latin prefix, identical with *con* (for *cum*, with), and implying association.
Cōach (kōch), *n.* [It. *cocchio;* Sp. *coche;* Fr. *coche;* Ger. *kutsche;* Ruthenian, *kocija;* Servian, *kocije;* Pol. *kocy;* Hung. *kocsi;* Albanian, *kotsi;* Roumanian, *cocie;* said to be named from *Kitsee*, formerly *Kotsee*, a town of Hungary; some derive it from It. *cocca*, a boat; Fr. *coche*, probably allied to L. *concha*, a shell.—See CONCH.—Cf. Roumanian *ghioaca*, a shell.] A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage; a carriage for travelling:—a tutor; a trainer.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [*pp.* coaching, coached.] To ride or carry in a coach:—to act as coach or tutor to; to prepare one for an examination or to pass any ordeal; to train.
Cōach'-bŏx, *n.* The seat of the driver of a coach.
Cōach'-dŏg, *n.* A spotted dog kept to attend the carriage.
Cōach'man, *n.* The driver of a coach.
Cō-ăd'ju-tănt, *a.* Helping; assisting.
Cō-ạd-jū'tọr, *n.* [Co, and L. *adjutor*, assistant; *adjuvare*, to assist.] A fellow-helper; an assistant:—an assistant bishop.
Cō-ạd-jū'trĭx, *n.* [L.] A female assistant.
Cō-ạd-vĕnt'ūre, *n.* [Co and ADVENTURE.] A joint adventure.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* coadventuring, coadventured.] To adventure together.
Cọ-ăg'ū-lạ-ble, *a.* Capable of coagulation.
Cọ-ăg'ū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *coagulare, coagulatum*, to curdle; *coagulum*, rennet; *co*, together, and *agere*, to drive.] [*pp.* coagulating, coagulated.] To force into concretions.—2, *v. n.* To run into concretions.
Cọ-ăg-ū-lā'tiọn, *n.* Act of coagulating; concretion; congelation.
Cọ-ăg'ū-lŭm, *n.* [L.] A clot:—a mass of curd.
Cōal, *n.* [A.-S. *col;* Ger. *kohle.*] A solid inflammable substance or fossil used for fuel:—cinder:—charcoal.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* coaling, coaled.] To burn to charcoal:—to provide with coal.—3, *v. n.* To take in coal.
Cō-ạ-lĕsce' (kō-ạ-lĕs'), *v. n.* [L. *co* (*cum*), together, and *alescere*, frequentative of *alere*, to feed.] [*pp.* coalescing, coalesced.] To unite in a body or in masses; to grow together; to join.
Cō-ạ-lĕs'cence, *n.* Union; concretion.
Cō-ạ-lĕs'cent, *a.* Growing together; united.
Cō-ạ-lĭ''tiọn (kō-ạ-lĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *coalitus;* from *coalescere, coalitum*, to coalesce.] Union into one mass, body, or party; junction; alliance.
Cōal'-mēaṣ-ūre, *n.* A stratum containing coal.
Cōal'-mīne, *n.* A mine in which coals are dug.
Cōal'-pĭt, *n.* A pit wherein coals are dug.
Cōal'-tär, *n.* A kind of tar from coal.
Cōam'ingṣ, *n. pl.* [For *combings*, from *comb*, a ridge.] The raised edges about a ship's hatches.
Cō-ăp'tāte, *v. a.* [L. *coaptare, coaptatum;* *co*, together, and *aptare*, to fit.] [*pp.* coaptating, coaptated.] To adjust, as parts to each other.
Cō-ạp-tā'tiọn, *n.* [L. *coaptatio.*] Adjustment of parts to each other.
Cōarse (kōrs), *a.* [From *course*, meaning ordinary, in the regular or common course.] Not fine; not refined:—not soft:—rough; rude:—gross; indelicate; vulgar.
Cōarse'ly̱, *ad.* In a coarse manner.
Cōarse'nẹss, *n.* Rudeness; grossness.
Cōast (kōst), *n.* [L. *costa*, rib, side; O. Fr. *coste*, Fr. *côte*, a hill-side.] The edge or border of a country bounded by the sea; shore; frontier.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* coasting, coasted.] To sail close by or near the coast:—to slide down hill.—3, *v. a.* To sail near; to keep close to.

Cōast′ẹr (kōst′ẹr), *n.* He who or that which sails near the shore; a small trading-vessel.
Cōast′ịng, *p. a.* Keeping near the coast.—2, *n.* Act of sailing near the coast:—act of sliding down hill.
Cōast′-līne, *n.* The line or boundary of a coast.
Cōast′wīṣe, *ad.* Along the coast.
Cōat (kōt), *n.* [A.-S. *cote*, a coat, or cot; Fr. *cotte*, a skirt; Late L. *cota, cotta, cottus*, a tunic; from the root of Cot.] An upper garment:—petticoat:—the hair or fur of a beast:—any tegument.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* coating, coated.] To cover; to invest.
Cōat′ịng, *n.* Act of covering; a covering:—cloth for coats.
Cōax (kōks), *v. a.* [Cf. *cog*, to wheedle, to befool; Welsh *coeg*, foolish, vain.] [*pp.* coaxing, coaxed.] To wheedle; to cajole; to entice.
Cŏb, *n.* [O. E. *cob*, a lump, a knob, the head; Welsh, *cob, cop*, a tuft; Dut. *kop*, Ger. *kopf*, the head; Gr. *κύβη*, the head; L. *cupa*, a cup.] A pony:—a coin:—a spike of maize:—a male swan:—a composition of clay and gravel.
Cō′bâlt, *or* **Cŏb′ạlt**, *n.* [Ger.; a variant of *kobold*, a goblin of the mines; Gr. *κόβαλος*; so called because the ore was troublesome to the miners.] A gray metal.
Cŏb′ble, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *cobler, coubler*, L. *copulare*, to join.] [*pp.* cobbling, cobbled.] To mend or make coarsely.—2, *n.* [Welsh, *ceubal*, a skiff; *ceuo*, to dig out.] A fishing-boat:—[dim. of *cob*, a lump] a round stone:—a lump of coal:—a diving bird.
Cŏb′bler, *n.* A mender of old shoes.
Cŏb′-nŭt, *n.* A boy's game:—a large nut.
Cō′brạ, *or* **Cō′brạ-de-că-pĕl′lō**, *n.* [Port. for "serpent of the hood;" L. *coluber*, a snake.] An exceedingly venomous snake.
Cŏb′wĕb, *n.* [Welsh, *cop*, A.-S. *coppa*, a spider, and Web.] The web or net of a spider; a trap.—2, *a.* Fine, slight, or flimsy.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* cobwebbing, cobwebbed.] To cover with, or as with, cobwebs.
Cō′cạ, *n.* [South American.] A narcotic leaf.
Cō′cạ-īne, *n.* A drug, the active principle of coca.
Coc̤-cĭf′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* [L. *coccus*, Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, and L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing berries.
Cŏc′cụ-lŭs Ĭn′dị-cŭs, *n.* [L.] A poisonous seed.
Cŏc̤′çȳx, *n.* [Gr. *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo: it is not unlike a bird's beak in shape.] A small bone at the distal end of the spinal column in man.
Cŏch′ị-nēal, *n.* [Late L. *coccinella*, dim. of *coccus*, a berry, or kermes (*q. v.*); *coccinus*, scarlet; Sp. *cochinilla.*] A substance consisting of dried insects, used in dyeing scarlet.
Cŏc̤h′le-ạ-ry, *a.* [Gr. *κοχλίας*, a snail, a screw; L. *coclea*, a snail, a spiral.] Having the form of a screw.
Cŏc̤h′le-āt-ed, *a.* Of a screw form.
Cŏck, *n.* [Fr. *coq*, O. Fr. *coc;* imitative of the bird's note.] The male of birds:—a handle and spout to let out water:—[It. *cocca*, Fr. *coche*, a notch.—See Cog] part of a gunlock:—[Dan. *kok*, Sw. *koka*, Icel. *kökkr*, a lump] a heap of hay:—form of a hat:—style of a dial.—2, *v. a.* [Gael. *coc.*] [*pp.* cocking, cocked.] To set up:—to fix.
Cŏck-āde′, *n.* [Fr. *cocarde; coq*, a cock; a reference to the cock's comb, or to a tuft of cock's feathers.] A ribbon or badge on the hat.
Cŏck-ạ-tōō′, *n.* [Malay, *kakatua; kakak*, a cackling.] A bird of the parrot kind.

Cockatoo.

Cŏck′ạ-trīce, *n.* [Late L. *cocatrix, cocatricis*, for *cocadrillus*, Sp. *cocotriz*, a crocodile (*q. v.*).] A kind of serpent fabled to rise from a cock's egg:—basilisk.
Cŏck′bōat, *n.* [O. E. *cog*, Dut. *kog*, Welsh, *cwch*, Icel. *kuggr*, Fr. *coche*, a boat.—Cf. Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell.—See Conch.] A small boat of a ship.
Cŏck′chāf-ẹr, *n.* [A.-S. *ceafor*, Dut. *kever*, Ger. *käfer*, a beetle.] An insect; dorr-beetle.
Cŏck′-crōw-ịng, *n.* Time when cocks crow; early morning.
Cŏck′ẹr, *n.* A cock-fighter:—[used in hunting wood*cock*] a kind of spaniel used by sportsmen.—2, *v. a.* [Welsh, *cocri*, to fondle; *gogi*, to dandle.] [*pp.* cockering, cockered.] To pamper:—to spoil by indulgence.
Cŏck′ẹr-ĕl, *n.* A young cock.
Cŏck′ẹt, *n.* [Fr. *cachet;* but according to old writers it is from L. *quo quietus*, words formerly occurring in the document.] A ticket from the custom-house.
Cŏc′kle (kŏk′kl), *n.* [Gr. *κόχλος*; Fr. *coquille.*—Cf. L. *conchylium;* Gr. *κογχύλιον*, dim. of *κόγχη*, a conch. There are many closely related Celtic words.] A small testaceous fish or mollusk:—[A.-S. *coccel*, Gael. *cogall*, Pol. *kakol*, tares, weeds] a weed.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cockling, cockled.] [Welsh, *gogi*, to shake; Gael. *gog*, a nod.] To contract into wrinkles.—3, *v. n.* To grow wrinkled.
Cŏck′lŏft, *n.* [Originally a loft for poultry.] The top loft or room.
Cŏck′nẹy, *n.*; pl. **Cŏck′nẹyṣ**. [O. Fr. *coquiner*, Late L. *coquinare*, to serve in a kitchen, to cook; Fr. *coquin*, a scullion, a rascal, a sneak; as applied to Londoners, it seems to have come from an old rustic idea that London was a *cocagne* [Fr.], or fairy-land, abounding in luxuries free to all.] A native or citizen of London,—in contempt.
Cŏck′nẹy-dŏm, *n.* The native region or home of cockneys; London:—also, cockneys collectively.
Cŏck′pĭt, *n.* The area where cocks fight.—(*Naut.*) The after part of the orlop deck.
Cŏck′rōach, *n.* [Sp. *cucaracha;* Port. *caroucha.*—Cf. Sp. *cuca*, a caterpillar, *coco*, a grub.] An insect; a species of beetle.
Cŏck′s′-cōmb (-kōm), *n.* A plant; a flower.
Cŏck′spŭr, *n.* Virginian hawthorn; medlar.
Cockswain (kŏk′swān *or* kŏk′sn), *n.* (*Naut.*) The officer who commands the cockboat:—steersman of a boat.
Cō′cōa (kō′kō), *n.* [Port. *coco*, a mask, formerly a skull or head, from the monkey-like appearance of the end of the nut.—Cf. Fr. *coque*, a shell, L. *concha*, a shell.] A nut-bearing palm-tree:—[for *cacao*] the chocolate-tree, or cacao.
Cō′cọa-nŭt, *n.* The nut of the cocoa-palm.
Cọ-cōōn′, *n.* [Fr. *cocon*, dim. of *coque*, a shell, L. *concha.*] The ball made by the silk-worm:—the egg-shaped case of the chrysalis.
Cọ-cōōn′ẹr-y̆, *n.* A place for silk-worms.
Cŏc′tile, *a.* [L. *coctilis; coquere, coctum*, to cook.] Made by baking, as brick.
Cŏc′tịọn, *n.* [L. *coctio; coquere*, to cook.] The act of boiling or digesting.
Cŏd, *n.* [A.-S. *cod*, a bag; Icel. *koddi*, a pillow; Sw. *kudde*, a cushion; Bret. *god*, a pouch; Ger. *hode*, scrotum.] The case or husk containing seeds; a bag.
Cŏd, *or* **Cŏd′fĭsh**, *n.* [L. *gadus;* Gr. *γάδος*; Local Ger. *gadde.*] A common sea-fish.
Cō′dä, *n.* [It.; L. *cauda*, the tail.] (*Mus.*) Close of a composition.
Cŏd′dle, *v. a.* [Fr. *cadeler*, to pamper; O. Fr. *cadel*, a starveling, a helpless waif; L. *catulus*, Late L. *catellus*, a whelp; the latter probably a dim. of *catus*, a cat; in the sense of "to boil" it may be allied to Caudle.] [*pp.* coddling, coddled.] To parboil; to indulge; to pamper.
Cōde, *n.* [Fr.; L. *codex, caudex*, originally *scaudex*, a tree-trunk, a wooden tablet, a book, a writing.] A collection or digest of laws.
Cō′dĕx, *n.*; pl. **Cŏd′ị-çēṣ**. [L.] A manuscript; a book; a code.
Cŏd′g̃ẹr, *n.* [Variously explained; perhaps from *cottager*, a rustic; probably Scot. *cadger*, a hawker, a pedler.] A rustic; a clown; a miser.
Cŏd′ị-cĭl, *n.* [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex, codicis*, a writing.] An appendage to a will.

Cŏd-i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of codifying.
Cŏd'i-fy̆, *v. a.* [*pp.* codifying, codified.] To form into a code or system.
Co-dĭl'la, *n.* [Dim. of L. *cauda*, It. *coda*, a tail.—Cf. TAILINGS.] Coarse part of flax or hemp; tow.
Cŏd'ling, *n.* [Probably an apple to *coddle*, or boil.] A kind of apple :—a small cod.
Cŏd'-lĭv-er ŏĭl, *n.* A medicinal oil distilled from the livers of certain fish, chiefly of the cod.
Cō-ef-fĭ''cien-cy (kō-ef-fĭsh'en-se), *n.* [See Co-, and EFFICIENCY.] Joint efficiency; coöperation.
Cō-ef-fĭ''cient, *n.* That which unites in action with something else :—a numerical factor.—2, *a.* Coöperating.
Cōe'hŏrn, *n.* [From the inventor's name.] A small mortar for bombs.
Cœ'li-ăc (sē'le-ăk), *a.* [Gr. κοιλιακός; κοιλία, the abdomen; κοῖλος, hollow.] Pertaining to the belly.
Cō-ē'qual, *a.* [*Co-* and *equal.*] Equal; of the same rank.
Cō-e-qual'i-ty (kō-e-kwŏl'e-te), *n.* State of being coequal; equality with another.
Cō-ērce', *v. a.* [L. *coercere*, to compel; *co*, with, and *arcere*, to force.] [*pp.* coercing, coerced.] To restrain; to force; to compel.
Cō-ēr'ci-ble, *a.* Capable of being coerced.
Cō-ēr'cion, *n.* Restraint; check :—compulsion.
Cō-ēr'cive, *a.* Restraining :—constraining.
Cō-es-sĕn'tial, *a.* [*Co-* and *essential.*] Of the same essence.
Cō-es-sĕn-ti-ăl'i-ty (kō-es-sĕn-she-ăl'e-te), *n.* Participation of the same essence.
Cō-e-tēr'nal, *a.* [*Co-* and *eternal.*] Equally eternal.
Cō-e-tēr'ni-ty, *n.* Equal or joint eternity.
Cō-ē'val, *a.* [L. *coævus*; *co-*, with, and *ævum*, age.] Of the same age with another.—2, *n.* One of the same age.

Syn.—*Coeval* is one of the same age; *contemporary*, one living at the same time.

Cō-ex-ĭst' (kō-eg-zĭst'), *v. n.* [*Co-* and *exist.*] [*pp.* coexisting, coexisted.] To exist together.
Cō-ex-ĭst'ence, *n.* Existence at the same time.
Cō-ex-ĭst'ent, *a.* Existing at the same time.
Cō-ex-tĕnd', *v. a.* [*Co-* and *extend.*] [*pp.* coextending, coextended.] To extend equally.
Cō-ex-tĕn'sive, *a.* Having the same extent.
Cŏf'fee, *n.* [Arab. *qahweh.*] A berry of the coffee-tree, and the drink made from it.
Cŏf'fee-hŏŭse, *n.* A house of entertainment.
Cŏf'fee-pŏt, *n.* A pot for holding coffee.
Cŏf'fer, *n.* [Fr. *coffre*; Sp. *cofre.*—See COFFIN.] A chest; a money-chest :—a treasure. (*Arch.*) A sunk panel in vaults.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* coffering, coffered.] To treasure up.
Cŏf'fer-dăm, *n.* An enclosure formed of piles, to exclude water, in order to construct piers, &c.
Cŏf'fin, *n.* [Gr. κόφινος, L. *cophinus*, a basket; O. F. *cofin.*] A chest in which a dead body is interred :—the hoof of a horse's foot above the coronet :—a wooden frame used in printing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* coffining, coffined.] To enclose in a coffin; to cover.
Cŏf'fle, *n.* [Arab. *kafila*, a caravan.] A caravan of slaves.
Cŏg, *v. a.* [Welsh, *coeg*, empty, vain; Gael. *coca.*] [*pp.* cogging, cogged.] To flatter; to wheedle; to falsify :—to fix cogs in a wheel.—2, *v. n.* To lie; to wheedle.—3, *n.* [Celt. *cog*; Sw. *kugga.*—Cf. It. *cocca*, Fr. *coche*, a knot.] The tooth of a wheel :—[Dut. *kog.*—See COCK] a little boat :—[Welsh, *cogan*, a bowl; Gael. *cuach*, a cup; allied to COCK, a boat] a pitcher.
Cō'ġen-cy, *n.* Force; power of compelling conviction.
Cō'ġent, *a.* [L. *cogere*, *cogentis*, to compel; *co-*, together, and *agere*, to drive.] Forcible; compelling assent.

Syn.—*Cogent* reason; *forcible* reasoning; *strong* language; *convincing* argument.

Cŏġ'i-ta-ble, *a.* That may be thought about.
Cŏġ'i-tāte, *v. n.* [L. *cogitare*, *cogitatum*, to think; *co-*, together, and *agitare*, to agitate, frequent. of *agere*, to drive.] [*pp.* cogitating, cogitated.] To think; to meditate.
Cŏġ-i-tā'tion, *n.* Meditation; thought.
Cŏġ'i-tā-tive, *a.* Thinking; given to thought.
Cognac (kōn-yăk'), *n.* [Fr.; the name of a town.] A French brandy.
Cŏg'nāte, *a.* [L. *cognatus*; *co-*, with, and *natus* (*gnatus*), born; *nasci* (*gnasci*), to be born.] Allied by blood; kindred; akin.
Cog-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *cognatio.*] Relationship; kindred.
Cog-nĭ''tion (kog-nĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *cognitio*; *co-*, together, and *gnoscere*, to know (*q. v.*).] Knowledge; perception :—a thing known or perceived.
Cŏg'ni-tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to cognition :—knowing.
Cŏg'ni-za-ble, *a.* Capable of being perceived or examined.
Cŏg'ni-zănce (kŏg'ni-zăns *or* kŏn'e-zăns), *n.* [Fr. *connaissance* or *connoissance*; L. *co-*, together, and *gnoscere*, to know.] Observation; knowledge.—(*Law.*) Judical notice; trial; right to try.
Cŏg'ni-zănt, *a.* Having cognizance of.
Cŏg'nīze, *v. a.* [See COGNIZANCE.] [*pp.* cognizing, cognized.] To perceive; to recognize.
Cog-nō'men, *n.* [L.; *co-*, for *cum*, together, and *gnomen*, old form of *nomen*, a name.] The last of the three names by which Romans of good family were designated :—a surname; a family name.
Cog-nŏm'i-nal, *a.* Belonging to the surname.
Cog-nŏs'ci-ble, *a.* That may be known.
Cog-nō'vit, *n.* [L. for "he knew;" *cognoscere*, to know.] (*Law.*) Acknowledgment by the defendant of the justice of the plaintiff's cause.
Cŏg'-whēel, *n.* A wheel furnished with cogs.
Cō-hăb'it, *v. n.* [L. *cohabitare*; *co-*, together, and *habitare*, to dwell.] [*pp.* cohabiting, cohabited.] To dwell or live together.
Cō-hăb-i-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *cohabitatio.*] The act of cohabiting.
Cō-hêir' (kō-âr'), *n.* [*Co-*, together, and *heir.*] A joint heir.
Cō-hêir'ess (kō-âr'es), *n.* A joint heiress.
Co-hēre', *v. n.* [L. *cohærere*; *co-*, and *hærere*, *hæsum*, to stick.] [*pp.* cohering, cohered.] To stick together :—to agree.
Co-hē'rence, **Co-hē'ren-cy**, *n.* The act of cohering; cohesion; consistent connection.
Co-hē'rent, *a.* Sticking together; consistently connected.
Co-hē'sion (ko-hē'zhun), *n.* [See COHERE.] The act of cohering; the attraction by which the particles of bodies are kept together. See ATTRACTION.
Co-hē'sive, *a.* Having the power of sticking.
Co-hē'sive-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being cohesive.
Cō'ho-bāte, *v. a.* [Fr. *cohober*; Sp. *cohobar*; an alchemistic word.] [*pp.* cohobating, cohobated.] To distil again; to redistil.
Cō-ho-bā'tion, *n.* Repeated distillation.
Cō'hŏrt, *n.* [L. *cohors*, *cohortis*, a form of *cors* or *chors*, a court, an enclosure.—Cf. Gr. χόρτος, L. *hortus*, a garden.] A body of about five hundred soldiers.
Cŏĭf, *n.* [Fr. *coiffe*, L. *cupa*, a tub; Late L. *cofia*, *cufea*, a cap.—Cf. Ger. *kopf*, the head.—See CUP.] A head-dress; a cap; a hood.
Cŏĭf'fūre, *n.* [Fr.] A head-dress; a coif.
Cŏĭgn, *or* **Cŏĭgne** (kŏĭn), *n.* [Fr. *coin*, *coing*, *coignet*, a corner; L. *cuneus*, a wedge.] A corner :—a wooden wedge.
Cŏĭl, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *coillir*, *cuillir*; L. *colligere*, to collect (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* coiling, coiled.] To gather into a narrow compass; to twist.—2, *n.* A twist; a spiral :—[Celt. *goill*, a struggle] perplexity.
Cŏĭn, *n.* [Fr. *coin*, L. *cuneus*, a wedge: akin to HONE, CONE.] Money bearing a legal stamp; metallic or hard money, as gold and silver.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* coining, coined.] To stamp money :—to invent.
Cŏĭn'aġe, *n.* Act or art of coining :—invention.
Cō-in-cīde', *v. n.* [L. *co-*, together, and *incidere*, to fall upon; *in*, on, and *cadere*, to fall.] [*pp.* coinciding, coincided.] To occupy the same space; to agree with; to concur.

Cō-ĭn′çi-dĕnce, *n.* Simultaneous occurrence:—the act of coinciding; concurrence; agreement.
Cō-ĭn′çi-dĕnt, *a.* Agreeing with; consistent.—2, *n.* A thing happening simultaneously.
Cōĭn′er, *n.* A maker of money:—counterfeiter:—inventor.
Cōĭr, *n.* [Tamil, *cuyer*, a rope.] Cocoa-nut fibre.
Co-ĭ′′tion (ko-ĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *coitio; coire, coitus*, to come together; *co*, together, and *ire*, to go or come.] Copulation.
Cō-jōĭn′, *v. n.* [*pp.* co-joining, co-joined.] To join with another.
Cōke, *n.* [Probably a form of CAKE or COOK; but cf. Sw. *koka*, a clod, Icel. *kökkr*, a ball.] Coal deprived of its gaseous matter by fire.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* coking, coked.] To turn into coke.
Cŏl, *n.* [Fr.] A high mountain pass.
Cŏl′an-der, *n.* [L. *colum*, a strainer; *colare, colantis*, to strain.] A sieve; a cullender.
Cŏl′chi-cŭm, *n.* [From ancient *Colchis*, a country now in Transcaucasia.] A medicinal plant.
Cŏl′co-thar, *n.* [Alchemistic L. *calcothar* or *colcothar;* invented by Paracelsus.] Red oxide of iron.
Cōld, *a.* [A.-S. *ceald;* Dan. *kold;* Ger. *kalt.*—See COOL and CHILL.] Not hot; not warm; chill; frigid:—indifferent; not friendly or affectionate; without passion or affection:—reserved.—2, *n.* Privation of heat:—a catarrh.
Cōld′-blood-ed (-blŭd-ed), *a.* Having cold blood:—without sensibility:—without provocation.
Cōld-chĭş′el, *n.* A steel chisel tempered to such a degree of hardness as to cut cold metal.
Cōld′-crēam, *n.* A cooling unguent or salve.
Cōld′-heärt-ed, *a.* Wanting feeling.
Cōld′ly, *ad.* Without heat; without concern.
Cōld′ness, *n.* Want of heat; frigidity.
Cōle, *n.* [Ger. *kohl;* L. *caulis*, a stalk, cabbage; Gr. *καυλός*.] A general name for cabbage.
Cō-le-ŏp′te-ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, *πτερόν*, a wing.] (*Ent.*) Insects of the beetle tribe.
Cō-le-ŏp′ter-an, *n.* An insect having sheathed wings; a beetle. [sheaths, as beetles.
Cō-le-ŏp′ter-oŭs, *a.* Having four wings with
Cōle′slâw, *n.* [Dut. *koolsla; kool*, cabbage, and *sla*, salad.] A salad of cabbage cut fine.
Cō-lĕs-sēē′, *n.* A joint lessee.
Cō-lĕs′sor, *n.* A partner in granting a lease.
Cō′le-us, *n.* [Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath; from the tube formed by the stamens.] A plant with vari-colored leaves.
Cōle′wort (kōl′würt), *n.* A sort of cabbage; cole.
Cŏl′ic, *n.* [L. *colicus;* Gr. *κωλικός*, adj. from *κῶλον*, the colon, the intestine.] A painful disorder of the bowels.
Cŏl′ick-y, *a.* Resembling colic; having colic.
Cŏl-i-sē′um, *n.* See COLOSSEUM.
Col-lăb′o-rāte, *v. n.* [*pp.* collaborating, collaborated.] To labor jointly.
Col-lăb-o-rā′tion, *n.* Joint labor.
Col-lăb′o-rā-tor, *n.* [Fr. *collaborateur;* L. *con*, together, and *laborare*, to labor.] An assistant, or fellow-worker.
Col-lăpse′, *n.* [L. *collabi, collapsus*, to fall together; *con*, together, and *labi*, to lapse.] A wasting or shrinking of the body; the act of falling together:—a faint.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* collapsing, collapsed.] To fall together, as sides of a hollow vessel; to shrink up.
Cŏl′lar, *n.* [Fr. *collier;* L. *collare; collum*, the neck.] A ring round the neck; a neck-band:—a badge:—part of a harness.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* collaring, collared.] To seize by the collar.
Cŏl′lar-bōne, *n.* The clavicle.
Cŏl′lard, *n.* A kind of cabbage; colewort.
Col-lāte′, *v. a.* [L. *conferre, collatum*, to bring together; *con*, together, and *ferre*, to carry. The supine *latum*, associated with *ferre*, properly belongs with *tollere;* and *latum* stands for *tlatum, tollatum.*—Cf. Gr. *τλητός*, borne.] [*pp.* collating, collated.] To compare things similar; to bring together and examine:—to place in a benefice.

Col-lăt′er-al, *a.* [*Con* and *lateral;* L. *latus, lateris*, a side.] Being sidewise; not direct; being side by side; running parallel; not immediate:—descended from the same stock; not lineal.—*Collateral security*, a separate obligation attached to another contract, to guarantee its performance.
Col-lăt′er-al-ly, *ad.* Side by side:—indirectly.
Col-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *collatio.*—See COLLATE.] The act of collating; comparison:—a repast:—the act of placing in a benefice.
Cŏl′lēague (kŏl′lēg), *n.* [L. *collega*, an associate in office; *con*, together, and *legare*, to send; not connected with LEAGUE.] A partner; an associate.
Syn.—A *colleague* in office; a *partner* in trade; an *associate* in an enterprise.
Col-lēague′ (kol-lēg′), *v. n.* [*pp.* colleaguing, colleagued.] To unite with.
Col-lĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *colligere, collectum; con*, together, and *legere*, to gather.] [*pp.* collecting, collected.] To gather together; to gain.—2, *v. n.* To be gathered together; to accumulate.
Cŏl′lĕct, *n.* [L. *collecta*, an assembly; hence, later, a prayer for use in public.] A short prayer.
Cŏl-lec-tā′ne-a, *n. pl.* [L.—See COLLECT.] A selection of passages from various authors; collections.
Col-lĕct′ed, *p. a.*—Gathered:—self-possessed.
Col-lĕct′i-ble, *a.* That may be gathered.
Col-lĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *collectio.*] The act of collecting:—that which is collected:—contribution:—assemblage; a group:—a corollary; a deduction.
Col-lĕc′tive, *a.* [L. *collectivus.*] Tending to collect:—gathered into one mass:—expressing the idea of multitude.
Col-lĕc′tive-ly, *ad.* In a general mass.
Col-lĕc′tor, *n.* One who collects or gathers; an officer who collects customs and taxes.
Col-lĕc′tor-ate, *n.* The district of a collector; a collectorship.
Col-lĕc′tor-shĭp, *n.* The office of a collector.
Cŏl′lege, *n.* [L. *collegium;* from *collega*, a colleague (*q. v.*).] A community:—a society of men set apart for learning:—a seminary of learning:—a house for collegians:—an electoral body.
Col-lē′gi-an, *n.* A member of a college.
Col-lē′gi-ate, *a.* [L. *collegiatus.*] Pertaining to a college.—A *collegiate church* is one to which a college or corporation of clergy is attached.—2, *n.* A member of a college.
Cŏl′let, *n.* [Fr.; from *col*, the neck.] The part of a ring in which the stone is set; the setting of a precious stone.
Col-līde′, *v. a.* [L. *collidere, collisum; con*, together, and *lædere*, to dash.] [*pp.* colliding, collided.] To strike together; to clash.
Cŏl′lie, } *n.* [Celt. *colgach*, shaggy; or perhaps for
Cŏl′ly, } *Colin*, the old pastoral name for a shepherd; *Colin* stands for *Nicholas.*—Cf. Gael. *cuilean*, a puppy.] A variety of dog much esteemed in Scotland as a sheep-dog.
Cŏll′ier (kŏl′yer), *n.* [From COAL; formed like *lawyer, sawyer.*] A digger of coals:—a dealer in coals:—a coal-ship.
Cŏll′ier-y (kŏl′yer-e), *n.* A coal-mine:—coal-trade.
Cŏl-li-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *colligatio; colligare*, to bind together; *con*, together, and *ligare, ligatum*, to bind.] A tying together:—a grouping together.
Cŏl-li-mā′tion, *n.* [L. *collimare*, an erroneous reading for *collineare*, to collineate.] Act of aiming at a mark:—levelling; adjustment; allinement.
Cŏl-li-mā′tor, *n.* A telescope for collimation.
Col-lĭn′e-āte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *collineare; con*, with, and *linea*, a straight line.] [*pp.* collineating, collineated.] To aim or place in a line:—to lie in the same line with another.
Cŏl′li-quāte, *v. a.* [L. *con*, together, and *liquare, liquatum*, to melt.] [*pp.* colliquating, colliquated.] To dissolve:—to melt. [ing.
Col-lĭq′ua-tive, *a.* Melting:—profuse; exhaust-
Col-lĭ′′sion (kol-lĭzh′un), *n.* [L. *collisio.*—See COLLIDE.] Act of colliding, or of bodies striking against each other; a clash; interference.

Cŏl′lo-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *collocare, collocatus; con,* together, and *locare,* to place; *locus,* a place.] [*pp.* collocating, collocated.] To place; to arrange:—to place together.

Cŏl-lo-cā′tion, *n.* Act of placing; arrangement.

Col-lō′di-on, *n.* [Gr. κολλώδης, glue-like; κόλλα, glue.] Solution of gun-cotton in ether.

Col-lōgue′ (-lōg′), *v. n.* [L. *colloqui,* to talk together.—See Colloquy.] [*pp.* colloguing, collogued.] To wheedle:—to plot.

Cŏl′loid, *n.* [Gr. κολλώδης, glue-like; κόλλα, glue.] A substance which diffuses very slowly by dialysis from a solution into pure water:—opposed to *crystalloid.*—2, *a.* Like glue.

Cŏl′lop, *n.* [Sw. *kalops,* a stew; Ger. *klopps,* meat made tender by beating; *klopfen,* to beat: akin to Clap.] A small cut or slice of meat.

Col-lō′qui-al, *a.* Relating to common conversation; conversational; familiar.

Col-lō′qui-al-ism, *n.* A word or phrase used in conversation.

Cŏl′lo-quy, *n.* [L. *colloquium; con,* together, and *loqui,* to speak.] A discourse between two or more persons; conversation; a dialogue.

Col-lūde′, *v. n.* [L. *colludere, collusum; con,* together, and *ludere,* to play.] [*pp.* colluding, colluded.] To conspire in a fraud.

Col-lū′sion, *n.* [L. *collusio.*—See Collude.] Agreement to deceive.

Col-lū′so-ry, *a.* Containing collusion or fraud.

Cŏl′o-cȳnth, *n.* [Gr. κολοκυνθίς.] A kind of cucumber and its medicinal pulp.

Co-lōgne′-wâ-ter (ko-lōn′-), *n.* A perfumed liquid, first made at Cologne.

Cō′lon, *n.* [Gr. κῶλον.] The point, thus [:], used to mark a pause:—the largest of the intestines.

Colonel (kŭr′nel), *n.* [Sp. *coronel;* It. *colonello; colonna,* a column (*q. v.*).] Commander of a regiment in rank next below a brigadier-general.

Colonelcy (kŭr′nel-se), *n.* The office of a colonel.

Colonelship (kŭr′nel-ship), *n.* The office of a colonel; colonelcy.

Co-lō′ni-al, *a.* Relating to a colony.

Cŏl′o-nist, *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.

Cŏl-o-ni-zā′tion, *n.* The act of colonizing.

Cŏl′o-nīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* colonizing, colonized.] To establish a colony in.—2, *v. n.* To become a colonist.

Cŏl-on-nāde′, *n.* A range of columns.

Cŏl′o-ny, *n.* [L. *colonia; colonus,* a colonist, a farmer; *colere,* to cultivate,] A body of people who remove and settle in a distant region, continuing subject to the mother country:—the country planted by colonists.

Cŏl′o-phŏn, *n.* [Gr. κολοφών, the top, the finish.] The conclusion of a book, containing the date and place of publication.

Co-lŏph′o-ny [ko-lŏf′o-ne, *W. Ja.;* kŏl′o-fōn-e, *St. H. N. K. Sm.*], *n.* [From *Colophon* (*i.e.,* summit), a Greek city of ancient Asia.] A black resin.

Cŏl-o-quĭn′ti-da, *n.* Same as Colocynth.

Cŏl′or (kŭl′lur), *n.* [Fr. *couleur;* L. *color.*] The hue or appearance of bodies to the eye:—tint; paint; dye:—outward show; semblance; pretence.—*pl.* A standard; a flag.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* coloring, colored.] To mark with some hue; to paint; to dye:—to palliate; to excuse.—3, *v. n.* To blush; to show color.

Cŏl′or-a-ble, *a.* Specious; plausible.

Cŏl-or-ā′tion, *n.* The act of coloring:—state as regards color.

Cŏl′or-blīnd (kŭl′lur-blīnd), *a.* Unable to distinguish colors.

Cŏl′ored (kŭl′lurd), *a.* Of negro descent.

Cŏl′or-ing, *n.* The art or act of applying colors:—appearance:—an excuse.

Cŏl′or-ist, *n.* A painter who excels in coloring.

Cŏl′or-less, *a.* Without color; transparent:—without distinctive character.

Cŏl′or-ser′ġeant (kŭl′lur-sär′jent *or* -sĕr′jent), *n.* A sergeant who attends the colors of a regiment.

Co-lŏs′sal, *a.* Like a colossus; gigantic.

Cŏl-os-sē′um, *n.* [L.] A spacious amphitheatre at Rome:—a building of great size.

Co-lŏs′sians (ko-lŏsh′anz), *n. pl.* The inhabitants of the ancient city of Colosse.

Co-lŏs′sus, *n.* [L.; Gr. κολοσσός.] L. pl. **Co-lŏs′sī;** Eng. **Co-lŏs′sus-es.** A statue of enormous size.

Co-lŏs′trum, *n.* [L.] The milk secreted just after parturition.

Col-pōrt′aġe, *n.* [F.] The business of a colporter; distribution and sale of books and tracts.

Cŏl-pōrt′er, *n.* [Fr. *colporteur; col,* the neck, and *porteur,* a porter.] A pedler of religious books; a book-pedler.

Cōlt, *n.* [A.-S. *colt;* Local Sw. *kullt,* a boy; Sw. *kull,* a brood.] A young horse:—an inexperienced person.

Colt.

Cōlt′er, *n.* [L. *culter,* a knife; It. *coltro;* Skr. *karttari,* scissors.] The sharp iron of a plough.

Cōlt′ish, *a.* Like a colt; playful; frisky.

Cōlt′s′-foot (-fût), *n.* A medicinal plant.

Cŏl′ū-brīne, *a.* [L. *colubrinus; coluber,* a snake.] Relating to a serpent.

Cŏl′um-ba-ry, *or* **Co-lŭm′ba-ry,** *n.* [L. *columbarium; columba,* a dove.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

Co-lŭm′bi-ăd, *n.* [From *Columbia,* a name of America.] A cannon of large calibre.

Cŏl′um-bīne, *n.* [Late L., *columbina,* from *columba,* a dove; from the purplish blue or dove-color of some kinds.] A plant and its flower.

Cŏl-ū-mĕl′la, *or* **Cŏl′ū-mĕl,** *n.* [L., dim. of *columna,* a column.] (*Bot.*) The axis to which the carpels of a compound pistil are attached.

Cŏl′umn (kŏl′um), *n.* [L. *columna;* from *columen,* or *culmen,* the highest point.] A cylindrical *pillar:*—a file of troops:—a perpendicular section of a page:—a perpendicular line of figures.

Co-lŭm′nar, *a.* Formed in columns.

Co-lūre′, *n.* [Gr. κόλουρος, stump-tailed; κόλος, clipped, and οὐρά, a tail: a part is below the horizon.] (*Astron.*) One of two great circles supposed to intersect each other in the poles.

Cŏl′za, *n.* [Fr. *colzat;* Walloon, *colza;* Dut. *koolzaad; kool,* cabbage, and *zaad,* seed.] A species of cabbage grown for the oil of its seeds.

Cŏm. A Latin prefix, equivalent to *con* (*q. v.*).

Cō′ma, *n.* [Gr. κῶμα.] A morbid sleep:—[L. *coma,* Gr. κόμη, hair] (*Bot.*) a downy or hairy envelope.

Cŏm′ate, *a.* [L. *comare, comatus,* to be provided with hair (*coma*).] Hairy; like hair.

Cŏm-a-tōse′, *a.* [See Coma.] Lethargic; drowsy.

Cōmb (kōm), *n.* [A.-S. *camb,* comb, crest; Sw. & Dut. *kam;* Icel. *kambr.*—Cf. Cam.] An instrument to adjust the hair:—crest of a cock:—cells in which bees lodge their honey:—[A.-S. *cumb,* Dut. *kum,* Ger. *kumpf,* a dish; Gr. κύμβη, a basin.—See Cup] a measure. See Combe.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* combing, combed.] To divide and adjust the hair; to dress and lay any thing smooth.

Cŏm′bat, *or* **Cŏm′bat,** *v. n.* [Fr. *combattre;* L. *com,* for *cum,* with, and *batuere,* Fr. *battre,* to fight.] [*pp.* combating, combated.] To fight; to contend; to act in opposition.—2, *v. a.* To oppose; to fight.—3, *n.* A contest; a *battle;* a fight; a duel.

Cŏm′ba-tănt, *n.* One who combats.—2, *a.* Disposed to quarrel.

Cŏm′bat-er, *n.* One who fights.

Cŏm′ba-tive [kŭm′ba-tĭv, *C. O. B.*], *a.* Inclined to combat; pugnacious; combatant.

Cŏm′ba-tive-ness, *n.* A disposition or propensity to fight.

Com-bī′na-ble, *a.* That may be combined.

Cŏm-bi-nā′tion, *n.* The act of combining; union; *association;* coalition; plot; conspiracy.

Com-bīne′, *v. a.* [L. *combinare; cum,* together, and *bini,* two.] [*pp.* combining, combined.] To join together; to unite.—2, *v. n.* To unite; to coalesce.—3, *n.* A coalition.

Cọm-bŭs-tị-bĭl′ĭ-ty̱, } *n.* Quality of being com-
Cọm-bŭs′tị-ble-nĕss, } bustible.

Cọm-bŭs′tị-ble, *a.* [See COMBUSTION.] That may be burnt.—2, *n.* A combustible material.

Cọm-bŭs′tiọn (kọm-bŭst′yụn), *n.* [L. *combustio; comburere,* to burn up; *com,* wholly, and *urere, ustum,* to burn.—Cf. Skr. *ush,* to burn; Gr. εὕειν, to singe; αὕειν, to kindle.] The act or process of burning.

Cōme (kŭm), *v. n.* [A.-S. *cuman;* Dut. *komen;* Icel. *koma;* Dan. *komme;* Ger. *kommen;* Skr. *gam.*] [*i.* came; *pp.* coming, come.] To draw near; to advance toward; to arrive:—to happen; to appear; to arise.

Cọ-mē′dị-ạn, *n.* An actor or a writer of comedy.

Cŏm′ẹ-dy̱, *n.* [Gr. κωμῳδία; κῶμος, a banquet, and ᾠδή, an ode.] A dramatic representation of the lighter faults, passions, and follies of mankind; an amusing drama; a *play.*

Cōme′lị-nĕss, *n.* Grace; beauty; dignity.

Cōme′ly̱, *a.* [A.-S. *cymlic; cyme,* suitable, and *lic,* like: root of BECOME and COME.] Graceful; becoming; decent.

Cọ-mĕs′tị-ble, *n.* [L. *comestibilis; comedere,* for *edere,* to eat.] An eatable.

Cŏm′ẹt, *n.* [L. *cometa;* Gr. κομήτης; κόμη, hair.] A heavenly body with a tail or train of light and an eccentric motion.

Cŏm-ẹt-ā′rị-ŭm, } *n.* A machine to show the rev-
Cŏm′ẹt-ạ-ry̱, } olutions of comets.

Cŏm′ẹt-ạ-ry̱, } *a.* Relating to a comet.
Cọ-mĕt′ịc, }

Cŏm′fịt, *or* **Cŏm′fị-tụre,** *n.* [O. Fr.—See CONFECTION.] A sweetmeat.

Cŏm′fọrt, *v. a.* [Fr. *conforter;* Late L. *confortare,* to strengthen; *fortis,* strong.] [*pp.* comforting, comforted.] To enliven; to console; to cheer. —2, *n.* [Fr. *confort.*] Support under calamity; countenance; consolation; satisfaction; pleasure.

Cŏm′fọrt-ạ-ble (kŭm′fụrt-ạ-bl), *a.* [Fr. *confortable.*] Possessing comfort; cheerful; dispensing comfort.—2, *n.* A bed-quilt; a woollen tippet.

Cŏm′fọrt-ạ-bly̱, *ad.* With comfort.

Cŏm′fọrt-ẹr, *n.* One who affords comfort:—the Holy Spirit:—a stuffed coverlet:—a tippet.

Cŏm′frẹy, *n.* [O. Fr. *cumfirie;* Late L. *confirma,* strengthener (see CONFIRM); the present form is due to Fr. *confire,* to preserve; the word seems to represent also the name *conferva* (*q. v.*), which preserves the idea contained in σύμφυτον, the Gr. name of the comfrey.] A medicinal plant.

Cŏm′ịc, *a.* [Gr. κωμικός.—See COMEDY.] Relating to comedy; raising mirth.

Cŏm′ị-cạl, *a.* Diverting; droll; *ludicrous.*

Cŏm-ị-căl′ị-ty̱, *n.* Quality of being comical.

Cŏm′ị-cạl-ly̱, *ad.* In a comical manner.

Cọ-mĭ″tị-ạ (kọ-mĭsh′ẹ-ạ), *n. pl.* [L.; *cum,* together, and *ire, itum,* to go.] Popular assemblies of the Romans.

Cŏm′ị-ty̱, *n.* [L. *comitas; comis,* friendly.] Courtesy; civility; good breeding.

Cŏm′mạ, *n.* [Gr. κόμμα; κόπτειν, to cut.] (*Gram.*) A point marked thus [,].

Cọm-mănd′, *v. a.* [Fr. *commander;* L. *commendare,* to intrust,—later, to command; *cum,* with, and *mandare,* to commit.] [*pp.* commanding, commanded.] To govern; to order; to lead.—2, *v. n.* To have authority.—3, *n.* Act of commanding; power; rule; direction; order; injunction.

Cŏm-mạn-dănt′, *n.* [Fr.] A military commander.

Cọm-mănd′ẹr, *n.* One who commands:—a naval officer next in rank above a lieutenant.

Cọm-mănd′ẹr-y̱, *n.* A body of knights:—a lodge of Knights Templar.

Cọm-mănd′ịng, *a.* Ordering; directing; powerful; authoritative; controlling.

Cọm-mănd′ment, *n.* A mandate; a command.

Cọm-mē-dị-ĕt′tạ, *n.* [It.] A light comedy.

Cọm-mĕm′ọ-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *commemorare, commemoratum; memorare,* to mention; *memor,* mindful.—See MEMORY.] [*pp.* commemorating, commemorated.] To preserve in memory; to *celebrate* by some public act.

Cọm-mĕm-ọ-rā′tiọn, *n.* A public celebration.

Cọm-mĕm′ọ-rạ-tīve, } *a.* Preserving in memory;
Cọm-mĕm′ọ-rạ-tọ-ry̱, } tending to commemorate.

Cọm-mĕnce′, *v. a. & v. n.* [Fr. *commencer;* L. *cum,* together, and *initiare,* to begin; *initium,* a beginning; *in,* into, and *ire, itum,* to go.] [*pp.* commencing, commenced.] To *begin;* to enter upon.

Cọm-mĕnce′ment, *n.* A beginning:—the time when students in college receive their degrees.

Cọm-mĕnd′, *v. a.* [L. *commendare; cum,* with, and *mandare,* to intrust.] [*pp.* commending, commended.] To recommend; to praise.

Cọm-mĕnd′ạ-ble, *a.* [L. *commendabilis.*] That may be commended; laudable; worthy of praise; praiseworthy.

Cọm-mĕnd′ạ-bly̱, *ad.* Laudably.

Cŏm-men-dā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *commendatio.*] Approval; praise.

Cọm-mĕn′dạ-tọ-ry̱, *a.* [L. *commendatorius.*] Serving to commend:—holding the income, without performing the duties, of a benefice.

Cọm-mĕn′sạl, *n.* [Fr. for "guest;" L. *cum,* with, and *mensa,* a table.] An animal, not parasitic, but living in or near another for the purpose of sharing its food.

Cọm-mĕns-ụ-rạ-bĭl′ị-ty̱, } *n.* Capacity of having
Cọm-mĕns′ụ-rạ-ble-nĕss, } a common measure.

Cọm-mĕns′ụ-rạ-ble, *a.* [L. *commensurabilis.*] Having a common measure.

Cọm-mĕns′ụ-rate, *a.* [L. *commensuratus; mensura,* a measure.] Equal; coextensive:—adequate; corresponding in magnitude.

Cŏm′ment, *or* **Cọm-mĕnt′,** *v. n.* [L. *commentare,* to consider; *cum,* with, and *mens, mentis,* the mind.] [*pp.* commenting, commented.] To annotate; to expound; to write notes upon a work.

Cŏm′ment, *n.* A note; *remark;* annotation; observation; explanation; exposition.

Cŏm′men-tạ-ry̱, *n.* [L. *commentarius,* a note-book.] A book of comments and annotations:—exposition:—historical narrative.

Cŏm′men-tā-tọr, *n.* [L.] An expositor; an annotator.

Cŏm′mẹrce, *n.* [L. *commercium,* trade; *cum,* with, and *merx, mercis,* merchandise.] The exchange of commodities; trade; traffic:—intercourse.

Syn.—*Commerce* is appropriately, but not exclusively, applied to *traffic* between different countries; foreign *commerce.*

Cọm-mẽr′ciạl (kọm-mẽr′shạl), *a.* Relating to commerce; mercantile.

Cŏm-mị-nā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *comminatio; minari,* to threaten.] A threat; a denunciation.

Cọm-mĭn′ạ-tọ-ry̱, *a.* Denunciatory; threatening.

Cọm-mĭn′gle, *v. a.* [See MINGLE.] [*pp.* commingling, commingled.] To mix together; to blend. —2, *v. n.* To unite; to blend.

Cŏm′mị-nūte, *v. a.* [L. *comminuere, comminutum; com,* expressing completeness, and *minuere,* to make small.—See MINUTE.] [*pp.* comminuting, comminuted.] To grind; to pulverize.

Cŏm-mị-nū′tiọn, *n.* A grinding; pulverization.

Cọm-mĭs′ẹr-āte, *v. a.* [L. *commiserare; cum,* with, and *miserari,* to pity; *miser,* wretched.] [*pp.* commiserating, commiserated.] To feel pity for; to pity; to compassionate.

Cọm-mĭs-ẹr-ā′tiọn, *n.* Sorrow for the distresses of others; *pity;* compassion.

Cŏm-mis-sā′rị-ăt, *n.* [Fr.] A body of officers charged with supplying an army with provisions.

Cŏm′mis-sạ-ry̱, *n.* [L. *commissarius.*—See COMMIT.] A delegate; a deputy:—an officer attending an army, who inspects muster rolls, regulates provisions, &c.

Cŏm′mis-sạ-ry̱-ġĕn′ẹr-ạl, *n.* An officer of an army who has the charge of providing supplies.

Cọm-mĭs′siọn (kọm-mĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *commissio.*—See COMMIT.] The act of committing; a trust:—an allowance or compensation:—a document investing one with some office or authority; office:—perpetration:—a body of commissioners.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* commissioning, commissioned.] To empower; to appoint; to depute.

Com-mĭs′sioned (kom-mĭsh′und), *p. a.* Furnished with a commission.
Com-mĭs′sion-er, *n.* One empowered to act:—a member of a commission.
Com-mĭs′sion-mĕr′chant, *n.* One who sells on a commission.
Com-mĭs-sion-nāire (kom-mĭs-syon-nār), *n.* [Fr.] A person attached to a hotel or stationed in public resorts to serve as a guide to strangers.
Com-mĭs′sure (kom-mĭsh′yur) [kŏm′mish-yūr, *I. N. S.*], *n.* [L. *commissura; cum*, together, and *mittere, missum*, to send.] A joint; a seam; a suture:—a connecting band.
Com-mĭt′, *v. a.* [L. *committere, commissum; cum*, with, and *mittere*, to send, to intrust.] [*pp.* committing, committed.] To intrust:—to send to prison:—to deposit:—to do; to *perpetrate*.
Com-mĭt′ment, *n.* The act of committing:—imprisonment.
Com-mĭt′tal, *n.* Commitment:—pledge.
Com-mĭt′tee, *n.* [Fr. *comité*.—See Commit.] A number of persons appointed to examine or manage any matter.
Com-mĭx′, *v. a. & v. n.* [See Mix.] [*pp.* commixing, commixed.] To mingle; to blend; to mix.
Com-mōde′, *or* **Cŏm′mōde**, *n.* [Fr.] A lady's head-dress:—a small sideboard:—a convenience for a bedroom; a close-stool.
Com-mō′di-oŭs, *a.* [L. *commodus*, later *commodiosus; cum*, with, and *modus*, measure; that is, in good measure.] Adapted to its use or purpose; *convenient; useful*:—roomy.
Com-mō′di-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Conveniently.
Com-mō′di-ous-nĕss, *n.* Spaciousness; fitness.
Com-mŏd′i-ty, *n.* [L. *commoditas*.] Interest:—profit:—wares; goods; merchandise; produce.
Cŏm′mo-dōre, *or* **Cŏm-mo-dōre′**, *n.* [Sp. *comendador*, commander.] An officer who commands a squadron of ships of war.
Cŏm′mon, *a.* [Fr. *commun;* L. *communis; cum*, implying more than one, and root of *munus*, a duty, a responsibility, a gift.] Belonging equally to the public, to many, or to more than one:—vulgar; mean:—not scarce:—public; general; frequent; usual.—(*Gram.*) Both active and passive; both masculine and feminine.—2, *n.* An open public ground or space.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* commoning, commoned.] To board with others.
Cŏm′mon-aġe, *n.* The right of feeding on a com-
Cŏm′mon-ăl-ty, *n.* The common people. [mon.
Cŏm′mon-er, *n.* A man not noble.
Cŏm′mon-lâw, *n.* Unwritten law, which receives its binding force from immemorial usage, distinguished from statutes or laws enacted.
Cŏm′mon-ly, *ad.* Frequently; usually.
Cŏm′mon-plāce, *a.* [L. *locus communis*, a general argument, a maxim.] Ordinary; common.—2, *n.* A memorandum; a note:—a trite saying.
Cŏm′mon-plāce-book (-bûk), *n.* A book in which things are ranged under general heads.
Cŏm′mons, *n. pl.* The common people:—the lower house of Parliament:—food; fare.
Cŏm′mon-sĕnse, *n.* The natural understanding or sagacity of mankind in general.
Cŏm-mon-wēal′, *n.* The public good.
Cŏm′mon-wĕalth, *or* **Cŏm-mon-wĕalth′**, *n.* [L. *res publica; res*, interests, wealth, and *publica*, common, public.] A state:—a free state; republic:—the community.
Com-mō′tion, *n.* [L. *commotio; com-* with the idea of thoroughness, and *motio*, motion.] Tumult; disturbance; sedition.
Com-mū′nal, *a.* Relating to a commune.
Com-mūne′, *v. n.* [Fr. *communier*.—See Communicate.] [*pp.* communing, communed.] To converse together:—to partake of the communion.
Cŏm′mūne, *n.* [Fr.] A territorial district:—a body of extreme socialists:—communion; friendly association. [imparted.
Com-mū-ni-ca-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Capability of being
Com-mū′ni-ca-ble, *a.* That may be imparted.
Com-mū′ni-cant, *n.* A partaker of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.
Com-mū′ni-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *communicare, communicatum*.—See Common.] [*pp.* communicating, communicated.] To impart; to reveal.—2, *v. n.* To partake of the Lord's supper:—to have something in common.
Com-mū-ni-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *communicatio*.] The act or means of communicating; that which is communicated:—a letter:—a conference.
Com-mū′ni-ca-tĭve, *a.* Ready to impart; free.
Com-mūn′ion (kom-mūn′yun), *n.* [L. *communio*.] Fellowship:—celebration of the Lord's supper:—a religious body or denomination.
Cŏm′mu-nĭşm, *n.* [Fr. *communisme*.] A scheme for the overthrow of the institution of private property.
Cŏm′mu-nĭst, *n.* An advocate for communism.
Com-mū′ni-ty, *n.* [L. *communitas*.] The commonwealth; the body of the people; the public:—an association:—society:—common possession.
Com-mū-ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Capacity of exchange.
Com-mū′ta-ble, *a.* [L. *commutabilis*.] That may be exchanged.
Cŏm-mu-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *commutatio*.] Substitution.
Cŏm-mu-tā′tor, *n.* A device for directing the currents in a dynamo.
Com-mūte′, *v. a.* [L. *commutare; cum*, with, and *mutare*, to change.] [*pp.* commuting, commuted.] To exchange; to buy off.—2, *v. n.* To bargain for exemption.
Cŏm′păct, *n.* [L. *compactum; com-*, together, and *pacisci, pactus*, to covenant; *pactum*, a pact, an agreement.] A contract; a covenant.
Com-păct′, *v. a.* [L. *com-*, together, and *pangere, pactum*, to fix, to fasten.] [*pp.* compacting, compacted.] To join together; to league; to unite closely.—2, *a.* Firm; solid; close; terse:—not diffuse.
Com-păct′ly, *ad.* Closely; densely; tersely.
Com-păct′ness, *n.* Firmness; closeness.
Com-păn′ion (kom-păn′yun), *n.* [Fr. *compagnon*.—See Company.] A partner; an associate; a comrade.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* companioning, companioned.] To be a companion of; to accompany.—3, *v. n.* To associate.
Com-păn′ion-a-ble, *a.* Fond of society; fit for society; *social;* agreeable; sociable.
Com-păn′ion-shĭp, *n.* Company; fellowship.
Com-păn′ion-wāy, *n.* A stairway in a ship.
Cŏm′pa-ny, *n.* [Fr. *compagnie;* Late L. *companies;* L. *cum*, together, and *panis*, bread.] Persons assembled:—*assembly*:—fellowship; a *band;* a *society*:—a body corporate:—a subdivision of a regiment. [compared; equal; similar.
Cŏm′pa-ra-ble, *a.* [L. *comparabilis*.] That may be
Com-păr′a-tĭve, *a.* [L. *comparativus*.] Estimated by comparison.—(*Gram.*) Expressing more or less.
Com-păr′a-tĭve-ly, *ad.* In a comparative degree.
Com-pâre′, *v. a.* [Fr. *comparer;* L. *comparare*, to adjust; *com-*, together, and *parare*, to prepare.] [*pp.* comparing, compared.] To estimate one thing by another; to liken.—(*Gram.*) To show the degrees of comparison.—2, *n.* Comparison; similitude.

Syn.—*Compare*, to show the resemblance; *contrast*, to show the difference.

Com-păr′i-son, *n.* The act of comparing; a comparative estimate.—(*Rhet.*) A simile; similitude.
Com-pärt′ment, *n.* [Fr. *compartiment;* L. *compartiri*, to divide; *pars, partis*, a share.] Division; separate part.

Compass.

Cŏm′pass, *v. a.* [Fr. *compas;* Late L. *compassus*, a circuit; L. *com-*, together, and *passus*, a step.—See Pace.] [*pp.* compassing, compassed.] To encircle; to encompass; to grasp:

—to procure; to obtain; to attain.—2, *n.* A circle; grasp; space; extent; circumference:—power of the voice:—a magnetic apparatus for steering ships, &c.

Cŏm′pass-a̤-ble, *a.* Attainable.

Cŏm′pass-eṣ, *n. pl.* An instrument for dividing, measuring, and making circles.

Co̤m-păs′sion (ko̤m-păsh′u̧n), *n.* [L. *compassio*, sympathy; *com-*, with, and *pati, passus*, to suffer.] Grief for the suffering of others; *pity;* commiseration.

Co̤m-păs′sion-a̤te, *a.* Inclined to pity; merciful.

Co̤m-păs′sion-āte, *v. a.* [*pp.* compassionating, compassionated.] To feel pity for; to pity; to commiserate.

Co̤m-păs′sion-a̤te-ly, *ad.* Mercifully; tenderly.

Co̤m-păt-i̤-bĭl′i̤-ty, } *n.* Consistency; suitable-
Co̤m-păt′i̤-ble-nĕss, } ness; fitness.

Co̤m-păt′i̤-ble, *a.* [Late L. *compatibilis; com-*, together, and *pati*, to endure.] Suitable; not incongruous.

Co̤m-păt′i̤-bly, *ad.* Fitly; suitably.

Co̤m-pā′tri-o̤t (*or* ko̤m-păt′re̤-u̧t), *n.* [Late L. *compatriota; com-*, together, and *patriota*, Gr. *πατριώτης*, a fellow-citizen.] One of the same country; a fellow-countryman.

Co̤m-pēēr′, *n.* [L. *compar*, an associate; *par*, equal.—See Peer.] An equal; a companion.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* compeering, compeered.] To be equal with; to mate.

Co̤m-pĕl′, *v. a.* [L. *compellere, compulsus; pellere*, to drive.] [*pp.* compelling, compelled.] To force; to oblige; to constrain:—to drive.

Co̤m-pĕl′la-ble, *a.* That may be compelled.

Cŏm-pe̤l-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *compellatio; compellare*, to address.] Style, or word, of address.

Co̤m-pĕl′la-tĭve, *n.* A word used in addressing.—2, *a.* Used in direct address.

Co̤m-pĕl′ler, *n.* One who compels.

Cŏm′pĕnd, *n.* An *abridgment;* a compendium.

Co̤m-pĕn′di̤-oŭs, *a.* [L. *compendiosus*.—See Compendium.] Short; concise; summary; abridged.

Co̤m-pĕn′di̤-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Shortly; in epitome.

Co̤m-pĕn′di̤-o̤us-nĕss, *n.* Comprehensiveness, with brevity.

Co̤m-pĕn′di-ŭm, *n.* [L.; *com-*, together, and *pendere*, to weigh; literally, what is weighed and put aside as a saving; hence, a saving, a contraction.] An *abridgment;* summary; epitome; an abstract.

Co̤m-pĕn′sāte [ko̤m-pĕn′sāt *or* kŏm′pe̤n-sāt, *K. I. N.*], *v. a.* [L. *compensare, compensatum*, frequentative of *compendere*, to weigh together; *pendere, pensum*, to weigh.] [*pp.* compensating, compensated.] To recompense; to pay; to remunerate:—to make amends.

Cŏm-pe̤n-sā′tion, *n.* [L. *compensatio*.] Something paid for service, injury, or privation; recompense. [compensates.

Co̤m-pĕn′sa̤-tĭve, *a.* [L. *compensativus*.] That

Co̤m-pĕn′sa̤-to̤-ry, *a.* Making amends.

Co̤m-pēte′, *v. n.* [L. *competere; com-*, together, and *petere*, to strive after.] [*pp.* competing, competed.] To carry on competition.

Cŏm′pe̤-tĕnce, } *n.* Quality of being competent;
Cŏm′pe̤-tĕn-cy, } capacity; sufficiency.

Cŏm′pe̤-tĕnt, *a.* [L. *competere, competentis*, to strive together, to vie; hence, to compare, to be comparable, to be suitable (see Compete).] Suitable; capable:—adequate.

Cŏm-pe̤-tĭ′′tion (-tĭsh′u̧n), *n.* [L. *competitio*.] A mutual contest for the same object; emulation; *rivalry.* [lous.

Co̤m-pĕt′i̤-tĭve, *a.* Relating to competition; emu-

Co̤m-pĕt′i̤-tor, *n.* [L.] A rival; an opponent.

Cŏm-pi̤-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *compilatio*.] Act of compiling:—a collection from various authors.

Co̤m-pīle′, *v. a.* [L. *compilare*, to rob, to steal; *pilare*, to rob.] [*pp.* compiling, compiled.] To collect from various authors.

Co̤m-pīl′e̤r, *n.* One who compiles.

Co̤m-plā′cence, } *n.* Gratification; satisfaction;
Co̤m-plā′cen-cy, } pleasure:—civility.

Co̤m-plā′cent, *a.* [L. *complacere, complacentis*, to please; *com-*, intensive, and *placere*, to please (*q. v.*).] Civil; affable; complaisant:—gratified.

Co̤m-plā′cent-ly, *ad.* In a mild manner.

Co̤m-plāin′, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *complaindre;* L. *com-*, together, and *plangere*, to bewail.] [*pp.* complaining, complained.] To murmur; to find fault; to make accusation.

Co̤m-plāin′ant, *n.* A plaintiff; a complainer.

Co̤m-plāin′er, *n.* One who complains.

Co̤m-plāin′ing, *n.* Expression of sorrow.

Co̤m-plāint′, *n.* [Fr. *complainte*.—See Complain.] Accusation; information against:—a lamentation:—a disease.

Cŏm-plai-ṣänce′, *n.* Civility; courtesy.

Cŏm-plai-ṣänt′, *a.* [Fr.—See Complacent.] Civil; courteous; polite.

Cŏm-plai-ṣänt′ly, *ad.* Civilly; politely.

Cŏm′ple̤-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *complementum; complere, completum*, to fill.] A full quantity or number:—completeness:—that which makes complete.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* complementing, complemented.] To join in making complete.

Cŏm-ple̤-mĕnt′al, *a.* Filling up; completing.

Cŏm-ple̤-mĕnt′a̤-ry, *a.* Supplying a defect; complemental.

Co̤m-plēte′, *a.* [L. *complere, completum*, to finish; *com-*, and *plere*, to fill.] Having no deficiency; perfect; entire; full; *accomplished*.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* completing, completed.] To perfect; to finish.

Co̤m-plēte′ly, *ad.* Fully; entirely.

Co̤m-plēte′ness, *n.* Perfection; completion.

Co̤m-plē′tion, *n.* [L. *completio*.] Act of completing; accomplishment; perfect state; close.

Co̤m-plē′tive, *a.* Filling; making complete.

Cŏm′plĕx, *a.* [L.; *com-*, together, and *plicare*, to fold.] Intricate; complicated; entangled; of many parts; not simple.—2, *n.* Complication; collection.

Co̤m-plĕx′ion (ko̤m-plĕk′shu̧n), *n.* [L. *complexio*, compass, circuit, habit; *complecti, complexus*, to enfold.] The color of the skin or of the external parts of any body:—appearance; aspect.

Co̤m-plĕx′ioned (ko̤m-plĕk′shu̧nd), *a.* Having a certain hue or color of the skin.

Co̤m-plĕx′i̤-ty, *n.* State of being complex; intricacy; involvement.

Cŏm′plĕx-ly, *ad.* In a complex manner.

Cŏm′plĕx-ness, *n.* State of being complex.

Co̤m-plĕx′us, *n.* [L.] A complication; an aggregation:—a bundle.

Co̤m-plī′a̤-ble, *a.* Disposed to comply.

Co̤m-plī′a̤nce, *n.* Act of complying; assent.

Co̤m-plī′a̤nt, *a.* [See Comply.] Yielding; civil.

Cŏm′pli̤-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *complicare, complicatus*, to entangle; *plicare*, to fold.] [*pp.* complicating, complicated.] To entangle; to involve mutually; to join; to intertwine.

Cŏm′pli̤-ca̤te, *a.* Complex; complicated.

Cŏm′pli̤-cāt-e̤d, *p. a.* Entangled; involved.

Cŏm-pli̤-cā′tion, *n.* *Complexity;* entanglement.

Cŏm′pli̤-cā-tive, *a.* Tending to involve.

Co̤m-plĭç′i̤-ty, *n.* [Fr. *complicité;* L. *complex*, confederate.—See Complex.] Partnership in crime.

Cŏm′pli̤-mĕnt, *n.* [Fr.; It. *complimento*, a civility; L. *complere*, to finish, to adorn.] An act or expression of civility or respect; delicate flattery; praise.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* complimenting, complimented.] To flatter; to praise:—to congratulate.—3, *v. n.* To use flattery.

Cŏm-pli̤-mĕnt′al, *a.* Implying compliments.

Cŏm-pli̤-mĕnt′a̤-ry, *a.* Bestowing compliments; expressive of civility; civil; flattering.

Cŏm′pline, *n.*, *or* **Cŏm′plineṣ**, *n. pl.* [Fr. *complies*, Late L. *completa;* L. *complere*, to finish.] The last prayer at night:—the last of the canonical hours in the breviary.

Cŏm′plŏt, *n.* [Fr.—See Plot.] A confederacy in a secret plot; a joint plot.

Com-plŏt′, *v. n.* [*pp.* complotting, complotted.] To form a plot; to conspire.

Cŏm-plu-tĕn′sian, *a.* [From *Complutum*, now Alcalá de Henares, in Spain.] Noting the Polyglot Bible published by Cardinal Ximenes in 1575.

Com-plȳ′, *v. n.* [It. *complire;* L. *complere*, to fill, to satisfy.] [*pp.* complying, complied.] To yield; to consent; to acquiesce.

Syn.—*Comply* with a reasonable request; *conform* to good customs; *yield* to superiors; *assent* to what is true; *consent* to what is reasonable.

Com-pō′nent, *a.* [L. *componere*, *componentis*, to compose (*q. v.*).] Constituent.—2, *n.* A constituent part.

Com-pōrt′, *v. n.* [Fr. *comporter*, to behave; L. *comportare*, to carry together,—later, to behave; *portare*, to carry.] [*pp.* comporting, comported.] To agree; to suit.—2, *v. a.* To bear :—to behave.

Com-pōrt′ment, *n.* Behavior; deportment.

Com-pōse′, *v. a.* [Fr. *composer;* L. *com-*, together, and *pausare*, to pause, to rest; influenced greatly by L. *componere*, *compositum;* *com-*, together, and *ponere*, to place.] [*pp.* composing, composed.] To form, as a compound; to put together :—to write, as an author :—to quiet; to adjust; to settle; to *constitute* :—to arrange, as types.

Com-pōsed′ (kom-pōzd′), *p. a.* Calm; quiet.

Com-pōs′ed-ly, *ad.* Calmly; without agitation.

Com-pōs′ed-nĕss, *n.* Sedateness; quiet.

Com-pōs′er, *n.* One who composes; an author.

Com-pōs′i-tæ, *n. pl.* [L.] A great order of flowering plants.

Com-pōs′ite, *a.* Compounded :—noting the last of the five orders of classical architecture.

Cŏm-po-sĭ′′tion (kŏm-po-zĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *compositio.*] The act of composing; thing composed; a mixture; a written work :—adjustment; compact :—the act of joining words together.

Com-pōs′i-tor, *n.* One who sets type.

Cŏm′pōst, *n.* [Fr. *compost;* It. *composta;* L. *componere*, *compositum*, to mix.] A mixed manure.

Com-pōst′, *v. a.* [*pp.* composting, composted.] To manure with compost :—to make into a compost.

Com-pōs′ure (-zhur), *n.* [See COMPOSE.] Adjustment; composition :—tranquillity; sedateness.

Cŏm-po-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *compotatio.*—See POTATION.] The act of drinking together.

Com-pŏŭnd′, *v. a.* [L. *componere;* *com-*, together, and *ponere*, to place; *ponere* is said to be for *post sinere*, to set behind.] [*pp.* compounding, compounded.] To form of different parts; to mingle; to combine :—to adjust.—2, *v. n.* To come to terms; to agree.

Cŏm′pŏŭnd, *a.* Formed out of many ingredients; not simple :—formed of two or more words.—*Compound interest*, interest charged on both the principal and the interest.—2, *n.* A mixture of many ingredients :—an enclosure.

Cŏm-pra-dōr′, *n.* [Sp., from *comprar*, to buy.] A native employed by merchants at Chinese ports to transact business with the other natives; a head-servant or steward.

Cŏm-pre-hĕnd′, *v. a.* [L. *comprehendere;* *com-*, and *prehendere*, to seize; *præ*, beforehand, and obs. *hendere*, to get.] [*pp.* comprehending, comprehended.] To contain in the mind; to understand :—to include; to *comprise*.

Cŏm-pre-hĕn-si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being comprehensible.

Cŏm-pre-hĕn′si-ble, *a.* That may be comprehended; intelligible; conceivable.

Cŏm-pre-hĕn′si-bly, *ad.* With comprehension.

Cŏm-pre-hĕn′sion, *n.* [L. *comprehensio.*] The act or power of comprehending; capacity.

Cŏm-pre-hĕn′sive, *a.* [L. *comprehensivus.*] Extensive; capacious; wide; large; *broad*.

Cŏm-pre-hĕn′sive-ly, *ad.* With comprehension.

Cŏm-pre-hĕn′sive-nĕss, *n.* Capaciousness.

Com-prĕss′, *v. a.* [L. *comprimere*, *compressum*, to compress; *premere*, *pressum*, to press; frequentative forms are *pressare* and *compressare.*] [*pp.* compressing, compressed.] To press together; to crowd.

Cŏm′prĕss, *n.* [Fr. *compresse.*] A pad used in surgery.

Com-prĕs-si-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* The quality of being
Com-prĕs′si-ble-nĕss, } compressible.

Com-prĕs′si-ble, *a.* That may be compressed.

Com-prĕs′sion (kom-prĕsh′un), *n.* [L. *compressio.*] The act of compressing; forcible condensation; state of being compressed.

Com-prī′sal, *n.* The act of comprising; state of being comprised :—summary.

Com-prīse′, *v. a.* [Fr. *compris*, *p. a.* from *comprendre*, to comprehend.] [*pp.* comprising, comprised.] To contain; to include; to comprehend.

Cŏm′pro-mīse, *n.* [Fr. *compromis;* L. *compromittere*, *compromissum*, to promise mutually.—See PROMISE.] An adjustment :—a compact in which concessions are made on each side.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* compromising, compromised.] To compound :—to adjust a dispute by mutual concessions.—3, *v. n.* To agree; to accord.

Cŏm′pro-mĭt, *v. a.* [See COMPROMISE.] [*pp.* compromitting, compromitted.] To pledge; to promise :—to compromise :—to put to hazard.

Comp-trōl′ler (kon-trōl′ler), *n.* (*Law.*) An officer who examines the accounts of the collectors of the public money. See CONTROLLER.

Com-pŭl′sion, *n.* [L. *compulsio.*—See COMPEL.] Act of compelling; force.

Com-pŭl′so-ri-ly, *ad.* By force.

Com-pŭl′so-ry, *a.* Compelling :—enforced.

Com-pŭnc′tion, *n.* [L. *compunctio*, a puncture; *compungere*, *compunctum*, to sting; *com-* intensive, and *pungere*, to pierce.] Remorse; the sting of conscience.

Com-pŭnc′tious, *a.* Repentant :—causing compunction.

Cŏm-pur-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *compurgatio*, purification.—See PURGE.] Act of clearing an accused person by the testimony of others as to their belief in the truth of his protestations of innocence.

Cŏm′pur-gā-tor, *n.* One who bears testimony to his own belief in an accused person's claim to be regarded as innocent.

Com-pūt′a-ble, *a.* That may be numbered.

Cŏm-pu-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *computatio.*] Act of computing or reckoning; estimate; calculation.

Com-pūte′, *v. a.* [L. *computare;* *com-*, together, and *putare*, to think, to reckon,—properly, to cleanse, to set right.] [*pp.* computing, computed.] To reckon; to *calculate;* to *estimate;* to rate; to number.

Cŏm′rāde, *or* **Cŏm′rāde** [kŏm′rad, *H.*], *n.* [Sp. *camarada;* Fr. *camarade;* originally, a company, a chamber-full; Sp. *camara*, a chamber, a cabin.] A companion; an associate.

Cŏm′rade-shĭp (*or* kŭm′-), *n.* Fellowship.

Comtism (kōnt′izm), *n.* The system of philosophy propounded by Comte; positivism.

Comtist (kōnt′ist), *a.* Of or pertaining to Comte or his philosophy.—2, *n.* A follower of Comte.

Cŏn, *ad.* An abbreviation of the Latin word *contra*, against; as, to dispute *pro* and *con*,—that is, *for* and *against* :—a Latin prefix, standing for *cum*, a preposition signifying "with." It implies association, or union.

Cŏn, *v. a.* [A.-S. *cunnian*, to try; *cunnan*, to know.] [*pp.* conning, conned.] To study; to commit to memory :—to direct the course of, as a ship [in the latter sense spelled also *cond*, *conn*, and *cunn;* said to stand for to *conduct*].

Co-nā′tion, *n.* [L. *conatio;* *conari*, *conatus*, to strive.] An attempt; endeavor; the power of making attempts.

Cō′na-tīve, *a.* Pertaining to voluntary efforts.

Con-căt′e-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *concatenare*, *concatenatum;* *catena*, a chain.] [*pp.* concatenating, concatenated.] To link together.

Con-căt-e-nā′tion, *n.* [L. *concatenatio.*] Act of linking; series of links :—a succession.

Cŏn′cāve (kŏng′kāv), *a.* [L. *concavus; con-* and *cavus*, hollow.] Hollow:—opposed to *convex*.—2, *n.* A hollow; a cavity.

Concave.

Con-căv′i-ty, *n.* Hollowness; a concave surface.

Con-cā′vo-cŏn′cāve, *a.* Concave on both sides.

Con-cā′vo-cŏn′vĕx, *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other; convexo-concave.

Con-cēal′, *v. a.* [L. *concelare; con-* implying completeness, and *celare*, to hide.] [*pp.* concealing, concealed.] To hide; to secrete.

Con-cēal′a-ble, *a.* That may be concealed.

Con-cēal′ment, *n.* Act of hiding; secrecy.

Con-cēde′, *v. a.* [L. *concedere, concessum; con-*, wholly, and *cedere*, to yield.] [*pp.* conceding, conceded.] To yield; to admit; to grant.—2, *v. n.* To make concession.

Con-cēit′, *n.* [O. Fr. *conceipt*, a concept (*q. v.*).] Fancy; imagination; notion; opinion; idea:—pride; vanity:—a whimsical, but ingenious, thought or expression; fancy; affected wit.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* conceiting, conceited.] To conceive; to imagine.

Con-cēit′ed, *p. a.* Vain; self-conceited.

Con-cēiv′a-ble, *a.* That may be conceived.

Con-cēiv′a-ble-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being conceivable.

Con-cēiv′a-bly, *ad.* In a conceivable manner.

Con-cēive′, *v. a.* [Fr. *concevoir;* L. *concipere, conceptum; con-*, wholly, and *capere, captum*, to take.] [*pp.* conceiving, conceived.] To develop in the womb:—to form in the mind; to imagine.—2, *v. n.* To think:—to become pregnant.

Con-cĕn′trāte (*or* kŏn′sen-trāte) [kŏn′sen-trāt, *St. Wb. I.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *concentrer*, to concentre (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* concentrating, concentrated.] To bring together, or to a centre; to condense.—2, *v. n.* To approach or meet in a common point.

Con-cĕn′trāt-ed, *p. a.* Condensed; increased in strength by concentration.

Cŏn-cen-trā′tion, *n.* Act of concentrating:—the state of being concentrated.

Con-cĕn′tra-tĭve, *a.* Tending to concentration.

Con-cĕn′tre (kon-sĕn′tẹr), *v. n.* [Fr. *concentrer;* L. *con-*, together, and *centrum*, centre.] [*pp.* concentring, concentred.] To tend to one common centre.—2, *v. a.* To concentrate.

Con-cĕn′tric, *a.* [Fr. *concentrique.*] Having one common centre.

Con-cĕpt′, *or* **Cŏn′cĕpt**, *n.* [L. *conceptus; concipere*, to conceive (*q. v.*).] The subject of a conception; a conception.

Con-cĕp′ta-cle, *n.* [L. *conceptaculum.*—See Conceive.] A receptacle; a follicle.

Con-cĕp′tion, *n.* [L. *conceptio.*—See Conceive.] Act of conceiving:—thing conceived; notion; image in the mind; thought; *perception.*

Con-cĕpt′ū-al, *a.* Of or relating to concepts, or power of forming conceptions.

Con-cĕpt′ū-al-ĭst, *n.* One who holds that the mind has the power to form general conceptions.

Con-cĕrn′, *v. a.* [L. *concernere*, to mix with,—later, to regard; *con-*, together, and *cernere*, to sift.] [*pp.* concerning, concerned.] To relate to; to belong to; to affect; to interest; to touch; to disturb.—2, *n.* Business; *affair;* interest; *care:*—an establishment.

Con-cĕrn′ing, *prep.* Relating to.

Con-cĕrn′ment, *n.* Concern; business:—anxiety.

Con-cĕrt′, *v. a.* [Fr. *concerter*, Ital. *concertare*, L. *conserere, consertum*, to join together. The L. *concertare* signifies to contend, to dispute.] [*pp.* concerting, concerted.] To settle; to contrive:—to adjust.

Cŏn′cĕrt, *n.* A mutual agreement; a plan:—a musical entertainment.

Cŏn-cer-tī′na, *n.* [It.; from *concerto*, concert.] A kind of accordion.

Con-cĕr′tō, *n.* [It.] A piece of music for a special instrument with accompaniments.

Con-cĕs′sion (kon-sĕsh′un), *n.* [L. *concessio.*—See Concede.] Act of conceding:—thing conceded; a grant.

Concetto (kon-chĕt′tō), *n.*; pl. **Concetti** (kon-chĕt′tē). [It. for "a conceit."] A verbal conceit:—affectedly ingenious wit.

Cŏnch (kŏngk), *n.* [L. *concha;* Gr. *κόγχη;* Skr. *çankha.*] A marine shell. [external ear.

Cŏn′cha (kŏng′ka), *n.* [L. for "a shell."] The

Cŏn′chŏĭd, *n.* [Gr. *κογχοειδής; κόγχη*, a shell, and *εἶδος*, form.] A mathematical curve.

Con-chŏl′o-ġist, *n.* One versed in conchology.

Con-chŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] The science of shells, or of molluscous animals.

Con-cĭl′i-āte, *v. a.* [L. *conciliare, conciliatus*, to unite, to reconcile; *concilium*, council, union.] [*pp.* conciliating, conciliated.] To gain by favor; to win; to reconcile; to pacify.

Con-cĭl-i-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *conciliatio.*] The act of conciliating. [pacifying; persuasive.

Con-cĭl′i-a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to reconciliation;

Con-cĭn′ni-ty, *n.* [L. *concinnus*, neat, elegant; etymology doubtful.] Fitness:—neatness.

Con-cīse′, *a.* [L. *concidere*, to cut; *concisus*, brief; *cædere*, to cut.] Brief; *short;* comprehensive.

Con-cīse′ly, *ad.* In a concise manner; briefly.

Con-cīse′nĕss, *n.* Quality of being concise.

Con-cĭ′′ṣion (-sĭzh′un), *n.* [L. *concisio.*—See Concise.] The act of cutting off:—a faction:—circumcision; brevity.

Cŏn′clāve, *n.* [L. *conclave*, a hall; *con-*, with, and *clavis*, a key.] An assembly of cardinals:—a private meeting or assembly.

Con-clūde′, *v. a.* [L. *concludere; con-*, wholly, and *claudere*, to shut.] [*pp.* concluding, concluded.] To determine:—to finish:—to settle.—2, *v. n.* To infer; to determine.

Con-clū′ṣion (kon-klū′zhun), *n.* [L. *conclusio.*—See Conclude.] The act of concluding; final decision:—the close; the end:—inference; deduction.

Con-clū′sive, *a.* Decisive; *final;* ending debate.

Con-clū′sive-ly, *ad.* In a decisive manner.

Con-cŏct′, *v. a.* [L. *concoquere, concoctus*, to boil together; *coquere*, to cook.] [*pp.* concocting, concocted.] To digest; to mature; to plot.

Con-cŏc′tion, *n.* [L. *concoctio.*] The act of concocting; something concocted; digestion.

Con-cŏm′i-tănce, } *n.* [L. *concomitantia*, an ac-
Con-cŏm′i-tăn-cy, } companiment, a train.] State of subsisting with something else.

Con-cŏm′i-tănt, *a.* [L. *concomitari, concomitantis*, to accompany; *comitari*, to attend; *comes, comitis*, a companion; *con-*, with, and *ire*, to go.] Accompanying; attending.—2, *n.* An attendant; companion; an accompaniment.

Con-cŏm′i-tănt-ly, *ad.* In company.

Cŏn′cŏrd (kŏng′kŏrd), *n.* [L. *concors, concordis*, harmonious; *concordia*, harmony; *con-*, together, and *cor, cordis*, the heart.] Agreement; union:—agreement of words:—harmony of sound.

Con-cŏrd′ance, *n.* [Late L. *concordantiæ.*] Concord:—a verbal index to the Scriptures, or to any book.

Con-cŏr′dant, *a.* Harmonious; agreeing.

Con-cŏr′dat, *n.* [Fr.] Compact; an agreement between the papal court and any government.

Cŏn′cōurse (kŏng′kōrs), *n.* [L. *concursus; con-*, together, and *currere, cursum*, to run.] A confluence; an assembly; a meeting; a multitude.

Con-crēte′, *v. n.* [L. *concrescere, concretum*, to grow together; *crēscere*, to grow.] [*pp.* concreting, concreted.] To coalesce into one mass.—2, *v. a.* To form by concretion.

Cŏn′crēte, *or* **Con-crēte′**, *a.* Formed by concretion; compounded:—applied to or connected with a subject; not abstract.

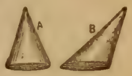
Cŏn′crēte, *n.* A mass formed by concretion; a compound; a mass compounded with mortar.

Con-crēte′ly, *ad.* In a concrete manner.

Con-crē'tion, *n.* [L. *concretio.*] The act of concreting; a mass.
Con-crē'tion-al, *a.* Implying concretion.
Con-cū'bi-nage, *n.* The act of living with a woman as a wife, though not married.
Cŏn'cu-bīne, *n.* [L. *concubina; con-*, together, and *cubare*, to lie down.] A woman kept in concubinage.
Con-cū'pis-cence, *n.* [L. *concupiscentia*, desire; *concupiscere*, to long for; *con-* intensive, and *cupere*, to wish.] Irregular desire; lust.
Con-cŭr', *v. n.* [L. *concurrere; con-*, together, and *currere*, to run.] [*pp.* concurring, concurred.] To meet in one point; to agree.
Con-cŭr'rence, *n.* Act of concurring; union.
Con-cŭr'rent, *a.* [L. *concurrere*, *concurrentis.*] Acting in conjunction.—2, *n.* A contributory cause.
Con-cŭr'rent-ly, *ad.* With concurrence.
Con-cŭs'sion (kon-kŭsh'un), *n.* [L. *concussio; concutere*, *concussum*, to shake together; *quatere*, *quassum*, to shake.] The act of shaking; agitation; the state of being shaken.
Con-dĕmn' (kon-dĕm'), *v. a.* [L. *condemnare; con-* intensive, and *damnare*, to condemn.] [*pp.* condemning, condemned.] To find guilty; to doom to punishment; to censure; to blame.
Cŏn-dem-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *condemnatio.*] The act of condemning; sentence of punishment; severe censure.
Con-dĕm'na-to-ry, *a.* Implying censure.
Con-dĕn'sa-ble, *a.* Capable of condensation.
Cŏn-den-sā'tion, *n.* Act of condensing; density.
Con-dĕnse', *v. a.* [L. *condensare* (*-ere*). — See Dense.] [*pp.* condensing, condensed.] To make dense; to thicken.—2, *v. n.* To grow dense or thick.—3, *a.* [L. *condensus*, very dense.] Thick; dense; compact.
Con-dĕns'er, *n.* He who or that which condenses:—a vessel for condensing air or steam.
Con-dĕn'si-ble, *a.* Same as Condensable.
Cŏn-de-scĕnd', *v. n.* [L. *condescendere*, *condescensum; con-*, together, and *descendere*, to come down.—See Descend.] [*pp.* condescending, condescended.] To descend from superior rank; to yield; to submit; to stoop.
Cŏn-de-scĕnd'ing, *p. a.* Stooping; meek.
Cŏn-de-scĕn'sion, *n.* Descent from superiority; voluntary humiliation; *complaisance.*
Con-dīgn' (kon-dīn'), *a.* [L. *condignus; con-* intensive, and *dignus*, worthy.] Merited; deserved.
Cŏn'di-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *condimentum; condire*, to preserve; for *condere*, to lay up; *con-*, together, and *dare*, to give, to bestow.] A seasoning; a sauce.
Con-dĭ''tion (kon-dish'un), *n.* [L. *conditio*, properly *condicio*, agreement, terms, relation, nature; *con-*, together, and root of *dicare*, to point out, to proclaim; but L. *conditio* also is derivable from *condere* (to put together) and *condire* (to preserve, to season), which seem to have influenced the English in some of its senses.] Situation; circumstance; quality; state; rank:—stipulation; term of compact; *article; provision.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* conditioning, conditioned.] To contract; to stipulate:—to put under conditions.
Con-dĭ''tion-al, *a.* Containing conditions; not absolute; stipulated; dependent.
Con-dĭ-tion-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Limitation by certain terms.
Con-dĭ''tion-al-ly, *ad.* With limitations.
Con-dĭ''tioned (kon-dĭsh'und), *a.* Having qualities or properties good or bad; stipulated:—limited.—2, *n.* That which is restricted by conditions; that which is relative and limited; that which alone is conceivable or cogitable.
Con-dōle', *v. n.* [L. *condolere; dolere*, to grieve.] [*pp.* condoling, condoled.] To lament with and for others.—2, *v. a.* To lament with or for.
Con-dō'lence, *n.* Act of condoling; grief for another's sorrows; sympathy; *pity.*
Cŏn-do-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *condonatio.*] The act of pardoning, forgiveness.
Con-dōne', *v. a.* [L. *condonare; con-*, completely, and *donare*, to give; *donum*, a gift.] [*pp.* condoning, condoned.] To pardon; to forgive.
Cŏn'dor, *n.* [Peruvian, *kuntur.*] A large bird; the great vulture of the Andes:—a gold coin of Chili, Ecuador, and Colombia, worth rather more than $9.

Condor.

Condottiere (kon-dōt-te-ā'rā), *n.*; pl. **Condottieri** (kon-dōt-te-ā'rē). [It. for "contractor;" L. *conducere*, to hire.] In mediæval Italy, a leader of mercenary soldiers:—a mercenary soldier; a brigand.
Con-dūce', *v. n.* [L. *conducere; con-*, and *ducere*, to lead.] [*pp.* conducing, conduced.] To tend; to contribute. [bring about.
Con-dū'cive, *a.* Aiding; promoting; tending to
Cŏn'dŭct, *n.* [L. *conductus; conducere*, to lead.] Management; behavior; demeanor; deportment; direction; *carriage:*—escort:—guidance.
Con-dŭct', *v. a.* [L. *conducere*, *conductum; ducere*, to lead; *dux*, *ducis*, a leader.] [*pp.* conducting, conducted.] To lead; to direct; to manage; to guide; to regulate.
Con-dŭc'tion, *n.* The act of conducting.
Con-dŭc'tive, *a.* Directing:—conducting.
Cŏn-duc-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being conductive.
Con-dŭct'or, *n.* [L.] He who or that which conducts; a leader:—manager; director.—(*Elec.*) A substance that transmits the electric fluid.
Cŏn'duit (kŭn'dit, kon'dwit, *or* kon'dit), *n.* [Fr.; from *conduire*, to conduct.] A water-pipe; a canal.
Con-dū'pli-cate, *a.* [L. *conduplicare*, to double.—See Duplicate.] Doubled together.
Cŏn'dyle [kŏn'dĭl, *I.*], *n.* [Gr. κόνδυλος, a knuckle.] A prominence on the head of a bone.
Cōne, *n.* [L. *conus;* Gr. κῶνος.—Cf. L. *cuneus*, a wedge; Skr. *çana*, a hone.] A solid body, the base of which is a circle and the summit a point:—the compound fruit of pines and similar trees; a strobile.



Cones.

Cŏn'făb, *n.* Familiar talk; chat.
Con-făb'u-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *confabulari*, *-latus*, to converse; *fabulari*, to talk; *fabula*, discourse, fable; *fari*, to speak.] [*pp.* confabulating, confabulated.] To talk together.
Con-făb-u-lā'tion, *n.* Talk; conversation.
Con-fĕc'tion, *n.* [L. *confectio*, a preparation; *conficere*, to make up; *facere*, *factum*, to make.] A sweetmeat; a preserve.
Con-fĕc'tion-er, *n.* A maker of sweetmeats.
Con-fĕc'tion-ĕr-y, *n.* Sweetmeats or candies in general:—a place for sweetmeats or candies.
Con-fĕd'er-a-cy, *n.* A league; federal compact; confederation; *alliance; association.*
Con-fĕd'er-āte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *confœderare*, *confœderatum*, to league; *fœdus*, *fœderis*, a league.] [*pp.* confederating, confederated.] To join in a league.
Con-fĕd'er-ate, *a.* United in a league.—2, *n.* An [*ally;* accomplice.
Con-fĕd-er-ā'tion, *n.* A league; confederacy.
Con-fĕr', *v. n.* [L. *conferre; con-*, together, and *ferre*, to bring.] [*pp.* conferring, conferred.] To discourse together; to consult.—2, *v. a.* To give; to *bestow;* to grant.
Cŏn'fer-ence, *n.* Formal discourse; an oral discussion; *conversation:*—an assembly.
Con-fĕr'va, *n.* [L.; from *confervere*, to boil together (see Fervent); probably with the idea of soldering, or mending: the plant was supposed to heal wounds.] An aquatic plant-growth forming a slime or scum.

Con-fĕss′, *v. a.* [L. *confiteri, confessus*, to confess; *fateri*, to acknowledge; *fari*, to speak.] [*pp.* confessing, confessed.] To *acknowledge*, as a crime or fault; to admit; to own; to grant:—to hear the confession of.—2, *v. n.* To make confession.

Con-fĕss′ed-ly, *ad.* Avowedly; indisputably.

Con-fĕs′sion (kon-fĕsh′un), *n.* [L. *confessio.*] The act of confessing; acknowledgment; profession; avowal:—a formulary of articles of faith.

Con-fĕs′sion-al, *n.* A confession-chair:—the hearing of confessions.—2, *a.* Pertaining to confessions, or to creeds.

Cŏn′fess-or, *or* **Con-fĕss′or**, *n.* [Late L.] One who confesses:—one who makes profession of his faith in face of danger:—one who hears confessions.

Cŏn-fi-dănt′ (kŏn′fe-dănt *or* kŏn-fe-dănt′), *n.* [O. Fr.—See CONFIDENT.] A confidential friend:—one trusted with secrets.

Cŏn-fi-dănte′, *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *confidente* or *confiante.*] A female confided in.

Con-fīde′, *v. n.* [L. *confidere; fidere*, to trust; *fides*, faith.] [*pp.* confiding, confided.] To have confidence; to trust.—2, *v. a.* To trust; to intrust.

Cŏn′fi-dĕnce, *n.* [L. *confidentia.*] Act of confiding; trust; firm *assurance;* reliance:—boldness.

Cŏn′fi-dĕnt, *a.* [L. *confidens.*—See CONFIDE.] Having full belief; positive; certain:—daring; bold.

Cŏn-fi-dĕn′tial (-shal), *a.* Spoken or written in confidence; private:—trusty; faithful.

Cŏn-fi-dĕn′tial-ly, *ad.* In confidence.

Cŏn′fi-dĕnt-ly, *ad.* Without doubt or fear.

Con-fĭg-u-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *configuratio.*—See FIGURE.] External form; figure; outline.

Con-fīn′a-ble, *a.* That may be confined.

Cŏn′fīne, *n.* [L. *confinium* or *confine; confinis*, a neighbor, neighboring; *con-*, together, and *finis*, limit.] Common boundary; border.

Con-fīne′, *or* **Cŏn′fīne**, *v. n.* [*pp.* confining, confined.] To border upon.

Con-fīne′, *v. a.* To shut up by some bound or restraint; to imprison; to *restrain;* to restrict.

Con-fīne′ment, *n.* Restraint:—lying in.

Con-fĭrm′, *v. a.* [L. *confirmare; con-* intensive, and *firmare*, to strengthen; *firmus*, firm.] [*pp.* confirming, confirmed.] To make firm; to strengthen; to put past doubt; to corroborate; to establish; to *ratify:*—to admit to communion.

Con-fĭrm′a-ble, *a.* That may be confirmed.

Cŏn-fir-mā′tion, *n.* [L. *confirmatio.*] The act of confirming; evidence; additional or convincing testimony:—an ecclesiastical rite.

Con-fĭrm′a-tĭve, *a.* Tending to confirm.

Con-fĭrm′a-to-ry, *a.* Serving to confirm.

Con-fĭs′ca-ble, *a.* Liable to forfeiture.

Con-fĭs′cāte (*or* kŏn′fis-kāt), *v. a.* [L. *confiscare, confiscatum; fiscus*, a basket, a treasury.] [*pp.* confiscating, confiscated.] To transfer private property to the state; to cause to be forfeited.

Con-fĭs′cate (*or* kŏn′fis-kāt), *a.* Forfeited to the [public.

Cŏn-fis-cā′tion, *n.* Act of confiscating.

Con-fĭs′ca-to-ry, *a.* Causing forfeiture.

Cŏn-fla-grā′tion, *n.* [L. *conflagratio; con-* intensive, and *flagrare, flagratum*, to burn.] A great or general fire.

Con-flĭct′, *v. n.* [L. *conflictare*, frequentative of *confligere, conflictum; con-*, together, and *fligere*, to strike.] [*pp.* conflicting, conflicted.] To strive; to contest; to fight.

Cŏn′flĭct, *n.* Collision; contest; struggle.

Con-flĭct′ing, *p. a.* Opposing; contending.

Cŏn′flu-ence, *n.* [L. *confluentia.*] The junction of two or more streams:—a concourse; collection:—concurrence; a union; junction.

Cŏn′flu-ent, *a.* [L. *confluere, confluentis*, to flow together; *con-*, together, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing together; meeting.

Cŏn′flŭx, *n.* A crowd; a confluence.

Con-fōrm′, *v. a.* [L. *conformare; con-*, together, and *formare*, to shape; *forma*, shape.] [*pp.* conforming, conformed.] To make like, or of one form.—2, *v. n.* To *comply* with; to yield.

Con-fōrm-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Likeness or agreement in form.

Con-fōrm′a-ble, *a.* Corresponding with; *agreeable;* suitable; consistent; compliant.

Con-fōrm′a-bly, *ad.* Agreeably; suitably.

Cŏn-for-mā′tion, *n.* [L. *conformatio.*] Act of conforming; likeness of form; form; structure.

Con-fōrm′ist, *n.* One who conforms, especially to the worship of the established church.

Con-fōrm′i-ty, *n.* Compliance:—similitude.

Con-fŏŭnd′, *v. a.* [L. *confundere, confusum; con-*, together, and *fundere*, to pour.] [*pp.* confounding, confounded.] To mingle:—to perplex; to puzzle:—to *amaze;* to astonish:—to *abash;* to stupefy:—to destroy; to overthrow.

Con-fŏŭnd′ed, *p. a.* Mixed; confused; abashed; astonished:—excessive [Vulg.].

Con-fŏŭnd′ed-ly, *ad.* Excessively. [Low.]

Cŏn-fra-tĕr′ni-ty, *n.* [L. *confraternitas; con-*, together, and *frater*, a brother.—See FRATERNITY.] An associated fraternity; a religious brotherhood.

Confrère (kōṅ-frār′), *n.* [Fr.; *frère*, a brother; L. *frater.*] An associate; a colleague.

Con-frŏnt′, *or* **Con-frŏnt′**, *v. a.* [Fr. *confronter;* L. *con-*, together, and *frons, frontis*, the forehead.] [*pp.* confronting, confronted.] To set face to face; to face:—to oppose openly or to the face:—to compare.

Con-fūse′, *v. a.* [See CONFOUND.] [*pp.* confusing, confused.] To confound; to perplex.

Con-fūs′ed-ly, *ad.* Indistinctly; not clearly.

Con-fū′sion (kon-fū′zhun), *n.* [L. *confusio.*] State of being confused; irregular mixture:—tumult; disorder:—overthrow:—astonishment.

Con-fū′ta-ble, *a.* That may be confuted.

Cŏn-fu-tā′tion, *n.* Act of confuting; refutation.

Con-fūte′, *v. a.* [Fr. *confuter*, L. *confutare*, to silence, to refute,—literally, to cool; akin to *fundere*, to pour, and *futtilis*, a water-pitcher.] [*pp.* confuting, confuted.] To convict of error; to disprove.

Cŏn′ġē (kŏn′jē) [kōṅ′zhā, *K. St.*], *n.* [Fr. *congé*, farewell, discharge; O. Fr. *congiet*, Provençal, *comjat*, L. *commeatus*, a furlough,—literally, a journey together; *com-*, together, and *meare, meatus*, to pass.] An act of reverence; a bow; a courtesy:—leave; farewell. [To take leave.

Cŏn′ġē, *or* **Cŏn-ġē′**, *v. n.* [*pp.* congeing, congeed.]

Cŏn′ġē, *n.* [Fr. *congé.*—Cf. *conge*, a measuring-cup; L. *congius*, a gallon; but probably only a special use of *congé*, a discharge, or escape.—Cf. Gr. ἀποφυγή, an escape, also a moulding.] (*Arch.*) A sort of moulding.

Con-ġeal′, *v. a.* [L. *congelare; gelare*, to freeze; *gelu*, frost.] [*pp.* congealing, congealed.] To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state; to freeze.—2, *v. n.* To gather into a mass by cold.

Con-ġeal′a-ble, *a.* That may be congealed.

Con-ġeal′ment, *n.* Congelation; a clot.

Congé d'élire (kŏn′je del-ēr′), *n.* [Fr. for "leave to elect."] (*Eng. Law.*) The king's permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop.

Cŏn-ġe-lā′tion, *n.* The act of congealing.

Cŏn′ġe-ner, *or* **Con-ġē′ner**, *n.* [L.; *con-*, and *genus, generis*, kind.] One of the same genus.

Cŏn-ġe-nĕr′ic, *a.* Being of the same genus.

Con-ġē′ni-al, *or* **Con-ġēn′ial**, *a.* [L. *congener;* Fr. *congénial:* on type of GENIAL.] Of the same nature; kindred; sympathetic.

Con-ġē-ni-ăl′i-ty, **Con-ġē′ni-al-nĕss**, } *n.* The state or quality of being congenial.

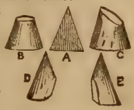
Con-ġĕn′i-tal, *a.* [L. *congenitus; gignere, genitum*, to produce.] Existing at the time of birth.

Cŏn′ġer (kŏng′ger), *n.* [L. *conger;* Gr. γόγγρος.] The sea-eel.

Con-ġē′ri-ēs, *n.* [L. for "a heap;" *con-*, together, and *gerere*, to carry.] A mass of small bodies.

Con-ġĕst′, *v. a.* [L. *congerere, congestum*, to pile up; *con-*, together, and *gerere*, to carry.] [*pp.* congesting, congested.] To heap up; to collect:—to crowd; to overfill.

Con-ġĕst'ed, *a.* Noting the condition of an organ in which there is an abnormal accumulation of blood :—(*Bot.*) crowded together; conglomerate.
Con-ġĕs'tion (-jĕst'yun), *n.* A collection of matter; a morbid accumulation, as of blood or other fluid.
Con-ġĕs'tive, *a.* Implying congestion.
Con-glō'bāte [kŏn'glō-bāt, *H. N. St. I.*], *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *conglobare, conglobatum; globus,* a globe.] [*pp.* conglobating, conglobated.] To gather into a ball.—2, *a.* Moulded into a firm ball.
Con-glŏm'er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *conglomerare, conglomeratum; glomus, glomeris,* a ball or clue.] [*pp.* conglomerating, conglomerated.] To gather into a ball or mass.
Con-glŏm'er-ate, *a.* Gathered into a mass.—2, *n.* A rock formed of stones cemented together.
Con-glŏm-er-ā'tion, *n.* Collection into a ball.
Con-glū'ti-nănt, *a.* Uniting; closing up.
Con-glū'ti-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *conglutinare, conglutinatum; gluten,* glue.] [*pp.* conglutinating, conglutinated.] To cement.—2, *v. n.* To coalesce.
Con-glū-ti-nā'tion, *n.* The act of uniting bodies.
Con-glū'ti-na-tive, *a.* Tending to unite.
Con-grăt'ū-lāte (kon-grăt'yu-lāt), *v. a.* [L. *congratulari, congratulatum; con-* intensive, and *gratulari,* to wish pleasure; *gratus,* pleasing.] [*pp.* congratulating, congratulated.] To wish joy to; to felicitate on a happy event.
Con-grăt-ū-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *congratulatio.*] An expression of joy and sympathy; felicitation.
Con-grăt'ū-lā-tor, *n.* One who congratulates.
Con-grăt'ū-la-to-ry, *a.* Expressing congratulation, or wishing joy.
Cŏn'gre-gāte (kŏng'-) *v. a.* [L. *congregare, congregatum; grex, gregis,* a flock.] [*pp.* congregating, congregated.] To collect together; to gather.—2, *v. n.* To assemble; to meet.—3, *a.* Collected; congregated.
Cŏn-gre-gā'tion, *n.* [L. *congregatio.*] A collection of persons; a meeting; an *assembly.*
Cŏn-gre-gā'tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to a congregation or to Congregationalists; public.
Cŏn-gre-gā'tion-al-ĭsm, *n.* That mode of church government which maintains the independence of separate churches.
Cŏn-gre-gā'tion-al-ĭst, *n.* One who adheres to Congregationalism; an independent.
Cŏn'gress (kŏng'gres), *n.* [L. *congressus* or *congressio; con-,* together, and *gradi, gressum,* to go; *gradus,* a step.] An *assembly* :—the legislature of the United States.
Con-grĕs'sion-al (-grĕsh'un-al), *a.* Relating to the Congress of the United States; parliamentary. [of Congress. [*U. S.*]
Cŏn'gress-man (kŏng'gres-man), *n.* A member
Cŏn'gru-ence, } *n.* [L. *congruentia; congruere,*
Con-grū'en-cy, } *congruentis,* to coincide.] Agreement; correspondence; consistency.
Cŏn'gru-ent, *a.* Agreeing; correspondent.
Con-grū'i-ty, *n.* Suitableness; consistence; fitness; a proper adaptation. [able; fit.
Cŏn'gru-oŭs, *a.* [L. *congruus.*] Agreeable; suit-
Cŏn'ic, } *a.* [Gr. κωνικός.—See Cone.] Formed
Cŏn'i-cal, } like a cone; relating to a cone.
Cŏn'ic sĕc'tions, *n. pl.* Lines or curves formed by the intersections of planes with the surface of a cone.
Cŏn'i-fer, *n.* [L.; *conus,* a cone, and *ferre,* to bear.] A cone-bearing tree.



Conic sections.

Co-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* Bearing cones.
Co-nī'um, *n.* [L.; Gr. κώνειον.] A plant and narcotic drug.
Con-jĕct'ū-ra-ble, *a.* Possible to be guessed.
Con-jĕct'ū-ral, *a.* Depending on conjecture.
Con-jĕct'ūre (kon-jĕkt'yur), *n.* [L. *conjectura,* a guess, a forecast; *conicere* or *conjicere,* to cast together (future active participle feminine *conjectura*); *con-,* together, and *jacere,* to cast.] A guess or surmise.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* conjecturing, conjectured.] To judge by guess.—3, *v. n.* To form conjectures.
Con-jŏĭn', *v. a.* [Fr. *conjoindre;* L. *conjungere, conjunctum; con-,* with, and *jungere,* to join. [*pp.* conjoining, conjoined.] To unite; to associate. —2, *v. n.* To league; to unite.
Con-jŏĭnt', *a.* United; associated.
Con-jŏĭnt'ly, *ad.* In union; together.
Cŏn'jū-gal, *a.* [L. *conjugalis; conjux,* a spouse; *jugare,* to marry, to yoke; *jugum,* a yoke.] Relating to marriage; matrimonial.
Cŏn'jū-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *conjugare,* to unite.] [*pp.* conjugating, conjugated.] To couple :—to inflect, as a verb.
Cŏn'jū-gate, *a.* Coupled.—A *conjugate diameter* is a right line bisecting the transverse diameter.
Cŏn-jū-gā'tion, *n.* [L. *conjugatio.*] The act of conjugating; union :—act or form of inflecting verbs.
Con-jū'ġi-al, *a.* [L. *conjugialis; conjugium,* marriage.] Conjugal. [rent.
Con-jŭnct', *a.* [See Conjoin.] Conjoined; concur-
Con-jŭnc'tion, *n.* [L. *conjunctio.*] The act of joining; union.—(*Gram.*) A part of speech which joins parts of sentences and words together.
Cŏn-junc-tī'va, *n.* [L. for "connective:" it is one of the connections of the eye with its socket.] The mucous membrane of the eye.
Con-jŭnc'tive, *a.* Closely united; uniting.
Con-jŭnc'tive-ly, *ad.* In conjunction.
Con-jŭnct'ly, *ad.* Jointly; in union.
Con-jŭnct'ūre (kon-jŭnkt'yur), *n.* A combination of causes or events; a crisis.
Cŏn-jū-rā'tion, *n.* [L. *conjuratio,* a conspiracy.] Incantation :—a plot.
Con-jūre', *v. a.* [L. *conjurare,* to swear together, to bind by an oath; *con-,* and *jurare,* to swear.] [*pp.* conjuring, conjured.] To summon or enjoin solemnly.
Cŏn'jure (kŭn'jur), *v. a.* [L. *conjurare,* in its late sense of to adjure, to summon by adjuration.] [*pp.* conjuring, conjured.] To influence by magic :—to contrive with ill intent.—2, *v. n.* To practise charms.
Cŏn'jur-er (kŭn'jur-er), *n.* An enchanter.
Con-nāte' (kon-nāt', *or* kŏn'nāt), *a.* [L. *connatus,* cognate (*q. v.*); *con-,* and *nasci, natus,* to be born.] Born with another; of the same birth.—(*Bot.*) Growing together.—(*Met.*) Congenital; independent of experience; intuitive.
Con-năt'ū-ral, *a.* [See Natural.] Connected by nature; partaking of the same nature.
Con-nĕct', *v. a.* [L. *conectere* or *connectere, connexum; con-,* together, and *nectere,* to tie.] [*pp.* connecting, connected.] To join; to link; to unite.—2, *v. n.* To cohere; to be joined :—to make a connection.
Con-nĕct'ed, *p. a.* Linked together; related.
Con-nĕct'ed-ly, *ad.* In a connected manner.
Con-nĕc'tion, *n.* [L. *conexio, connexio.*] Union; junction :—relation :—written also *connexion.*
Con-nĕc'tive, *a.* [L. *conexivus, connexivus.*] Tending to connect.—2, *n.* That which connects.
Con-nĕc'tive-ly, *ad.* In conjunction.
Cŏn'ner, } *n.* [Possibly from *con, cunn,* to pilot.—
Cŭn'ner, } Cf. Pilot-fish.] A North American salt-water perch :—a limpet.
Con-nĕx'ion, *n.* Union. See Connection.
Con-nĕx'ive, *a.* Connective.
Con-nī'vance, *n.* [L. *coniventia.*] Act of conniving; a voluntary blindness to an act.
Con-nīve', *v. n.* [L. *conivere, connivere,* for (defective) *nivere* and *nictare,* to wink; *nicere,* to beckon.—Cf. Ger. *neigen,* to bow.] [*pp.* conniving, connived.] To wink; to forbear to see. (The popular use of *connive* in the sense of *to plot* (*v. n.*) is not authorized.)
Con-nī'vent, *a.* Not attentive; convergent.
Cŏn-nois-seūr', *or* **Cŏn-nois-seür'**, *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *connaisseur; connaître,* L. *cognoscere,* to know (*q. v.*).] A judge in the fine arts or literature; a critic.

Cŏn-no̤-tā′tio̤n, *n.* [L. *con-*, together, and *notatio*, expression.] That which is expressed by, or implied in, a word.

Cŏn′no̤-tā-tive, *a.* Significant:—implying.

Co̤n-nōte′, *v. a.* [*Con-*, together, and NOTE.—See DENOTE.] [*pp.* connoting, connoted.] To imply:—to denote an object by implying an attribute or attributes to it.

Co̤n-nū′bi-a̤l, *a.* [L. *conubialis*, *connubialis; conubium*, marriage; *nubere*, to veil, to wed; *nubes*, a cloud, a veil.—See NUPTIAL.] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal. [figure resembling a cone.

Cō′nöid, *n.* [Gr. κωνοειδής; κῶνος, a cone.] A

Co̤-nöid′a̤l, *a.* Approaching to a conic form.

Cŏn′quer (kŏng′ker), *v. a.* [L. *conquirere*, *conquisitum*, to go in search of,—later, to capture, to conquer; *quærere*, to seek.—See QUEST.] [*pp.* conquering, conquered.] To gain by conquest; to vanquish; to subdue; to overcome.—2, *v. n.* To overcome.

Cŏn′quer-a̤-ble, *a.* Possible to be overcome.

Cŏn′quer-o̤r, *n.* [Late L. *conquisitor*, *conquæstor*.—See CONQUER.] One who conquers.

Cŏn′quĕst (kŏng′kwĕst), *n.* [Fr. *conquête;* O. Fr. *conqueste*.—See CONQUER.] Act of conquering; acquisition by victory; victory; success.

Cŏn-sa̤n-guin′e̤-oŭs, *a.* [L. *consanguineus; sanguis*, *sanguinis*, blood.] Of the same blood.

Cŏn-sa̤n-guin′i-ty, *n.* Relationship by blood.

Cŏn′science (kŏn′shens), *n.* [L. *conscientia*, privity, consciousness, moral sense; *con-*, with, and *scientia*, knowledge.—See SCIENCE.] The faculty of judging of one's own conduct with reference to some standard of right and wrong:—the moral sense:—honesty; scruple; justice.

Cŏn-sci-ĕn′tio̤us (kŏn-she̤-ĕn′shṳs), *a.* Regulated by conscience; scrupulous; just. [uprightly.

Cŏn-sci-ĕn′tio̤us-ly, *ad.* According to conscience;

Cŏn-sci-ĕn′tio̤us-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being conscientious; uprightness.

Cŏn′scio̤n-a̤-ble (kŏn′shṳn-a̤-bl), *a.* [From *conscience*; an ill-formed word.] Reasonable.

Cŏn′scio̤us (kŏn′shṳs), *a.* [L. *conscius; con-*, fully, and *scire*, to know.] Knowing one's own thoughts; knowing by mental perception.

Cŏn′scio̤us-ly, *ad.* In a conscious manner.

Cŏn′scio̤us-nĕss, *n.* The perception of what passes in one's mind.—*Reflection* is the *voluntary* action of the mind. *Consciousness* is *involuntary.*

Cŏn′scrĭpt, *a.* [L. *conscribere*, *conscriptum*, to write together, to enroll; *scribere*, to write.] Written; registered; enrolled.—*Conscript fathers*, the senators of Rome.—2, *n.* One enrolled for the army.

Co̤n-scrĭpt′, *v. a.* [*pp.* conscripting, conscripted.] To enroll soldiers by conscription.

Co̤n-scrĭp′tio̤n, *n.* An enrolling, as of soldiers.

Cŏn′se̤-crāte, *v. a.* [L. *consecrare*, *consecratum; con-*, wholly, and *sacrare*, to devote; *sacer*, *sacrum*, sacred.] [*pp.* consecrating, consecrated.] To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses; to *dedicate;* to devote.—2, *a.* Consecrated; devoted. [secrating; dedication to sacred uses.

Cŏn-se̤-crā′tio̤n, *n.* [L. *consecratio.*] Act of con-

Cŏn′se̤-crā-to̤r, *n.* [L.] One who consecrates.

Co̤n-sĕc′ū-tive, *a.* [Fr. *consécutif;* L. *consequi*, *consecutus*, to follow upon; *sequi*, to follow.] Following in order; successive.

Co̤n-sĕc′ū-tive-ly, *ad.* Successively. [harmony.

Co̤n-sĕn′sṳs, *n.* [L.—See CONSENT.] Agreement;

Co̤n-sĕnt′, *n.* [L. *consentire*, *consensum*, to accord; *con-*, together, and *sentire*, to feel.—See SENSE.] Agreement; compliance; assent.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* consenting, consented.] To be of the same mind; to yield; to agree; to *comply;* to assent. [ant.

Cŏn-se̤n-tā′ne-oŭs, *a.* [L. *consentaneus.*] Accord-

Co̤n-sĕn′tient (ko̤n-sĕn′shent), *a.* Agreeing.

Cŏn′se̤-quĕnce, *n.* [L. *consequentia; consequere*, to follow with.] That which follows; the effect produced by a cause; an inference:—event; issue:—*importance;* moment. [sequence; effect.

Cŏn′se̤-quĕnt, *a.* Following naturally.—2, *n.* Con-

Cŏn-se̤-quĕn′tia̤l, *a.* Following as the effect; consequent:—important:—conceited.

Cŏn-se̤-quĕn′tia̤l-ly, *ad.* Logically:—eventually:—in a pompous, conceited manner.

Cŏn′se̤-quĕnt-ly, *ad.* By consequence.

Cŏn-se̤r-vā′tio̤n, *n.* [L. *conservatio.*] The act of

Co̤n-sĕrv′a̤n-cy, *n.* Conservation. [preserving.

Co̤n-sĕrv′a̤-tĭsm, *n.* Opposition to change.

Co̤n-sĕrv′a̤-tive, *a.* Having power to preserve:—opposed to great changes.—2, *n.* One who opposes radical changes in a state:—opposed to *reformer.*

Co̤n-sĕrv′a̤-to̤-ry, *n.* A place for preserving plants, &c.; a greenhouse:—a school of music.—2, *a.* Preservative; conservative.

Co̤n-sĕrve′, *v. a.* [L. *conservare; servare*, to keep.] [*pp.* conserving, conserved.] To preserve.

Cŏn′sĕrve, *n.* A sweetmeat; preserved fruit.

Co̤n-sĭd′er, *v. a.* [L. *considerare*, *consideratus*, to observe; properly, to observe the stars; *sidus*, *sideris*, a star.] [*pp.* considering, considered.] To think upon; to ponder.—2, *v. n.* To reflect; to deliberate.

Co̤n-sĭd′er-a̤-ble, *a.* Worthy of regard; respectable; deserving notice; not small.

Co̤n-sĭd′er-a̤-bly, *ad.* In a considerable degree.

Co̤n-sĭd′er-a̤te, *a.* Prudent; thoughtful of others.

Co̤n-sĭd′er-a̤te-ly, *ad.* Calmly; thoughtfully.

Co̤n-sĭd-er-ā′tio̤n, *n.* [L. *consideratio.*] The act of considering; prudence; contemplation:—importance:—compensation; an equivalent.

Co̤n-sĭd′er-ĭng, *prep.* Having regard to; if allowance be made for.

Co̤n-sīgn′ (ko̤n-sīn′), *v. a.* [L. *consignare; con-*, and *signare*, to mark; *signum*, a seal, a mark.] [*pp.* consigning, consigned.] To give in trust; to intrust; to commit.

Co̤n-sĭg′na̤-to̤-ry, *n.* One who affixes his signature along with others.

Cŏn-sīgn-ēē′ (kŏn-se̤-nē′), *n.* [Fr. *consigné.*] He to whom goods are sent or consigned in trust.

Co̤n-sīgn′er (ko̤n-sīn′er), *n.* One who consigns.

Co̤n-sīgn′ment (ko̤n-sīn′ment), *n.* The act of consigning:—that which is consigned.

Cŏn-sīgn-ör′ (kŏn-se̤-nör′) [kŏn-se̤-nör′, *Ja. Sm.;* ko̤n-sī′nur, *N. C. K.*], *n.* One who consigns.

Co̤n-sĭst′, *v. n.* [L. *consistere; sistere*, to stand: akin to *stare*, to stand.] [*pp.* consisting, consisted.] To subsist; to be composed.

Co̤n-sĭst′ence, }
Co̤n-sĭst′en-cy, } *n.* [Fr. *consistance.*] State of being consistent; congruity; fixed state:—degree of density or softness.

Co̤n-sĭst′ent, *a.* [L. *consistere*, *consistentis*, to stand with.] Conformable; accordant.

Co̤n-sĭst′ent-ly, *ad.* In agreement.

Cŏn′sĭs-to̤-ry, *or* **Co̤n-sĭs′to̤-ry**, *n.* [L. *consistorium*, an assembly.—See CONSIST.] A spiritual court; an assembly.

Co̤n-sō′ci-a̤te (ko̤n-sō′she̤-a̤t), *n.* An associate.

Co̤n-sō′ci-āte, *v. a.* [L. *consociare*, *consociatum; socius*, a companion.] [*pp.* consociating, consociated.] To associate.—2, *v. n.* To coalesce; to associate.

Co̤n-sō-ci-ā′tio̤n (ko̤n-sō-she̤-ā′shṳn), *n.* [L. *consociatio.*] Alliance; union:—association; an ecclesiastical body or convention [*U. S.*].

Co̤n-sōl′a̤-ble, *a.* That may be consoled.

Cŏn-so̤-lā′tio̤n, *n.* Comfort; solace.

Co̤n-sōl′a̤-to̤-ry, *a.* Affording consolation; giving comfort.

Console.

Co̤n-sōle′, *v. a.* [L. *consolari; solari*, to solace.] [*pp.* consoling, consoled.] To comfort; to solace.

Cŏn′sōle, *n.* [Fr.; L. *con*, together, and *solidus*, solid, strong.] A bracket or shoulder-piece.

Co̤n-sōl′er, *n.* One who consoles or comforts.

Co̤n-sŏl′i-dāte, *v. a.* [L. *consolidari*, *consolidatus; con*, together, and *solidus*, firm.] [*pp.* consolidating, consolidated.] To make solid.—2, *v. n.* To grow firm or solid.

Con-sŏl-i-dā'tion, *n.* The act of consolidating.
Cŏn-sŏlș', *or* **Cŏn'sŏlș**, *n. pl.* [For *consolidated securities.*] A sort of transferable stocks; three per cent. consolidated annuities.
Consommé (kŏn-som-mā), *n.* [Fr. *consommer*, to consummate.] A kind of soup.
Cŏn'so-nance, } *n.* [L. *consonantia*, harmony; *sonare*, to sound; *sonum*, sound.] Accord of sound; harmony; agreement.
Cŏn'so-nan-cy, }
Cŏn'so-nant, *a.* [L. *consonare*, *consonantis*, to harmonize, to sound together.] Agreeable; consistent.—2, *n.* A letter which cannot be perfectly sounded without the use of a vowel.
Cŏn-so-nănt'al, *a.* Relating to a consonant.
Cŏn'so-nant-ly, *ad.* Suitably; agreeably.
Cŏn'sŏrt, *n.* [L. *consors*, *consortis*; *sors*, a lot.] A companion; husband or wife.
Con-sŏrt', *v. n.* [*pp.* consorting, consorted.] To associate with.—2, *v. a.* To join; to marry.
Con-spĕc'tus, *n.* [L.; *conspicere*, to behold; *specere*, to see.] A general view of a subject; an epitome; an abstract.
Con-spĭc'ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *conspicuus.*] Easily seen by many; obvious to the sight:—eminent; prominent.
Con-spĭc'ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Eminently; clearly.
Con-spĭr'a-cy, *n.* The act of conspiring; concerted treason; a combination; a plot.
Con-spĭr'a-tor, *n.* [L.] A man engaged in a plot.
Con-spīre', *v. n.* [L. *conspirare*, to plot, to harmonize; *con*, together, and *spirare*, to blow; *i.e.*, to blow the trumpet together.] [*pp.* conspiring, conspired.] To concert a crime; to plot:—to make harmony.
Cŏn'sta-ble (kŭn'sta-bl), *n.* [Fr. *connétable*; L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable, master of the horse.] Formerly a high officer of state:—a peace officer.
Con-stăb'ū-la-ry, *n.* [Late L. *constabularia.*] The body of constables in a district; constables collectively.—2, *a.* Relating to constables.
Cŏn'stan-cy, *n.* Firmness of mind; stability.
Cŏn'stant, *a.* [L. *constare*, *constantis*, to stand firm; *stare*, to stand.] *Firm;* fixed; unchanging; perpetual; resolute; steady; persevering.—2, *n.* That which is fixed:—a thing which does not change.
Cŏn'stant-ly, *ad.* Perpetually:—firmly.
Cŏn-stel-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *constellatio*; *stella*, a star.] A cluster of fixed stars:—an assemblage of excellences or of brilliant persons.
Cŏn-ster-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *consternatio*; *consternare*, or *consternere*, to prostrate; *sternare*, to throw, to scatter.] Astonishment; dismay; fright.
Cŏn'sti-pāte, *v. a.* [L. *constipare*, *constipatum*; *stipare*, to crowd together.] [*pp.* constipating, constipated.] To pack, or make costive.
Cŏn-sti-pā'tion, *n.* Costiveness.
Con-stĭt'ū-en-cy, *n.* A body of constituents.
Con-stĭt'ū-ent, *a.* [L. *constituere*, *constituentis*, to compose; *statuere*, to set; *stare*, to stand.] Elementary; constituting.—2, *n.* One who deputes; elector:—ingredient.
Cŏn'sti-tūte, *v. a.* [L. *constituere*, *constitutum.*] [*pp.* constituting, constituted.] To establish; to form; to compose:—to depute; to appoint.
Cŏn-sti-tū'tion, *n.* [L. *constitutio.*] The frame, or natural qualities, of body or mind:—the fundamental laws of a state or nation:—form of government.
Cŏn-sti-tū'tion-al, *a.* Consistent with the constitution; fundamental; legal.
Cŏn-sti-tū-tion-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Agreement or accordance with the constitution.
Cŏn-sti-tū'tion-al-ly, *ad.* Agreeably to, or in accordance with, the constitution.
Cŏn'sti-tū-tive, *a.* That constitutes.
Con-strāin', *v. a.* [L. *constringere*, *constrictum*; *stringere*, to strain, to draw tight; O. Fr. *constraindre.*] [*pp.* constraining, constrained.] To urge by force; to confine by force; to *compel;* to force; to press.
Con-strāint', *n.* Compulsion; confinement.
Con-strĭct', *v. a.* [See CONSTRAIN.] [*pp.* constricting, constricted.] To bind; to contract.
Con-strĭc'tion, *n.* Contraction; compression.
Con-strĭc'tor, *n.* [L.] He who or that which constricts:—a very large serpent; boa constrictor.
Con-strĭnge', *v. a.* [See CONSTRAIN.] [*pp.* constringing, constringed.] To constrict.
Con-strŭct', *v. a.* [L. *construere*, *constructum*; *struere*, to build, to pile up.] [*pp.* constructing, constructed.] To put together the parts of; to *build;* to form; to make:—to construe.
Con-strŭct'er, *or* **Con-strŭct'or,** *n.* One who forms or makes.
Con-strŭc'tion, *n.* [L. *constructio.*] The act of constructing or building; fabrication; form:—meaning; interpretation:—the grammatical form of a sentence; syntax.
Con-strŭc'tion-al, *a.* Respecting construction.
Con-strŭc'tion-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to a particular construction or interpretation.
Con-strŭc'tive, *a.* Tending to construct; formed by construction or by interpretation.
Con-strŭc'tive-ly, *ad.* By construction.
Cŏn'strūe [kŏn'strū, *P. J. F. Ja. Wb. St. I.*; kŏn'stur, *S. E.*; kŏn'strū *or* kŏn'stur, *W.*; kon-strōō', *H.*], *v. a.* [See CONSTRUCT.] [*pp.* construing, construed.] To interpret; to translate.
Cŏn-sub-stăn'tial, *a.* Of the same nature.
Cŏn-sub-stăn-ti-ā'tion (-she-ā'shun), *n.* [Late L. *consubstantiatio*; *con*, together, and *substantia*, substance (*q. v.*).] The substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ with the sacramental elements.
Cŏn'sue-tūde (kŏn'swe-tūd), *n.* [L. *consuetudo*, *consuescere*, to grow accustomed; *suescere*, inchoative of *suere*, to be accustomed.] Custom; use.
Cŏn-sue-tū'di-na-ry, *or* **Cŏn-sue-tū'di-nal,** *a.* Customary.
Cŏn'sul, *n.* [L.; probably from *consulere*, to consult.] A Roman magistrate:—an officer commissioned in foreign parts to protect the commerce of his country.
Cŏn'sū-lar (kŏn'su-lar *or* kŏn'shū-lar), *a.* Relating to a consul.
Cŏn'sul-ate [-sul- *or* -shul-, *H.*], *n.* State or office of consul.
Cŏn'sul-shĭp, *n.* Office of consul; consulate.
Con-sŭlt', *v. n.* [L. *consulere*, *consultum*, or its frequentative *consultare.*] [*pp.* consulting, consulted.] To take counsel together.—2, *v. a.* To ask advice of; to regard.
Con-sŭlt'a-ry, *a.* Formed or pronounced on consultation.
Cŏn-sul-tā'tion, *n.* Act of consulting.
Con-sūme', *v. a.* [L. *consumere*, *consumptum*; *con-*, together, and *sumere*, to take; from *sub*, down, up, completely, and *emere*, to buy.] [*pp.* consuming, consumed.] To waste; to spend; to destroy:—to burn up.—2, *v. n.* To waste away.
Con-sūm'er, *n.* One who consumes.
Con-sŭm'māte [kŏn'sum-māt, *K. I. Wb.*], *v. a.* [L. *consummare*, *consummatum*, to complete; *summa*, a sum.] [*pp.* consummating, consummated.] To complete; to perfect; to finish; to accomplish.
Con-sŭm'mate, *a.* Complete; finished.
Con-sŭm'mate-ly, *ad.* Perfectly; completely.
Cŏn-sum-mā'tion, *n.* Completion; perfection.
Con-sŭmp'tion (kon-sŭm'shun), *n.* [L. *consumptio.*—See CONSUME.] The act of consuming:—*decay:*—a pulmonary disease.
Con-sŭmp'tive, *a.* Destructive:—wasting.
Cŏn'tăct, *n.* [L. *contingere*, *contactum*; *tangere*, to touch.] Touch; juncture; close union.
Con-tā'ģion (kon-tā'jun), *n.* [L. *contagio.*] Propagation of disease by contact; infection.
Con-tā'ģious (kon-tā'jus), *a.* Communicated by contact, as a disease; infectious.

Syn.—A *contagious* disease is one which is communicated by contact; an *infectious* disease is sometimes generated through the medium of the air, water, exhalations, &c.—An *epidemic* is a

disease that attacks great numbers of people at the same time; a *pestilence* often originates in the conditions of the atmosphere. An *endemic* disease is one which characterizes any particular country or district.

Con-tāin′, *v. a.* [L. *continere; con-*, together, and *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* containing, contained.] To hold; to *comprise;* to restrain.—2, *v. n.* To live in continence.

Con-tăm′i-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *contaminare, contaminatum*; *contamen, contaminis* (for *contagmen*), contagion; *tangere*, to touch.—See CONTACT.] [*pp.* contaminating, contaminated.] To defile; to pollute.

Con-tăm′i-nate, *a.* Polluted; contaminated.

Con-tăm-i-nā′tion, *n.* Pollution; defilement.

Con-tĕmn′ (kon-tĕm′), *v. a.* [L. *contemnere, contemptum; temnere*, to despise.] [*pp.* contemning, contemned.] To despise; to scorn.

Con-tĕm′plāte [kon-tĕm′plāt *or* kŏn′tem-plāt, *K. N. I.*], *v. a.* [L. *contemplare, contemplatus*, to observe; akin to *templum*, a temple; probably from the observations of the augurs in the temples.] [*pp.* contemplating, contemplated.] To consider attentively; to study; to meditate.—2, *v. n.* To muse; to meditate.

Cŏn-tem-plā′tion, *n.* Act of contemplating; meditation; studious thought.

Con-tĕm′pla-tive, *a.* Thoughtful; meditative.

Con-tĕm′pla-tive-ly, *ad.* Thoughtfully.

Con-tĕm′plā-tor, *n.* One who contemplates.

Con-tĕm-po-rā′ne-oŭs [-rān′yus, *H.*], *a.* [L. *contemporaneus; con-*, together, and *tempus, temporis*, time.] Living or existing at the same time; contemporary.

Con-tĕm′po-ra-ry, *a.* [L. *contemporarius.* — See CONTEMPORANEOUS.] Living or existing at the same time; contemporaneous.—2, *n.* One who lives at the same time with another.

Con-tĕmpt′ (kon-tĕmt′), *n.* [L. *contemptus.*—See CONTEMN.] The act of despising; scorn; disdain: — disgrace.—(*Law.*) Disobedience to the orders of a court.

Con-tĕmp′ti-ble, *a.* Worthy of contempt; vile.

Con-tĕmp′ti-bly, *ad.* Despicably; basely.

Con-tĕmpt′ū-oŭs, *a.* Scornful; apt to despise; *insolent;* disdainful; abusive.

Con-tĕmpt′ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* With contempt.

Con-tĕnd′, *v. n.* [L. *contendere*, to strive, to stretch out; *con-*, together, and *tendere*, to stretch, to strive.] [*pp.* contending, contended.] To strive; to struggle.

Con-tĕnt′, *a.* [L. *continere, contentus*, to contain (*q. v.*).] Satisfied; contented; quiet.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* contenting, contented.] To satisfy; to please.—3, *n.* Satisfaction; rest:—capacity.

Con-tĕnt′ed, *p. a.* Satisfied; easy; content.

Con-tĕn′tion, *n.* [L. *contentio.* — See CONTEND.] Act of contending; angry contest; dissension; *discord;* strife:—argument.

Con-tĕn′tious, *a.* [L. *contentiosus.*] Quarrelsome; perverse.

Con-tĕn′tious-nĕss, *n.* Proneness to contest.

Con-tĕnt′ment, *n.* Satisfaction of mind.

Con-tĕnts′, *or* **Cŏn′tĕnts**, *n. pl.* [See CONTENT.] The heads of a book; index: — that which is contained in any thing, as a book, vessel, &c.

Con-tĕr′mi-noŭs, *a.* [L. *conterminus; con-*, and *terminus* (*q. v.*).] Having the same bound:— bordering upon; touching; contiguous.

Con-tĕst′, *v. a.* [L. *contestare*, to call to witness; *testari*, to witness; *testis*, a witness, an oath.] [*pp.* contesting, contested.] To dispute; to debate; to litigate.—2, *v. n.* To strive; to contend.

Cŏn′tĕst, *n.* A struggle for victory; a combat; dispute; debate; quarrel; *competition.*

Con-tĕst′a-ble, *a.* That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

Con-tĕst′ant, *n.* A disputant:—a litigant.

Cŏn′tĕxt, *n.* [L. *contexere, contextum*, to weave together; *texere*, to weave.—See TEXT.] The sentences which occur near any passage:—a chapter from which a text is taken.

Con-tĕxt′ūre (kon-tĕkst′yur), *n.* The composition of parts; texture:—system.

Cŏn-ti-gū′i-ty *n.* Actual contact:—continuity.

Con-tĭg′ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *contiguus; contingere*, to touch.—See CONTACT.] Meeting so as to touch; close; adjoining; *adjacent.*

Cŏn′ti-nĕnce, } *n.* Restraint; self-command:—
Cŏn′ti-nĕn-cy, } forbearance of pleasure: — chastity:—temperance; moderation.

Cŏn′ti-nĕnt, *a.* [L. *continere, continentis*, to contain.] Chaste:—abstemious.—2, *n.* [L. *continere, continentis*, to hold together; *tenere*, to hold.] A great extent of land not disjoined by the sea from other lands.

Cŏn-ti-nĕn′tal, *a.* Relating to a continent.—2, *n.* A soldier of the American revolution.

Cŏn′ti-nĕnt-ly, *ad.* In a continent manner.

Con-tĭn′ġence, } *n.* The quality of being contin-
Con-tĭn′ġen-cy, } gent:—a fortuitous event.

Con-tĭn′ġent, *a.* [L. *contingere, contingentis; tangere*, to touch.—See CONTACT.] That may or may not happen; *accidental;* happening by chance; casual.—2, *n.*—Chance:—proportion of troops.

Con-tĭn′ġent-ly, *ad.* Accidentally.

Con-tĭn′ū-al, *a.* Incessant; uninterrupted.

Con-tĭn′ū-al-ly, *ad.* Without interruption.

Con-tĭn′ū-ance, *n.* Duration; continuation; permanence; perseverance:—abode.

Con-tĭn-ū-ā′tion, *n.* Act of continuing; extension.

Con-tĭn′ūe (kon-tĭn′yū), *v. n.* [L. *continuare, continuatum*, to connect; *continuus*, unbroken; *con-*, together, and *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* continuing, continued.] To remain in the same state or place; to last; to persevere.—2, *v. a.* To protract; to extend.

Cŏn-ti-nū′i-ty, *n.* Uninterrupted connection; close union; *continuance.*

Con-tĭn′ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *continuus.*] Unbroken; connected.

Con-tĭn′ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Uninterruptedly.

Con-tôrt′, *v. a.* [L. *contorquere, contortum; con-*, together, and *torquere*, to twist.] [*pp.* contorting, contorted.] To twist; to writhe.—2, *a.* Contorted; twisted; distorted.

Con-tôrt′ed, *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Twisted together, as leaves in a bud.

Contorted.

Con-tôr′tion, *n.* State of being twisted: — act of twisting: — a twist; a writhing motion.

Con-tôr′tion-ĭst, *n.* One who practises contortion; a gymnast.

Cŏn-tôur′, *n.* [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn (*q. v.*).] The outline of a figure or body.

Cŏn′tra. A Latin preposition which signifies *against:*—used in *composition* as a prefix.

Cŏn′tra-bănd, *a.* [Fr. *contrebande;* It. *contrabbando;* L. *contra*, against, and Late L. *bandum*, a proclamation.] Prohibited; unlawful.—2, *n.* Illegal traffic in time of war:—a prohibited article of commerce.

Con-trăct′, *v. a.* [L. *contrahere, contractus; con-*, together, and *trahere*, to draw.] [*pp.* contracting, contracted.] To draw into less compass; to abridge; to lessen; to draw together:—to bargain for:—to betroth:—to procure; to get:—to incur, as a debt.—2, *v. n.* To shrink up:—to bargain.

Cŏn′trăct, *n.* A covenant; a bargain; an agreement; a compact.—2, *a.* Contracted.

Con-trăct′ed, *p. a.* Shrunk up:—narrow; illiberal:—affianced.

Con-trăc′tile, *a.* Having power of contraction.

Cŏn-trac-tĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of contracting.

Con-trăc′tion, *n.* A shrinking; a shortening.

Con-trăc′tor, *n.* One who contracts.

Cŏn′tra-dānce′, *n.* [Fr. *contredanse.*] A dance in opposite lines; a country-dance.

Cŏn-tra-dĭct′, *v. a.* [L. *contradicere, contradictum; contra*, against, and *dicere*, to speak.] [*pp.* contradicting, contradicted.] To oppose verbally; to speak against; to gainsay; to *deny.*

Cŏn-tra-dĭc′tion, *n.* The act of contradicting; contrariety; opposition; inconsistency.

Cŏn-tra-dĭc'to-ri-ly, *ad.* By contradiction.
Cŏn-tra-dĭc'to-ry, *a.* Opposite to; contrary.
Cŏn-tra-dis-tĭnct', *a.* Having opposite qualities.
Cŏn-tra-dis-tĭnc'tion (kŏn-tra-dis-tĭngk'shun), *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities.
Cŏn-tra-dis-tĭn'guish (-dis-tĭng'gwish), *v. a.* [*Contra*, and DISTINGUISH.] [*pp.* contradistinguishing, contradistinguished.] To distinguish by opposite qualities.
Cŏn-tra-ĭn'di-cāte, *v. a.* [*Contra*, and INDICATE.] [*pp.* contraindicating, contraindicated.] To exclude or forbid, as in therapeutics.
Con-trăl'tō, *n.* [It.; *contra*, against, and *alto*, the high or tenor part.] (*Mus.*) Counter-tenor or alto.—2, *a.* Taking or expressing the second part in harmony; singing in contralto.
Cŏn-tra-pŭn'tal, *a.* [See COUNTERPOINT.] Pertaining to counterpoint.
Cŏn-tra-pŭn'tist, *n.* One skilled in counterpoint; a musical composer.
Cŏn'tra-ries, *n. pl.* (*Logic.*) Propositions which destroy each other.
Cŏn-tra-rī'e-ty, *n.* Opposition; inconsistency.
Cŏn'tra-ri-ly, *ad.* In a contrary manner.
Cŏn'tra-ri-nĕss, *n.* Contrariety.
Con-trā'ri-oŭs, *a.* Contrary; opposite.
Cŏn'tra-ri-wīse, *ad.* Conversely; oppositely.
Cŏn'tra-ry, *a.* [L. *contrarius*, from *contra*, against.] Opposite; inconsistent.—2, *n.* A thing or proposition that is contrary.—*On the contrary*, on the other side.
Cŏn'trăst, *n.* Exhibition of differences.
Con-trăst', *v. a.* [Fr. *contraster*; L. *contra*, against, and *stare*, to stand.] [*pp.* contrasting, contrasted.] To place or exhibit in opposition; to show the differences of.—2, *v. n.* To stand in contrast.
Cŏn-tra-stĭm'ū-lant, *n.* [*Contra*, and STIMULANT.] (*Med.*) An agent which counteracts the effects of a stimulant.—2, *a.* (*Med.*) Antidotal to or counteracting stimulants.
Cŏn-tra-vēne', *v. a.* [L. *contra*, against, and *venire*, *ventum*, to come.] [*pp.* contravening, contravened.] To oppose; to baffle; to hinder.
Cŏn-tra-vĕn'tion, *n.* Opposition; obstruction.
Contretemps (kōn'tr-tän'), *n.* [Fr. *contre*, against, and *temps*, time or occasion.] An embarrassing situation.
Con-trĭb'ūte, *v. a.* [L. *contribuere*, *contributum*; *tribuere*, to pay.—See TRIBUTE.] [*pp.* contributing, contributed.] To give to a common stock; to minister; to aid; to assist; to help.—2, *v. n.* To bear a part; to conduce.
Cŏn-tri-bū'tion, *n.* The act of contributing:—a thing given:—a charitable collection; a levy.
Con-trĭb'ū-tive, *a.* Tending to contribute.
Con-trĭb'ū-tor, *n.* One who contributes.
Con-trĭb'ū-to-ry, *a.* Contributing; helping.
Cŏn'trīte [kon-trīt', *P. H. St. I. Sm.*], *a.* [L. *contritus*, bruised; *terere*, *tritum*, to bruise, to rub.] Grieved or broken-hearted for sin; penitent.
Cŏn'trīte-ly, *ad.* In a penitent manner.
Con-trĭ''tion (kon-trĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *contritio.*] Deep sorrow for sin; penitence; *repentance*; remorse.
Con-trīv'a-ble, *a.* Possible to be planned.
Con-trīv'ance, *n.* Scheme; *device*; plan.
Con-trīve', *v. a.* [Fr. *controuver*; *trouver*, O. Fr. *trover*, to find; L. *turbare*, to disturb, to move, to seek after, to find.] [*pp.* contriving, contrived.] To plan out; to devise; to design; to invent; to form.—2, *v. n.* To form or design; to manage.
Con-trīv'er, *n.* An inventor; a schemer.
Con-trōl', *n.* [O. Fr. *contre-rôle*, a duplicate roll or voucher.—See ROLL.] A check; restraint; command.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* controlling, controlled.] To govern; to restrain; to check:—to regulate.
Con-trōl'ler, *n.* One who controls or directs; a public officer. See COMPTROLLER.
Con-trōl'ler-shĭp, *n.* Office of a controller.
Cŏn-tro-vĕr'sial, *a.* Relating to controversy.
Cŏn-tro-vĕr'sial-ĭst, *n.* A disputant.
Cŏn'tro-vĕr-sy, *n.* [L. *controversia.*—See CONTROVERT.] A literary, scientific, or theological dispute; disputation; debate.
Cŏn'tro-vĕrt, *v. a.* [L. *controversus*, opposed; *contro*, against, and *vertere*, *versus*, to turn.] [*pp.* controverting, controverted.] To debate; to dispute.
Cŏn-tro-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* Disputable.
Cŏn'tro-vĕrt-ist, *n.* A disputant; a controversialist.
Cŏn-tū-mā'cious (kŏn-tū-mā'shus), *a.* [L. *contumax*, *contumacis*, stubborn.] Obstinate; perverse; inflexible; stubborn.
Cŏn-tū-mā'cious-ly, *ad.* Obstinately.
Cŏn'tū-ma-cy, *n.* [L. *contumacia*, stubbornness.] Obstinacy; perverseness.—(*Law.*) Wilful disobedience to a lawful summons or judicial order.
Cŏn-tū-mē'li-oŭs, *a.* Reproachful; rude.
Cŏn'tū-mē-ly, *n.* [L. *contumelia*, insult.] Rudeness; insolence; reproach; obloquy; indignity; insult.
Con-tūse', *v. a.* [L. *contundere*, *contusum*; *tundere*, to beat.] [*pp.* contusing, contused.] To beat; to bruise.
Con-tū'sion, *n.* A beating; a bruise.
Co-nŭn'drum, *n.* [Probably a corruption of L. *conandum*, something to be attempted.] A sort of riddle; a quibble.
Cŏn-va-lĕsce', *v. n.* [L. *convalescere*, *convalescentis*, to begin to grow well; *valere*, to be well.—See VALID.] [*pp.* convalescing, convalesced.] To recover health gradually.
Cŏn-va-lĕs'cence, *n.* [L. *convalescentia.*] The period of recovery of health or strength.
Cŏn-va-lĕs'cent, *a.* Recovering health.—2, *n.* One who is recovering health or strength.
Con-vĕc'tion, *n.* [L. *convectio*; *con-*, together, and *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] The act of conveying or transferring:—the transmission of heat or electricity through fluids.
Con-vĕc'tive, *a.* Of or pertaining to convection; resulting from or accomplished by convection.
Con-vēne', *v. n.* [L. *convenire*; *con-*, together, and *venire*, to come.] [*pp.* convening, convened.] To come together; to collect.—2, *v. a.* To call together; to assemble; to convoke.
Con-vēn'ience, } *n.* Fitness; propriety; ease;
Con-vēn'ien-cy, } accommodation; opportunity.
Con-vēn'ient, *a.* [L. *conveniens*, *convenientis*; originally a pres. part. from *convenire*, to come together.] Fit; suitable; commodious; adapted to use:—near at hand.
Con-vēn'ient-ly, *ad.* Commodiously; fitly.
Cŏn'vĕnt, *n.* [L. *conventus*, an assembly; *con-*, together, and *venire*, *ventum*, to come.] A body of monks or nuns; an *abbey*; a monastery.
Con-vĕn'ti-cle, *n.* [L. *conventiculum*, a little assembly.—See CONVENT.] An assembly or a meeting: formerly, a meeting of English non-conformists.
Con-vĕn'tion, *n.* [L. *conventio.*—See CONVENT.] An *assembly*:—an agreement; a contract:—conventionality.
Con-vĕn'tion-al, *a.* Stipulated; tacitly agreed on.
Con-vĕn'tion-al-ism, *n.* A conventional phrase, form, or custom.
Con-vĕn'tion-al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to a convention, or to a conventional form.
Con-vĕn-tion-ăl'i-ty, *n.* State of being conventional; a conventional custom.
Con-vĕn'tion-al-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* conventionalizing, conventionalized.] To render conventional or conformable to usage.
Con-vĕnt'ū-al, *a.* Belonging to a convent.—2, *n.* A monk or nun who lives in a convent.
Con-vĕrge', *v. n.* [L. *con-*, together, and *vergere*, to turn.] [*pp.* converging, converged.] To tend to one point.
Con-vĕr'gence, *n.* The act of converging.
Con-vĕr'gent, } *a.* Tending to one point from dif-
Con-vĕrg'ing, } ferent places.
Con-vĕr'sa-ble, *a.* Inclined to converse.
Cŏn'ver-sant (kŏn'ver-sant *or* kon-vĕr'sant), *a.* [L. *conversari*, *conversantis*, to associate; freq.

from *convertere, conversum*; *con-*, together, and *vertere*, to turn.] Acquainted with; versed in; skilful; connected with; familiar.

Cŏn′vẹr-sạnt-ly̆, *ad.* In a conversant or familiar manner; familiarly. [course; talk.

Cŏn-vẹr-sā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *conversatio.*] Familiar dis-

Cŏn-vẹr-sā′tiọn-al, *a.* Relating to conversation.

Cŏn-vẹr-sā′tiọn-ĭst, *or* **Cŏn-vẹr-sā′tiọn-al-ĭst**, *n.* A gifted talker; one skilled in conversation.

Conversazione (kŏn-vẹr-sät-zẹ-ō′nā), *n.*; pl. **Conversazioni** (-nē). [It.] A meeting for conversation.

Cọn-vĕrse′, *v. n.* [L. *conversari*, to associate.—See Convert and Conversant.] [*pp.* conversing, conversed.] To associate :—to talk familiarly.

Cŏn′vĕrse, *n.* [See Convert.] Conversation; acquaintance :—an opposite reciprocal proposition :—a counterpart.—2, *a.* Reciprocally opposite.

Cŏn′vĕrse-ly̆, *or* **Cọn-vĕrse′ly̆**, *ad.* By change of order or place; reciprocally.

Cọn-vĕrs′ẹr, *n.* One who converses.

Cọn-vĕr′siọn, *n.* [L. *conversio*, a turning.—See Convert.] Act of converting; change from an irreligious to a religious life, or from one religion to another.

Cọn-vĕrt′, *v. a.* [L. *convertere*; *vertere*, to turn.] [*pp.* converting, converted.] To change from one thing, or from one religion, to another; to turn.

Cŏn′vĕrt, *n.* A person who is converted.

Cọn-vĕrt′ẹr, *n.* One who converts; that which converts.

Cọn-vĕrt-ị-bĭl′ị-ty̆, } *n.* State or quality of being
Cọn-vĕrt′ị-ble-nĕss, } convertible.

Cọn-vĕrt′ị-ble, *a.* Susceptible of change.

Cọn-vĕrt′ị-bly̆, *ad.* By interchange.

Cŏn′vĕx, *a.* [L. *convehere*, *convexum*, to bring together; *vehere*, to carry.] Rounding outward :—opposed to *concave*.—2, *n.* A convex or spherical body.

Convex.

Cọn-vĕx′ị-ty̆, *n.* Spherical form; rotundity.

Cọn-vĕx′ọ-cŏn′cāve, *a.* Convex on one side and concave on the other.

Cọn-vĕx′ọ-cŏn′vĕx, *a.* Convex on both sides.

Cọn-vey′ (kọn-vā′), *v. a.* [Late L. *conviare*, to convey; O. Fr. *conveier*, *convoier*; L. *con-*, together, and *via*, a way.] [*pp.* conveying, conveyed.] To carry or send to another place; to transfer.

Cọn-vey′ạnce (kọn-vā′ạns), *n.* Act or means of conveying :—a deed for transferring property.

Cọn-vey′ạnç-ẹr (kọn-vā′ạn-sẹr), *n.* A person who draws deeds or writings for transferring property.

Cọn-vey′ạnç-ĭng (kọn-vā′ạns-ĭng), *n.* The business of a conveyancer.

Cọn-vĭct′, *v. a.* [L. *convincere*, *convictum*, to refute; *con-* intensive, and *vincere*, to conquer.] [*pp.* convicting, convicted.] To prove guilty; to detect in guilt; to show by evidence; to convince.

Cŏn′vĭct, *n.* One proved guilty; a felon.

Cọn-vĭc′tiọn, *n.* Act of convicting; state of being convicted; detection of guilt.

Cọn-vĭnce′, *v. a.* [See Convict.] [*pp.* convincing, convinced.] To make one sensible of a thing by proof; to satisfy.

Cọn-vĭnce′mẹnt, *n.* Conviction; satisfaction.

Cọn-vĭnç′ĭng, *p. a.* Producing conviction; confuting; conclusive; *forcible*.

Cọn-vĭv′ị-al, *or* **Cọn-vĭv′ial**, *a.* [L. *convivium*, a feast; *con-*, together, and *vivere*, to live.] Inclined to, or partaking of, festivity; festive; *social*; gay; jovial; festal.

Cọn-vĭv-ị-ăl′ị-ty̆, *n.* State or quality of being convivial; convivial disposition; festivity.

Cŏn-vọ-cā′tiọn, *n.* An ecclesiastical *assembly*; an assembly of bishops and clergy.

Cọn-vōke′, *v. a.* [L. *convocare*; *con-*, together, and *vocare*, to call.—See Vocal.] [*pp.* convoking, convoked.] To *call* together by authority; to convene; to assemble.

Cŏn′vọ-lūte, *or* **Cŏn′vọ-lūt-ed**, *p. a.* [See Convolve.] Rolled upon itself; rolled together.

Cŏn-vọ-lū′tiọn, *n.* A rolling together; a ridge.

Cọn-vŏlve′, *v. a.* [L. *convolvere*, *convolutum*; *volvere*, to roll.] [*pp.* convolving, convolved.] To roll together.

Cọn-vŏl′vụ-lŭs, *n.*; pl. **Cọn-vŏl′vụ-lī**. [L.] A genus of twining plants; bindweed.

Cọn-vōy̆′, *v. a.* [See Convey.] [*pp.* convoying, convoyed.] To accompany for defence.

Cŏn′vōy̆, *n.* An attendance for defence :—a protecting squadron :—the ships protected.

Cọn-vŭlse′, *v. a.* [L. *convellere*, *convulsum*; *vellere*, to pluck, to pull.] [*pp.* convulsing, convulsed.] To shake; to disturb; to agitate.

Cọn-vŭl′siọn, *n.* [L. *convulsio.*] State of being convulsed; tumult:—contraction of the fibres and muscles; a spasm; a fit. [vulsion.

Cọn-vŭl′sĭve, *a.* Producing, or marked by, con-

Cŏn′y̆, *or* **Cō′ny̆**, *n.* [L. *cuniculus*, O. F. *connil*, Dut. *konijn*, Ger. *kaninchen*, a rabbit.—Cf. Skr. *khan*, to dig.] A rabbit :—the hyrax.

Cōō, *v. n.* [An imitative word.] [*pp.* cooing, cooed.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.—2, *n.* A noise like a dove's call.

Cōō′ĭng, *n.* The note or invitation of the dove.

Cook (kûk) [kôk, *S. W. N. E. Ja.*], *n.* [L. *coquere*, to cook; *coquus*, a cook.] One who dresses victuals.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cooking, cooked.] To dress or prepare victuals :—to falsify; to garble.

Cook′ẹr-y̆ (kûk′ẹr-ẹ), *n.* Art of cooking.

Cook′y̆ (kûk′ẹ), *n.* A kind of sweet cake.

Cōōl, *a.* [A.-S. *col*; Dut. *koel*; Dan. *köl*; Ger. *kuhl.*] Somewhat cold; not ardent.—2, *n.* A moderate degree or state of cold.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* cooling, cooled.] To make cool; to quiet passion.—4, *v. n.* To lose heat or warmth.

Cōōl′ẹr, *n.* He who or that which cools; a vessel.

Cōō′ley, *n.* See Coulée.

Cōō′lie, *or* **Cōōl′y̆**, *n.* [Hind. *kuli*, a porter, from Tamil *kuli*, wages.] A porter or laborer.

Cōōl′ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat cool.

Cōōl′ly̆, *ad.* With coolness; without heat.

Cōōl′nẹss, *n.* Gentle cold :—want of affection.

Cōōn, *n.* A raccoon. [Colloq.]

Cōōp, *n.* [A.-S. *cypa*, a basket; Dut. *kuip*, a tub; Icel. *kupa*, a cup; L. *cupa*, a tub; Gr. κύπη, a hole; Skr. *kupa*, a well.] A barrel :—a cage; a pen for animals.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cooping, cooped.] To shut up; to confine; to cage.

Cōōp′ẹr [kôp′ẹr, *S. W. K. Sm. I.*; kûp′ẹr, *H. St. Wb.*], *n.* [See Coop.] One who makes barrels.

Cōōp′ẹr-ạge, *n.* The work of a cooper.

Cō-ŏp′ẹr-āte, *v. n.* [*Co-* and Operate.] [*pp.* coöperating, coöperated.] To labor jointly for the same end; to work together.

Cō-ŏp-ẹr-ā′tiọn, *n.* Joint operation.

Cō-ŏp′ẹr-ạ-tĭve, *a.* Promoting the same end; operating for mutual benefit.

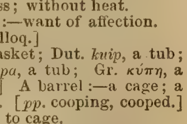
Cō-ôr′dị-nạte, *a.* [L. *co-*, together, and *ordinare*, *ordinatus*, to arrange.—See Ordain.] Holding the same rank.—2, *n.* A person or thing of the same rank, authority, or importance with another.

Cō-ôr′dị-nāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* coördinating, coördinated.] To arrange in due relation or harmoniously.

Cō-ôr-dị-nā′tiọn, *n.* Arrangement of a set of things so that each holds its due relative position; harmonious arrangement.

Cō-ôr′dị-nạ-tĭve, *a.* Pertaining to coördination; coördinating.

Cōōt, *n.* [Dut. *koet*; Welsh, *cwtiar*; *cwtau*, to cut, to dock, and *iar*, a hen.] A black water-fowl; moor-hen.



Coot.

Cọ-paī′bạ, } *n.* [S. Ameri-
Cọ-pī′vị, } can.] A liquid resin which exudes from a South American tree.

Cō′pạl [kō-păl′, *I. N.*], *n.* [Mexican.] A resin used in varnish.

Cō-pär′cẹ-nẹr, *n.* (*Law.*) A joint heir.

Cō-pär′çe-ny, *n.* Equal share of an inheritance.
Cō-pärt′ner, *n.* A joint partner; sharer.
Cō-pärt′ner-shĭp, *n.* Joint partnership.
Cōpe, *n.* [See CAPE.] A priest's vestment; a concave arch.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* coping, coped.] To cover, as with a cope.—3, *v. n.* [A.-S. *ceapian*, to haggle.—See CHEAP.] To contend; to struggle; to strive.
Co-pĕck′, *n.* [Russ. *kopeika; kopye*, a lance; from a figure it once bore.] A Russian copper coin.
Cōp′ing, *n.* [See COPE.] Top course or cover of a wall.—*Coping stone*, the top stone of a wall.
Cō′pi-oŭs, *a.* [L. *copiosus; copia*, plenty; *co-*, and *opes*, riches.] Plentiful; abundant; *ample*:—rich; fluent.
Cō′pi-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Plentifully; abundantly.
Cō′pi-ous-nĕss, *n.* Plenty; abundance.
Cŏp′per, *n.* [Ger. *kupfer;* L. *cuprum;* from Gr. κύπριος, of Cyprus.] A metal of a pale reddish color:—a vessel made of copper; a boiler:—a coin.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* coppering, coppered.] To cover with copper.
Cŏp′per-as, *n.* [O. Fr. *coperose;* probably for L. *cupri rosa*, the rose of copper.] Sulphate of iron; green vitriol.
Cŏp′per-hĕad (-hĕd), *n.* A venomous serpent of the rattlesnake family.
Cŏp′per-ĭng, *n.* A covering or sheath of copper:—the process of covering with such a sheath.
Cŏp′per-plāte, *n.* A copper plate on which designs are engraved:—an impresssion from the plate.—*Copperplate printing*, the process of taking impressions from copperplates.
Cŏp′per-smĭth, *n.* One who works in copper.
Cŏp′per-y, *a.* Containing or like copper.
Cŏp′pice, *n.* A wood of small trees; a copse.
Cŏp′ro-līte, *n.* [Gr. κόπρος, dung, and λίθος, stone.] Fossil dung of animals.
Cŏpse (kŏps), *or* **Cŏpse′-wood** (-wûd), *n.* [O. Fr. *coper*, Gr. κόπτειν, to cut.—Cf. CHOP, and O. Fr. *copeiz*, cut wood.] A wood of small trees.
Cŏp′tic, *n.* The language of the Copts.
Cŏp′ū-la, *n.* [L.; originally *coapula; co-*, together, and *aptere*, to join.—See APT.] (*Logic.*) A word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition.
Cŏp′ū-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a copula.
Cŏp′ū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *copulare, copulatum.*—See COPULA.] [*pp.* copulating, copulated.] To unite; to conjoin.—2, *v. n.* To unite as different sexes.
Cŏp-ū-lā′tion, *n.* Embrace of the sexes.
Cŏp′ū-la-tĭve, *a.* Tending to unite:—expressing a union.—2, *n.* A connecting word.
Cŏp′y, *n.* [Fr. *copie*, copy, or abundance; L. *copia*, abundance; in Late L. also a pattern, an imitation (by copying, books were made abundant).] A manuscript:—an imitation:—a pattern to write after; a model:—a transcript from an original:—a single book.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* copying, copied.] To write, print, or draw after a pattern; to transcribe; to imitate; to follow; to write from; to *learn*.
Cŏp′y-hōld, *n.* (*Law.*) A kind of tenure.
Cŏp′y-ĭst, *n.* One who copies.
Cŏp′y-rīght (-rīt), *n.* Sole right to publish a book.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* copyrighting, copyrighted.] To secure by copyright.
Co-quĕt′ (ko-kĕt′), *v. a.* [Fr. *coqueter.*] [*pp.* coquetting, coquetted.] To deceive in love.—2, *v. n.* To trifle in love; to flirt.
Co-quĕt′ry, *n.* Deceit in love.
Co-quĕtte′ (ko-kĕt′), *n.* [Fr.; fem. of *coquet*, a young cock; *coq*, a cock; alluding to the vanity of the cock.] A vain, gay, affected, deceitful girl or woman; a jilt; a flirt.
Co-quĕt′tish, *a.* Having the manners and qualities of a coquette.
Co-quī′na (ko-kē′na), *n.* [Sp. for "shell-fish."—Cf. COCKLE.] A shell-limestone.
Cŏr′a-cle, *n.* [Welsh, *cwrwgl; cwrwg*, a frame, or boat.] A leathern boat used by fishers.

Cŏr′a-cōĭd, *n.* [Gr. κορακοειδής; κόραξ, a crow, and εἶδος, form; alluding to its beaked shape.] A bone, or process, connected with the scapula.
Cŏr′al, *n.* [L. *corallum;* Gr. κοράλλιον.] A calcareous substance, growing in the sea:—a child's toy.
Cŏr′al-līne, *a.* Consisting of coral.—2, *n.* A sea-plant like coral.
Côrb, *n.* [L. *corbis*, a basket.] An ornament in building:—a basket.
Côr′bel, *n.* [Fr. *corbeille;* L. *corbicula*, a dim. of *corbis*, a basket.] (*Arch.*) A projecting stone or timber in the form of a basket:—the vase of a Corinthian column:—a niche.
Côr′by, *n.* [L. *corvus;* Fr. *corbe, corbeau.*] A raven:—written also *corbie*.
Côrd, *n.* [Fr. *corde.*—See CHORD.] A rope; a string:—a sinew:—a measure containing 128 cubic feet.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cording, corded.] To fasten with cords:—to pile in cords.
Côrd′age, *n.* A quantity of cords; ropes.
Côr′date, *a.* [L. *cor, cordis*, the heart.] Having the form of a heart.
Côr-de-liēr′ (*or* kôr-de-lē-ā), *n.* [Fr.; from *cordeau*, O. Fr. *cordel*, a cord; referring to the rope worn about the waist by Franciscans.] A Franciscan friar.—(*Fr. Hist.*) [From their club-room, once a Franciscan chapel.] One of a society of Jacobins which existed from 1792 to 1794.
Côrd′ial (kôrd′yal *or* kôr′de-al), *n.* [Late L. *cordialis;* from L. *cor, cordis*, the heart.] A strengthening or exhilarating medicine or drink:—any thing that comforts.—2, *a.* Reviving; sincere; *hearty;* kind.
Côrd-i-ăl′i-ty (kôrd-ye-ăl′e-te), *n.* Quality of being cordial; sincerity; affection; heartiness.
Côrd′ial-ly, *ad.* Sincerely; heartily.
Côr-dil-lē′ra, *n.* (Sp. pron. kôr-dēl-yā′rä.) [Sp.; O. Sp. *cordilla*, Sp. *cuerda*, a cord, a string.] A mountain range.
Côr′dŏn (*or* kôr-dōn′), *n.* [Fr.; augmentative form of *corde*, a cord or string.] A row of stones:—a line of military posts:—a band; a wreath.
Côr′do-văn, *n.* [From *Córdova*, a town.] Spanish leather:—a native of Córdova.
Côr′dū-rōy̆, *n.* [Said to be Fr. *corde du roi*, king's cord: the fabric was called *duroy* in English.] A thick, ribbed, cotton stuff.
Côrd′wāin-er, *n.* [See CORDOVAN.] A shoemaker.
Cōre, *n.* [L. *cor*, heart.] The heart:—the inner part of any thing.
Cō-rē′gent, *n.* [*Co-* and REGENT.] A joint regent or governor.
Cō-re-lā′tion, *n.* [*Co-* and RELATION.] Mutual, reciprocal, or corresponding relation; correlation.
Cō-re-spŏn′dent, *n.* [*Co-* and RESPONDENT.] One associated with another in a suit at law; a joint respondent.
Cō-ri-ā′ceous (kō-re-ā′shus), *a.* [L. *corium*, leather.] Consisting of leather; of a substance like leather.
Cō-ri-ăn′der, *n.* [L. *coriandrum;* Gr. κορίανον; κόρις, a bug, from its smell.] A plant and its hot, spicy seed.
Co-rĭn′thi-an, *a.* Relating to Corinth:—noting one of the orders of classic architecture.
Côrk, *n.* [Ger. & Dut. *kurk;* Sp. *corcha;* L. *cortex*, bark.] A tree and its bark:—a stopple:—a steel point on a horseshoe; a calkin.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* corking, corked.] To stop or furnish with corks.
Côrk′screw (-skrū), *n.* A screw to draw corks.
Côrm, *or* **Côr′mus,** *n.* [Gr. κόρμος, a tree-trunk; κείρειν, to clip.] The bulb of a plant.

Cormorant.

Côr′mo-rant, *n.* [Fr. *cormoran;* Sp. *cuervo marino*, L. *corvus marinus*, a sea-crow.] A water-bird:—a glutton.
Côrn, *n.* [A.-S. *corn;* Dut. *koorn;* Ger. *korn.*—Cf. GRAIN.] Cereal grain of different kinds, used for bread, as wheat, rye, maize, &c.;

maize:—[L. *cornu*, a horn] an excrescence on the foot.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* corning, corned.] To sprinkle salt; to salt moderately; to pickle:—to granulate. [called from its fertility.

Cŏrn′brăsh, *n.* A kind of shelly limestone:—so

Cŏrn′-brĕad, *n.* Bread from the meal of maize.

Cŏrn′-cŏb, *n.* A spike of maize.

Cŏrn′-cŏc-kle, *n.* A purple flowering plant.

Cŏr′ne-ạ, *n.* [L.; from *cornu*, a horn.] The horny coat of the eye.

Cŏr′nel, *n.* [L. *cornus*, from its horny wood; *cornu*, a horn.] A hardy shrub, and its fruit.

Cŏr-nēl′ian, *n.* A stone. See CARNELIAN.

Cŏr′ne-oŭs, *a.* [L. *corneus; cornu*, a horn.] Horny.

Cŏr′ner, *n.* [O. Fr. *cornier;* Late L. *cornerium*, an angle; L. *cornu*, a horn; found in the Celtic tongues also.] An angle:—a secret place:—a scarcity of any security or article artificially created with a view to enhanced profits.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cornering, cornered.] To force into a corner:—to prevent from escape:—to create a scarcity, as of any article, by control of its supply.

Cŏr′ner-stōne, *n.* The principal foundation-stone:—an indispensable support.

Cŏr′net, *n.* [Fr. *cornet, cornette;* Sp. *corneta;* Ital. *cornetto*, dim. form from L. *cornu*, a horn.] A musical instrument:—[formerly a company of horsemen with a cornet-player attending] an officer of cavalry, who bears the standard.

Cŏr′net-cy, *n.* The commission of a cornet.

Cŏr′net-ĭst, *n.* A cornet-player.

Cŏr′nice, *n.* [Gr. κορωνίς, a curved line, a flourish, L. *coronis;* whence Ital. *cornice*, Fr. *corniche*, a cornice: akin to L. *corona*, a crown.] The top of a column; a moulding.

Cŏr′nish, *a.* Relating to Cornwall in England.

Cŏr-nō′pe-ạn, *n.* [Probably from *cornucopia*, from its shape; a rare and irregular word.] (*Mus.*) A wind-instrument of the horn or trumpet kind with valves.

Cŏr-nụ-cō′pi-ạ, *n.* [L.; *cornu*, horn, and *copia*, plenty.] The horn of plenty.

Cornucopia.

Cọr-nụte′, *a.* [L. *cornutus.*] Having horns.

Cọ-rŏl′lạ, *n.* [L.; dim. of *corona*, a crown.] (*Bot.*) The inner covering of a flower, or second envelope, which surrounds the stamens and pistil.

Cŏr′ọl-la-ry (*or* kọ-rŏl′ạ-rẹ), *n.* [L. *corollarium*, a surplus, a gratuity; properly, the gift of a *corolla*, or garland, besides the regular pay, as of an actor.] A consequent truth; a consequence.

Cọ-rō′nạ, *n.* [L., a wreath, a crown; Gr. κορωνός, curved.] (*Arch.*) A large flat member of the cornice, which crowns the entablature.—(*Astron.*) A luminous ring or halo around the sun or moon:—a union of the stamens of a flower into a disk.

Cŏr′ọ-năch, *n.* [Gaelic.] A funeral lament.

Cọ-rō′nạl, *or* **Cŏr′ọ-nạl**, *n.* [L. *coronalis*, of a crown (*q. v.*).] A crown; a garland.—(*Anat.*) The frontal bone.—2, *a.* Relating to the crown; coronary.

Cŏr′ọ-na-ry, *a.* [L. *coronarius.*] Relating to, or like, a crown.

Cŏr-ọ-nā′tiọn, *n.* Act of crowning.

Cŏr′ọ-ner, *n.* [Late L. *coronarius, coronator;* from *corona*, the crown.] An officer whose duty it is to inquire how any casual or violent death may have been occasioned.

Cŏr′ọ-nĕt, *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *corone*, Fr. *couronne*, a crown.] A crown worn by the nobility.

Cŏr′pọ-rạl, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *caporal*, a corporal; Ital. *capo*, a chief; L. *caput*, the head.] The lowest officer of the infantry.—2, *a.* [L. *corporalis; corpus, corporis*, the body.] Relating to the body.

Cŏr′pọ-rạl-ly, *ad.* Bodily; in the body.

Cŏr′pọ-rạte, *a.* [L. *corporare, corporatum*, to shape; *corpus, corporis*, a body.] United in a body or a corporation; incorporated.

Cŏr′pọ-rạte-ly, *ad.* In a corporate capacity.

Cŏr-pọ-rā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *corporatio.*] An incorporated body or body politic, created by law, and composed of individuals, united under a common name, authorized to act as a single person.

Cŏr′pọ-rā-tọr, *n.* A member of a corporation.

Cọr-pō′rẹ-ạl, *a.* [L. *corporeus; corpus*, the body.] Having a material body; not spiritual; *corporal*.

Cọr-pō′rẹ-ạl-ly, *ad.* In a bodily manner.

Cŏr′pọ-şănt, *n.* [Ital. *corpo santo*, holy body: it is dreaded by sailors.] An electrical meteor at sea.

Cŏrps (kōr), *n.*; pl. **Cŏrpş** (kōrz). [Fr.; L. *corpus*, a body.] A body of forces or troops.

Corps-d'armée (kōr-där-mā′), *n.* [Fr.] A complete grand division of an army; army-corps.

Cŏrpse, *n.* [Fr. *corps;* L. *corpus.*] A dead human body; remains; a carcass; a corse.

Cŏrpse′-căn′dle, *n.* A candle made for the watching of a corpse before burial:—a phosphorescent light seen in church-yards.

Cŏr′pụ-lĕnce, }
Cŏr′pụ-lĕn-cy, } *n.* [L. *corpulentia;* from *corpus*, a body.] State of being corpulent; fatness; fleshiness.

Cŏr′pụ-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *corpulentus; corpus*, a body.] Fleshy; fat; stout; lusty.

Cŏr′pŭs-cle (kŏr′pŭs-sl) [kŏr′pŭs-kl, *H.;* kŏr-pŭs′kl, *N.*], *n.* [L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body.] A particle:—an ultimate organic body; a protoplasmic cell.

Cọr-pŭs′cụ-lạr, *a.* Relating to corpuscles or atoms.

Cọr-răl′, *n.* [Sp.; from *corro*, a ring.] Enclosed ground; an enclosure; a cattle-pen.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* corralling, corralled.] To secure in a corral, as cattle; to pen.

Cọr-rĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *corrigere, correctum; con-*, completely, and *regere*, to lead, to rule.] [*pp.* correcting, corrected.] To free from faults or errors; to *amend;* to rectify:—to punish; to *chastise.*—2, *a.* Free from errors; *accurate;* true.

Cọr-rĕc′tiọn, *n.* [L. *correctio.*—See CORRECT.] The act of correcting; punishment; discipline; reprehension:—amendment.

Cọr-rĕc′tiọn-ạl, *a.* Tending to correct.

Cọr-rĕc′tive, *a.* Tending to correct.—2, *n.* That which corrects.

Cọr-rĕct′ly, *ad.* Accurately; faultlessly.

Cọr-rĕct′ọr, *n.* [L.] He who or that which corrects.

Cŏr′rei, *or* **Cŏr′rie**, *n.* [Scot.; Gael. *cor*, a corner.] A hollow between hills, or a cleft or glen in a hill.

Cŏr-re-lāte′, *v. n.* [*Con-*, together, and RELATE.] [*pp.* correlating, correlated.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.—2, *v. a.* To bring into mutual relation; to arrange as for comparison in order of mutual relations; to make coincident.

Cŏr-re-lā′tiọn, *n.* Reciprocal relation.

Cọr-rĕl′ạ-tive, *a.* Having a reciprocal relation, as husband and wife, father and son.—2, *n.* He who or that which stands in a reciprocal relation, as a father and a son.

Cŏr-re-spŏnd′, *v. n.* [L. *con-*, together, and *respondere*, to answer; *re-*, back, again, and *spondere*, to promise.] [*pp.* corresponding, corresponded.] To suit; to answer; to agree:—to interchange letters.

Cŏr-re-spŏnd′ence, *n.* The act or state of corresponding; relation; adaptation:—epistolary intercourse:—interchange.

Cŏr-re-spŏnd′ent, *a.* Suitable; adapted; fit.—2, *n.* One who corresponds; one who writes or interchanges letters.

Cŏr-re-spŏnd′ent-ly, *ad.* In a fit manner.

Cŏr-re-spŏnd′ing, *p. a.* Agreeing to; suiting.

Cŏr′ri-dōr, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *corredor*, a runner, a gallery; *correr*, to run; L. *currere.*] A gallery:—a covert way.

Cŏr-ri-ġĕn′dạ, *n. pl.* [L.—See CORRECT.] Things to be corrected; corrections to be made.

Cŏr′ri-ġi-ble, *a.* Capable of being corrected.

Cọr-rŏb′ọ-rạnt, *a.* [L. *corroborans, corroborantis.*—See CORROBORATE.] Strengthening.

Cor-rŏb'o-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *corroborare, corroboratum*, to strengthen; *robur*, strength, or oak.—See Robust.] [*pp.* corroborating, corroborated.] To make more certain; to strengthen; to *confirm*; to establish.
Cor-rŏb-o-rā'tion, *n.* The act of confirming.
Cor-rŏb'o-ra-tive, *a.* Tending to corroborate; strengthening; confirming.
Cor-rōde', *v. a.* [L. *corrodere, corrosum; con-* intensive, and *rodere*, to gnaw. [*pp.* corroding, corroded.] To eat away; to consume. [away.
Cor-rō'dent, *a.* Corrosive.—2, *n.* That which eats
Cor-rō-di-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being corrodible.
Cor-rō'di-ble, *a.* Capable of being corroded.
Cor-rō'si-ble, *a.* Corrodible.
Cor-rō'sion (kor-rō'zhun), *n.* [See Corrode.] The act of corroding, or eating, or wearing away by degrees.
Cor-rō'sive, *a.* Consuming; wearing away.—2, *n.* A corroding substance.—*Corrosive sublimate*, bichloride of mercury, a very acrid poison.
Cŏr'ru-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *corrugare, corrugatum; rugare*, to ridge; *ruga*, a fold.] [*pp.* corrugating, corrugated.] To wrinkle or ridge up.
Cŏr-ru-gā'tion, *n.* The act of wrinkling; a ridge, or wrinkle.
Cor-rŭpt', *v. a.* [L. *corrumpere, corruptum; rumpere*, to break.] [*pp.* corrupting, corrupted.] To change from a sound to a putrescent state:—to debase; to defile:—to destroy the integrity of; to bribe.—2, *v. n.* To become putrid or vitiated. —3, *a.* Spoiled; tainted; putrid.
Cor-rŭpt'er, *n.* One who corrupts or vitiates.
Cor-rŭpt-i-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Possibility of being cor-
Cor-rŭpt'i-ble-nĕss, } rupted.
Cor-rŭpt'i-ble, *a.* Susceptible of corruption.
Cor-rŭp'tion, *n.* [L. *corruptio.*] The act of corrupting:—quality of being corrupt:—putrescence; pus:—*depravity*; vice:—bribery.
Cor-rŭpt'ly, *ad.* With corruption; viciously.
Cŏr-säge', *n.* [Fr.—See Corset.] The waist of a gown or dress.
Cŏr'sair (kŏr'sȧr), *n.* [Fr. *corsaire*; L. *cursus*, a course; Sp. *corsa*, a cruise, a voyage.—See Course.] A pirate:—a piratical vessel.
Cŏrse, *or* **Cōrse**, *n.* [See Corpse.] A dead body.
Cŏrse'let, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *cors*, L. *corpus*, the body.] A light armor for the body.
Cŏr'set, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *cors*, L. *corpus*, the body.] An article of dress worn round the body; bodice; stays.
Cŏr'tege (kŏr'tāzh), *n.* [Fr. *cortège*, It. *corteggio*, a train; *corte*, a court, attendants.—See Court.] A train of attendants; a retinue.
Cŏr'tes, *n. pl.* [Sp. *corte*, a court.] The legislative body of Spain and of Portugal.
Cŏr'tĕx, *n.* [L.] Bark of a tree.
Cŏr'ti-cal, *a.* Barky; belonging to the rind.
Co-rŭn'dum, *n.* [Hind. *kurand.*] A very hard mineral.
Co-rŭs'cāte, *v. n.* [L. *coruscare, coruscatum.*] [*pp.* coruscating, coruscated.] To glitter; to flash; to shine.
Cŏr-us-cā'tion, *n.* A quick vibration of light.
Corvée (kŏr-vā'), *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *corvada, corroata*, for L. *corrogata*, summoned; *con-*, together, and *rogare*, to ask.] Compulsory, unpaid labor.
Cŏr-vĕtte', *n.* [Fr.; L. *corbita*, a freight-ship; *corbis*, a basket.] A vessel of war, less than a frigate:—an advice-boat.
Cŏr'ymb, *n.* [L. *corymbus*; Gr. κόρυμβος.] (*Bot.*) A species of inflorescence.
Cŏr-y-phæ'us, *n.* [L.; Gr. κορυφαῖος; κορυφή, the head.] The leader of the ancient dramatic chorus:—a chief; a leader.
Cŏr-y-phée (kŏr-e-fā), *n.* [Fr. (fem.); from *coryphæus*; at first it meant a leading dancer.] A ballet-dancer.
Cō-sē'cant, *n.* [For L. *complementi secans*, secant of the complement.] The secant of the complement of an arc.
Cō'sey, *a.* [Gael. *cosach*, snug; *cos*, a hole, a cave, a shelter.] Snug; warm; social; chatty.
Cō'si-ly, *ad.* In a cosey manner.
Cŏs'in-age, *n.* [Law Fr.—See Cousin.] Relationship by blood:—a writ to recover lands on which a stranger has entered at the death of a collateral relation.
Cō'sīne, *n.* [For L. *complementi sinus*, sine of the complement.] The sine of the complement of an angle or of an arc.
Cō'si-nĕss, *n.* State of being cosey.
Cos-mĕt'ic, *n.* [Gr. κοσμητικός; κόσμος, order, beauty.] A wash to improve the skin.—2, *a.* Beautifying.
Cŏs'mic, } *a.* [Gr. κοσμικός; κόσμος, the
Cŏs'mi-cal, } world.] Relating to the world:—rising or setting with the sun:—pertaining to the cosmos or general system of the universe.
Cos-mŏg'o-nist, *n.* One who writes a cosmogony.
Cos-mŏg'o-ny, *n.* [Gr. κοσμογονία; κόσμος, the world, and γένειν, to produce.] The science that treats of the origin of the world.
Cŏs-mo-grăph'ic, } *a.* Relating to cosmogra-
Cŏs-mo-grăph'i-cal, } phy.
Cos-mŏg'ra-phy (koz-mŏg'ra-fe), *n.* [Gr. κοσμογραφία; κόσμος, the world, and γράφειν, to write.] The science, or a description, of the world, including astronomy, geography, and geology.
Cŏs-mo-pŏl'i-tan, *n.* One who regards the interests of mankind at large.—2, *a.* Partaking of the nature of a cosmopolite; not provincial or insular; liberal.
Cos-mŏp'o-līte, *n.* [Gr. κοσμοπολίτης; κόσμος, the world, and πολίτης, a citizen; πόλις, a city.] A citizen of the world.
Cŏs-mo-rā'ma [-rä'ma, *H. St. N.*], *n.* [Gr. κόσμος, the world, and ὅραμα, a spectacle; ὁράειν, to see.] An optical machine giving a picturesque exhibition of the world.
Cŏs'mŏs, *n.* [Gr. for "world," "order," "beauty."] The world as a system:—the universe as the embodiment of harmony.
Cŏs'set, *n.* [Cf. It. *casiccio*, a house-lamb; *casa*, a house.] A lamb brought up by hand.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cosseting, cosseted.] To make a pet of; to fondle.
Cost (kŏst *or* kâwst), *n.* [O. Fr. *coster*; Fr. *coûter*; Ger. *kosten*; L. *constare*, to stand at, to cost; *stare*, to stand.] That which is paid for any thing; price; charge; expense:—loss; damage; detriment.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* cost; *pp.* costing, cost.] To be bought for.

Syn.—The *price* or *charge* is what is asked for a thing; the *cost* or *expense*, what is given; the *worth*, what it will fetch; the *value*, what it ought to fetch. [or side.

Cŏs'tal, *a.* [L. *costa*, a rib.] Belonging to the ribs
Cŏs'tate, *a.* [L. *costatus*; *costa*, a rib.] Ribbed.
Cŏs'ter-mŏn'ger, *n.* [O. & Local E. *costard*, an apple,—properly, a ribbed apple, L. *costa*, O. Fr. *coste*, a rib, and Monger (*q. v.*).] A dealer in apples and other fruit.
Cŏs'tive, *a.* [Sp. *constipativo*, It. *costipativo*, Fr. *constipé*, constipated (*q. v.*).] Constipated.
Cŏs'tive-nĕss, *n.* State of being costive.
Cost'li-nĕss, *n.* State of being costly.
Cost'ly, *a.* Expensive; dear; of great price.
Cŏst'ma-ry, *n.* [L. *costus*; Gr. κόστος; *mary* may be from a supposed dedication to St. Mary.] An aromatic garden-herb.
Cos-tūme' [kŏs'tūm, *N. I.*], *n.* [Fr. for "fashion," "custom" (*q. v.*).] Style or mode of dress:—dress.
Cŏs'tūm-er [kos-tū'mer, *N.*], *n.* One who deals in, or is expert in, costumes.
Cŏt, *n.* [A.-S. *cote*; Dut. *kot*; Welsh, *cwt*; Ger. *koth*; Late L. *cota*, a cottage, hut, cover, or coat.] A small house; a cottage; a hut:—a dove-cot:—a cover for the finger:—a small bed; a hammock.
Cō-tăn'gent, *n.* [From *complement* and *tangent.*] (*Math.*) The tangent of the complement of an angle or an arc.

Cōte, *n.* A cottage; a sheepfold; a cot.

Cō-tĕm′po-ra-ry, *n.* See Contemporary.

Cō-te-rie′ (kō-te-rē′) [kō′tėr-ē, *St. H. I. N. P. K.*], *n.* [Fr.; originally, a club of *cottagers*, who rented land in common; Fr. *cottier*, a cottager.] A small association of friends; a club.

Co-thŭr′nus, *n.* [L.; Gr. *κόθορνος*.] An ancient [buskin.

Cō-tī′dal, *a.* [*Con* and Tidal.] Indicating equality of tidal level at the same time.

Co-tĭl′lon (ko-tĭl′yun), *n.* [Fr.; originally, a petticoat; dim. of *cotte*, a coat (*q. v.*).] A brisk, lively dance, usually by eight persons.

Cŏt′quēan, *n.* [*Cot*, a house, and *quean*, a wench.] A man who busies himself in women's affairs.

Cŏt′ta, *n.* [Late L. *cota*, *cotta*, a coat (*q. v.*).] A short surplice.

Cŏt′tage, *n.* [See Cot.] A cot; a small dwelling.

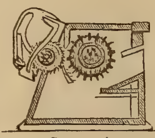
Cŏt′ta-ġer, *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

Cŏt′tar, **Cŏt′ter**, *or* **Cŏt′ti-er**, *n.* A cottager.

Cŏt′ton (kŏt′tn), *n.* [Arab. *qutun;* Sp. *algodon*, *coton;* Fr. *coton.*] A plant:—the down of the cotton-plant:—cloth made of cotton.—2, *a.* Made of cotton.

Cŏt-ton-āde′, *n.* A stout fabric of cotton.

Cŏt′ton-ġĭn, *n.* A machine for cleaning cotton.



Cotton-gin.

Cŏt′ton-wood (-wûd), *n.* The aspen-tree.

Cŏt′ton-y (kŏt′tn-e), *a.* Full of cotton; downy.

Cŏt-y-lē′don, *n.* [Gr. *κοτυληδών*; *κοτύλη*, a cup.] (*Bot.*) The seminal leaf of a plant, or the lobe that nourishes the seed of a plant.—(*Anat.*) A lobe of the placenta.

Cŏt-y-lĕd′o-nous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having seed-lobes.

Cŏûch, *v. n.* [Fr. *coucher;* L. *collocare*, to place.—See Collocate.] [*pp.* couching, couched.] To lie down; to stoop or bend.—2, *v. a.* To lay down; to hide; to include:—to fix; to phrase:—to remove, as cataracts from the eye.—3, *n.* A seat of repose; a bed.

Cŏûch′ant, *a.* (*Her.*) Lying down.

Cŏûch′ing, *n.* The act of bending:—the operation of removing a cataract.

Côu′gär (kô′gär), *n.* [Fr. *couguar*, from a South American name.] The American panther.

Cough (kŏf *or* kâwf), *n.* [A.-S. *hwostan;* Ger. *husten;* Scot. *host;* Dut. *kugchen.*—Cf. Ger. *keuchen*, to puff, to gasp.] A convulsion of the lungs, with noise, to get rid of phlegm.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* coughing, coughed.] To have the lungs convulsed.—3, *v. a.* To eject by a cough.

Could (kûd), *i.* from *can.* Was able.

Coulée (kô-lā′), *n.* [Fr.] A dry valley; a chasm.

Cōul′ter (kōl′tėr), *n.* See Colter.

Cŏûn′cil, *n.* [Fr. *concile;* L. *concilium; con-*, together, and *calare*, to call.] A body of councillors; an assembly met for deliberation or to give advice; a convention; a diet. See Assembly.

Cŏûn′cil-lor, *n.* A member of a council.

Cŏûn′cil-măn, *n.* A member of a council.

Cŏûn′sel, *n.* [Fr. *conseil;* L. *consilium; consulere*, to consult (*q. v.*).] *Advice;* direction; consultation:—secrecy:—a counsellor; *lawyer.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* counselling, counselled.] To give advice; to advise.

Cŏûn′sel-lor, *n.* One who gives advice:—an attorney at law; a *lawyer;* an advocate.

Cŏûn′sel-lor-shĭp, *n.* The office of counsellor.

Cŏûnt, *v. a.* [Fr. *compte;* L. *computare*, to compute (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* counting, counted.] To number; to tell; to reckon; to compute; to *calculate;* to estimate.—2, *v. n.* To reckon:—to rely on.—3, *n.* Number:—a charge in an indictment:—[Fr. *comte;* L. *comes*, *comitis*, a companion; *con-*, together, and *ire*, to go] a title of nobility, equivalent to earl.

Cŏûn′te-nance, *n.* [O. Fr. *contenance*, deportment; L. *continentia*, conduct; *continere*, to contain (*q. v.*), to comport one's self.] Form of the face; air; look; exterior appearance:—patronage; support.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* countenancing, countenanced.] To support; to favor.

Cŏûnt′er, *n.* [See Count.] A reckoner:—the table of a shop, on which money is counted:—counter-tenor.—2, *ad.* [L. *contra;* Fr. *contre.*] Contrary to; in a wrong way.—3, *a.* [Mostly used as a prefix.] Adverse; opposite.

Cŏûn-ter-ăct′, *v. a.* [*pp.* counteracting, counteracted.] To act contrary to; to frustrate.

Cŏûn-ter-ăc′tion, *n.* Opposite action.

Cŏûn-ter-băl′ance, *v. a.* [*pp.* counterbalancing, counterbalanced.] To weigh against.

Cŏûn′ter-băl-ance, *n.* Opposite weight.

Cŏûn-ter-chānge′, *v. a.* [*pp.* counterchanging, counterchanged.] To exchange:—to checker.

Cŏûn′ter-chärm, *n.* That which disenchants or dissolves a charm.

Cŏûn-ter-chärm′, *v. a.* [*pp.* countercharming, countercharmed.] To destroy enchantment.

Cŏûn-ter-chĕck′, *v. a.* [*pp.* counterchecking, counterchecked.] To oppose; to check.

Cŏûn′ter-chĕck, *n.* A stop; rebuke.

Cŏûn-ter-drâw′, *v. a.* [*i.* counterdrew; *pp.* counterdrawing, counterdrawn.] To trace the lines of a drawing through transparent paper.

Cŏûn′ter-ĕv′i-dence, *n.* Opposite evidence.

Cŏûn′ter-ex-tĕn′sion, *n.* (*Surg.*) The fixing of a limb during extension.

Cŏûn′ter-feĭt, *v. a.* [Fr. *contrefait*, *p.* from *contrefaire*, to forge, to imitate; L. *contra*, against, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* counterfeiting, counterfeited.] To copy with an intent to deceive; to *feign;* to forge; to imitate.—2, *v. n.* To feign.—3, *a.* Forged; fictitious; *spurious;* feigned; not genuine; deceitful.—4, *n.* An impostor:—that which is counterfeited; imposition; forgery.

Cŏûn′ter-feĭt-er, *n.* A forger; an impostor.

Cŏûn′ter-ĭr′ri-tant, *n.* A substance which counter-irritates.

Cŏûn′ter-ĭr′ri-tāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* counter-irritating, counter-irritated.] To irritate for the purpose of relieving irritation. [means of relief.

Cŏûn′ter-ĭr-ri-tā′tion, *n.* Irritation applied as a

Cŏûn-ter-mȧnd′, *v. a.* [Fr. *contremander;* L. *contra*, against, and *mandare*, to command.] [*pp.* countermanding, countermanded.] To revoke.

Cŏûn′ter-mȧnd, *n.* Repeal of a former order.

Cŏûn-ter-märch′, *v. n.* [*pp.* countermarching, countermarched.] To march back.

Cŏûn′ter-märch, *n.* A marching back.

Cŏûn′ter-mīne, *n.* (*Fort.*) A mine to frustrate the use of one made by an enemy.

Cŏûn-ter-mīne′, *v. a.* [*pp.* countermining, countermined.] To counterwork.—2, *v. n.* To mine in opposition; to work secretly in opposition.

Cŏûn′ter-pāne, *n.* [Originally, a *counter-pawn*, a pledge (in law): its present meaning was barbarously acquired by a transfer from O. Fr. *contrepoint*, Fr. *courtepointe*, a back-stitch, an embroidered quilt; from L. *culcita puncta*, a stitched quilt.] A cover for a bed.

Cŏûn′ter-pärt, *n.* A corresponding part; a copy:—a duplicate:—a match:—a complement.

Cŏûn-ter-plŏt′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* counterplotting, counterplotted.] To oppose one plot by another.

Cŏûn′ter-plŏt, *n.* A plot opposed to another plot.

Cŏûn′ter-pŏĭnt, *n.* [It. *contrappunto*, Fr. *contrepoint*, literally, point against point, or the setting of musical notes in harmony.] The art or science of harmony:—an opposite point:—counterpane.

Cŏûn-ter-pŏĭşe′, *v. a.* [*pp.* counterpoising, counterpoised.] To counterbalance.

Cŏûn′ter-pŏĭşe, *n.* Equivalence in weight; equiponderance:—a mass of metal used to give steadiness to a machine:—a weight in the opposite scale:—an offset.

Cŏûn-ter-pŏĭ′şon, *n.* Antidote:—a poison which acts as an antidote to another poison.

Cŏûn′tẹr-rĕv-ọ-lū′tiọn, *n.* A revolution succeeding another, and opposite to it.

Cŏûn′tẹr-scärp, *n.* [See SCARP.] (*Fort.*) That side of a ditch which is next to the camp.

Cŏûn-tẹr-sīgn′ (-sīn′), *v. a.* [*pp.* countersigning, countersigned.] To sign an order of a superior, in quality of secretary.

Cŏûn′tẹr-sīgn (-sīn), *n.* A military watchword :—an official signature.

Cŏûn-tẹr-sĭnk′, *v. a.* [*i.* countersunk; *pp.* countersinking, countersunk.] To let the head of a screw or nail into a board, &c., so that it may not project.

Cŏûn′tẹr-sĭnk, *n.* A cavity to receive the head of a screw :—a reamer; a tool for countersinking.

Cŏûn′tẹr-stănd, *n.* Stand in opposition; resistance.

Cŏûn′tẹr-strōke, *n.* A stroke returned.

Cŏûn′tẹr-tĕn′or, *n.* [It. *contratenore*, a part which contrasts with the tenor: it is now replaced by the *contralto.*] A middle part of music; a kind of contralto. [Antiq.]

Cŏûn-tẹr-vāil′, *v. a.* [L. *contra*, against, and *valere*, to be effective.] [*pp.* countervailing, countervailed.] To be equal to; to balance.

Cŏûn-tẹr-work′ (-wŭrk′), *v. a.* [*pp.* counterworking, counterworked.] To counteract.

Cŏûnt′ẹss, *n.* The wife of an earl or a count; a woman having the rank of a count or an earl.

Cŏûnt′ing-hŏûse, } *n.* A house or room where
Cŏûnt′ing-rôôm, } merchants keep their accounts and transact business.

Cŏûnt′lẹss, *a.* Numberless; innumerable.

Coŭn′trị-fīed (kŭn′trẹ-fīd), *a.* Rustic; rude.

Coŭn′trỵ (kŭn′trẹ), *n.* [Fr. *contrée*, It. *contrada*, a country; L. *contra*, over against.—Cf. Ger. *gegend*, a country; *gegen*, against. The idea is that of the region round about, or in the neighhood, that which lies against.] A large tract of land; an inhabited territory; a region; a nation :—rural parts,—opposed to *town* or *city*.—2, *a.* Rustic; rural; rude.

Coŭn′trỵ-dănce, *n.* A kind of dance; a contradance. See CONTRADANCE.

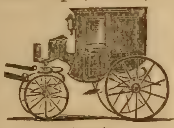
Coŭn′trỵ-mạn (kŭn′trẹ-man), *n.* One born in the same country :—a rustic; a farmer.

Coŭn′trỵ-sēat, *n.* A mansion or fine house in the country.

Cŏûn′tỵ, *n.* [Fr. *comté*, Late L. *comitatus*, originally, a district ruled by a count (*q. v.*).] A shire; a circuit or district.

Coûp (kôô), *n.* [Fr.] A stroke; an exploit.

Coupé (kô-pā′), *n.* [Fr.; from *couper*, to cut, referring to its shape.] A kind of carriage.



Coupé.

Coŭp′le (kŭp′pl), *n.* [Fr. *couple*; L. *copula*, a bond, a link.] Two; a *pair*; man and wife :—a link.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* coupling, coupled.] To join; to marry.—3, *v. n.* To join in embraces.

Coŭp′lẹt (kŭp′lẹt), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *couple*.] Two lines of verse; a pair.

Coŭp′lịng, *n.* That which connects.

Coupon (kô-pŏng′), *n.* [Fr.; *couper*, to cut.] An interest certificate attached to transferable bonds.

Coŭr′a̤ge (kŭr′aj), *n.* [Fr. *courage*; Sp. *corage*; L. *cor*, heart, spirit.] Bravery; valor; heroism.

Coụ-rā′g̃eoụs (kụr-rā′jụs), *a.* Brave; daring.

Coụ-rā′g̃eoụs-lỵ (kụr-rā′jụs-lẹ), *ad.* Bravely.

Côu′riēr (kô′rēr), *n.* [Fr. *courrier*, *coureur*, formerly *courier*, runner, courier; *courir*, L. *currere*, to run.] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a travelling attendant.

Cōurse (kōrs), *n.* [Fr. *cours*; L. *cursus*; *currere*, *cursum*, to run.] A *race*; career; *progress* :—*series* :—order; conduct :—a service of dishes :—natural bent :—track in which a ship sails :—way; *path* :—*tendency*; direction.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* coursing, coursed.] To hunt; to pursue.—3, *v. n.* To run; to hunt.

Cōurs′ẹṣ, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The principal sails of a ship.—(*Med.*) Menses.

Cōurs′ịng (kōrs′ịng), *n.* The sport of hunting.

Cōurt (kōrt), *n.* [Fr. *cour*; O. Fr. *court*; L. *chors*, *chortis*, an enclosure.—See COHORT.] The palace or residence of a sovereign or a prince; a hall; a palace :—an enclosed place; a narrow street :—a hall or place for administering justice; the judge or judges :—a legislative body :—polite attention; solicitation.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* courting, courted.] To woo; to solicit; to seek.

Cōurt′-cärd, *n.* [The king, queen, and knave were all personages who figured in the royal court.] A card with a coated figure.

Coŭr′tẹ-oŭs (kŭr′tẹ-ŭs *or* kōrt′yụs), *a.* [Fr. *courtois*, courtly.—See COURT. The courts of princes were long the chief schools of social refinement.] Elegant in manners; *polite*; well-bred; civil; urbane; complaisant; respectful.

Coŭr′tẹ-oŭs-lỵ, *ad.* Politely; respectfully.

Coŭr′tẹ-oụs-nĕss, *n.* Civility; politeness.

Coŭr-tẹ-ṣăn′ [kŏr′tẹ-zăn, *I.*; kōr′tẹ-zăn, *N.*], *n.* [Fr. *courtisane*, Sp. *cortesana*, properly, a woman who is attached to a court (*q. v.*).] A prostitute.

Coŭr′tẹ-sỵ (kŭr′tẹ-sẹ), *n.* [Fr. *courtoisie*.—See COURTEOUS.] Elegance of manners; politeness; civility; *complaisance*.—*By courtesy*, not of right, but by indulgence.

Coŭrte′sỵ (kŭrt′sẹ), *n.* Act of respect or civility made by women and girls.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* courtesying, courtesied.] To make a courtesy.

Cōurt′-hŏûse, *n.* A building in which courts are held.

Cōurt′iẹr (kōrt′yẹr), *n.* One who frequents courts; a person of courtly manners.

Cōurt′-lēēt, *n.* [O. E. *leet*, a jurisdiction; L. *lis*, *litis*, a law-suit.] A court held annually in a hundred, lordship, or manor.

Cōurt′lị-nĕss, *n.* Elegance of manners.

Cōurt′lỵ, *a.* Relating to a court; genteel.

Cōurt′-mär′tiạl (-shal), *n.*; pl. **Cōurts′-mär′tiạl.** A military court for trying military offences.

Cōurt′-plăs-tẹr, *n.* Sticking-plaster for the toilet.

Cōurt′shĭp, *n.* The making of love :—wooing.

Cōurt′-yärd, *n.* An enclosure within a building.

Coŭṣ′in (kŭz′zn), *n.* [Fr.; L. *consobrinus*, the son of a mother's sister; *sobrinus*, a cousin, for *sororinus*; *soror*, a sister.] The child of an uncle or an aunt :—any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister.—*Cousin-german*, a first-cousin.

Cōve, *n.* [A.-S. *cofa*, Ital. *cova*, a den, a cave (*q. v.*).—Cf. Basque *cofa*, a pit; Sp. *cueva*, a cave.] A small creek or bay :—a shelter; a recess.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* coving, coved.] To arch over; to shelter.

Cŏv′ẹ-nănt (kŭv′ẹ-nănt), *n.* [Fr. *convenant*; O. Fr. *covenant*; L. *convenire*, to come together.—See CONVENE.] A solemn agreement; a written contract; a bargain; a deed.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* covenanting, covenanted.] To bargain; to contract.—3, *v. a.* To contract; to stipulate.

Cŏv′ẹ-nănt-ẹr, *n.* One who makes a covenant :—one who signed the "Solemn League and Covenant" in Scotland, in 1638.

Cŏv′ẹr, *v. a.* [Fr. *couvrir*; L. *cooperire*, to conceal; *operire*, to cover.] [*pp.* covering, covered.] To overspread; to conceal; to hide.—2, *n.* A concealment; a screen; defence.

Cŏv′ẹr-ĭng, *n.* Dress; vesture; a cover.

Cŏv′ẹr-lĕt, *n.* [Fr. *couvre-lit*; *couvrir*, to cover, and *lit*, a bed.] The upper covering of a bed.

Cŏv′ẹr-lĭd, *n.* A coverlet.

Cŏv′ẹrt, *n.* [O. Fr. *covert*; Fr. *couvert*.—See COVER.] A shelter; a defence; a thicket.—2, *a.* Sheltered; private; insidious.—(*Law.*) Under protection, as a married woman.

Cŏv′ẹrt-lỵ, *ad.* In a covert manner.

Cŏv′ẹr-tūre, *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *couverture*.] Shelter.—(*Law.*) The legal state and condition of a married woman.

Cŏv′ẹt (kŭv′ẹt), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *coveiter*; Fr. *convoiter*; Ital. *cubitare*; L. *cupere*; to desire.] [*pp.* coveting, coveted.] To desire eagerly or inordinately; to hanker after; to long for.—2, *v. n.* To have a strong desire.

Cŏv′et-oŭs (kŭv′et-ŭs), *a.* [L. *cupidus*, eager.—See COVET.] Inordinately desirous; eager for gain; greedy; *avaricious.*
Cŏv′et-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Avariciously; eagerly.
Cŏv′et-ous-nĕss, *n.* State of being covetous.
Cŏv′ey (kŭv′e), *n.* [Fr. *couvée*, a brood; *couver*, to brood; L. *cubare*, to lie down.] A flock, hatch, or brood of birds.
Cŏv′in, *n.* [Law Fr. *covine*, agreement; L. *convenire*, to agree.—See CONVENE and COVENANT.] (*Law.*) A fraudulent agreement.
Cŏv′ing, *n.* [See COVE.] A projection in a building.
Cŏv′in-oŭs, *a.* Fraudulent; dishonest.
Cöŵ (köû), *n.*; pl. **Cöŵs**, formerly **Kīne.** [A.-S. *cu*; Dut. *koe*; Ger. *kuh*; Skr. *go*, *ghau.*] The female of the bovine genus of animals.—2, *v. a.* [Dan. *kue*, to subdue; probably from COWARD.—Cf. Ger. *kauen*, to squat.] [*pp.* cowing, cowed.] To depress with fear.
Cöŵ′ard, *n.* [Fr. *couard*; It. *codoardo*, a coward, a hare, from *coda*, a tail.] One wanting courage; a poltroon.—2, *a.* Dastardly; timid; cowardly.
Cöŵ′ard-īce, *n.* Fear; habitual timidity.
Cöŵ′ard-ly, *a.* Fearful; pusillanimous.
Cöŵ′bŏy̆, *n.* A cowherd; a herdsman.
Cöŵ′-cătch-er, *n.* An iron frame in front of a locomotive for clearing a railway track.
Cöŵ′er, *v. n.* [Welsh, *cwrian*; Ger. *kauern.*—Cf. Scand. *kura*, *kure*, to lie quiet. The latter is regarded as the true source of the English word.] [*pp.* cowering, cowered.] To sink by bending the knees:—to sink from fear.
Cöŵ′hage (kŏŵ′aj, kŏŵ′ĭtch), *n.* [Hind. *kawanch.*] A plant used in medicine.
Cöŵ′-hĕrd, *n.* One who tends cows.
Cöŵ′hīde, *n.* The skin of a cow:—a whip.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cowhiding, cowhided.] To whip with a cowhide.
Cöŵl, *n.* [O. E. *couel*; A.-S. *cufle*; Icel. *kufl*; L. *cucullus*, a hood.] A hood:—a chimney-cover.
Cöŵ′-pŏx, *n.* The vaccine disease.
Cöŵ′ry, *n.*; pl. **Cöŵ′ries.** [Hindi, *kauri*; Beng. *kari.*] A small shell used as money.
Cöŵ′slĭp, *n.* [A.-S. *cuslippe*, *cusloppe*; *cu*, cow, and *sloppe*, dung.] A plant, a species of primrose.
Cŏx′cōmb (kŏks′kōm), *n.* [For *cock's comb.*] A fop:—a flower.
Cox-cŏmb′i-cal, *a.* Foppish; coxcomical.
Cŏx′cōmb-ry (kŏks′kōm-re), *n.* Foppishness.
Cox-cŏm′i-cal, *a.* Foppish; conceited.
Cŏx′swāin (kŏk′swān *or* kŏx′sn), *n.* [*Cock*, a boat, and *swain.*] A cockswain.
Cŏy̆, *a.* [O. Fr. *coi*, *coit*; L. *quietus*, quiet (*q. v.*).] Modest; reserved; shy.
Cŏy̆′ly, *ad.* In a coy manner; with reserve.
Cŏy̆′ness, *n.* Reserve; shyness; modesty.
Cŏy̆-ō′tê (kŏĭ-ō′tā), *n.* [Mex. *cayotl.*] The small barking or prairie wolf:—written also *cayote.*
Cŏy̆′pû, *n.* A South American animal.
Cŏz (kŭz), *n.* A cant word for *cousin.*
Cŏz′en (kŭz′zn), *v. a.* [Fr. *cousiner*, to claim kindred with, to sponge upon.—See COUSIN.] [*pp.* cozening, cozened.] To cheat; to trick.
Cŏz′en-age (kŭz′zn-aj), *n.* Fraud; deceit.
Cō′zey, *or* **Cō′zy**, *a.* Snug. See COSEY.
Crăb, *n.* [A.-S *crabba*; Icel. *krabbi*; Sw. *krabba*; Ger. *krabbe*, *krebs*; Gr. *κάραβος*.—Cf. SCARABÆUS.] A marine crustacean:—a small sour apple:—a peevish person:—an engine or machine for raising weights:—a sign in the zodiac.—2, *a.* Sour and degenerate, as fruit. [morose; *harsh.*

Crab.

Crăb′bed, *a.* [Root of CRAB.] Sour; peevish;
Crăb′bed-nĕss, *n.* Sourness; asperity.
Crăb′-trēē, *n.* An apple-tree which bears crabs.
Crăck, *n.* [A.-S. *cearcian*, Dut. *kraken*, Ger. *krachen*, to crack; Dut. *krak*, Ger. *krach*, a crack.] A sudden noise:—a fissure.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cracking, cracked.] To break into chinks; to split.—3, *v. n.* To burst; to open in chinks:—to talk; to brag.—4, *a.* Excellent; first-rate.
Crăck′-brāined (krăk′brānd), *a.* Crazy. [biscuit.
Crăck′er, *n.* A small firework:—a boaster:—a hard
Crăc′kle, *v. n.* [Frequentative of CRACK.] [*pp.* crackling, crackled.] To make slight cracks; to make small and frequent sharp sounds.—2, *v. a.* To cause to crack; to produce slight cracks on the surface of, as in the enamel of pottery.—3, *n.* Pottery which is subjected to a process which causes the glaze to crack in all directions.
Crăck′ling, *n.* A small but frequent noise.
Crăck′nel, *n.* [Fr. *craquelin*; Dut. *krakeling*; from CRACK.] A kind of hard, brittle cake.
Crăcks′man, *n.* A burglar.
Crā′dle, *n.* [A.-S. *cradol*, Irish, *craidhol*, Gael. *creathall*, originally a hurdle, a basket; L. *crates*, a basket, a crate (*q. v.*).] A movable bed, on which children are rocked:—a case for a broken bone:—a frame of timber for launching ships:—a frame added to a scythe for grain.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cradling, cradled.] To cut with a cradle:—to rock.
Crȧft, *n.* [A.-S. *cræft*, Scand. & Ger. *kraft*, force; Dut. *kracht.*] Manual art; trade:—cunning; art; fraud:—small sea-vessels.
Crȧft′i-ly, *ad.* Cunningly; artfully; skilfully.
Crȧft′i-nĕss, *n.* Cunning; stratagem; art.
Crȧfts′man, *n.* An artificer; a mechanic.
Crȧft′y, *a.* *Cunning*; artful; shrewd; sly.
Crăg, *n.* [Welsh, *craig*, Gael. *creag*, Celt. *car*, a rock.] A rough, steep rock:—the neck.
Crăg′gy, *a.* Rugged; full of crags; cragged.
Crăgs′man, *n.* One who climbs rocks.
Crāke, *n.* [From its cry.—Cf. CROAK, and Gr. *κρέξ*, L. *crex*, the rail.] A bird, the corn-crake.
Crăm, *v. a.* [A.-S. *crimman*, imp. t. *cramm*; Icel. *kremja*, Sw. *krama*, Dan. *kramme*, to squeeze; Ger. *grimmen*, to grip.] [*pp.* cramming, crammed.] To stuff; to thrust in by force.—2, *v. n.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety:—to study hard.
Crămp, *n.* [Dut. & Scand. *kramp*; Ger. *krampf.*] A spasmodic, painful contraction of the limbs; a check:—a piece of bent iron.—2, *v. a.* To restrain; to confine:—to bind:—to affect with cramp or spasm.
Crăn′ber-ry, *n.* [Ger. *kranbeere*, crane-berry.—Cf. Sw. *tranbär*; *trana*, a crane.] An acid berry used for sauce.
Crănch, *v. a.* See CRAUNCH.
Crāne, *n.* [A.-S. *cran*; Dut. *kraan*; Ger. *krahn*, *kranich*; Gr. *γέρανος*.] A bird:—a machine for raising weights:—a crooked pipe or siphon.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* craning, craned.] To raise with, or as with, a crane.—3, *v. n.* To rise on tiptoe and stretch forward the neck.
Crānes′bĭll, *n.* A plant, the geranium:—pincers.
Crā′ni-al, *a.* Relating to the cranium or skull.
Crā-ni-o-lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Relating to craniology.
Crā-ni-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *κρανίον*, a skull, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science which treats of the skull:—phrenology.
Crā′ni-ŭm [krăn′yum, *K.*], *n.* [L. & Gr.—Cf. Gr. *κάρηνον*, the head.] The skull.
Crănk, *n.* [Dut. *kronkelen*, to twist; Dan. *kringel*, crooked; Icel. *kranga*, to zigzag.—Cf. Lap. *kranket*, to bend. Akin to CRINKLE.] The end of an axis turned down; a contrivance for turning; a brace:—a quirk:—whim; absurd notion:—a whimsical person [Colloq.].—2, *a.* [Sw. *kränga*, Dut. *krengen*, to careen; Ger. *krank*, sick.] Liable to be overset, as a ship:—distorted:—bold; sprightly.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* cranking, cranked.] To run in and out; to crankle.
Crăn′kle, *v. n.* [Dut. *kronkel*, a crinkle (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* crankling, crankled.] To run into angles; to crinkle.—2, *v. a.* To break into bends and angles.—3, *n.* A bend; a crinkle.

Crănk'ỵ, *a.* Full of absurd notions; whimsical; short-tempered:—unsteady; easily upset.
Crăn'nỵ, *n.* [L. *crena*, Fr. *cran*, O. Fr. *cren*, a notch.] A chink; a fissure.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* crannying, crannied.] To form a cranny or crannies; to haunt crannies.
Crāpe, *n.* [Fr. *crêpe*, O. Fr. *crespe;* L. *crispus*, crisp (*q. v.*).] A species of gauze made of silk, often dyed black, and used in mourning, &c.
Crăp'ū-lĕnce, *n.* Sickness caused by excess.
Crăp'ū-loŭs, *or* **Crăp'ū-lĕnt**, *a.* [L. *crapulosus*, inclined to drunkenness; *crapulentus*, drunken; *crapula*, Gr. κραιπάλη, inebriation.] Ill from surfeit:—resulting from gluttony or drunkenness.
Crăsh, *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. Scand. *krasa*, *krase*, a piece, a potsherd.—Cf. Crush, Clash, Craze.] [*pp.* crashing, crashed.] To make a loud, sudden noise.—2, *v. a.* To break or bruise; to crush.—3, *n.* A loud, sudden, mixed sound, as of things falling:—[L. *crassus*, thick] a coarse linen cloth. [dense.
Crăss, *a.* [L. *crassus*, thick.—Cf. Gross.] Gross;
Crăs'si-tūde, *n.* Grossness; coarseness.
Crătch, *n.* [Fr. *crèche*, a cradle, a manger; Prov. *crepcha*, a crib (*q. v.*).] A frame for hay to feed cattle in; a manger.
Crāte, *n.* [L. *crates*, a hurdle.—Cf. Irish *creathach*, a hurdle.—See Cradle.] A pannier for crockery-ware, &c.
Crā'tẹr, *n.* [L.; Gr. κρατήρ, a mixing-bowl; κεράννυμι, to mix.] The vent or mouth of a volcano.
Crāunch (kränch), *v. a.* [Dut. *schransen*, to devour: imitative.] [*pp.* craunching, craunched.] To crush with the teeth; to chew with noise.
Cra-văt', *n.* [Fr. *cravate*, a cravat,—literally, a Croatian tie; *Cravate*, a Croatian.] Any thing worn about the neck.
Crāve, *v. a.* [A.-S. *crafian*, Icel. *krefja*, Dan. *kræve*, Sw. *kräfva*, to crave; Icel. *krafa*, a demand.] [*pp.* craving, craved.] To ask earnestly; to long for.
Crā'ven (krā'vn), *n.* [O. Fr. *cravanté*, *acravanté*, overthrown; *crevanter*, *cravaunter*, to break, to conquer; Late L. *crepantare*, from L. *crepere*, to break, to cause to rattle. The derivation from *crave*, to beg, is discredited.] A coward; a poltroon.—2, *a.* Cowardly; base. [longing for.
Crāv'ing, *n.* Urgent desire.—2, *a.* That craves;
Crâw, *n.* [Dan. *kro;* Sw. *kräfva*, *kroe*.—Cf. Dut. *kraag*, Ger. *kragen*, the neck.] The crop or first stomach of birds.
Crâw'fĭsh, *or* **Crāy'fĭsh**, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *écrevisse;* root of Ger. *krebs*.—See Crab.] A crustaceous fish; the river lobster.

Crawfish.

Crâwl, *v. n.* [Scand. *krafla*, to grope; Dan. *kravle*, to creep.] [*pp.* crawling, crawled.] To creep; to move as a worm.—2, *n.* The well in a boat:—[probably the same as Corral] an enclosure of hurdles for fish and turtles.
Crāy'on (krā'un), *n.* [Fr., from *craie*, L. *creta*, chalk.] A kind of pencil:—a design or drawing done with a pencil or crayon.
Crāze, *v. a.* [A variant of Crash; Fr. *écraser*, to crush; Sw. *krasa*, to crack.] [*pp.* crazing, crazed.] To break:—to make crazy.—2, *v. n.* To be or to become crazed; to act as a crazy person.—3, *n.* A freak; a whimsey; insanity.
Crā'zi-nĕss, *n.* Disorder of mind; *insanity*.
Crā'zỵ, *a.* [See Craze.] Weak; disordered in mind; insane.
Crēak, *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. Fr. *criquer*, to creak; Ital. *cricciare*, L. *crepere*, to rattle.] [*pp.* creaking, creaked.] To make a harsh noise.—2, *n.* A grating sound.
Crēam, *n.* [Fr. *crême;* L. *cremor;* probably allied to Scot. *ream*, Icel. *rjomi*, Ger. *rahm*, cream.] The oily part of milk:—the best part.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* creaming, creamed.] To gather on the surface.—3, *v. a.* To skim the cream from.
Crēam'-chēēşe, *n.* A cheese enriched with cream.
Crēam'ẹr-ỵ, *n.* A coöperative dairy. [cream.
Crēam'ỵ, *a.* Like cream; full of, or covered with,
Crēase, *n.* [Bret. *kriz*, a crease.—Cf. Welsh *crych*, a wrinkle; Sw. *krus*, a curl; L. *crispus*, crisp.] A mark made by doubling.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* creasing, creased.] To mark any thing by doubling.
Crē'ạ-sōte, *n.* See Creosote.
Crẹ-āte', *v. a.* [L. *creare*, *creatum*, to make; Skr. *kri*, to make.] [*pp.* creating, created.] To cause to exist; to bring into being; to make; to produce; to form. [created:—the universe.
Crẹ-ā'tion, *n.* The act of creating; that which is
Crẹ-ā'tive, *a.* Having the power to create; pertaining to creation.
Crẹ-ā'tọr, *n.* One who creates; the Supreme Being, who bestows existence.
Crēat'ūre (krēt'yur) *n.* [L. *creatura*.—See Create.] A being created; a man; a brute; any thing created:—a dependant.
Crèche (krāsh), *n.* [Fr.—See Cratch.] A protectory for infants; a public nursery.
Crē'dence, *n.* [L. *credentia*.—See Creed.] Belief; credit; reputation:—[L. *credentia*, confidence, assurance: formerly articles of food or drink were tasted at a side-table before being served, as a precaution against poisoning] a side-table.
Crē'dent, *a.* Believing; easy of belief.
Crẹ-dĕn'tial, *a.* Giving a title to credit.—2, *n.* That which gives a title to credit; testimonial.
Crĕd-i-bĭl'i-tỵ, *n.* The quality of being credible.
Crĕd'i-ble, *a.* [L. *credibilis*.—See Credit.] That may be believed; probable.
Crĕd'i-ble-nĕss, *n.* Credibility.
Crĕd'i-blỵ, *ad.* In a manner that claims belief.
Crĕd'it, *n.* [L. *credere*, *creditum*, to believe.] Belief in the veracity or ability of another; *belief;* trust:—good repute; honor; reputation; esteem:—faith:—influence:—property or sum due,—correlative of *debt*.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* crediting, credited.] To believe; to confide in; to give credit to.
Crĕd'it-ạ-ble, *a.* Reputable; honorable.
Crĕd'it-ạ-blỵ, *ad.* Reputably; honorably.
Crĕd'it-ọr, *n.* [L.] One to whom a debt is owed.
Crẹ-dū'li-tỵ, *n.* [L. *credulitas*.] Quality of being credulous; easiness of belief; credulousness.
Crĕd'ū-loŭs, *a.* [L. *credulus*.] Easy of belief; unsuspecting.
Crĕd'ū-loŭs-lỵ, *ad.* In a credulous manner.
Crĕd'ū-loụs-nĕss, *n.* Credulity.
Crēēd, *n.* [L. *credo*, I believe.—See Credit.—Cf. Skr. *çraddha*, faith.] A summary of articles of faith; a confession of faith.
Crēēk [krĭk *or* krēk, *H.*], *n.* [A.-S. *crecca;* Dut. *kreek;* Fr. *crique*.—Cf. Icel. *kriki*, Welsh *crig*, a crack, a chink.] A small port; a bay; an inlet:—*in some parts of America*, a small river.
Crēēl, *n.* [Root of Cradle and Crate.] An osier or wicker basket.
Crēēp, *v. n.* [A.-S. *creopan*, Dut. *kruipen*, Dan. *krybe*, Ger. *kriechen*, to creep.] [*i.* crept; *pp.* creeping, crept.] To move slowly, or as a worm, insect, or reptile; to crawl:—to fawn; to cringe.
Crēēp'ẹr, *n.* A creeping plant:—a small bird.
Crēēse, *n.* A Malay dagger; a kris.
Crẹ-māte', *v. a.* [L. *cremare*, *crematum*, to burn.] [*pp.* cremating, cremated.] To burn; to consume by fire.
Crẹ-mā'tion, *n.* [L. *crematio*.] The act of burning:—the burning of a dead body.
Crĕm'ạ-tọ-rỵ, *n.* A furnace for cremation.—2, *a.* Pertaining to cremation.
Crē'nate, *a.* [L. *crena*, a notch, a cranny (*q. v.*).] Having notches; notched.
Crē'ōle, *n.* [Sp. *criollo*, for *criadillo*, or *criado*, created, well-bred; *criar*, to create.] A person born in Spanish America or the West Indies, but of European descent:—*in Louisiana*, a native of French descent.

Crē′o̤-sōte, *n.* [Gr. κρεας, κρέως, flesh, and σώζειν, to preserve.] (*Chem.*) A powerfully antiseptic, oily liquid, obtained from distilling tar.

Crĕp′i̤-tănt, *a.* Crackling; rattling.

Crĕp′i̤-tāte, *v. n.* [L. *crepitare, crepitatum; crepere*, to rattle.] [*pp.* crepitating, crepitated.] To make a crackling noise.

Crĕp-i̤-tā′tio̤n, *n.* A small, crackling noise.

Crĕpt, *i. & p.* from *creep.*

Cre̤-pŭs′cū-la̤r, *a.* [L. *crepusculum*, twilight; *creper*, dark.] Relating to twilight.

Cre̤s-cĕn′dō, *n. & ad.* [It.; L. *crescere, crescendum*, to increase (*q. v.*).] (*Mus.*) Direction to the performer to increase the volume of sound.

Crĕs′ce̤nt, *a.* [L. *crescere, crescentis*, to increase.] Increasing; growing.—2, *n.* The moon in her state of increase:—a thing shaped like the increasing moon.

Cre̤s-cĕnt′i̤c, *a.* Crescent-shaped.

Crĕss, *n.* [A.-S. *cresse*; Ger. *kresse.*] A plant of several species.

Crĕs′set, *n.* [O. Fr. *crasset*: akin to Cruse.] A great light or beacon; a torch:—an iron frame used by coopers.

Crĕst, *n.* [L. *crista*; Fr. *crête.*] A plume of feathers:—the comb of a cock:—an ornament; a tuft:—pride.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cresting, crested.] To furnish with a crest.

Crĕst′fâl-len (krĕst′fâl-ln), *a.* Humiliated.

Cre̤-tā′ceo̤us (kre̤-tā′shṳs), *a.* [L. *creta*, chalk.] Chalky.

Crē′ti̤n, *n.* [Fr. *crétin*; etymology doubtful.] An idiot afflicted with the goitre.

Crē′ti̤n-ĭşm, *n.* A species of idiocy.

Cre̤-văsse′, *n.* [Fr.; *crever*, to split, to cleave; L. *crepare*, to burst.] A gap; a gully; an opening in the embankment of a river.

Crĕv′ice, *n.* [See Crevasse.] A crack; a cleft; a fissure.

Crew (krū), *n.* [O. Norse, *kru.*—Cf. Local Sw. *kri*, to swarm. But the English word *crew* is more probably O. Fr. & O. E. *accrue*, an accrument, a reinforcement.] A ship's company; a *band.*—2, *i.* from *crow.*

Crew′e̤l (krū′e̤l), *n.* [Dut. *krul*, O. E. *crulle*, a curl, a twist.] A kind of yarn or thread.

Crĭb, *n.* [A.-S. *cryb*; Dut. *krib*; Dan. *krybbe.*—See Cratch.] A manger; a stall:—a child's bed:—a store:—a granary.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cribbing, cribbed.] To confine:—to pilfer.

Crĭb′ba̤ġe, *n.* [From *crib*, to steal; or *crib*, a secret store.] A game at cards.

Crĭb′ri-fôrm, *a.* [L. *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a sieve.

Crĭck, *n.* [Probably from *crook*, a twist.] A painful stiffness in the neck or back.

Crĭck′et, *n.* [O. Fr. *criquet*; *criquer*, to creak.] An insect:—a stool:—[A.-S. *cricc*, a staff: akin to Crook: more probably from *cricket*, a stool, referring to the wicket] a game with bat and ball.

Crĭck′e̤t-e̤r, *n.* A player of cricket.

Crī′cōĭd, *a.* [Gr. κρίκος, a ring, and εἶδος, form.] Ring-shaped.

Crīed, *i. & p.* from *cry.*

Crī′e̤r, *n.* One who cries:—an officer who proclaims publicly.

Crīme, *n.* [L. *crimen*, an accusation.] An infraction of law; felony; a great fault; misdemeanor; vice; sin.

Crĭm′i̤-na̤l, *a.* Of the nature of crime; faulty; contrary to law; guilty.—2, *n.* A person guilty of a crime.

Crĭm-i̤-năl′i̤-ty̤, *n.* State of being criminal.

Crĭm′i̤-na̤l-ly̤, *ad.* Wickedly; guiltily.

Crĭm′i̤-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *criminare, criminatum.*—See Crime.] [*pp.* criminating, criminated.] To accuse; to charge with crime; to blame; to censure.

Crĭm-i̤-nā′tio̤n, *n.* Act of criminating.

Crĭm′i̤-na̤-to̤-ry̤, *a.* Accusing; censorious.

Crĭmp, *a.* [Dut. & Ger. *krimpen*, to wrinkle.—See Cramp.] Friable; brittle; easily crumbled.—2, *n.* An agent for purposes of decoy:—a crisped lock of hair.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* crimping, crimped.] To curl or crisp the hair; to plait.

Crĭm′ple (krĭm′pl), *v. a.* [Dim. of Crimp.] [*pp.* crimpling, crimpled.] To contract; to corrugate.

Crĭm′şon (krĭm′zn), *n.* [O. Fr. *cramoisi*; Per. & Arab. *qirmisi*, crimson, kermes (*q. v.*).—Cf. Skr. *krimi*, an insect, kermes.] The color of red somewhat darkened with blue; a deep red color.—2, *a.* Of a deep red.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* crimsoning, crimsoned.] To dye with crimson.

Crĭnġe, *n.* [A.-S. *cringan*, to sink down: akin to Crinkle.] A servile bow; mean civility.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* cringing, cringed.] To bow; to fawn; to flatter.

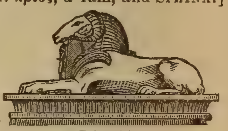
Crĭn′gle (krĭng′gl), *n.* [Icel. *kringla*, a ring, an orb, a circle; Dut. *kring*, a ring.] (*Naut.*) A hole in the bolt-rope of a sail:—an iron ring.

Crĭn′kle (krĭng′kl), *v. n.* [Dut. *krinkel*, a turn: akin to Cringe and Crank.] [*pp.* crinkling, crinkled.] To run in flexures; to wrinkle.—2, *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.—3, *n.* A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

Crī′nōĭd, *n.* [Gr. κρίνον, a lily, and εἶδος, form.] A stone-lily; a sea-lily:—an encrinite.

Crĭn′o̤-līne, *n.* [Fr. *crin*, L. *crinis*, hair, and Fr. *lin*, L. *linum*, linen.] An expansive skirt worn by women.

Crī′o̤-sphĭnx, *n.* [Gr. κριός, a ram, and Sphinx.] (*Egypt. Ant.*) A sphinx with a ram's head:—written also *kriosphinx.*



Criosphinx.

Crĭp′ple, *n.* [Ger. *krüppel*; Icel. *kryppill*; Dut. *kreupel*, lame: root of Creep.] One who is lame.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* crippling, crippled.] To lame; to make lame.

Crī′sis, *n.*; pl. **Crī′sēş.** [Gr. κρίσις; κρίνειν, to judge, to decide.] The time when any affair comes to its height; a critical time.

Crĭsp, *a.* [L. *crispus.*] Curled; brittle; friable; short.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* crisping, crisped.] To curl; to twist; to indent.

Crĭs′pin, *n.* [From St. *Crispin* or *Crispinus*, one of the patron saints of shoemakers.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [Colloq.]

Crĭsp′ness, *n.* Quality of being crisp.

Crĭsp′y̤, *a.* Curled; crisp; short and brittle.

Crĭss′-crŏss, *ad.* [Said to be for *Christ's cross.*] So as to cross diagonally,—at cross purposes; inharmoniously.

Crī-tē′ri̤-o̤n, *n.*; pl. **Crī-tē′ri̤-a̤.** [Gr. κριτήριον.—See Critic.] A standard by which any thing is judged of; a test.

Crĭt′i̤c, *n.* [L. *criticus*; Gr. κριτικός; κριτής, a judge, κρίνειν, to decide.] One skilled in criticism; a judge of literary merit; a connoisseur; a judge.

Crĭt′i̤-ca̤l, *a.* Relating to criticism; exact; discerning; captious:—relating to or producing a crisis; decisive.

Crĭt′i̤-ca̤l-ly̤, *ad.* In a critical manner.

Crĭt-i̤c-ăs′te̤r, *n.* [L., pejorative of *criticus*, a critic.] An inferior or bungling critic.

Crĭt′i̤-cīşe, *v. a.* [*pp.* criticising, criticised.] To examine; to judge; to censure.—2, *v. n.* To act the critic; to judge.—Often written *criticize.*

Crĭt′i̤-cĭşm, *n.* The art or act of judging of the merits of a performance or a work; *animadversion*; stricture; critique.

Cri̤-tīque′ (kre̤-tēk′), *n.* [Fr.] A critical examination; critical remark; science of criticism.

Crōak (krōk), *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. L. *crocire*, to croak: found in many languages.] [*pp.* croaking, croaked.] To make a hoarse noise like a frog; to caw:—to murmur; to complain.—2, *n.* A cry, as of a frog or a raven.

Crōak′e̤r, *n.* One who croaks; an alarmist; a pessimist.

Crō′a̤t, *n.* A native of Croatia.

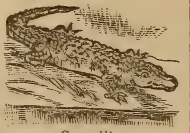
Crō-chet′ (krō-shā′), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *croc*, a hook, a crook.] A kind of knitting made with a small

hook :—a hook for knitting.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [*pp.* crocheting, crocheted.] To knit with a crochet.

Crŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *crocca;* Dut. *kruik;* Sw. *kruka;* Ger. *krug;* Celt. *crog.*—Cf. Skr. *karaka,* a water-pot; Cornish *crogen,* Welsh *cragen,* a shell.] A vessel :—a seat :—black soot.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* crocking, crocked.] To defile with smut or soot.—3, *v. n.* To become smutty or sooty.

Crŏck′er-y, *n.* Earthen-ware.

Crŏc′o-dīle, *or* **Crŏc′o-dĭle,** *n.* [Gr. κροκόδειλος, a lizard.] A huge reptile.


Crocodile.

Crŏc-o-dĭl′e-an, } *n.* A
Crŏc-o-dĭl′i-an, } reptile of the crocodile kind.

Crō′cus, *n.* [L.; Gr. κρόκος; Arab. *karkum;* Skr. *kunkuma.*] L. pl. **Crō′cī;** Eng. **Crō′cus-eṣ.** A genus of early flowering plants :—a yellow powder; a metal calcined.

Crŏft, *n.* [A.-S.—Cf. Dut. *kroft,* a hillock, a down or ridge.] A little farm.

Crŏft′er, *n.* The tenant of a little farm.

Crŏm′lĕch, *n.* [Welsh *crom,* bent, and *llech,* a stone.] A series of huge, flat stones raised upon other stones set up on end.

Crōne, *n.* [O. Dut. *karonie, kronie,* an old sheep; from Local Fr. *carone,* Fr. *charogne,* carrion (*q. v.*).] An old ewe :—an old woman.

Crō′ny, *n.* A bosom companion; an associate.

Crook (krûk) [krŏk, *S. W. I. K. C.*], *n.* [Sw. *krok;* Dut. *kreuk;* Dan. *krog;* Welsh, *crwg;* Fr. *croc.*] Any thing bent; a bend; a curve; a shepherd's hook.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* crooking, crooked (krûkt).] To make crooked.—3, *v. n.* To bend; to be bent.

Crook′ed (krûk′ed), *a.* Bent; not straight; winding; oblique :—perverse; untoward :—dishonest.

Crook′ed-ly (krûk′ed-le), *ad.* Not in a straight line :—untowardly; not compliantly.

Crōōn, *v. n.* [Scot.—Cf. Ger. *raunen,* to whisper.] [*pp.* crooning, crooned.] To utter a low, murmuring sound; to sing in a low tone; to hum.—2, *v. a.* To sing or utter in a crooning tone.—3, *n.* A moan; a tune.

Crŏp, *n.* [A.-S., ear of corn, bird's craw, cluster, or bunch; Dut. *krop;* Ger. *kropf.*] The harvest; produce :—bird's craw.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cropping, cropped.] To cut off; to mow; to reap :—to feed on.—3, *v. n.* To pasture; to eat.

Crŏp′-ēared (krŏp′ērd), *a.* Having the ears [cropped.

Crŏp′per, *n.* A severe fall, as from a horse.

Crō-quet′ (krō-kā′), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *croc,* a hook, a crook.] A kind of game.

Crō-quĕtte′ (krō-kĕt′), *n.* [Fr., from *croquer,* to crush, to crunch.] A highly-spiced force-meat ball rolled in bread-crumbs and fried.

Crō′ṣier (krō′zher), *n.* [Late L. *crocia, crochia,* a crook; L. *crux, crucis,* a cross; O. Prov. *croisier.*] An archbishop's pastoral staff.

Cross (krŏs *or* kräus), *n.* [L. *crux, crucis,* O. Fr. *crois,* O. Norman *croiz,* Prov. *cros, crotz,* a cross.] One straight body or line placed at right angles over another :—a gibbet :—the ensign of the Christian religion :—misfortune; vexation :—an animal or a plant produced by interbreeding or mixing breeds; a hybrid.—2, *a.* Transverse; oblique :—peevish.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* crossing, crossed.] To lay athwart :—to sign with the cross :—to cancel :—to pass over :—to thwart; to embarrass; to perplex.—4, *v. n.* To lie athwart another thing.

Crŏss′bär, *n.* Part of a carriage; a lever.

Crŏss′-bĭll, *n.* Bill of a defendant :—a bird with crossed mandibles.

Crŏss′-bōw, *n.* A weapon for shooting.

Crŏss′-brēēd, *n.* The offspring of parents of different breeds :—applied to animals.

Crŏss′-bŭn, *n.* A cake marked with a cross.

Crŏss-ex-ăm-i-nā′tion, *n.* Examination of a witness of one party by the opposite party.

Crŏss-ex-ăm′ine, *v. a.* [*pp.* cross-examining, cross-examined.] To examine a witness produced by the opposite party; to cross-question.

Crŏss′-eȳed (-īd), *a.* Having both eyes turned toward the nose. [transverse :—ill-natured.

Crŏss′-grāined (krŏs′grānd), *a.* Having the fibres

Crŏss′ing, *n.* An impediment; opposition :—intersection :—the act or process of interbreeding or mixing breeds.

Crŏss-quĕs′tion (-kwĕst′yun), *v. a.* [*pp.* cross-questioning, cross-questioned.] To cross-examine.

Crŏss′-rōad, *n.* A road which crosses a road.

Crŏtch, *n.* [Icel. *kroka,* Fr. *croc, crochet,* a hook.—See CROOK and CRUTCH.] A hook :—the fork of a tree.

Crŏtch′et, *n.* [See CROTCH and CROCHET.] A note in music equal to half a minim; a quarter-note :—a piece of timber for a support :—marks or hooks in printing, [thus] :—a whim.

Crŏtch′et-y, *a.* Whimsical.

Crō′ton-ŏil, *n.* [Gr. κροτων, a tick: the seed whence the oil is derived resembles a tick.] A highly purgative oil.

Crŏûch, *v. n.* [Variant of CROOK.] [*pp.* crouching, crouched.] To stoop low; to cringe.

Crōup (krôp), *n.* [Fr. *croupe.*—Cf. Icel. *kropr,* a hunch: akin to CROP and GROUP.] The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse :—[Scot. *croup* or *crowp,* to speak hoarsely; Local E. *crop,* the throat.—Cf. CROP, and Ger. *kropf,* goitre] a disease in the throat.

Crôu′pi-er, *n.* [Fr.; *croupe,* the rump of a horse, the end.—See CRUPPER.] One who presides at the lower end of a table :—one who presides at a gaming-table.

Crōw (krō), *n.* [A.-S. *crawe;* Dan. *krage;* Dut. *kraai;* Ger. *krahe.*] A large, black bird :—the noise of the cock :—an iron lever.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *crawan,* Ger. *krähen:* imitative.] [*i.* crew *or* crowed; *pp.* crowing, crowed.] To make the noise of a cock :—to boast; to exult; to bluster.

Crow.

Crōw′-bär, *n.* An iron bar, used as a lever.

Crŏŵd, *n.* [A.-S. *croda.*] A confused multitude; the populace :—[Welsh, *crwth*] a fiddle.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *creodan,* Dut. *kruijen,* to push.] [*pp.* crowding, crowded.] To press close together; to fill confusedly; to encumber; to urge.—3, *v. n.* To swarm; to be numerous.

Crōw′foot (krō′fût), *n.*; pl. **Crōw′foots.** [Probably a corruption of A.-S. *clufwyrt,* a buttercup; *cluf,* a clue, a bulb, and *wyrt,* wort.] A plant, the buttercup.

Crŏŵn, *n.* [Fr. *couronne;* L. *corona,* a garland; Gr. κορώνη, the curved end of a bow; κορωνίς, curved: Welsh *crwn,* round.] A diadem worn on the heads of emperors, kings, and other sovereigns :—top of the head :—regal power :—honor :—a silver coin :—a garland :—completion.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* crowning, crowned.] To invest with the crown; to adorn :—to reward :—to complete.

Crown.

Crŏŵn′-glăss, *n.* A fine sort of window-glass. [a large flower.

Crŏŵn′-im-pē′ri-al, *n.* A bulbous plant having

Crŏŵn′ing, *n.* The finishing of any decoration.—2, *a.* Completing :—rising in the middle.

Crŏŵn′-pā-per, *n.* A variety of paper, so named from having had the water-mark of the crown.

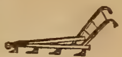
Crŏŵn′-whēēl, *n.* The upper wheel of a watch.

Crōw′ṣ′-foot (-fût), *n.*; pl. **Crōw′ṣ′-fēēt.** Wrinkles under the eyes :—a plant, crow-foot.

Crū′ci-al (krū′she-al), *a.* [L. *crux, crucis,* a cross (*q. v.*).] Transverse :—decisive.

Crū′ci-ble, *n.* [Late L. *crucibulum:* akin to CRUSE and CROCK.] A chemist's melting-pot.
Cru-cĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *ferre*, to bear.] Having cross-shaped flowers.
Crū′ci-fĭx, *n.* [L. *crucifixus*, crucified.] A representation, in painting or in sculpture, of Christ on the cross.
Crū-ci-fĭx′ion (krū-se-fĭk′shun), *n.* The act of crucifying:—the death of Christ.
Crū′ci-fôrm, *a.* [L. *crux*, a cross, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a cross.
Crū′ci-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *crucifigere*, *crucifixus; crux*, a cross, and *figere*, to fasten.] [*pp.* crucifying, crucified.] To put to death by nailing to the cross:—to subdue or overcome.
Crūde, *a.* [L. *crudus*, raw.] Raw; harsh; unripe:[—unrefined.
Crūde′ly, *ad.* In a crude manner.
Crūde′ness, *n.* State of being crude.
Crū′di-ty, *n.* Unripeness; crudeness.
Crū′el, *a.* [Fr.; L. *crudelis*, severe; *crudus*, raw, harsh.] Inhuman; hard-hearted; savage.
Crū′el-ly, *ad.* In a cruel manner.
Crū′el-ty, *n.* Quality of being cruel; barbarity.
Crū′et, *n.* [Dim. of O. Fr. *cruye*, a pitcher.—See CROCK.] A vial for vinegar or oil.
Crūise (krūz), *n.* [Dut. *kruisen*, to cross; *kruis*, a cross.] A voyage to and fro.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* cruising, cruised.] To sail about.
Crūis′er, *n.* A person or vessel that cruises.
Crŭmb, *or* **Crŭm**, *n.* [A.-S. *cruma;* Dut. *kruim;* Dan. *krumme;* Ger. *krume.*—See CRUMBLE.] The soft part of bread:—a small particle of bread:—a fragment. [The etymology is in favor of *crum;* yet *crumb* is quite as common.]—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* crumbing, crumbed (krŭmd).] To break into small pieces.
Crŭm′ble, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Ger. *krümeln;* Dut. *kruimelen.*] [*pp.* crumbling, crumbled.] To break into pieces.
Crŭm′pet, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *crompeht*, wrinkled: root of CRAMP.] A kind of soft cake.
Crŭm′ple, *v. a.* [Frequentative of CRAMP.—Cf. A.-S. *crump*, bent; Ger. *krumm*, crooked.] [*pp.* crumpling, crumpled.] To draw into wrinkles. —2, *v. n.* To shrink up; to contract.
Crŭm′pled (krŭm′pld), *a.* Twisted; crooked.
Crŭm′py, *a.* Brittle; crisp.
Crŭnch, *v. a.* [See CRAUNCH: imitative.] [*pp.* crunching, crunched.] To chew with noise.
Crŭp′per [krŭp′per, *Wb.*], *n.* [Fr. *croupière; croupe*, the rump.] A leather passing under a horse's tail, to keep a saddle right. [the leg.
Crū′ral, *a.* [L. *crus*, *cruris*, the leg.] Belonging to
Cru-sāde′, *n.* [Prov. *crosada;* Fr. *croisade.*—See CROSS.] An expedition under the banner of the cross, to recover the Holy Land:—a Portuguese coin stamped with a cross.
Cru-sād′er, *n.* One employed in a crusade.
Crūse, *n.* [Dut. *kroes;* Icel. *krus:* akin to CROCK.] A small cup or vial; a cruet.
Crŭsh, *v. a.* [Dan. *kryste*, Icel. *kreysta*, to squeeze.] [*pp.* crushing, crushed.] To bruise; to squeeze; to subdue.—2, *n.* A collision; the act of rushing together:—a dense crowd.
Crŭst, *n.* [L. *crusta.*] The hard, outer part of bread; an external coat, covering, or case.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* crusting, crusted.] To envelop; to cover with a case; to encrust.—3, *v. n.* To gather or contract a crust.
Crus-tā′ce-a (krus-tā′she-a) [-shā, *H.*], *n. pl.* [Neo-Latin, from L. *crusta*, a crust.] A class of articulated animals, as the lobster, crab, &c., having a shelly coating or crust.
Crus-tā′cean (-shan), *n.* A crustaceous animal.
Crus-tā-ce-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* That part of zoölogy which treats of crustaceous animals.
Crus-tā′ceous (krus-tā′shus), *a.* Relating to the crustacea; shelly; jointed.
Crŭst′i-ly, *ad.* Peevishly; snappishly.
Crŭst′i-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being crusty.
Crŭst′y, *a.* Covered with a crust:—morose.
Crŭtch, *n.* [A softened form of CROOK.—Cf. Dut. *kruk*, Dan. *krykke*, Ger. *krücke*, a crutch.—See CROOK, and CROTCH.] A support used by cripples:—a brace; a crotch.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* crutching, crutched.] To support on crutches.
Crŭx, *n.*; pl. **Crū′cēs**. [L.] A cross; a thing very tormenting:—a very great difficulty to critics.
Crȳ, *v. n.* [Fr. *crier;* L. *quiritare*, to cry; freq. of *queri*, to complain.] [*pp.* crying, cried.] To call aloud; to exclaim; to clamor:—to weep as a child; to lament.—2, *v. a.* To proclaim; to make public.—3, *n.* Lamentation; weeping:—clamor; outcry.
Crȳ′ing, *a.* Demanding punishment or vengeance.
Crȳ′o-līte, *n.* [Gr. κρύος, frost, ice, and λίθος, a stone.] A valuable Greenland mineral.
Crȳpt, *n.* [L. *crypta*, Gr. κρύπτη, a vault; κρύπτειν, to hide.] A subterranean cell or cave; a grave.
Crȳp′to-găm, *n.* A plant which has no true flowers.
Crȳp-to-gā′mi-a, *n. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, and γαμεῖν, to marry.] Cryptogamous plants.
Crȳp-to-găm′ic, } *a.* Having the fructification
Cryp-tŏg′a-moŭs, } concealed.
Cryp-tŏg′a-my, *n.* Concealed fructification.
Crȳp′to-grăm, *or* **Crȳp′to-grăph**, *n.* A writing in secret characters or ciphers.
Crȳp-to-grăph′ic, *a.* Relating to cryptography.
Cryp-tŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, and γράφειν, to write.] Writing in secret characters.
Crȳs′tal, *n.* [L. *crystallum;* Gr. κρύσταλλος, ice, crystal; κρύος, frost.] A regular solid body:—a kind of glass:—the glass of a watch-case.—2, *a.* Consisting of crystal; crystalline; clear.
Crȳs′tal-līne, *or* **Crȳs′tal-līne**, *a.* [Gr. κρυστάλλινος.] Consisting of or like crystal; transparent; clear.
Crȳs-tal-li-zā′tion, *n.* Act of crystallizing.
Crȳs′tal-līze, *v. a.* [Gr. κρυσταλλίζειν.] [*pp.* crystallizing, crystallized.] To form into crystals.—2, *v. n.* To change into crystals.
Crȳs-tal-lŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, and γράφειν, to write.] The doctrine or science of crystallization.
Cŭb, *n.* [Irish *cuib*, a whelp; *cu*, a dog.] The young of a beast, as a bear or a fox.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* cubbing, cubbed.] To bring forth (used of beasts).
Cūbe, *n.* [L. *cubus;* Gr. κύβος.] A regular solid body with six square and equal sides:—the product of a number multiplied twice into itself.—*Cube root*, the number that produces the cube: as, 3 is the *cube root* of 27.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cubing, cubed.] To raise to the third power.
Cū′bĕb, *n.* [Arab. *kababan;* Hind. *kubaba.*] A small, spicy, dried berry.
Cū′bic, } *a.* [L. *cubicus;* Gr. κυβικός.] Relating
Cū′bi-cal, } to or having the form of a cube.
Cū′bit, *n.* [Gr. κύβιτον, L. *cubitum*, the elbow (that on which one reclines).—Cf. L. *cubare*, to lie down; Gr. κύπτειν, to bend.] The forearm:—the arm from the elbow to the wrist:—a measure. The Hebrew cubit was nearly 23 inches; the Roman, 17½.
Cū′bŏid, } *a.* [Gr. κυβοειδής; κύβος, a cube,
Cū-bŏid′al, } and εἶδος, form.] Relating to or resembling a cube.
Cŭck′ing-stōōl, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.] An engine for punishing scolds; a ducking-stool.
Cŭck′old, *n.* [O. Fr. *coucuol;* from *coucou*, a cuckoo. The cuckoo lays eggs in other birds' nests.] The husband of an adulteress.
Cŭck′ōō, *or* **Cŭck′ōw**, *n.* [Fr. *coucou;* L. *cuculus;* Skr. *kukila:* imitative of its note.] A well-known bird of various species.
Cu-cŭl′late, *or* **Cū′cul-lāte**, *a.* [L. *cucullatus*, hooded; *cucullus*, a hood.] Hooded.
Cū′cŭm-ber, *n.* [L. *cucumis*, *cucumeris.*] A plant and its fruit. [an East Indian evergreen.
Cū′cŭm-ber-trēē, *n.* A fine American shade-tree;
Cū′cur-bĭt, *n.* [L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.] A gourd-shaped chemical vessel.
Cu-cür-bi-tā′ceous (-shus), *a.* Like a gourd.

Cŭd, *n.* [A form of Quid.—See Chew.] Food reposited in the first stomach of an animal in order to rumination :—something to be chewed.
Cŭd′beȧr, *n.* [From *Cuthbert* Gordon, who brought it into use.] A purple dyestuff.
Cŭd′dle, *v. n.* [Frequentative word from A.-S. *cud*, close, familiar, well known, O. E. *couth*, well known, from A.-S. *cunnan*, to know; but cf. Huddle.] [*pp.* cuddling, cuddled.] To lie close or snug; to hug.
Cŭd′dy̧, *n.* [From Cuddle.] An apartment in a ship; a cook-room :—a three-legged stand :—a clown.
Cŭd′ġel, *n.* [Welsh *cogyl*, a staff; Gael. *cuigeal*, a distaff; dim. forms, akin to Irish *cuaill*, a pole.—Cf. Gr. καυλός, a stalk.] A short stick to strike with.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cudgelling, cudgelled.] To beat with a stick; to cane.
Cūe, *n.* [Fr. *queue*, a tail, a stick; L. *cauda*, a tail.] The tail or end of any thing :—a hint; an intimation :—a rod used in billiards.
Cŭff, *n.* [Sw. *kuffa*, to push; Local Ger. *kuffen*, to box.] A blow with the fist; a box; a stroke :—[Cf. O. & Local Ger. *kuffe*, a coif (*q. v.*); etymology doubtful] the fold at the end of a sleeve :—a band worn on the wrist.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* cuffing, cuffed.] To fight.—3, *v. a.* To strike.
Cuî-răss′ (kwē-ras′) [kwē′răs, *P. J. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *cuirasse*; Span. *coraza*; L. *coriaceus*, leathern; *corium*, leather.] A breastplate.
Cuî-ras-siēr′ (kwē-ras-sēr′), *n.* [Fr.] A soldier in a breastplate; a heavy cavalryman.
Cuish (kwĭs), *n.* [Fr. *cuisse*, the thigh; L. *coxa*, the hip.] Armor for the thighs.
Cui-şîne′ (kwe̤-zēn′), *n.* [Fr.; Ital. *cucina*, a kitchen (*q. v.*).] A kitchen :—cookery.
Cŭl-dēēş′ [kŭl′dēz, *S. J. F. Wb. St. I.*], *n. pl.* [Gael. *cuilteach*; either from Gael. *gille*, a servant, and *de*, God, or L. *cultor Dei*, worshipper of God.] Monks in Scotland.
Cŭl-de̤-săc′, *n.* [Fr.; *cul*, bottom, and *sac*, a sack.] A blind passage. [Relating to cookery.
Cū′li̤-na̤-ry̧, *a.* [L. *culinarius*; *culina*, a kitchen.]
Cŭll, *v. a.* [Fr. *cueillir*, L. *colligere*, to collect (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* culling, culled.] To select from others; to pick out.
Cŭllş, *n. pl.* [See Cull.] Timber, oysters, or other goods of inferior grade.
Cŭl′ly̧, *n.* [L. *culus*, Fr. *cul*, the breech: the term was at first one of insult, and is still low or vulgar.] A man deceived; a vile wretch.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cullying, cullied.] To befool; to cheat.
Cŭlm, *n.* [Welsh *cwlm*, Local E. *coom*, smut.—Cf. Ger. *kahm*, mould; Fr. *écume*, scum (*q. v.*), refuse.] A kind of coal :—coal-dust :—[L. *culmus*, a stalk.—See Haulm] the stem or stalk of grass.
Cŭl′men, *n.* [L.; a form of *columen*, the top.—See Column.] A summit; a roof.
Cul-mĭf′e̤r-oŭs, *a.* Producing stalks or culm.
Cŭl′mi̤-na̤l, *a.* Pertaining to the culmen or top.
Cŭl′mi̤-nāte, *v. n.* [See Culmen.] [*pp.* culminating, culminated.] To be vertical or in the meridian; to rise to the highest point.
Cŭl-mi̤-nā′tio̤n, *n.* The act of culminating; the top :—transit of a planet through the meridian.
Cŭl-pa̤-bĭl′i̤-ty̧, *n.* State of being culpable.
Cŭl′pa̤-ble, *a.* [L. *culpabilis*, blameworthy; *culpare*, to blame; *culpa*, a fault.] Criminal; guilty; blamable; blameworthy.
Cŭl′pa̤-bly̧, *ad.* In a culpable manner.
Cŭl′prĭt, *n.* [Law L. *culpatus*, accused.—See Culpable: the English is a corrupted form.] A person arraigned; a criminal.
Cŭlt, *n.* [L. *cultus*, worship; *colere*, *cultum*, to tend, to cultivate,—hence, to worship.] Worship; religious ceremonies.
Cŭl′ti̤-va̤-ble, *a.* Capable of cultivation.
Cŭl′ti̤-vāte, *v. a.* [Fr. *cultiver*, Ital. *coltivare*, L. *colere*, *cultus*, to till; Late L. *cultivus*, tilled.] [*pp.* cultivating, cultivated.] To improve by tillage, care, or study; to till.
Cŭl′ti̤-vāt-e̤d, *p. a.* Improved by culture; tilled.
Cŭl-ti̤-vā′tio̤n, *n.* The act of cultivating; culture.
Cŭl′ti̤-vā-to̤r, *n.* One who cultivates; a *farmer* :—an agricultural implement.


Cultivator.

Cŭlt′ūre (kŭlt′yu̧r), *n.* [L. *cultura*, tillage; *colere*, *cultum*, to till.] *Cultivation*; tillage :—the discipline and enlightenment acquired by intellectual training; high civilization; refinement :—development by training.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* culturing, cultured.] To cultivate.
Cŭl′tu̧s, *n.* [L.] Cult; culture; worship. [dove.
Cŭl′ver, *n.* [A.-S. *culfre*; L. *columba*.] A pigeon or
Cŭl′ve̤r-ĭn, *n.* [L. *colubrinus*, O. Fr. *couleuvrin*, serpent-like; L. *colubra*, a snake. Different kinds of cannon were named from snakes and other animals, as the basilisk, drake, falcon, serpentine, and others.] A species of ordnance.
Cŭl′vert, *n.* [O. Fr. *coulouëre*, a channel; *couler*, to trickle; L. *colare*, to filter.—See Colander.] An arched drain for the passage of water :—an arched bridge or passage.
Cŭm′be̤r, *v. a.* [Fr. *encombre*, a hinderance; O. Fr. *combrer*, to hinder; Ger. *kummer*, trouble, rubbish; Late L. *cumbrus*, L. *cumulus*, a heap.] [*pp.* cumbering, cumbered.] To embarrass; to encumber.—2, *n.* Hinderance :—distress :—embarrassment.
Cŭm′be̤r-le̤ss, *a.* Free from anxiety.
Cŭm′be̤r-sōme, *a.* Troublesome; burdensome.
Cŭm′bra̤nce, *n.* Hinderance; encumbrance.
Cŭm′bro̤us, *a.* Troublesome; burdensome.
Cŭm′bro̤us-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being cumbrous.
Cŭm′ĭn, *n.* [L. *cuminum*, *cyminum*; Gr. κύμινον; Heb. *kammon*.] An aromatic annual plant.
Cū′mu̇-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *cumulare*, *cumulatum*; *cumulus*, a heap.] [*pp.* cumulating, cumulated.] To accumulate.
Cū′mu̇-la̤-tĭve, *a.* Increasing by additions.
Cū′mu̇-lŭs, *n.* [L., a heap.] A heaped-up rain-cloud.
Cu̇-nē′ĭ-fôrm, *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, a form.] Formed like a wedge.
Cŭn′ner, *n.* See Conner.
Cŭn′ni̤ng, *a.* [A.-S. *cunnan*, to know.—See Can.] Skilful; artful :—sly; subtle; crafty.—2, *n.* Artifice; slyness; art.
Cŭn′ni̤ng-ly̧, *ad.* In a cunning manner; slyly.
Cŭp, *n.* [A.-S. *cuppe*; Dut. *kop*; L. *cupa*, a cask; Gr. κύπη, a hole; Skr. *kupa*, a pit.] A drinking-vessel :—a part of a flower.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* cupping, cupped.] To draw blood by scarification.
Cŭp′bo̤ard (kŭb′bu̧rd), *n.* [*Cup* and *board*.] A case with shelves for provisions, &c.
Cū′pe̤l, *n.* [Gr. κύπελλον, a cup.] A shallow vessel, crucible, or cup, used in assaying the precious metals. [metals.
Cu̇-pe̤l-lā′tio̤n, *n.* The act of assaying or refining
Cu̇-pĭd′i̤-ty̧, *n.* [Fr. *cupidité*; L. *cupiditas*; *cupere*, to desire; *cupido*, *cupidis*, desire.] Unreasonable desire, particularly for wealth; *avarice*.
Cū′po̤-la̤, *n.* [It., dim. from L. *cupa*, a cask,—later, a cup (*q. v.*).] A dome; an arched roof.
Cŭp′pe̤r, *n.* One who cups; a scarifier.
Cŭp′pi̤ng, *n.* A method of letting blood.
Cū′pre̤-oŭs, *a.* [L. *cupreus*; from *cuprum*, copper (*q. v.*).] Coppery; consisting of copper.
Cu̇-prĭf′e̤r-oŭs, *a.* [L. *cuprum*, copper, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing copper.
Cū′pu̇le, *n.* [L. *cupula*, dim. of *cupa*, a cask, a cup (*q. v.*).] (*Bot.*) The cup of the acorn, &c.
Cŭr, *n.* [Local Sw. *kurre*, O. Dut. *korre*, a dog; Scand. *kurra*, to growl: imitative.—Cf. Skr. *kurkura*, a dog.] A dog :—a mean man.
Cu̇-ra̤-bĭl′i̤-ty̧, *n.* Possibility of being cured.
Cū′ra̤-ble, *a.* That may be cured or healed.
Cū-ra̤-ço̧a′ (kū-ra-sō′), *n.* [From the island of *Curaçoa*, West Indies.] A cordial flavored with orange-peel and spices.
Cū′ra̤-cy̧, *n.* Office or employment of a curate.

Cû-rä'rẹ, } n. [South-American.] A deadly poi-
Cû-rä'rî, } son used by certain tribes of South America to poison their arrows; woorari.

Cū'rạte, n. [Late L. *curatus;* L. *cura*, care,—later, the cure of souls.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another; a parish priest.

Cū'rạ-tĭve, a. Tending to cure diseases.

Cụ-rā'tọr, n. [L.; *cura*, care.] One who has the care of something; a superintendent; a guardian.

Cŭrb, n. [Fr. *courber*, to bend; *courbe*, a curve (*q. v.*), a curb.] Part of a bridle:—restraint; inhibition:—a frame round the mouth of a well.—2, v. a. [*pp.* curbing, curbed.] To restrain; to check; to bridle.

Cŭrb'-stōne, n. A thick stone placed at the edge of a stone pavement, or by a well.

Cụr-cū'lị-ō, n. [L.] A name applied to beetles, embracing species destructive to fruits.

Cŭrd, n. [Irish, *cruth;* Gael. *groth;* A.-S. & Scot. *crud.*] The coagulated part of milk.—2, v. a. & v. n. [*pp.* curding, curded.] To curdle.

Cŭr'dle, v. n. [*pp.* curdling, curdled.] To coagulate; to concrete.—2, v. a. To cause to coagulate.

Cŭrd'y̧, a. Coagulated; full of curd.

Cūre, n. [L. *cura*, care; recovery as a result of care.] A remedy; a restorative:—act or process of recovery or of healing:—employment of a curate; curacy.—2, v. a. [*pp.* curing, cured.] To heal; to restore to health:—to salt and preserve.

Curé (kū-rā'), n. [Fr.—See CURATE.] A parish priest.

Cŭr'few (kŭr'fū), n. [Fr. *couvre-feu*, cover-fire.] An evening bell, a signal for extinguishing fires.

Cū'rị-ō, n. [Abbreviation of *curiosity.*] A name common to Chinese and Japanese curiosities.

Cū-rị-ŏs'ị-ty̧, n. Quality of being curious; inquisitiveness:—something rare; a rarity.

Cū'rị-oŭs, a. [L. *curiosus*, careful; *cura*, attention.] Inquisitive; rare; accurate; nice.

Cū'rị-oŭs-ly̧, ad. In a curious manner.

Cŭrl, n. [Dut. *krul*, O. E. *crul*, a curl; Dut. *krullen*, Dan. *krölle*, to curl.] A ringlet of hair; wave; flexure.—2, v. a. [*pp.* curling, curled.] To turn in ringlets; to twist.—3, v. n. To shrink into ringlets; to bend:—to play at curling.

Cŭr'lew (kŭr'lū), n. [It. *chiurlo;* O. Fr. *corlieu.*] [A kind of water-fowl.

Cŭrl'ị-nĕss, n. The state of being curly.

Cŭrl'ịng, n. A game played on the ice.

Cŭrl'y̧, a. Having curls; tending to curl.

Cụr-mŭd'ġeọn (kụr-mŭd'jụn), n. [Probably for O. E. *corn-mudging*, corn-hoarding; O. Fr. *muchier*, to conceal: the old derivation from Fr. *cœur méchant*, evil heart, is unhistorical.] A churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

Cŭr'rạnt (kŭr'rạnt) [kŭr'rạn, *S. W. J.*], n. [From *Corinth*, whence small raisins were exported.] A shrub and its fruit:—a small raisin from Greece.

Cŭr'rẹn-cy̧, n. Circulation:—the money of a country, or the paper passing as money.

Cŭr'rent, a. [L. *currere, currentis*, to run.] Generally received; common; general:—passable:—now passing.—*Current money*, money that passes at a fixed value.—2, n. A running stream; course.

Cŭr'rẹnt-ly̧, ad. In a current manner; popularly.

Cŭr'rị-cle, n. [L. *curriculum*, a course; *currere*, to run.] An open chaise with two wheels.

Cụr-rĭc'ụ-lŭm, n. [L.] The prescribed course of studies in a school or a university.

Cŭr'rị-ẹr, n. One who dresses leather.

Cŭr'rịsh, a. Like a cur; brutal; morose.

Cŭr'rịsh-ly̧, ad. In a brutal or surly manner.

Cŭr'rịsh-nĕss, n. Moroseness; churlishness.

Cŭr'ry̧, v. a. [Fr. *courroyer*, to dress cloth; O. Fr. *conroier; con-*, together, and *roi*, for *arroi*, array.] [*pp.* currying, curried.] To dress leather:—to drub; to rub, as a horse:—[to "curry favor" is in O. E. to "curry favel;" *favel* is an O. E. name for a horse, O. Fr. *fauvel*] to seek or obtain by flattery.—2, n. [Per. *khur*, meat, flavor.—Cf. Dravidian *kura*, esculent, also the name of a plant used in curry.] A highly-spiced East Indian mixture:—a stew flavored with curry:—a curry-comb. [currying horses.

Cŭr'ry̧-cōmb (kŭr'rẹ-kōm), n. An iron comb for

Cŭrse, v. a. [A.-S. *cursian;* probably allied to Dan. *korse*, to make the sign of the cross (*q. v.*). The sign of the cross was once used in cursing as well as in blessing.] [*pp.* cursing, cursed.] To wish evil to; to execrate.—2, v. n. To utter imprecations.—3, n. Woe denounced against an offender; a *malediction;* affliction; torment.

Cŭrs'ẹd, a. Blasted by a curse; hateful.

Cŭrs'ẹd-nĕss, n. State of being under a curse:—short or bad temper; shrewishness.

Cŭr'sịve, a. [L. *cursivus*, running; *currere, cursum*, to run.] Running; rapid.

Cụr-sō'rēṣ, n. pl. [L. for "runners."] An order of birds characterized by wings useless for flight, and by legs remarkable for length and strength. It comprises the ostriches, rheas, emeus, &c.

Cŭr'sọ-rị-ly̧, ad. In a cursory manner; hastily.

Cŭr'sọ-ry̧, a. [Late L. *cursorius;* L. *cursor*, a runner.] Hasty; quick; slight; careless.

Cŭr'sụs, n. [L.] A course; a race.

Cŭrt, a. [L. *curtus*, cut short.] Short; curtailed; mutilated:—tart.

Cụr-tāil', v. a. [O. E. *curtall*, a short-tailed horse; Fr. *courtaud*, O. Fr. *courtault*, docked, short; It. *cortaldo*, docked.] [*pp.* curtailing, curtailed.] To cut short off, to shorten.

Cụr-tāil'mẹnt, n. The act of curtailing or state of being curtailed:—a reduction; a diminution.

Cŭr'tạịn (kŭr'tịn), n. [O. Fr. *cortine*, Late L. *cortina*, an enclosure; L. *cors, chors*, a yard, a court (*q. v.*).] A cloth hanging round a bed, at a window, or in a theatre.—(*Fort.*) Part of a wall between two bastions.—2, v. a. [*pp.* curtaining, curtained.] To furnish with curtains.

Cŭr'tị-laġe, n. [O. Fr. *courtilage*, for *courtil*, a court-yard.] (*Law.*) A court-yard near a messuage or dwelling-house.

Cŭrt'ly̧, ad. In a curt, brief manner.

Cŭrt'nẹss, n. Shortness; tartness.

Cŭrt'sy̧, n. See COURTESY.

Cū'rụle, a. [L. *curulis; currus*, a chariot.] Belonging to a chariot.

Cụr-vā'tiọn, n. The act of bending:—curvature.

Cŭr'vạ-tụre, n. Crookedness; flexure.

Cŭrve (kŭrv), a. [L. *curvus*, bent.—Cf. CIRCLE, and O. Slavic *krivu*, Lith. *kreivas*, Gr. κυρτός, bent.] Crooked; bent; inflected.—2, v. a. [*pp.* curving, curved.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.—3, v. n. To bend in a curve or in curves; to wind.—4, n. Any thing bent:—part of a circle.

Cụr-vĕt', *or* Cŭr'vẹt, v. n. [*pp.* curveting, curveted.] To leap, as a horse; to bound; to frisk.—2, v. a. To cause to make curvets.

Cŭr'vẹt, n. [It. *corvetta;* Fr. *courbette.*—See CURVE.] A leap; a bound.

Cŭr-vị-lĭn'ẹ-ạr, a. [L. *curvus*, bent, and *linea*, a line.] Consisting of a curved line; composed of curved lines.

Cŭr'vị-ty̧, n. Crookedness; curvature.

Cûsh'ạt, n. [A.-S. *cusceote.*] The wood-pigeon or ring-dove.

Cûsh'iọn (kûsh'ụn), n. [It. *cucino;* Sp. *cojin;* Fr. *coussin;* Ger. *kissen;* L. *culcita;* Late L. *culcitinum.*] A pillow for a seat.—2, v. a. [*pp.* cushioning, cushioned.] To furnish with cushions.

Cŭsk, n. [Akin to *torsk, tusk*, and *dorse*, English & Scand. names of fishes.] A marine fish.

Cŭsp, n. [L. *cuspis*, a point.] A point; the horn of the moon.

Cŭs'pạ-dōre, } n. [Port. *cuspidor; cospir*, L. *con-*
Cŭs'pị-dōr, } *spuere*, to spit.] A spittoon.

Cŭs'pị-dāt-ẹd, a. Ending in a point.

Cŭs'pịs, n. [L.] The sharp end of a thing.

Cŭs'tạrd, n. [O. Fr. *croustade*, It. *crostata*, a pie with a crust.] Food made of eggs, milk, &c.

Cụs-tō'dị-ạn, n. A keeper; a curator.

Cŭs′to-dy̧, *n.* [L. *custodia; custos, custodis*, a keeper.] Imprisonment; security.
Cŭs′tom, *n.* [Same in origin as COSTUME (*q. v.*); L. *consuetudo*, custom; *consuescere, consuere*, to accustom; *con-* intensive, and *suescere, suere*, to be accustomed.] The frequent repetition of the same act; habit; habitual practice; usage:—patronage:—[pl.] *duties* on exports and imports.
Cŭs′tom-a-ble, *a.* Common:—liable to duties.
Cŭs′tom-ą-bly̧, *ad.* According to custom.
Cŭs′tom-ą-ri-ly̧, *ad.* Habitually; commonly.
Cŭs′tom-ą-ry̧, *a.* Common; usual.
Cŭs′tom-ęr, *n.* An accustomed buyer:—a fellow.
Cŭs′tom-hôuse, *n.* A house where the duties upon goods imported or exported are collected.
Cŭt, *v. a.* [Celt.; Welsh *cwtau*, to shorten; Gael. *cutach*, short; *sgath*, to cut off.—Cf. L. *cædere*, Skr. *kadi*, to cut; Skr. *katti*, a knife.] [*i.* cut; *pp.* cutting, cut.] To make an incision in; to divide; to hew; to carve; to pierce:—to shun; to avoid.—2, *v. n.* To make use of an edged tool.—3, *n.* A gash or wound made by an edged tool; a blow:—a printed picture:—shape.
Cų-tā′nę-oŭs, *a.* [Late L. *cutaneus; cutis*, skin.] Relating to the skin.
Cŭtch, *n.* [Malay, *cashu.*] Catechu,—an astringent drug.
Cūte, *a.* [For ACUTE.] Sharp; shrewd. [Colloq.]
Cū′ti-cle, *n.* [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.] The exterior membranous covering of the body; the scarf-skin:—a thin skin.
Cų-tĭc′ų-lar, *a.* Belonging to the skin.
Cū′tis, *n.* [L.] The skin.
Cŭt′lass, *n.* [Fr. *coutelas*; It. *coltellaccio*, augmented form of *coltello*, L. *cultellus*, a knife, dim. of *culter*, a ploughshare.] A broad cutting sword.
Cŭt′lęr, *n.* [Fr. *coutelier; Norman Fr. cotillere*; L. *cultellus*, a knife.] One who makes knives, &c.
Cŭt′lęr-y̧, *n.* A cutler's business or ware.
Cŭt′lęt, *n.* [Fr. *côtelette*; O. Fr. *costelette*, dim. of *coste*, L. *costa*, a rib.] A small piece of meat; a steak.
Cŭt′-ŏff, *n.* That which cuts off, or is cut off:—a valve which closes a passage:—a canal which shortens the course of a river.
Cŭt′pürse, *n.* A pickpocket; a thief.
Cŭt′ter, *n.* One that cuts:—a fast-sailing vessel:—a sleigh.
Cŭt′thrōat, *n.* A murderer; an assassin.
Cŭt′ting, *n.* A piece cut off; a chop; a branch.
Cŭt′tle, *or* **Cŭt′tle-fĭsh**, *n.* [A.-S. *cudele*; O. Dut. *kuttel-visch*; Ger. *kuttelfisch*; possibly from Ger. *kuttel*, bowels; more likely akin to O. Fr. *coutel*, a knife, from the knife-like cuttle-bone.] A sort of mollusk; a squid.

Cuttle.

Cŭt′tle-bōne, *n.* The interior shell of the cuttle.
Cŭt′-wâ-tęr, *n.* The fore part of a ship's prow:—the lower portion of a pier:—a bird.
Cŭt′worm (-würm), *n.* A destructive insect.
Cy̆′ą-nīde, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of cyanogen with an element.
Cy̆-ăn′o-ġĕn, *n.* [Gr. κύανος, blue, and γεννάειν, to produce.] (*Chem.*) A bicarburet of nitrogen, a poisonous gas of strong odor.

Cy̆-ą-nŏm′ę-tęr, *n.* [Gr. κύανος, blue, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the color of the sky.
Cȳ′cle, *n.* [Gr. κύκλος, a circle.] A revolution of a certain period; a period of time:—a circle.
Cy̆c′lic [sĭk′lik, *I. St.*], *a.* [Gr. κυκλικός.] Relating to a cycle; moving or occurring in cycles.
Cȳ′clōid, *n.* [Gr. κυκλοειδής; κύκλος, a circle, and εἶδος, form.] (*Geom.*) A kind of geometrical curve, which is traced out by any point of a circle rolling on a straight line.
Cy̆-clōid′al, *a.* Relating to a cycloid.
Cȳ′clōne, *n.* [Gr. κυκλῶν, pres. part. of κυκλόειν, to whirl; κύκλος, a circle.] A violent rotatory wind or storm.
Cȳ-clo-pæ′di-ą (sī-klo-pē′de-ą), *n.* [Gr. κυκλοπαιδία, the round of knowledge; κύκλος, a circle, and παιδεία, instruction; παῖς, παιδός, a boy.] A circle or dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature:—an encyclopædia.
Cȳ-clo-pē′an, *or* **Cy̧-clō′pę-an**, *a.* [Gr. κύκλωψ, a cyclops, a one-eyed giant; κύκλος, a circle, and ὤψ, an eye.] Relating to the Cyclops; gigantic.
Cȳ-clo-pĕd′ic, *a.* Resembling or of the nature of a cyclopædia.
Cy̆g′nęt (sĭg′nęt), *n.* [Dim. of Fr. *cygne*, a swan; L. *cygnus*, Gr. κύκνος.] A young swan.
Cy̆l′in-dęr, *n.* [Gr. κύλινδρος; κυλίνδειν, κυλίειν, to roll.] A long, round body; a roller.
Cy̧-lĭn′dric, } *a.* Formed like or resembling a
Cy̧-lĭn′dri-cal, } cylinder.
Cy̆l′in-drōid, *n.* A body resembling a cylinder.
Cy̆m′bal, *n.* [L. *cymbalum*; Gr. κύμβαλον.—Cf. Gr. κύμβος, a basin.] A clashing musical instrument.
Cȳme (sīm), *n.* [Gr. κῦμα, a sprout; κύειν, to swell.] (*Bot.*) An inflorescence.
Cy̆m′ling [sĭm′ling, *I.*], *n.* [Akin to CYMBAL and to Gr. κυμβίον, a hollow vessel.] A squash.
Cy̧-mōse′, *a.* Relating to or like a cyme.
Cy̆n′ic, *n.* A follower of Diogenes; a snarling philosopher:—a morose man; a snarler.
Cy̆n′ic, } *a.* [Gr. κυνικός; from κύων, κυνός, a
Cy̆n′i-cal, } dog; Skr. *çuan*, L. *canis*, Irish *cu*, E. *hound* (*q. v.*).] Having the qualities of a surly dog; snarling; snappish.
Cy̆n′i-cĭşm, *n.* Misanthropy; moroseness.
Cȳ′no-sūre, *or* **Cy̆n′o-sūre**, *n.* [Gr. κυνόσουρα; κυνός, of a dog, and οὐρά, the tail. It is in the tail of the Lesser Bear (formerly the Dog), a constellation.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer:—point of attraction; any thing used as a guide.
Cȳ′press, *n.* [Gr. κυπάρισσος; L. *cupressus*; Fr. *cyprès.*] An evergreen tree,—used to adorn tombs, and as an emblem of mourning.
Cy̆p′ri-ąn, *a.* Relating to Cyprus:—lewd.
Cy̆st, *n.* [Gr. κύστις, a bag, a holder; κύειν, to contain.] A bag or sac containing morbid matter.
Cy̆s′tic, *a.* Contained in a bag or cyst.
Czär (zär), *n.* [Russ. *tsar*; from L. *Cæsar.*] The title of the emperor of Russia.
Czą-rī′ną (zą-rē′ną), *n.* [Russ. *tsaritsa.*] The empress of Russia.
Czär′o-wĭtz (zär′o-wĭts), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevich*, czar's son.—With *-vich* cf. Anglo-Norman *fitz*, Fr. *fils*, a son.] The title of the czar's son.

D.

D, the fourth letter and third consonant of the alphabet, is a dental and mute, and has a sound approaching to that of *t*, but vocalized.
Dăb, *v. a.* [A variant of TAP (*q. v.*); O. Dut. *dabben*, to tap.] [*pp.* dabbing, dabbed.] To strike gently; to touch.—2, *n.* A small lump:—a gentle blow:—[for *daub*] a soft substance:—[a corruption of *adept*] an adept; a dabster.
Dăb′ble, *v. a.* [O. Dut. *dabbelen*, a freq. of *dabben*, to tap; sometimes in English a freq. of *daub.*] [*pp.* dabbling, dabbled.] To smear; to spatter.—2, *v. n.* To play in water:—to tamper.
Dăb′chĭck, *n.* [First syllable equivalent to *dive* or *dip.*] A small water-fowl.
Dăb′stęr, *n.* [See DAB.] An adept in any thing.

Dä cä'pō, *ad.* [It. for "from the head."] (*Mus.*) Again;—signifying that the first part of the tune should be repeated.

Dāce, *n.* [O. Fr. *dars;* Bret. *darz;* from Fr. *dard*, a dart (*q. v.*).] A small river-fish like the roach.

Dăc'tȳl, *n.* [Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger: it has one long and two shorter parts, like the joints of a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short ones.

Dăc-tȳl'ic, *a.* Relating to the dactyl.

Dăc-tyl-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger, and λόγος, speech.] The art of conversing by the fingers, as practised by the deaf and dumb.

Dăd, *or* **Dăd'dy**, *n.* [Found in varied forms in many languages.] A child's term for *father*.

Dado.

Dā'dō, *n.* [It. for "a die;" L. *datum*, something given, thrust forward, or thrown; *dare*, to give.] Plain part of a column; the die:—an imitation wainscoting of paper or wood.

Dăf'fo-dĭl, *n.* [Corrupted from Asphodel (*q. v.*).] The narcissus.

Dăft, *a.* [A.-S. *dæft*, gentle, innocent.—See Deft.—Cf. also Icel. *daufr*, stupid, deaf (*q. v.*).] Crazy; delirious.

Dăg'ġer, *n.* [Welsh, *dagr;* Irish, *daigear;* Bret. *dager.*] A short sword; poniard:—an obelisk; a mark of reference, thus [†].

Dăg'gle, *v. a.* [Sw. *dagga*, to bedew; *dagg*, dew; Icel. *dögg*, dew.] [*pp.* daggling, daggled.] To trail in mire or water; to draggle.—2, *v. n.* To pass through wet or dirt.

Dä-gō'bä, *n.* Same as Dhagoba.

Da-guĕr'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to the daguerrotype.

Da-guĕrr'o-tȳpe (da-ġĕr'o-tīp), *n.* [From *Daguerre*, the inventor.] A method of fixing images, by means of the camera obscura, on metal plates; a likeness so made.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* daguerrotyping, daguerrotyped.] To make a daguerrotype picture of; to reproduce in daguerrotype.—3, *a.* Of or pertaining to a daguerrotype.—Written also *daguerreotype*.

Däh'li-a, *or* **Dāh'li-a** [dä'li-a, *H.;* dā'li-a, *St.;* dăl'i-a, *I.*], *n.* [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] A plant and its flower.

Dāi'ly (dā'le), *a.* Happening every day; diurnal.—2, *n.* A newspaper appearing every day.—3, *ad.* Every day; very often.

Dāin'ti-nĕss, *n.* Delicacy; fastidiousness.

Dāin'ty, *a.* [O. Fr. *daintié*, agreeableness, dignity (*q. v.*).] Delicious; fine; nice; squeamish.—2, *n.* Something nice or delicate; tidbit.

Dāi'ry (dā're), *n.* [Late Anglo-Latin *dayeria;* from O. E. *deye*, a maid, a maid-servant, Icel. *deigja*, Sw. *deja*, a dairy-maid; originally, a kneader of dough (*q. v.*).—Cf. Sw. *deg*, Icel. *deig*, dough.] The making of butter and cheese:—the place where milk is preserved or made into butter, &c.:—a milk-farm.

Dā'is, *n.* [Fr.; from L. *discus*, a table; Gr. δίσκος, a plate (not connected with Gr. δαίς, δαιτός, diet, food).] A platform or raised floor.

Dāi'şy (dā'ze), *n.* [A.-S. *dægesege; dæges*, day's, *ege*, eye.] A perennial plant and its flower.

Dāle, *n.* [A.-S. *dæl;* Dan. & Sw. *dal;* Ger. *thal.*] A space between hills; vale; *valley*.

Dāleş'man, *n.* The inhabitant of a dale.

Dăl'li-ance, *n.* Mutual caresses; acts of fondness:—procrastination.

Dăl'ly, *v. n.* [A.-S. *dweligean*, Dut. *dwalen*, to err, to be foolish; A.-S. *dol*, foolish.] [*pp.* dallying, dallied.] To trifle; to fondle:—[Icel. *dwala*, to delay] to delay.

Dal-măt'ic, *n.* [A Dalmatian garment.] A clerical or regal vestment.

Dăm, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Dan. *dam;* Ger. & Sw. *damm.*] A mole or bank to confine water:—a female parent (used of beasts).—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* damming, dammed.] To confine by dams.

Dăm'aġe, *n.* [Fr. *dommage*, Late L. *damnaticum*, L. *damnum*, loss.] Mischief; hurt; detriment; loss—[pl.] (*Law.*) Indemnity for injuries.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* damaging, damaged.] To injure; to impair.

Dăm'aġe-a-ble, *a.* Susceptible of damage.

Dăm'aşcene (dăm'zn), *n.* [See Damson.] A plum.

Dăm'ask, *n.* [From *Damascus*, a city.] Figured cloth or silk:—a red color.

Dăm'as-kēēn, *v. a.* [Fr. *damasquiner;* from *Damascus.*] [*pp.* damaskeening, damaskeened.] To inlay iron with gold.

Dāme, *n.* [Fr.; L. *domina*, a mistress; *dominus*, a master.] Formerly a title of honor for a woman:—a mistress of a family; a matron:—a school-mistress.

Dăm'mar (*or* dam-mär'), *n.* [An Oriental name.] A kind of resin used in varnishes.

Dămn (dăm), *v. a.* [L. *damnare*, *damnatum*, to condemn; *damnum*, loss, penalty.] [*pp.* damning, damned.] To doom to eternal punishment:—to condemn:—to hoot; to hiss.

Dăm'na-ble, *a.* Most wicked; pernicious.

Dăm-nā'tion, *n.* Exclusion from divine mercy; eternal punishment; condemnation.

Dăm'na-to-ry, *a.* Containing condemnation.

Dămp, *a.* [Dut. & Dan. *damp*, vapor; Ger. *dampf*, steam.] Moist; wet; foggy:—dejected.—2, *n.* Fog; moisture; vapor:—dejection.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* damping, damped.] To wet; to moisten:—to depress.

Dămp'en (dămp'pn), *v. a.* [*pp.* dampening, dampened.] To make damp.

Dămp'er, *n.* He who or that which damps.

Dămp'ish, *a.* Moist; inclining to wet; humid.

Dămp'nęss, *n.* State of being damp; moisture.

Dăm'şel, *n.* [Fr. *demoiselle*, a young lady; O. Fr. *damoisel*, a page, a young man (in O. E. *damsel* sometimes means a young man); Late L. *domicellus*, irregular dim. of L. *dominus*, a master.] A young maiden; a girl.

Dăm'şon (dăm'zn), *n.* [For *damascene*, of Damascus.] A small, black plum.

Dănce, *v. n.* [Fr. *danser;* Ger. *tanzen:* akin to Goth. *thinsan*, O. Ger. *thinsen*, to draw (see Thin); L. *tendere*, to stretch.] [*pp.* dancing, danced.] To move with regulated motions of the feet; to move nimbly.—2, *v. a.* To cause to dance.—3, *n.* A regulated movement of the feet.

Dăn'cer, *n.* One who practises dancing.

Dăn'cing, *n.* The act of moving with steps regulated to music.

Dăn-de-lī'on, *n.* [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.] A plant and its flower.

Dăn'dle, *v. a.* [Ger. *tändeln*, to trifle; *tand*, a toy.—Cf. It. *dandolare*, Fr. *dandiner*, to dangle, to wriggle.] [*pp.* dandling, dandled.] To fondle; to slake.

Dăn'druff, *or* **Dăn'driff**, *n.* [Welsh *ton*, skin, peel (Fr. *teigne*, Bret. *tañ*, skin), and *drwg*, evil.] Scurf on the head.

Dăn'dy, *n.* [Cf. It. *dandola*, a doll; Fr. *dandin*, a ninny.] A coxcomb; a fop.

Dāne, *n.* A native of Denmark.

Dān'ġer, *n.* [Fr. *danger*, risk, harm; O. Fr. *dongier*, power, power to harm; Late L. *dominiarium*, L. *dominium*, dominion (*q. v.*).] Exposure to injury; hazard; peril.

Dān'ġer-oŭs, *a.* Full of danger; perilous; exposed to danger:—being in danger.

Dān'ġer-oŭs-ly, *ad.* With danger.

Dăn'gle, *v. a.* [Dan. *dangle*, *dingle;* Local Sw. *dangla:* Sw. *dingla;* Fris. *dangeln.*] [*pp.* dangling, dangled.] To hang loose; to follow.

Dăn'gler (dăng'gler), *n.* One who dangles about.

Dā'nish, *a.* Relating to the Danes.

Dănk (dăngk), *a.* [A variant of DAMP.—Cf. Local Sw. *dank*, a wet place; O. E. *dag*, Sw. *dagg*, dew.] Damp; humid; moist.—2, *n.* Moisture; dampness.

Dănk'ish, *a.* Somewhat dank.

Danseuse (dŏn-süz), *n.* [Fr.] A female dancer.

Dăn-tĕsque' (dăn-tĕsk'), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or resembling, Dante or his style.

Dăph'nẹ, *n.* [Gr.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; laurel.

Dăp'pẹr, *a.* [Dut. *dapper*, brave, active, bold; Ger. *tapfer*, brave; Russ. *dobrui*, good.] Little and active; pretty; neat.

Dăp'ple, *a.* [Icel. *depill*, a dot, a spot, a spotted dog: akin to DAB, a blotch, a daub, a spot.] Of various colors; variegated.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dappling, dappled.] To streak; to vary; to spot.—3, *n.* A spot; a mark.

Dâre, *v. n.* [A.-S. *deurran*; Gr. θαρσεῖν, to be bold; Goth. *dars*, I dare.—See DURST.] [*i.* dared *or* durst; *pp.* daring, dared.] To have courage; to venture.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* dared; *pp.* daring, dared.] To challenge; to defy; to brave.

Dâr'ịng, *a.* Bold; adventurous; fearless.—2, *n.* Courage; boldness.

Dâr'ịng-ly, *ad.* Boldly; courageously.

Därk, *a.* [A.-S. *deorc*; Gael. *dorch*.—Cf. Icel. *dökkr*, dark.] Wanting light; not light; opaque; obscure; gloomy; *dismal*.—2, *n.* Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Därk'en (där'kn), *v. a.* [*pp.* darkening, darkened.] To make dark.—2, *v. n.* To grow dark.

Därk'en-ẹr (där'kn-ẹr), *n.* That which darkens.

Därk'ịsh, *a.* Dusky; approaching to dark.

Därk'lịng, *ad.* or *a.* [From *dark*, with the adverbial suffix *-ling*.] In the dark.

Därk'ly, *ad.* With darkness; obscurely.

Därk'nẹss, *n.* Absence of light; obscurity.

Därk'sọme (därk'sum), *a.* Gloomy; obscure.

Där'lịng, *a.* [*Dear*, with *-ling* as a diminutive suffix.] Favorite; dear; beloved.—2, *n.* One much beloved; a favorite.

Därn, *v. a.* [Welsh & Bret. *darn*, a piece; O. Fr. *darne*, a slice.] [*pp.* darning, darned.] To mend a rent or hole by sewing.—2, *n.* A place mended by darning.

Där'nẹl, *n.* [Rouchi (North French patois) *darnelle*, O. Fr. *darne*, stupid; Walloon *darnise*, tipsy; Dan. *darre*, Ger. *thor*, a fool: it has intoxicating qualities.] A weed growing in the fields; poisonous grass.

Därt, *n.* [Sw. *dart*; Icel. *darradr*; Fr. *dard*.] A weapon thrown by the hand.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* darting, darted.] To hurl swiftly.—3, *v. n.* To move very swiftly.

Dăsh, *v. a.* [Dan. *daske*, Sw. *daska*, to slap.] [*pp.* dashing, dashed.] To strike against:—to besprinkle; to mingle:—to obliterate; to confound.—2, *v. n.* To fly off; to rush; to strike.—3, *n.* A mark or line in writing, thus [—]:—a blow:—ostentatious show:—a race consisting of a single heat:—a sudden rush:—a dashboard:—that which strikes.

Dăsh'-bōard, } *n.* A board in the forepart of a
Dăsh'ẹr, } vehicle, to defend from mud.

Dăsh'ịng, *a.* Precipitate; rushing:—foppish.

Dăs'tạrd [dăs'tạrd, *St. Wb. I.*], *n.* [O. Dut. *daasaardt*, a fool; Icel. *dasadr*, weary, exhausted; *daestr*, breathless; Local Sw. *däst*, weary.—Cf. E. *daze*; Local Sw. *dasig*, idle; O. Fr. *daser*, to dream. The termination *ard* is pejorative.] A base *coward*; a poltroon.

Dăs'tạrd-lị-nĕss, *n.* Cowardliness.

Dăs'tạrd-ly, *a.* Cowardly; mean.

Dā'tạ [dā'tạ *or* dä'tạ, *H.*], *n. pl.* [L.] Truths admitted. See DATUM.

Dāte, *n.* [L. *datum*, given; a word used to mark the time and place of writing.—See DATUM.] The time of any event; epoch; era:—time at which a letter is written:—[Fr. *datte*; Arab. *daqal*.—Cf. Heb. *diqlah*, a palm; Gr. δάκτυλος, a finger, also a date] a fruit.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dating, dated.] To note with the time.—3, *v. n.* To begin; to have a date.

Dāte'less, *a.* Without any date.

Dāte'-trēe, *n.* A palm that bears dates.

Dā'tive, *a.* [L. *dare*, *datum*, to give; *dativus*, giving. This case occurs after verbs of giving.] (*Gram.*) Noting the third case of Greek and Latin nouns.

Dā'tụm, *n.*; pl. **Dā'tạ**. [L. *dare*, to give; *datum*, given.—Cf. Gr. δίδωμι, Skr. *didami*, I give.] A thing given; a proposition or truth admitted.

Dâub, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *dauber*; L. *dealbare*, to whiten; *albus*, white.—Cf. Sp. *jalbegar*, to whitewash; cf. also DAB, Gael. *dob*, plaster, Welsh *dwb*, Sp. *adobe*, mud, daub.] [*pp.* daubing, daubed.] To smear; to paint coarsely.—2, *n.* A coarse painting or picture; plaster; mud:—a smear:—an unskilful artist.

Dâugh'tẹr (dâw'tẹr), *n.* [A.-S. *dohtor*; Norse, *dotter*; Sw. *dotter*; Ger. *tochter*; Russ. *doche*; Gr. θυγάτηρ; Skr. *duhitri*; said to be from root of Skr. *duh*, to milk; *i.e.*, a milkmaid.] A female offspring of a man or woman; a female child.

Dâugh'tẹr-ĭn-lâw, *n.* A son's wife.

Dâugh'tẹr-ly (dâw'-), *a.* Like a daughter.

Dâunt (dänt) [dâwnt, *St. I. S. E. K.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *dompter*, O. Fr. *danter*, *domter*, L. *domitare*, to subdue.] [*pp.* daunting, daunted.] To discourage; to frighten; to intimidate; to appall.

Dâunt'lẹss (dänt'lẹs), *a.* Fearless; bold.

Dâu'phịn, *n.* [From the province or appanage of *Dauphiné* or *Dauphiny*; the latter said to have been so called from a family surnamed *Delphinus*.—See DOLPHIN.] The title formerly given to the eldest son of the king of France.

Dâu'phịn-ĕss, *n.* The wife of the dauphin.

Dā'vịt [dăv'ịt, *H.*], *n.* [Fr. *davier*, forceps.] (*Naut.*) A short piece of timber, used in managing an anchor:—a sort of crane.

Davits.

Dâw, *n.* [Ger. *dohle*, Old & Local Ger. *daha*, *tahe*, *dahele*, *dahala*, a daw.—Cf. Ital. *tacca*, *taccola*, a daw, also a chiding.] A bird, the jackdaw.

Dâw'dle, *v. n.* [Cf. Scot. *daidle*, to totter, to toddle (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* dawdling, dawdled.] To waste time; to trifle.—2, *v. a.* To waste by trifling.

Dâwn, *v. n.* [O. E. *dawen*, A.-S. *dagian*, Ger. *tagen*, to dawn: root of DAY.] [*pp.* dawning, dawned.] To grow light; to glimmer.—2, *n.* The first appearance of light; break of day:—*beginning*; rise.

Dâwn'ịng, *n.* Break of day:—beginning; dawn.

Dāy, *n.* [A.-S. *daeg*, Dut., Dan., & Sw. *dag*, Ger. *tag*, a day: not clearly allied to L. *dies*, a day.] The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the *artificial day*; the time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the *natural day*; twenty-four hours, beginning and ending at midnight, called the *civil day*:—an age:—life:—light; sunshine.—*To-day*, on this day.

Dāy'-book (dā'bûk), *n.* A tradesman's journal.

Dāy'breāk, *n.* Dawn; first appearance of day.

Dāy'-drēam, *n.* A dream, vision, or scheme conceived or formed when one is awake.

Dāy'-lā'bọr-ẹr, *n.* One who works by the day.

Dāy'lịght (dā'līt), *n.* The light of the day.

Dāy'-lĭl-y, *n.* A plant and its flower; asphodel.

Dāyṣ'man, *n.* [From *day*, an appointed time for trial; hence, a judgment.] An umpire; a judge.

Dāy'-sprĭng, *n.* Rise of the day; the dawn.

Dāy'-stär, *n.* Morning star; Venus:—the sun.

Dāy'ṣ-work (-würk), *n.* Work of a day.—(*Naut.*) A ship's course for twenty-four hours.

Dāy'tīme, *n.* Time in which there is light.

Dāze, *v. a.* [Icel. *dasa*, to become weary; Sw. *dasa*, to be idle.—Cf. Dut. *dwaas*, foolish.] [*pp.* dazing, dazed.] To confuse; to bewilder:—to dazzle.

Dăz'zle, *v. a.* [Frequentative form of DAZE.] [*pp.* dazzling, dazzled.] To overpower with light.

Dē, a prefix, frequent in Latin and its derivatives, generally denoting separation, sometimes depression or lowness. It is occasionally intensive. In words that come to us through the French, *de-* often represents the Latin *dis-*, which commonly has a negative, partitive, or reversive meaning.

Dēa'con (dē'kn), *n.* [Gr. διάκονος, a servant; Obs. Gr. διάκειν, Gr. διώκειν, to run; διειν, to flee.] A church officer:—a *clergyman* of the lowest order.

Dēa'con-ĕss (dē'kn-ĕs), *n.* A female deacon.

Dĕad (dĕd), *a.* [A.-S. *dead;* Dut. *dood;* Dan. *död;* Ger. *todt:* root of Die.] Deprived of life; *lifeless;* inanimate:—dull; spiritless; still:—vapid.—2, *n.* Stillness; depth.—*pl.* Dead men.

Dĕad'en (dĕd'dn), *v. a.* [*pp.* deadening, deadened.] To deprive of life or vigor; to make dead, vapid, or spiritless.

Dĕad'-lĭght (dĕd'līt), *n.* A sort of shutter placed over the glass window of a cabin.

Dĕad'li-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being deadly.

Dĕad'-lŏck, *n.* A lock destitute of a spring:—a state of affairs in which no progress can be made; an enforced stand-still.

Dĕad'ly (dĕd'le), *a.* Destructive; mortal.—2, *ad.* Mortally; implacably.

Dĕad'ness, *n.* Want of life or vigor.

Dĕad'-nĕt-tle (dĕd'nĕt-tl), *n.* [It was supposed to have mysterious deadly qualities.] A harmless weed resembling the nettle.

Dĕad'-weight (dĕd'wāt), *n.* A heavy oppressive weight; a weight that impedes progress.

Dĕaf (dĕf), *a.* [A.-S. *deaf;* Dut. *doof;* Dan. *döv;* Ger. *taub.*—Cf. Gr. τῦφος, stupor; Skr. *dhupa*, incense.] Wanting the sense of hearing; not hearing. [To make deaf.

Dĕaf'en (dĕf'fn), *v. a.* [*pp.* deafening, deafened.]

Dĕaf'-mūte, *n.* A person who is deaf and dumb.

Dĕaf'ness (dĕf'nes), *n.* State of being deaf.

Dēal (dēl), *n.* [A.-S. *dæl;* Dan. *deel;* Sw. *del;* Ger. *theil;* A.-S. *dælan*, to divide; Ger. *theilen.*] Part; quantity; a dole:—[Dut. *deel;* Ger. *diele;* O. E. *thel*, a thill, a plank] fir or pine timber sawed into planks or boards.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* dealt; *pp.* dealing, dealt.] To distribute; to divide; to scatter.—3, *v. n.* To traffic; to transact; to act.

Dēal'er, *n.* One who deals; a trader.

Dēal'ing, *n.* Practice; intercourse; traffic.

Dĕalt (dĕlt), *i.* & *p.* from *deal.*

Dēan, *n.* [Fr. *doyen;* O. Fr. *deien;* L. *decanus*, a dean, one set over ten men; *decem*, ten.] An ecclesiastical dignitary next to a bishop:—an officer in a college or a literary institution.

Dēan'er-y, *n.* The office or house of a dean.

Dēar (dēr), *a.* [A.-S. *deore, dyre;* Dut. *duur;* Ger. *theuer.*] Beloved; highly esteemed; precious:—of high price; costly; expensive.—2, *n.* A darling; a word of endearment.

Dēar'born, *n.* [A personal or family name.] A light four-wheeled carriage.

Dēar'-bŏught (-bâwt), *a.* Purchased at a high [price.

Dēar'ly, *ad.* In a dear manner; fondly.

Dēar'ness, *n.* Fondness; love:—costliness.

Dĕarth (dĕrth), *n.* [From A.-S. *deore*, dear, expensive; on type of *wealth* from *well*, *health* from *heal*, &c.] Scarcity; want; famine.

Dĕath (dĕth), *n.* [A.-S. *deadh;* Dut. *dood;* Dan. *död;* Ger. *tod.*] Extinction of life; mortality.

Dĕath'-bĕd, *n.* The bed on which a person dies.

Dĕath'less, *a.* Immortal; never-dying.

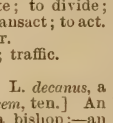
Dĕath'ly, *a.* Fatal; death-like.

Dĕath'-rāte, *n.* The percentage of deaths in a population.

Dĕath's'-door (-dōr), *n.* A near approach to death.

Dĕath'-war-rant (dĕth'wŏr-rant), *n.* An order for the execution of a criminal.

Dĕath'-watch (dĕth'wŏtch), *n.* An insect whose noise is imagined to prognosticate death.



Death-watch.

De-bä'cle (de-bä'kl), *n.* [Fr. *débâcle.*] (*Geol.*) A deluge; a rush of waters, breaking down obstacles.

De-bär', *v. a.* [See Bar.] [*pp.* debarring, debarred.] To exclude; to hinder.

De-bärk', *v. a.* [Fr. *débarquer.*—See Bark.] [*pp.* debarking, debarked.] To land; to disembark.

Dē-bar-kā'tion, *n.* Act of disembarking.

De-bāse', *v. a.* [*De* and Base.] [*pp.* debasing, debased.] To degrade; to lower; to humble; to abase:—to vitiate; to adulterate.

De-bāse'ment, *n.* Act of debasing; debased state.

De-bāt'a-ble, *a.* Disputable; contestable.

De-bāte', *n.* [Fr. *débattre;* O. Fr. *debatre;* L. *de*, down, and *batuere*, to beat (*q. v.*).] A discussion; a dispute; a quarrel; a contest; a difference.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* debating, debated.] To [dispute; to *argue;* to *discuss.*

De-bāt'er, *n.* One who debates; a disputant.

De-bâuch', *v. a.* [Fr. *débaucher; dé-* negative, and *bauche*, a rank, a course of stones, a balk (*q. v.*), or beam. The idea is that of removing the balks or supports, as of a house.] [*pp.* debauching, debauched.] To corrupt; to vitiate; to ruin.—2, *n.* Drunkenness; lewdness; excess.

De-bâuched' (de-bâucht'), *p. a.* Corrupted by debauchery; *dissolute;* intemperate.

Dĕb-au-chēē' (dĕb-ō-shē'), *n.* [Fr. *débauché.*] A rake; a drunkard.

De-bâuch'er-y, *n.* Intemperance:—lewdness.

De-bĕnt'ūre (de-bĕnt'yur), *n.* [L. *debentur*, they are due; *debere*, to be due.—See Debt.] (*Law.*) An instrument by which a debt is claimed:—a certificate of drawback or of allowance.

De-bĭl'i-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *debilitare, debilitatum*, to weaken; *debilis*, weak: *de* negative, and *habilis*, able (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* debilitating, debilitated.] To weaken; to enfeeble.

De-bĭl-i-tā'tion, *n.* Act of weakening.

De-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *débilité;* L. *debilitas.*—See Debilitate.] Weakness; feebleness; languor.

Syn.—*Debility* of body; *weakness* or *feebleness* of body or mind; *imbecility* of mind; *infirmity* of age; *languor* of feeling.

Dĕb'it, *n.* [L. *debitum*, owed.—See Debt.] Money due for goods sold on credit.—2, *a.* Noting the debtor side of a book.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* debiting, debited.] To charge with debt.

Dĕb-o-nâir', *a.* [O. Fr. for *de bon air*, of good air or appearance; Fr. *débonnaire.*] Elegant; civil; well-bred.

De-bôuch' (de-bôsh'), *v. n.* [Fr. *déboucher*, to emerge; *dé-*, from, and *bouche*, a mouth, an opening.] [*pp.* debouching, debouched.] To march out of a wood or narrow pass into open ground. [of a river or strait.

Débouchure (dā-bô-shūr'), *n.* [Fr.] The mouth

Débris (dā-brē'), *n.* [Fr., from *briser*, to break.——See Bruise.] (*Geol.*) Fragments of rocks, gravel, &c., detached from the sides of mountains; rubbish; ruins.

Dĕbt (dĕt), *n.* [L. *debere, debitum*, to owe, to be due; *de*, away, and *habere*, to have; *i.e.*, to have on loan.] What one owes to another.

Dĕbt'or (dĕt'or), *n.* One who owes.

Début (dā-bū'), *n.* [Fr. for "a first attempt:" at first it is said to have meant a failure, a bad aim; O. Fr. *des*, apart, and *but*, aim or target.] An entrance upon any thing; first attempt; first appearance.

Débutant (dā-bū-tăng'), *n.* [Fr.] One who makes a début or first effort. [makes a début.

Débutante (dā-bū-tŏnt'), *n.* [Fr.] A female who

Dĕc'ade, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. δεκάς, δεκάδος, a party of ten; δέκα, ten.] The sum or number of ten:—ten parts:—a space of ten days.

De-cā'dence, *n.* [Fr.—See Decay.] Decay; deca-[dency.

De-cā'den-cy, *n.* Decay; fall.

De-cā'dent, *a.* Falling off; decaying; declining.

Dĕc'a-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and γωνία, an angle; γόνυ, a knee.] A figure having ten equal sides.

Dĕc′ạ-grăm, *or* **Dĕc′ạ-grămme**, *n.* [Fr. *décagramme;* Gr. δέκα, ten, and GRAMME.] A weight of 10 grams, or 5.644 drams avoirdupois.

Dĕc-ạ-hē′drạl, *a.* Having ten sides.

Dĕc-ạ-hē′drọn, *n.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἕδρα, a seat, a base.] A figure having ten sides.

Dẹ-căl-cọ-mā′nị-ạ, *n.* [Fr. *décalcomanie; décalquer,* to transfer, as a tracing, and *manie,* mania, rage, fashion; *de,* down, and *calquer,* to trace; *calque,* a copy.—See CHALK.] The process of transferring designs to marble, china, glass, &c.

Dĕc-ạ-lī′tẹr, *or* **Dẹ-căl′ị-tẹr**, *n.* [Fr. *décalitre;* Gr. δέκα, ten, and LITRE.] A measure of volume equal to 10 litres, or about 2⅔ gallons.

Dĕc′ạ-lŏgue, *n.* [Gr. δεκάλογος; δέκα, ten, and λόγος, a saying; λέγειν, to speak.] The ten commandments.

Dẹ-căm′ẹ-rŏn, *n.* [It. *decamerone;* Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἡπέρα, a day.] A volume having ten books.

Dĕc′ạ-mē-tẹr, *or* **Dĕc′ạ-mē-tre**, *n.* [Fr. *décamètre;* Gr. δέκα, ten, and METRE.] A measure of length equal to 10 meters, or 32.8 feet.

Dẹ-cămp′, *v. n.* [Fr. *décamper;* L. *dis-,* away, and *campus,* a field.] [*pp.* decamping, decamped.] To shift a camp; to move off.

Dẹ-cămp′mẹnt, *n.* The act of marching off.

Dĕc′ạ-nạl, *or* **Dẹ-cā′nạl** [dē′ka-nal, *I.*], *a.* [L. *decanus,* a dean (*q. v.*).] Relating to a deanery.

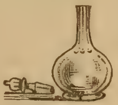
Dẹ-căn′drous, *a.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and ἀνήρ, ἀνδρος, a man.] (*Bot.*) Having ten stamens.

Dẹc-ăn′gụ-lar, *a.* [L. *decem,* ten, and *angulus,* an angle.] Having ten angles.

Dẹ-cănt′, *v. a.* [Fr. *décanter;* Ital. *decantare:* akin to CANT in the sense of *to tilt, to tip.*] [*pp.* decanting, decanted.] To pour off gently.

Dĕc-an-tā′tiọn, *n.* The act of pouring off clear.

Dẹ-căn′tẹr, *n.* One who decants:—a glass vessel for liquor.



Decanter.

Dẹ-căp′ị-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *decapitare, decapitatum; de,* off, and *caput, capitis,* the head.] [*pp.* decapitating, decapitated.] To behead; to decollate.

Dẹ-căp-ị-tā′tiọn, *n.* The act of beheading.

Dĕc′ạ-pŏd, *n.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and πούς, πόδος, a foot.] An animal having ten feet.

Dẹ-cär′bọn-īze, *v. a.* [*De* and CARBON.] [*pp.* decarbonizing, decarbonized.] To deprive of carbon.

Dẹ-cär′bụ-rīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* decarburizing, decarburized.] To deprive of carbon; to decarbonize.

Dĕc′ạ-stȳle, *n.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and στῦλος, a column.] An assemblage of ten pillars.—2, *a.* Having ten columns.

Dĕc-ạ-sỵl-lăb′ịc, *a.* [Gr. δέκα, ten, and συλλαβή, a syllable.] Having ten syllables.

Dẹ-cāy′, *v. n.* [Fr. *déchoir,* O. Fr. *decaer;* Sp. *decaer;* L. *de,* down, and *cadere, casum,* to fall; L. *decasus,* downfall.] [*pp.* decaying, decayed.] To lose excellence; to decline; to waste away; to putrefy; to rot:—to become impoverished.—2, *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.—3, *n.* A decline; gradual failure.

Dẹ-cēase′ (dẹ-sēs′), *n.* [L. *decedere, decessum,* to depart; *cedere,* to go; Fr. *décès.*] Departure from life; *death.*—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* deceasing, deceased.] To die; to expire.

Dẹ-cēased′ (dẹ-sēst′), *p. a.* Departed from life; dead.

Dẹ-cē′dẹnt, *a.* [L. *decedere, decedentis.*—See DECEASE.] Departing; going.—2, *n.* A dead, or [dying, person. [Fraud; a cheat; artifice.

Dẹ-cēit′, *n.* [L. *deceptus, deceptio.*—See DECEIVE.]

Dẹ-cēit′fụl, *a.* Fraudulent; full of deceit; deceptive; delusive; *fallacious.*

Dẹ-cēit′fụl-ly, *ad.* Fraudulently; with deceit.

Dẹ-cēit′fụl-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being deceitful.

Dẹ-cēiv′ạ-ble, *a.* Liable to be deceived.

Dẹ-cēive′, *v. a.* [Fr. *décevoir,* O. Fr. *decever;* L. *decipere, deceptus; de,* from, and *capere,* to take.] [*pp.* deceiving, deceived.] To cause to mistake; to delude; to impose on; to mock; to cheat.

Dẹ-cēiv′ẹr, *n.* One who deceives; a cheat.

Dẹ-cĕm′bẹr, *n.* [L.; from *decem,* tenth: it was once the tenth month.] The last month of the year.

Dẹ-cĕm′vịr, *n.* [L. *decem,* ten, and *vir,* pl. *viri,* a man.] L. pl. **Dẹ-cĕm′vị-rī**; Eng. **Dẹ-cĕm′vịrṣ**. One of the ten governors of ancient Rome.

Dẹ-cĕm′vị-rạte, *n.* [L. *decemviratus.*] Government by ten rulers.

Dē′cẹn-cy, *n.* Propriety; decorum; modesty.

Dẹ-cĕn′nạ-rỵ, *n.* [L. *decennalis; decem,* ten, and *annus,* a year.] A tithing of ten families:—a period of ten years.

Dẹ-cĕn′nị-ạl, *a.* Continuing ten years.

Dē′cẹnt, *a.* [L. *decere, decentis,* to become.—Cf. *decus,* honor, fame.] Becoming; fit; modest.

Dē′cẹnt-ly, *ad.* In a decent, proper manner.

Dẹ-cĕn-trạl-ị-zā′tiọn, *n.* The act or process of decentralizing.

Dẹ-cĕn′trạl-īze, *v. a.* [*De* and CENTRALIZE.] [*pp.* decentralizing, decentralized.] To withdraw from a centre or from centralization.

Dẹ-cĕp′tiọn, *n.* [L. *deceptio.*—See DECEIVE.] The act of deceiving; fraud; deceit.

Dẹ-cĕp′tịve, *a.* Tending to deceive; deceiving; deceitful; deluding; delusive; *fallacious.*

Dẹ-cĕp′tọ-rỵ, *a.* Tending to deceive.

Dẹ-cīd′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be decided.

Dẹ-cīde′, *v. a.* [L. *decidere, decisum; de,* off, and *cædere, cæsum,* to cut.] [*pp.* deciding, decided.] To fix the event of; to conclude on; to determine; to end; to settle.—2, *v. n.* To determine; to conclude.

Dẹ-cīd′ẹd, *p. a.* Determined; resolute; positive.

Dẹ-cīd′ẹd-lỵ, *ad.* In a determined manner.

Dẹ-cĭd′ụ-oŭs, *a.* [L. *deciduus; decidere,* to fall down; *de,* down, off, and *cadere, casum,* to fall.] Falling off every season, as leaves; not evergreen; not perennial.

Dĕç′ị-grăm, *n.* [Fr. *décigramme;* L. *decimus,* a tenth, and GRAMME.] The tenth of a gram; 1.5432 grains Troy.

Dĕç′ị-lī-tre, *n.* [Fr. *décilitre;* L. *decimus,* a tenth, and LITRE.] The tenth of a litre; about 6 cubic inches.

Dẹ-cĭl′liọn (-yụn), *n.* [From L. *decem,* ten; on type of *million.*] A thousand raised to the tenth power.

Dĕç′ị-mạl, *a.* [L. *decem,* ten; *decimus,* a tenth.] Numbered or multiplied by ten.—2, *n.* A tenth:—a decimal fraction.

Dĕç′ị-māte, *v. a.* [L. *decimare, decimatum; decimus,* a tenth.] [*pp.* decimating, decimated.] To tithe; to take the tenth:—to destroy large numbers of.

Dĕç-ị-mā′tiọn, *n.* A selection of every tenth:—the destruction of large numbers.

Dĕç′ị-mē-tre, *or* **Dẹ-cĭm′ẹ-tẹr**, *n.* [Fr. *décimètre;* L. *decimus,* a tenth and METRE.] The tenth of a metre; nearly 4 inches.

Dẹ-cī′phẹr, *v. a.* [*De* negative, and CIPHER; Fr. *déchiffrer.*] [*pp.* deciphering, deciphered.] To explain what is written in cipher:—to unfold; to unravel.

Dẹ-cĭ′′ṣiọn (dẹ-sĭzh′ụn), *n.* Act of deciding; determination of a difference or doubt.

Dẹ-cī′sịve, *a.* [See DECIDE.] Causing decision; determining; *conclusive;* final; positive.

Dẹ-cī′sịve-lỵ, *ad.* In a conclusive manner.

Dẹ-cī′sịve-nĕss, *n.* State of being decisive.

Dẹ-cī′sọ-rỵ, *a.* Able to determine.

Dĕck, *v. a.* [Dut. *dekken,* Dan. *dække,* Ger. *decken,* to cover; Dut. *dek,* Dan. *dæk,* a deck.—Cf. A.-S. *theccan,* to thatch; L. *tegere,* to cover. The verb has acquired the sense of *decorate.*] [*pp.* decking, decked.] To cover:—to dress; to array; to adorn.—2, *n.* The floor of a ship:—pack of cards.

Dẹ-clāim′, *v. n.* [L. *declamare, declamatum; de* intensive, and *clamare,* to cry out.] [*pp.* declaiming, declaimed.] To speak oratorically or boisterously; to harangue; to inveigh.

Dĕc-la-mā′tion, *n.* [L. *declamatio.*] The act of declaiming; an exercise in speaking; speech; harangue; oratory.
De-clăm′a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *declamatorius.*] Partaking of declamation; rhetorical and inflated.
De-clâr′a-ble, *a.* That may be declared.
Dĕc-la-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *declaratio.*] Act of declaring; thing declared; proclamation; affirmation.
De-clăr′a-tive, *a.* Proclaiming; explanatory.
De-clăr′a-to-ry, *a.* Affirmative; clear.
De-clâre′, *v. a.* [L. *declarare, declaratus; de* intensive, and *clarus*, clear (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* declaring, declared.] To make known; to proclaim.—2, *v. n.* To make a declaration.
De-clâr′ed-ly, *ad.* Avowedly; openly.
De-clâr′ing, *n.* Publication; declaration.
De-clĕn′sion, *n.* [L. *declinatio;* Fr. *déclinaison.*] The act of declining; descent; degeneracy:—variation of nouns.
De-clīn′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being declined.
Dĕc′li-nate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Curved downward.
Dĕc-li-nā′tion, *n.* [L. *declinatio.*—See Decline.] The act of declining; declension; descent; deviation.—(*Astron.*) The angular distance of a celestial body from the equator, north or south.
De-clīne′, *v. n.* [L. *declinare; de*, down, and *clinare*, to bend.] [*pp.* declining, declined.] To lean; to fail; to decay.—2, *v. a.* To shun; to avoid; to *refuse*:—to vary or inflect, as words.—3, *n.* A falling off; diminution; *decay;* loss of vigor or health; consumption.
De-clĭv′i-toŭs, *a.* Having declivity; sloping.
De-clĭv′i-ty, *n.* [L. *declivitas;* Fr. *déclivité;* L. *de*, down, and *clivus*, a slope.] Inclination reckoned downward; a slope; gradual descent.
De-clī′vous, *a.* [L. *declivis.*] Declivitous; sloping.
De-cŏct′, *v. a.* [L. *decoquere, decoctum; de*, down, and *coquere*, to boil.—See Cook.] [*pp.* decocting, decocted.] To prepare by boiling; to digest.
De-cŏc′tion, *n.* Act of boiling; matter boiled.
De-cŏl′lāte, *v. a.* [L. *de*, away, and *collum*, the neck; *decollare, decollatum*, to behead.] [*pp.* decollating, decollated.] To behead; to decapitate.
Dĕc-ol-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *decollatio.*] The act of beheading.
De-cŏl′or, *v. a.* [L. *decolorare, decoloratum; de*, away, and *color*, color.] [*pp.* decoloring, decolored.] To deprive of color.
De-cŏl-or-ā′tion, *n.* Privation of color.
De-cŏl′or-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* decolorizing, decolorized.] To bleach; to decolor.
Dē-com-pōş′a-ble, *a.* That may be decomposed.
Dē-com-pōşe′, *v. a.* [*De*, away from, and Compose; Fr. *décomposer.*] [*pp.* decomposing, decomposed.] To separate, as the constituent parts of a body; to resolve; to dissolve; to decompound; to analyze.
Dē-com-pŏş′ite, *a.* Compounded a second time.
De-cŏm-po-şĭ′′tion, *n.* Act of decomposing; separation into parts or elements; *analysis.*
Dē-com-pŏŭnd′, *v. a.* [*De* and Compound.] [*pp.* decompounding, decompounded.] To compound anew:—to resolve a compound into parts; to decompose.—2, *a.* Compounded a second time.
De-cŏn′se-crāte, *v. a.* [*De* and Consecrate.] [*pp.* deconsecrating, deconsecrated.] To secularize.
Dĕc′o-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *decorare, decoratum; decus, decoris*, an adornment.] [*pp.* decorating, decorated.] To adorn; to embellish.
Dĕc-o-rā′tion, *n.* Ornament; embellishment.
Dĕc′o-ra-tĭve, *a.* Bestowing decoration.
Dĕc′o-rā-tor, *n.* One who decorates.
De-cō′rous [dĕk′o-rŭs, *P. E. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *decorus*, seemly; *decus, decoris*, an adornment.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper.
De-cō′rous-ly, *ad.* In a becoming manner.
De-cō′rous-nĕss, *n.* Decorous behavior.
De-cŏr′ti-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *decorticare, decorticatum; de*, off, and *cortex, corticis*, bark.] [*pp.* decorticating, decorticated.] To peel; to strip off.
De-cŏr-ti-cā′tion, *n.* Act of stripping off.
De-cō′rum, *n.* [L. for "seemliness."—See Decorous.—Cf. also L. *decor*, decency.] Becoming formality; proper ceremony; decency; seemliness; propriety.
De-cŏy′, *v. a.* [Root of *coy*, tame, quiet (*q. v.*); O. E. *coy*, to entice.] [*pp.* decoying, decoyed.] To lure; to insnare.—2, *n.* Allurement to mischief; a snare:—one who lures.
De-crēase′, *v. n.* [Fr. *décroître*, O. F. *decroistre;* L. *decrescere; de*, off, away, and *crescere*, to grow.] [*pp.* decreasing, decreased.] To grow less; to *abate.*—2, *v. a.* To make less; to diminish.—3, *n.* Decay; diminution.
De-crēē′, *v. a.* [L. *decernere, decretum*, to decree; *de*, away from, and *cernere*, to sift, to decide.—Cf. Gr. *κρίνειν*, to judge.] [*pp.* decreeing, decreed.] To assign by a decree; to ordain.—2, *n.* [L. *decretum;* Fr. *décret.*] An edict; a law; a proclamation.—(*Law.*) The determination of a suit. [Diminution; decrease.
Dĕc′re-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *decrementum.*—See Decrease.]
De-crĕp′it, *a.* [L. *decrepitus*, noiseless, broken down; *de*, away, *crepitus*, noise; *crepare*, to crackle. The idea is that of an old man who moves without noise.] Wasted and worn with age.
De-crĕp′i-tāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Fr. *décrépiter;* L. *de* intensive, and *crepitare, crepitatum*, to rattle.] [*pp.* decrepitating, decrepitated.] To roast, calcine, or crackle in the fire.
De-crĕp-i-tā′tion, *n.* Act of decrepitating; a crackling noise.
De-crĕp′i-tūde, *n.* Last stage of decay.
De-crĕs′cent, *a.* [See Decrease.] Growing less.
De-crē′tal, *n.* [Late L. *decretale.*—See Decree.] A decree of the pope:—a book of decrees.—2, *a.* Pertaining to a decree.
Dĕc′re-to-ry, *a.* Judicial; definitive.
De-crī′al, *n.* Act of decrying; loud censure.
De-crī′er, *n.* One who decries.
De-crȳ′, *v. a.* [Fr. *décrier*, to cry down; prefix *de*, down, and Cry.] [*pp.* decrying, decried.] To clamor against; to censure; to *depreciate.*
De-cŭm′bent, *a.* [L. *decumbere, decumbentis*, to lie down; *cumbere*, to lie.] Lying on the ground; low.
Dĕc′ū-ple (dĕk′yu-pl), *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; on type of *double, triple.*] Tenfold.—2, *n.* A number or quantity ten times repeated.
De-cū′ri-on, *n.* [L. *decurio; decem*, ten.] A commander over ten men.
De-cŭr′rent, *a.* [L. *decurrere, decurrentis; de*, down, and *currere*, to run.] Running downward.
De-cŭs′sāte, *v. a.* [L. *decussare, decussatum*, to mark with an X (for 10); *decussis*, a coin worth ten *asses*, and marked X; *decem*, ten, and *as, assis*, an as.—See Ace.] [*pp.* decussating, decussated.] To intersect at acute angles.
Dĕc-us-sā′tion, *n.* Act, or point, of crossing.
De-cŭs′sa-tĭve, *a.* Cutting at an acute angle so as to decussate.
Dĕd′i-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *dedicare, dedicatus; de*, apart, and *dicare*, to proclaim; *dicere*, to say or tell.] [*pp.* dedicating, dedicated.] To consecrate; to devote.—2, *a.* Consecrate; dedicated.
Dĕd-i-cā′tion, *n.* The act of dedicating; consecration:—an address to a patron.
Dĕd′i-cā-tor, *n.* One who dedicates.
Dĕd′i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Relating to a dedication.
Dĕd′i-mŭs, *n.* [L., "we have given;" *dare, dedi*, to give.] A special commission, as of a justice.
De-dūce′, *v. a.* [L. *deducere, deductum; de*, from, and *ducere*, to draw.] [*pp.* deducing, deduced.] To draw from; to infer; to *derive.*
De-dū′ci-ble, *a.* That may be deduced.
De-dŭct′, *v. a.* [See Deduce.] [*pp.* deducting, deducted.] To subtract; to take away.
De-dŭc′tion, *n.* The act of deducting:—that which is drawn from premises; inference; conclusion. See Induction.
De-dŭc′tive, *a.* Deducible; inferrible.
De-dŭc′tive-ly, *ad.* By regular deduction.

Dēēd, *n.* [A.-S. *dæd;* Dut. & Dan. *daad;* Ger. *that.*—See Do, DID.] Action; act; exploit; feat:—a written instrument for transferring real estate.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* deeding, deeded.] To convey by deed. [*U. S.*]

Dēēm, *v. n.* [A.-S. *deman;* O. Ger. *tuemen.*—See DOOM.] [*pp.* deeming, deemed.] To judge; to estimate.—2, *v. a.* To judge; to determine.

Dēēp, *a.* [A.-S. *deop;* Dut. *diep;* Ger. *tief.*—See DIP, DIVE.] Reaching far below the surface; not shallow; profound; not superficial:—artful; sagacious:—dark-colored:—grave in sound.—2, *n.* The sea; the main; the ocean.

Dēēp'en (dē'pn), *v. a.* [*pp.* deepening, deepened.] To make deep.—2, *v. n.* To grow deeper.

Dēēp'-lāid, *a.* Laid with profound skill or secrecy.

Dēēp'ly, *ad.* To a great depth; profoundly.

Dēēr, *n.* [A.-S. *deor*, Dut. *dier*, Sw. *djur*, Gr. *θήρ*, *φήρ*, L. *fera*, Lith. *zweris*, Russ. *zviere*, all meaning wild, or a wild beast.] A forest animal hunted for venison.

Dēēr'skin, *n.* Leather from the skin of a deer.

Dēēr'-stâlk-ing, *n.* The hunting of deer on foot.

De-fāce', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *desfacer;* L. *dis-*, apart, and *facies*, a face.—Cf. It. *sfacciare*, to deface.] [*pp.* defacing, defaced.] To destroy; to raze; to efface:—to mar; to disfigure; to deform.

De-fāce'ment, *n.* The act of defacing; razure.

De-făl'cāte, *v. a.* [L. *dif-* (for *dis-*), apart, and Late L. *falcare*, to cut off, to reap; L. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.] [*pp.* defalcating, defalcated.] To cut off; to lop.—2, *v. n.* To commit defalcation or breach of trust; to embezzle.

Dĕf-al-cā'tion, *n.* Diminution; abatement:—a breach of trust in public accounts.

Dĕf'al-cā-tor, *n.* One who abstracts or fails to account for money; a defaulter; an embezzler.

Dĕf-a-mā'tion, *n.* [L. *diffamatio.*] The act of defaming; calumny; aspersion; detraction.

De-făm'a-to-ry, *a.* Calumnious; libellous.

De-fāme', *v. a.* [L. *diffamare*, to slander; *dis-*, abroad, and *fama*, report, slander.] [*pp.* defaming, defamed.] To slander; to calumniate; to reproach; to *asperse;* to revile; to vilify.

De-fām'er, *n.* One who defames.

De-fâult', *n.* [Fr. *défaut;* L. *dis-*, *de*, apart, and *fallere*, to fail.] Omission of the performance of some duty; failure; fault; defect.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* defaulting, defaulted.] To fail in a contract.

De-fâult'er, *n.* One guilty of default:—one who fails to account for public money.

De-fēa'ṣance, *n.* [Law Fr. *defaisance;* *défaire*, to undo; L. *dis-*, *de*, negative, and *facere*, to do.] (*Law.*) The act of annulling a contract or stipulation.

De-fēaṣ'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being annulled.

De-fēat', *n.* [Fr. *défait;* *défaire*, to undo; L. *dis-*, apart, and *facere*, to do.] An overthrow; frustration.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* defeating, defeated.] To overthrow; to vanquish; to undo; to frustrate; to foil.

Dĕf'e-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *defæcare*, *defæcatus;* *fæx*, *fæcis*, sediment.] [*pp.* defecating, defecated.] To purify; to refine; to clear:—to purge.—2, *v. n.* To void excrement.

Dĕf-e-cā'tion, *n.* The act of defecating:—the act of discharging excrement; dejection.

De-fĕct', *n.* [L. *defectus;* *deficere*, *defectum*, to fail; *de* negative, and *facere*, to do.] A fault; imperfection; *blemish.* [apostasy; revolt.

De-fĕc'tion, *n.* The act of falling away; failure;

De-fĕc'tive, *a.* Having defects; imperfect; deficient; wanting; faulty.

De-fĕc'tive-ly, *ad.* In a defective manner.

De-fĕnce', *n.* [L. *defensus.*—See DEFEND.] Guard; vindication; resistance.—(*Law.*) The defendant's reply.

De-fĕnce'less, *a.* Unarmed; unguarded.

De-fĕnd', *v. a.* [L. *defendere*, *defensum;* *de*, away, and O. L. *fendere*, to strike.] [*pp.* defending, defended.] To protect; to vindicate.

De-fĕnd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being defended.

De-fĕnd'ant, *n.* A defender.—(*Law.*) A person against whom an action is brought:—opposed to *plaintiff.*

De-fĕnd'er, *n.* One who defends.

De-fĕn'si-ble, *a.* That may be defended.

De-fĕn'sive, *a.* Serving to defend; resisting aggression:—opposed to *offensive.*—2, *n.* A safeguard:—state or attitude of defence.

De-fĕn'sive-ly, *ad.* In a defensive manner.

De-fĕr', *v. a.* [L. *differe;* *dis-*, apart, and *ferre*, to carry.] [*pp.* deferring, deferred.] To put off; to delay; to prolong:—[L. *de*, away or down, and *ferre*, to carry] to lay before:—to submit.—2, *v. n.* To delay:—to pay deference.

Dĕf'er-ence, *n.* A yielding of opinion; submission; *complaisance;* regard; respect.

Dĕf'er-ent, *a.* [L. *deferre*, *deferentis;* *de*, away, and *ferre*, to bear.] Carrying away; efferent.

Dĕf-er-ĕn'tial, *a.* Implying deference.

De-fĕr'ment, *n.* A delay; a putting off.

De-fī'ance, *n.* The act of defying; challenge.

De-fī'ant, *a.* Bidding or expressing defiance.

De-fĭ''cien-cy (de-fĭsh'en-se), *n.* Want; defect.

De-fĭ''cient (de-fĭsh'ent), *a.* [L. *deficere*, *deficientis*, to be wanting.—See DEFECT.] Insufficient; falling short; wanting; imperfect; *defective.*

Dĕf'i-cĭt, *n.* [L. for "it is wanting."] Want; deficiency; shortage.

Dĕf-i-lāde', *v. a.* [*De* negative, and ENFILADE (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* defilading, defiladed.] To protect from an enfilading fire.

De-fīle', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *defouler*, to make foul; A.-S. *fylan*, to foul, from *ful*, foul.] [*pp.* defiling, defiled.] To make foul or impure; to pollute; to corrupt.—2, *v. n.* [Fr. *défiler.*—See FILE.] To march; to go off file by file.

De-fīle' (*or* dē'fīl), *n.* [Fr. *défilé*, a narrow lane; *fil*, L. *filum*, a thread.] A long narrow pass.

De-fīle'ment, *n.* Corruption; pollution.

De-fīl'er, *n.* One who defiles.

De-fīn'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being defined.

De-fīne', *v. a.* [L. *definire*, *definitum*, to limit; *finis*, a limit.] [*pp.* defining, defined.] To give a definition of; to explain; to describe:—to circumscribe; to limit.

De-fīn'er, *n.* One who defines or describes.

Dĕf'i-nĭte, *a.* [See DEFINE.] Having fixed limits; limited; exact; precise; not indefinite.

Dĕf'i-nĭte-ly, *ad.* In a definite manner.

Dĕf'i-nite-nĕss, *n.* Certainty; limitedness.

Dĕf-i-nĭ''tion (dĕf-e-nĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *definitio.*—See DEFINE.] A short description of a thing by its properties; explanation.

De-fĭn'i-tive, *a.* [L. *definitivus.*] Determinate; positive; fixed; final.—2, *n.* That which defines.

De-fĭn'i-tive-ly, *ad.* Positively:—decisively.

De-flā'gra-ble, *or* **Dĕf'la-gra-ble**, *a.* Combustible.

Dĕf'la-grāte, *v. a.* [L. *deflagrare*, *deflagratum;* *de* intensive, and *flagrare*, to burn.] [*pp.* deflagrating, deflagrated.] To set fire to; to burn.—2, *v. n.* To take fire and explode.

Dĕf-la-grā'tion, *n.* Destruction by fire.

De-flĕct', *v. n.* [L. *deflectere*, *deflexus;* *de*, away, and *flectere*, to turn.] [*pp.* deflecting, deflected.] To turn aside; to deviate.

De-flĕc'tion, *n.* Deviation: a bending.

Dĕf-lo-rā'tion, *n.* The act of deflouring; a rape.

De-flöûr', *v. a.* [Late L. *deflorare;* Fr. *déflorer;* L. *de*, away, and *flos*, *floris*, bloom, flower.] [*pp.* deflouring, defloured.] To ravish.

De-flöŵ'er, *v. a.* [*pp.* deflowering, deflowered.] To take away virginity; to ravish; to deflour.

De-fōrce', *v. a.* [Fr. *déforcer;* Late L. *difforciare;* L. *dis-*, away, and Late L. *fortia*, force; L. *fortis*, strong.] [*pp.* deforcing, deforced.] (*Law.*) To keep out of possession, or from the right owner, by force. [rightful possession by force.

De-fōrce'ment, *n.* (*Law.*) A withholding from

De-fōr'ci-ant (de-fōr'she-ant), *n.* (*Law.*) One who wrongfully keeps an owner out of possession.

Dẹ-fŏr′est, *v. a.* [*De*, away, off, and Forest.] [*pp.* deforesting, deforested.] To clear of forests; to disafforest; to disforest.

Dẹ-fôrm′, *v. a.* [L. *deformis; de*, apart, and *forma*, form.] [*pp.* deforming, deformed.] To disfigure; to spoil the form of.

Dĕf-ọr-mā′tiọn, *n.* A defacing; a disfiguring.

Dẹ-fôrm′ị-tỵ, *n.* Want of beauty; ugliness; distortion; malformation; disproportion.

Dẹ-frâud′, *v. a.* [L. *defraudare; de*, from, and *fraus, fraudis*, fraud.] [*pp.* defrauding, defrauded.] To rob by trick; to cheat.

Dĕf-râu-dā′tiọn, *n.* Privation by fraud.

Dẹ-frâud′ẹr, *n.* One who defrauds.

Dẹ-frāy′, *v. a.* [Fr. *défrayer; frais*, expense; probably from L. *frangere, fractum*, broken; Late L. *fractus*, expense,—literally, breaking, damage.] [*pp.* defraying, defrayed.] To bear the charges of; to pay.

Dẹ-frāy′ẹr, *n.* One who defrays.

Dẹ-frāy′ment, *or* **Dẹ-frāy′al**, *n.* Payment; compensation.

Dĕft, *a.* [A.-S. *dæft*, gentle.] Dextrous; apt.

Dẹ-fŭnct′, *n.* [L. *defungi, defunctus; de*, fully, and *functus*, performed, finished, ended.] One who is deceased or dead.—2, *a.* Dead; deceased.

Dẹ-fȳ′, *v. a.* [Fr. *défier;* Late L. *diffidare*, to renounce faith or allegiance to; L. *dis-*, apart, and *fides*, faith, trust.] [*pp.* defying, defied.] To challenge; to dare; to brave.

Dẹ-ğĕn′ẹr-ạ-cỵ, *n.* Decay of goodness.

Dẹ-ğĕn′ẹr-āte, *v. n.* [L. *degenerare, degeneratus; degener*, base; *de*, down, below, and *genus, generis*, race, stock.] [*pp.* degenerating, degenerated.] To fall from the virtue of ancestors; to become worse; to deteriorate.

Dẹ-ğĕn′ẹr-ạte, *a.* Decayed in virtue; degenerated; corrupt; base; vile.

Dẹ-ğĕn′ẹr-ạte-lỵ, *ad.* In a degenerate manner.

Dẹ-ğĕn-ẹr-ā′tiọn, *n.* The act of degenerating:—state or quality of being degenerate.

Dĕg-lụ-tĭ″tiọn (dĕg-lụ-tĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *de*, down, and *glutire, glutitus*, to swallow.—See Glut.] The act of swallowing.

Dĕg-rạ-dā′tiọn, *n.* The act of degrading; baseness; abasement; debasement.

Dẹ-grāde′, *v. a.* [Fr. *dégrader;* L. *degredare; de*, down, below, and *gradus*, rank, step, grade (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* degrading, degraded.] To place lower; to lower; to humble; to disgrace; to depreciate.

Dẹ-grād′ẹd, *p. a.* Lowered:—debased:—low.—(*Her.*) Ending in step-shaped gradations.

Degraded.

Dẹ-grād′ịng-lỵ, *ad.* In a degrading manner.

Dẹ-grēē′, *n.* [Fr. *degré;* L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step.] Quality; rank; station:—step:—a title conferred by a college:—the 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles.

Dẹ-hĭs′cence, *n.* Act of opening; an opening.

Dẹ-hĭs′cent, *a.* [L. *dehiscere, dehiscentis*, to gape open; *de* intensive, and *hiscere*, to yawn.] Opening widely.

Dē-họr-tā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *dehortatio; dehortari*, to dissuade.—See Exhort.] Dissuasion.

Dẹ-hŏr′tạ-tọ-rỵ, *or* **Dẹ-hŏr′tạ-tĭve**, *a.* Tending to dissuade.

Dẹ-ĭf′ic, *or* **Dẹ-ĭf′ị-cal**, *a.* Making divine.

Dē-ị-fị-cā′tiọn, *n.* The act of deifying.

Dē′ị-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *deus*, a god, and *facere*, to make; *deificus*, accounting as gods.] [*pp.* deifying, deified.] To make a god of; to adore.

Deign (dān), *v. n.* [L. *dignari*, to think fit or worthy; *dignus*, fit.] [*pp.* deigning, deigned.] To condescend.—2, *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Dē′ĭşm, *n.* [Fr. *déisme;* L. *Deus*, God.] The doctrine or creed of a deist.

Dē′ist, *n.* One who believes in the existence of God, but disbelieves revealed religion.

Dẹ-ĭs′tic, } **Dẹ-ĭs′tị-cạl**, } *a.* Partaking of or belonging to deism.

Dē′ị-tỵ, *n.* [L. *deitas, deitatis*, divinity; *deus*, a god.—Cf. A.-S. *Tiu*, O. Ger. *Ziu*, Gr. Ζεύς, etc., names of gods; Skr. *deva*, Celt. *dia*, Icel. *tivi*, a god; Skr. *div*, to shine; root of L. *dies*, day.] The divine Being; God.

Dẹ-jĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *dejicere, dejectum; de*, down, and *jacere*, to cast.] [*pp.* dejecting, dejected.] To cast down; to depress.

Dẹ-jĕct′ẹd, *a.* Cast down; low-spirited.

Dẹ-jĕct′ẹd-lỵ, *ad.* In a dejected manner.

Dẹ-jĕct′ẹd-nĕss, *n.* Dejection.

Dẹ-jĕc′tiọn, *n.* Lowness of spirits; depression:—excretion; that which is cast out.

Déjeûner (dā-zhụ-nā′), *n.* [Fr.; L. *dis-*, implying reversal, and *jejunium*, a fast.—See Jejune.] Breakfast.

Dẹ-lāine′, *n.* [Fr.; *de*, of, and *laine*, wool.] A sort of thin figured muslin, sometimes made entirely of wool, commonly of wool and cotton.

Dẹ-lāy′, *v. a.* [Fr. *délai*, delay; *délayer*, to protract; L. *differe, dilatum*, to put off.] [*pp.* delaying, delayed.] To defer; to put off; to hinder.—2, *v. n.* To linger; to procrastinate.—3, *n.* A deferring; detention; stay; stop.

Dē′le, *v. a.* [L.; second person imperative active of *delere*, to destroy.] Delete; erase; blot out.

Dẹ-lĕc′tạ-ble, *a.* [L. *delectabilis; delectare*, to delight (*q. v.*).] Pleasing; delightful.

Dẹ-lĕc′tạ-blỵ, *ad.* Delightfully; pleasantly.

Dĕl-ẹc-tā′tiọn, *n.* Pleasure; delight.

Dĕl′ẹ-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *delegare, delegatum; de*, away, from, and *legare*, to send.] [*pp.* delegating, delegated.] To send; to depute:—to intrust.

Dĕl′ẹ-gạte, *n.* One who is sent or deputed by others; a deputy; a *representative.*

Dĕl-ẹ-gā′tiọn, *n.* Act of sending away; a putting in commission:—the persons deputed.

Dẹ-lēte′, *v. a.* [L. *delere, deletum*, to destroy.] [*pp.* deleting, deleted.] To blot out; to erase.

Dĕl-ẹ-tē′rị-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. δηλητήριος, harmful; δηλητήρ, a destroyer; δηλέομαι, I destroy: apparently related to L. *delere*, to destroy.] Destructive; injurious.

Dẹ-lē′tiọn, *n.* Act of blotting out; erasure.

Dĕlft, *or* **Dĕlf**, *n.* Earthen-ware; counterfeit China ware, originally made at *Delft.*

Dẹ-lĭb′ẹr-āte, *v. n.* [L. *deliberare, deliberatum; librare*, to weigh; *libra*, a balance.] [*pp.* deliberating, deliberated.] To ponder in the mind; to think; to *consider.*—2, *v. a.* To consider.

Dẹ-lĭb′ẹr-ạte, *a.* Cautious; considerate.

Dẹ-lĭb′ẹr-ạte-lỵ, *ad.* With deliberation.

Dẹ-lĭb′ẹr-ạte-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being deliberate.

Dẹ-lĭb-ẹr-ā′tiọn, *n.* The act of deliberating; consultation; thought; deliberateness.

Dẹ-lĭb′ẹr-ạ-tĭve, *a.* Containing deliberation.

Dĕl′ị-cạ-cỵ, *n.* Something delicate; a dainty:—nicety; softness; refinement; tenderness.

Dĕl′ị-cạte, *a.* [L. *delicatus*, luxurious; *delicere*, to allure; *delicia*, luxury; *de*, away, and *lacere*, to entice.] Nice; dainty; polite; soft.

Dĕl′ị-cạte-lỵ, *ad.* In a delicate manner.

Dẹ-lĭ″cioụs (dẹ-lĭsh′ụs), *a.* [L. *deliciosus.*—See Delicate and Delight.] Highly pleasing; very grateful; agreeable; charming.

Dẹ-lĭ″cioụs-lỵ, *ad.* In a delicious manner.

Dẹ-lĭ″cioụs-nĕss, *n.* Delight; pleasure.

Dẹ-līght′ (dẹ-līt′), *n.* [O. Fr. *deleiter*, L. *delectare*, to delight; freq. of *delicere*, to entice.—See Delicate.] Pleasurable emotion; joy; great pleasure; high satisfaction.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* delighting, delighted.] To please greatly; to gratify; to *charm.*—3, *v. n.* To have pleasure.

Dẹ-līght′fụl (dẹ-līt′fụl), *a.* Highly pleasing.

Dẹ-līght′fụl-lỵ, *ad.* In a delightful manner.

Dẹ-lĭn′ẹ-āte, *v. a.* [L. *delineare, delineatum*, to sketch; *lineare*, to outline; *linea*, a line.] [*pp.* delineating, delineated.] To design; to sketch.

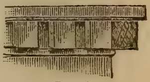
Dẹ-lĭn-ẹ-ā′tiọn, *n.* The first draught.

De-lĭn′e-ā-tor, *n.* One who delineates.
De-lĭn′quen-cy, *n.* An omission of duty.
De-lĭn′quent (de-lĭng′kwent), *n.* [L. *delinquere, delinquentis; linquere*, to leave.] One who fails in duty; an offender.—2, *a.* Failing in duty; faulty; remiss:—neglected, as *delinquent* taxes.
Dĕl-i-quĕsce′ (dĕl-e-kwĕs′), *v. a.* [L. *deliquescere*, to melt; *de*, away, and *liquescere*, to liquefy; inceptive of *liquere*, to melt, to flow.] [*pp.* deliquescing, deliquesced.] To melt slowly in the air; to liquefy.
Dĕl-i-quĕs′cence, *n.* A melting in the air.
Dĕl-i-quĕs′cent, *a.* Melting in the air.
De-lĭ″qui-ŭm (de-lĭk′we-ŭm), *n.* [L.] A melting in the air; deliquescence:—a fainting.
De-lĭr′i-oŭs, *a.* Light-headed; raving; insane.
De-lĭr′i-ous-nĕss, *n.* The state of one raving.
De-lĭr′i-ŭm, *n.* [L. for "insanity;" from *delirus*, mad,—literally, out of the furrow; *de*, from, and *lira*, a furrow.] A disorder of the intellect; alienation of mind, as in fever; *insanity*.
De-lĭr′i-ŭm trē′mens, *n.* [L. for "trembling delirium."] A disorder of the brain, peculiar to drunkards.
De-lĭv′er, *v. a.* [Fr. *délivrer;* Late L. *deliberare*, to free; L. *de*, from, and *liberare*, to free; *liber*, free.] [*pp.* delivering, delivered.] To set free; to rescue:—to surrender:—to speak; to utter.
De-lĭv′er-ance, *n.* Release; rescue; delivery.
De-lĭv′er-er, *n.* One who delivers.
De-lĭv′er-y, *n.* Act of delivering; deliverance; release; rescue:—a surrender:—pronunciation:—utterance; speech:—childbirth.
Dĕll, *n.* [A variant of Dale; but in the Western United States the word *dells*, for rapids in a river, is the dialectic Fr. *dalles*, water-shoots.] A shady covert; a dale; a ravine; a dingle.
Dĕl′phic, *a.* Relating to Delphi; oracular.
Dĕl′phine, *a.* [L. *delphinus*, Gr. δελφίς, a dolphin (*q. v.*); Late L. *delphinus*, dauphin.] Relating to the dauphin of France, or to the dolphin.
Dĕl′ta, *n.*; pl. **Dĕl′tas**. [The Greek letter *delta* is our *d*, and the Heb. *daleth; daleth* also means a door.] The Greek letter Δ:—an alluvial tract of country between diverging mouths of a river.
Dĕl′töid, *n.* A triangular muscle.—2, *a.* Resembling the Greek letter *delta;* triangular.
De-lūde′, *v. a.* [L. *deludere, delusum*, to befool; *de* intensive, and *ludere*, to jest, to play.] [*pp.* deluding, deluded.] To impose upon; to deceive; to cheat; to disappoint; to mislead.
Dĕl′ūge (dĕl′lūj), *n.* [Fr. *déluge;* L. *diluvium; dis-*, apart, and *luere*, to wash.] A general inundation; an overflowing of water; a flood.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* deluging, deluged.] To flood; to inundate; to drown; to overwhelm.
De-lū′sion (de-lū′zhun), *n.* Act of deluding; state of being deluded; deceit; illusion.
De-lū′sive, } *a.* Tending to delude; deceptive;
De-lū′so-ry, } illusory.
Dĕlve, *v. a. & v. n.* [A.-S. *delfan;* Dut. *delven:* root of Dale.] [*pp.* delving, delved.] To dig; to open with a spade.
Dĕm′a-gŏgue (dĕm′a-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. δημαγωγός; δῆμος, the people, and ἀγωγός, leading; ἄγειν, to lead.] A ringleader of a faction; a factious orator or agitator.
De-māin′, *or* **De-mēsne′** (de-mān′ *or* de-mēn′), *n.* [Variants of Domain: the spelling *demesne* comes from a confusion with O. Fr. *mesnee*, a household.] A manor-house and adjacent land; estate in land.
De-mănd′, *v. a.* [L. *demandare*, to intrust,—later, to demand; *mandare*, to intrust.] [*pp.* demanding, demanded.] To ask with authority; to claim; to call for; to challenge; to *exact*.—2, *n.* A claim; a question; a calling.
Dē-mar-cā′tion, *n.* [Fr. *démarcation; marquer*, to mark (*q. v.*).] Division; boundary.
De-mēan′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *demener*, to conduct; *mener*, to control; L. *minare*, to drive; *minari*, to threaten.] [*pp.* demeaning, demeaned.] To behave; to conduct:—[from *mean* in the sense of *base*] to debase; to lower.
De-mēan′or, *n.* *Carriage;* behavior; conduct.
Dē′men-cy, *n.* Loss of mind or understanding; folly; dementia; *insanity*.
De-mĕnt′ed, *a.* Insane; mad; infatuated.
De-mĕn′ti-a (-she-a), *n.* [L. for "insanity;" *demens, dementis*, insane; *de*, out of, and *mens*, mind.] *Insanity;* demency.
De-mĕr′it, *n.* [Late L. *demeritum*, a fault; *de* negative, and *merere*, to deserve; but *de* is sometimes intensive, whence the Late L., as well as its English and French derivatives, sometimes had the sense of "merit," "good service," "excellence."] Desert of blame; ill desert.
De-mēsne′ (de-mēn′), *n.* See Demain.
Dĕm′i (dĕm′e). [Fr. *demi*, half; L. *dimidius*, half; *dis-*, apart, and *medius*, middle (*q. v.*).] A prefix or inseparable particle, used in composition, and signifying *half;* as *demi*-god, *i.e.*, *half-god*.
Dĕm′i-gŏd, *n.* A half-divine being; a great hero.

Demijohn.

Dĕm′i-jŏhn (dĕm′e-jŏn), *n.* [Fr. *dame-jeanne;* Arab. *damajana;* from *Damaghan*, in Persia, once noted for its glass-ware.] A large glass vessel in a case of basket-work.
De-mî-mŏnde, *n.* [Fr.; literally, half-world.] A collective name for lewd women.
Dĕm′i-rĕp, *n.* [*Demi*, half, and former English slang *rep*, for *reputation*.] A woman of ill or very doubtful character.
De-mīse′, *n.* [Fr. *démise*, removal, transfer; L. *dimittere, dimissum*, to dismiss, to send away; *dis-*, apart, and *mittere*, to send. A *demise* is properly the transfer of authority on the death of a ruler; hence, a death, but chiefly that of a ruler.] *Death* of a royal person; decease.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* demising, demised.] To bequeath; to will.
Dĕm′i-sĕm-i-quā′ver, *n.* Half a semiquaver.
De-mĭs′sion (de-mĭsh′un), *n.* Relinquishment; a transfer.
De-mĭt′, *v. a.* [L. *demittere, demissum; dis-*, apart (or *de*, down), and *mittere*, to send.] To transfer:—to resign.—2, *n.* A transfer; demission.
Dĕm′i-tĭnt, *n.* A sort of medial or half tint.
De-mŏc′ra-cy, *n.* [Gr. δημοκρατία, popular rule; δῆμος, the people, and κράτειν, to rule, to be strong.] A government administered by the people; a *republic*.
Dĕm′o-crăt, *n.* One devoted to democracy.
Dĕm-o-crăt′ic, } *a.* Pertaining to democracy;
Dĕm-o-crăt′i-cal, } republican; popular.
De-mŏl′ish, *v. a.* [L. *demoliri, demolitus*, to pull down; *de*, down, and *moliri*, to displace; *moles*, a heap, labor; through Fr. *démolir, démolissant.*] [*pp.* demolishing, demolished.] To throw down; to destroy.
Dĕm-o-lĭ″tion (dĕm-o lĭsh′un), *n.* Destruction.
Dē′mon, *n.* [Gr. δαίμων, a spirit.] A spirit:—an evil spirit; a devil.
De-mŏn-e-ti-zā′tion, *n.* The act of demonetizing; the state of being demonetized.
De-mŏn′e-tīze, *v. a.* [L. *de*, down from, and *moneta*, money (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* demonetizing, demonetized.] To divest of the quality of legal tender.
De-mō′ni-ăc, *n.* One possessed by a demon.
De-mō′ni-ăc, } *a.* [Gr. δαιμονιακός.] Belong-
Dĕm-o-nī′a-cal, } ing to, or like, a demon or an evil spirit; devilish.
Dē-mon-ŏl′a-try, *n.* [Gr. δαίμων, a demon, and λατρεία, service.] Worship of demons.
Dē-mon-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. δαίμων, a demon, and λόγος, a treatise.] A treatise on evil spirits.
De-mŏn-stra-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* The quality of being
De-mŏn′stra-ble-nĕss, } demonstrable.
De-mŏn′stra-ble, *a.* That may be demonstrated.
De-mŏn′stra-bly, *ad.* Evidently; clearly.

Dẹ-mŏn'strāte, *v. a.* [L. *demonstrare, demonstratus; de* intensive, and *monstrare*, to show.] [*pp.* demonstrating, demonstrated.] To prove with certainty; to make evident; to show by experiment.
Dĕm-ọn-strā'tiọn, *n.* The act of demonstrating; indubitable proof.
Dẹ-mŏn'strạ-tĭve, *a.* Invincibly conclusive:—excessively unreserved; energetically expressive.
Dẹ-mŏn'strạ-tĭve-lỵ, *ad.* Clearly; plainly.
Dĕm'ọn-strā-tọr, *or* **Dẹ-mŏn'strā-tọr** [dĕm'ụn-, *Sm.*], *n.* One who demonstrates.
Dẹ-mŏr-ạl-ị-zā'tiọn, *n.* Destruction of morals.
Dẹ-mŏr'ạl-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *démoraliser.*—See Moʀᴀʟᴇ.] [*pp.* demoralizing, demoralized.] To destroy the morals or discipline of.
Dẹ-mŏt'ịc, *a.* [Gr. δημοτικός, of the people; δημότης, a commoner; δῆμος, the people, or a country district.] Noting a kind of hieroglyphical writing of the ancient Egyptians; popular.
Dẹ-mŭl'cẹnt, *a.* [L. *demulcere, demulcentis; de*, down, and *mulcere*, to soothe.] Softening; mollifying.—2, *n.* (*Med.*) A softening or mollifying application or medicine.
Dẹ-mür', *v. n.* [O. Fr. *demeurer*, L. *demorari*, to delay; *morari*, to wait; *mora*, delay.] [*pp.* demurring, demurred.] To delay; to pause; to hesitate:—to object.—2, *n.* Doubt; hesitation; a pause:—objection.
Dẹ-mūre', *a.* [Fr. *de mœurs*, having manners; but perhaps from Fr. *mûr*, sober, mature (*q. v.*).] Decent; modest:—affectedly modest.
Dẹ-mūre'lỵ, *ad.* In a demure manner.
Dẹ-mūre'nẹss, *n.* Affected modesty; gravity.
Dẹ-mŭr'rạġe, *n.* Delay of a vessel:—an allowance for delaying ships or freights.
Dẹ-mŭr'rẹr, *n.* One who demurs.—(*Law.*) Issue between the plaintiff and the defendant.
Dẹ-mȳ', *n.* [See Dᴇᴍɪ.] A particular size of paper.
Dĕn, *n.* [A.-S. *denn*, a cave, *denu*, a valley.—Cf. O. Dut. *denne*, a cave, a floor; Ger. *tenne*, a floor.] A cavern; the *cave* of a wild beast.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* denning, denned.] To dwell as in a den.
Dĕn'ạ-rỵ, *a.* [L. *denarius; deni*, ten by ten.] Containing ten.—2, *n.* Ten.
Dẹ-nă''tiọn-ạl-īze (dẹ-năsh'ụn-ạl-īz), *v. a.* [*De* partitive, and Nᴀᴛɪᴏɴᴀʟ.] [*pp.* denationalizing, denationalized.] To deprive of national rights.
Dẹ-năt'ū-rạl-īze, *v. a.* [*De* partitive, and Nᴀᴛᴜʀᴀʟɪᴢᴇ.] [*pp.* denaturalizing, denaturalized.] To make unnatural.
Dĕn'drīte, *n.* [Gr. δένδρον, a tree.] (*Min.*) A mineral having figures of trees or shrubs.
Dẹn-drĭt'ịc, } *a.* Veined like the leaves of
Dẹn-drĭt'ị-cạl, } trees:—branched like a tree.
Dĕn-drŏl'ọ-ġỵ, *n.* [Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and λόγος, a treatise.] A treatise on trees; study of trees.
Dengue (dĕn'gā), *n.* [Sp. for "prudery," "stiffness," from the constrained movements of the patient.] An epidemic fever.
Dẹ-nī'ạl, *n.* Negation; refusal; abjuration.
Dĕn'imṣ (*or* dẹ-nīmz'), *n.* A coarse cotton fabric.
Dĕn'ị-zen (dĕn'ẹ-zn), *n.* [O. Fr. *deinzein*, from *deinz*, within; opposed to *forein*, foreign. *Deinz* (Fr. *dans*) is from L. *de intus*, from within.] A foreigner enfranchised:—a citizen.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* denizening, denizened.] To enfranchise.
Dẹ-nŏm'ị-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *denominare, denominatus; nomen, nominis*, a name.] [*pp.* denominating, denominated.] To confer a name upon, or give a name to; to *name*; to style; to entitle.
Dẹ-nŏm'ị-nạte, *a.* Concrete:—not abstract.
Dẹ-nŏm-ị-nā'tiọn, *n.* Act of naming; a name:—a sect or class, as of Christians.
Dẹ-nŏm-ị-nā'tiọn-ạl, *a.* Relating to a denomination.
Dẹ-nŏm'ị-nā-tọr, *n.* One who names.—(*Vulgar Fractions.*) The number below the line.
Dĕn-ọ-tā'tiọn, *n.* The act of denoting.
Dẹ-nōte', *v. a.* [L. *denotare*, to mark out; *de*, down, and *notare*, to mark; *nota*, a mark, a note.] [*pp.* denoting, denoted.] To mark; to signify; to betoken.
Dénouement (dĕn-ō-mäng), *n.* [Fr. *dénouer*, to untie; *dé* for L. *dis-*, apart, and *nouer*, to tie; *noue*, L. *nodus*, a knot.] The discovery of the plot of a drama or poem.
Dẹ-nöünce', *v. a.* [Fr. *dénoncer*; L. *denuntiare, denuntiatum*, to declare; *nuntiare*, to announce; *nuntius*, a messenger.] [*pp.* denouncing, denounced.] To threaten and censure publicly; to accuse; to condemn; to censure.
Dẹ-nöünce'mẹnt, *n.* Denunciation.
Dĕnse, *a.* [L. *densus*, thick.] Close; compact; thick; solid.
Dĕnse'lỵ, *ad.* In a dense manner; so as to be dense.
Dĕnse'nẹss, } *n.* The quality of being close, com-
Dĕn'sị-tỵ, } pact, or thick:—closeness; compactness.
Dĕnt, *v. a.* [See Dɪɴᴛ.] [*pp.* denting, dented.] To mark with a dent; to indent.—2, *n.* A mark; an indentation.
Dĕn'tạl, *a.* [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] Belonging to the teeth.—2, *n.* A letter pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. The dentals are *d, s, t, z*, and *th*.
Dĕn'tạte, *or* **Dĕn'tāt-ẹd**, *a.* Pointed like teeth.
Dẹn-tā'tiọn, *n.* Formation of teeth.
Dĕn'tị-cle, *n.* [L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, a tooth.] An ornament resembling a tooth; a projecting point; dentil.
Dẹn-tĭc'ū-lạte, } *a.* Set with or having small
Dẹn-tĭc'ū-lāt-ẹd, } teeth.
Dĕn'tị-frĭce, *n.* [L. *dentifricium; dens, dentis*, a tooth, and *fricare*, to rub.] A powder for the teeth.
Dĕn'tịl, *or* **Dĕn'tịle**, *n.* [See Dᴇɴᴛɪᴄʟᴇ.] (*Arch.*) A small tooth or tooth-like process.



Dentil.

Dĕn'tist, *n.* [L. *dens, dentis*, a tooth.] A surgeon for the teeth.
Dĕn'tis-trỵ, *n.* The business of a dentist.
Dẹn-tĭ''tiọn, *n.* The breeding of teeth; teething.
Dĕn'tūre, *n.* [Fr.] An artificial tooth or set of teeth.
Dẹ-nū'dāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* denudating, denudated], *or* **Dẹ-nūde'**, *v. a.* [*pp.* denuding, denuded.] [L. *denudare, denudatum; nudere*, to lay bare; *nudus*, naked.] To strip; to lay bare.
Dẹ-nŭn'cị-āte (dẹ-nŭn'shẹ-āt), *v. a.* [See Dᴇɴᴏᴜɴᴄᴇ.] [*pp.* denunciating, denunciated.] To denounce; to threaten:—to stigmatize.
Dẹ-nŭn-cị-ā'tiọn (dẹ-nŭn-shẹ-ā'shụn), *n.* [L. *denuntiatio.*] Act of denouncing; public menace.
Dẹ-nŭn'cị-ạ-tọ-rỵ (dẹ-nŭn'shẹ-ạ-tọ-rẹ), *a.* Containing denunciation; censorious.
Dẹ-nȳ', *v. a.* [Fr. *dénier*; L. *denegare; de*, fully, and *negare*, to deny.] [*pp.* denying, denied.] To contradict; to disown; to *refuse*.
Dẹ-ŏb'strụ-ẹnt, *a.* [L. *de*, implying reversal, and *obstruere*, to obstruct.] Removing obstructions.—2, *n.* An aperient medicine.
Dē'ọ-dănd, *n.* [L. *deo*, to God, *dandum*, to be given; *dare*, to give.] A thing forfeited to God.
Dē-ọ-där', *n.* [East Indian for "divine tree."] An Asiatic cedar-tree.
Dẹ-ō-dọr-ị-zā'tiọn, *n.* The act of deodorizing.
Dẹ-ō'dọr-īze, *v. a.* [L. *de*, implying reversal, and *odor*, smell.] [*pp.* deodorizing, deodorized.] To deprive of odor.
Dē-ọn-tŏl'ọ-ġỵ, *n.* [Gr. δέον, due, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science of duty; ethics.
Dẹ-ŏx-ị-dā'tiọn, *n.* The process of extracting oxygen.
Dẹ-ŏx'ị-dīze, *v. a.* [L. *de*, implying reversal, and Oxɪᴅɪᴢᴇ.] [*pp.* deoxidizing, deoxidized.] To deprive of oxygen; to reduce from the state of an oxide; to deoxidate.
Dẹ-pärt', *v. n.* [Fr. *départir*; L. *de*, away, and *partiri*, to separate; *pars, partis*, a part.] [*pp.* departing, departed.] To go away; to leave; to die.
Dẹ-pärt'ịng, *n.* A going away; separation.
Dẹ-pärt'mẹnt, *n.* [Fr. *département.*] A province or territorial division:—a division of executive government:—separate part, office, or division.

Dĕp-art-mĕnt'al, *a.* Relating to a department.

De-pärt'ūre (de-pärt'yur), *n.* A going away; start:—a forsaking:—death; decease.

De-pĕnd', *v. n.* [L. *dependere; de*, down, and *pendere*, to hang.] [*pp.* depending, depended.] To hang from:—to rely; to adhere; to be conditioned.

De-pĕnd'ant, *n.* [Fr.; pres. part. of *dépendre*, to depend.] One who is subordinate or dependent:—written also *dependent.*

De-pĕnd'ence, } *n.* State of being subordinate;
De-pĕnd'en-cy, } connection; reliance.

De-pĕnd'en-cy, *n.* A subject country or province.

De-pĕnd'ent, *a.* [L. *dependens, dependentis*, pres. part. of *dependere*, to depend (*q. v.*).] Hanging down; subordinate.—2, *n.* One subordinate; a dependant.

De-pĭct', *v. a.* [L. *depingere, depictum; pingere*, to paint.] [*pp.* depicting, depicted.] To paint; to portray; to describe.

De-pĭct'ūre (de-pĭkt'yur), *v. a.* [*pp.* depicturing, depictured.] To depict.

Dĕp'i-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *depilare, depilatum; de*, away, and *pilare*, to pluck out hairs; *pilus*, a hair.] [*pp.* depilating, depilated.] To pull off hair.

De-pĭl'a-to-ry, *a.* Taking away the hair.—2, *n.* That which takes away hair.

De-plēte', *v. a.* [L. *deplere, depletum*, to empty; *de* negative, and *plere*, to fill.] [*pp.* depleting, depleted.] To let blood; to exhaust.

De-plē'tion, *n.* An emptying; a blood-letting.

De-plō'ra-ble, *a.* That is to be deplored; lamentable; sad; calamitous; grievous.

De-plō'ra-bly, *ad.* Lamentably; miserably.

Dĕp-lo-rā'tion, *n.* The act of deploring; grief

De-plōre', *v. a.* [L. *plorare, deplorare*, to bewail.] [*pp.* deploring, deplored.] To lament; to bewail.

De-plŏy', *v. a. & v. n.* [Fr. *déployer*, to unroll, *ployer*, L. *plicare*, to fold.] [*pp.* deploying, deployed.] To display; to unfold; to extend.

Dē-pō'lar-īze, *v. a.* [L. *de*, implying reversal, and POLARIZE.] [*pp.* depolarizing, depolarized.] To deprive of polarity.

De-pō'nent, *n.* [L. *deponere, depositum*, to lay down, to put aside,—later, to testify; *de*, down, and *ponere*, to place; *ponere* is said to be for *post sinere*, to put behind.] (*Law.*) One who makes a deposition.—(*Gram.*) A deponent verb.—2, *a.* Noting Latin verbs which have a passive form, but an active meaning.

De-pŏp'ū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *depopulare, depopulatum; populare*, to lay waste; *populus*, people.] [*pp.* depopulating, depopulated.] To dispeople; to lay waste. [inhabitants.

De-pŏp-ū-lā'tion, *n.* Expulsion or destruction of

De-pōrt', *v. a.* [L. *deportare; de*, away, and *portare*, to carry.] [*pp.* deporting, deported.] To carry off:—to demean; to behave.

Dĕp-or-tā'tion, *n.* Transportation; exile.

De-pōrt'ment, *n.* Manner of conducting one's self; *carriage;* conduct; demeanor.

De-pō'şal, *n.* The act of depriving of office.

De-pōşe', *v. a.* [Fr. *déposer;* L. *de* negative, and *pausare*, to pause,—later, to place; influenced by *deponere, depositum*, to set down.—See DEPOSIT.] [*pp.* deposing, deposed.] To degrade; to divest of office.—2, *v. n.* [See DEPONENT.] To bear witness; to testify.

De-pŏş'it, *v. a.* [L. *deponere, depositum*, to lay down.—See DEPONENT.] [*pp.* depositing, deposited.] To lay down; to lodge; to place.—2, *n.* That which is deposited; a pledge; a security:—a depository.

De-pŏş'i-ta-ry, *n.* [Fr. *dépositaire.*] One to whom a thing is intrusted:—one who receives goods or money in trust.

Dĕp-o-şĭ''tion (dĕp o-zĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *depositio.*—See DEPONENT.] The act of deposing:—the testimony of a witness or deponent reduced to writing and signed:—dethronement.

De-pŏş'i-tor, *n.* One who makes a deposit.

De-pŏş'i-to-ry, *n.* A place for depositing.

Depot (de-pō', *often* dē'pō) [de-pō' *or* dĕp'ō, *St. N.;* dā-pō', *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *dépôt*, O. Fr. *depost*, a store; L. *depositum*, a deposit (*q. v.*).] A place of deposit; a magazine:—a place for stopping and starting on a railroad; a station-house.

Dĕp-ra-vā'tion, *n.* Corruption; *depravity.*

De-prāve', *v. a.* [L. *depravare*, to make crooked; *de* intensive, and *pravus*, crooked.] [*pp.* depraving, depraved.] To make bad; to corrupt.

De-prāved', *p. a.* Vicious; wicked:—vitiated.

De-prăv'i-ty, *n.* State of being depraved; depravation; moral corruption; a vitiated state.

Dĕp're-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *deprecari, deprecatus; de*, away, and *precari*, to pray; *prex, precis*, a prayer.] [*pp.* deprecating, deprecated.] To beg or pray against.

Dĕp-re-cā'tion, *n.* Prayer against evil.

Dĕp're-cā-tive, } *a.* That serves to deprecate;
Dĕp're-ca-to-ry, } entreating.

De-prē'ci-āte (de-prē'she-āt), *v. a.* [L. *depretiare, depretiatum; de*, from, and *pretium*, price.] [*pp.* depreciating, depreciated.] To lower in price; to lessen in value; to *disparage.*—2, *v. n.* To fall in value.

De-prē-ci-ā'tion (de-prē-she-ā'shun), *n.* Act of depreciating:—decrease of value.

De-prē'ci-a-tive, } *a.* Undervaluing; tending to
De-prē'ci-a-to-ry, } disparagement.

Dĕp're-dāte, *v. a.* [L. *deprædari, deprædatum*, to rob; *prædari*, to pillage; *præda*, booty.] [*pp.* depredating, depredated.] To rob; to pillage; to lay waste.—2, *v. n.* To plunder.

Dĕp-re-dā'tion, *n.* A robbing; a spoiling.

Dĕp're-dā-tor, *n.* A robber; a plunderer.

De-prĕss', *v. a.* [L. *deprimere, depressum*, to press down.—See PRESS.] [*pp.* depressing, depressed.] To cast down; to humble; to deject; to dispirit; to discourage:—to press downward.

De-prĕs'sion (de-prĕsh'un), *n.* Act of depressing:—a hollow:—melancholy, *dejection.*

De-prī'val, *n.* Loss; deprivation.

Dĕp-ri-vā'tion, *n.* Act of depriving; loss.

De-prīve', *v. a.* [L *de*, fully, and *privare*, to divest.—See PRIVATE.] [*pp.* depriving, deprived.] To take from; to bereave:—to divest of a benefice.

De-prīv'er, *n.* He who or that which deprives.

Dĕpth, *n.* [Icel. *dypt;* Dut. *diepte;* Goth. *daupitha.*—See DEEP.] Distance below the surface; deepness:—middle:—abstruseness:—sagacity.

Dĕp'ū-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *de*, fully, and *purare, puratum*, to purify; *purus*, pure (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* depurating, depurated.] To purify; to cleanse.

Dĕp-ū-tā'tion, *n.* Act of deputing, commission:—the persons deputed; delegation.

De-pūte', *v. a.* [Fr. *députer;* L. *deputare*, to cut off,—later, to select; *de*, away, and *putare*, to esteem, to prune, to arrange.] [*pp.* deputing, deputed.] To send with a special commission; to empower to act; to delegate.—2, *a.* Delegated; acting. [R.] [depute. [*U. S.*]

Dĕp'ū-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* deputizing, deputized.] To

Dĕp'ū-ty, *n.* [Fr. *député.*] One appointed to act for another; a *representative:*—a lieutenant; a viceroy.

De-rāil', *v. a. & v. n.* [*De*, implying separation, and RAIL.] [*pp.* derailing, derailed.] To throw from the rails:—to run off the rails.

De-rāil'ment, *n.* The act of derailing; state of being derailed.

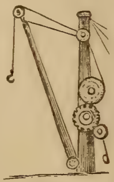
De-rānġe', *v. a.* [Fr. *déranger;* L. *dis-* negative, and Fr. *ranger*, to range (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* deranging, deranged.] To disorder; to disarrange.

De-rānġed' (de-rānjd'), *p. a.* Displaced; misplaced:—disordered in mind; insane.

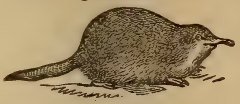
De-rānġe'ment, *n.* Act of deranging; disarrangement:—mental disorder; *insanity.*

Dĕr'e-lĭct, *n.* [L. *derelinquere, derelictus*, to abandon; *de* intensive, and *relinquere*, to leave.] (*Law.*) Any thing forsaken, cast away, or left by the owner.—2, *a.* Relinquished; forsaken.

Dĕr-e-lĭc'tion, *n.* Act of forsaking; neglect of duty; abandonment.
De-rīde', *v. a.* [L. *deridere, derisum; de* intensive, and *ridere*, to laugh.] [*pp.* deriding, derided.] To scoff at; to mock; to jeer; to *ridicule*.
De-rĭ''șion (de-rĭzh'un), *n.* [L. *derisio.*] The act of deriding or laughing at; mockery; ridicule.
De-rī'sive, *a.* Containing derision; mocking.
De-rī'sive-ly, *ad.* Mockingly; insultingly.
De-rī'so-ry, *a.* Mocking; ridiculing; derisive.
De-rīv'a-ble, *a.* That may be derived; deducible.
Dĕr-i-vā'tion, *n.* Act of deriving; deduction.
De-rĭv'a-tĭve, *a.* Derived from another.—2, *n.* The thing or word derived.
De-rĭv'a-tĭve-ly, *ad.* By derivation.
De-rīve', *v. a.* [L. *derivare, derivatum*, to drain off; *de*, off, and *rivus*, a stream.] [*pp.* deriving, derived.] To deduce; to draw; to trace.—2, *v. n.* To take origin; to be deduced.
Dĕrm, *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, the skin; δέρειν, to flay.] The skin or integument of animals.
Dĕr-ma-tŏl'o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in dermatology.
Dĕr-ma-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, and λόγος, a treatise.] A treatise on the skin; science of the skin and its diseases.
Dernier (dern-yár' *or* dĕr'ne-er), *a.* [Fr.; from L. *de retro*, of or from the rear.] Last:—used in the phrase *dernier resort* (or *ressort*).
Dĕr'o-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *derogare, derogatum; de*, away, and *rogare*, to ask.] [*pp.* derogating, derogated.] To disparage; to diminish.—2, *v. n.* To detract; to take away.
Dĕr-o-gā'tion, *n.* A defamation; detraction:—a subtraction from, or other alteration made on, a contract.
De-rŏg'a-to-ry, *a.* Tending to degrade; degrading; detracting; dishonoring.
Dĕr'rick, *n.* [Named from one *Derrick*, a hangman at Tyburn; *Derrick* is the same as Dietrich or Theodoric; from Goth. *thiuda*, the people, and *reiks*, chief.] (*Naut.*) A tackle consisting of a double and single block.—(*Arch.*) A machine for raising heavy weights.


Derrick.

Dĕr'rin-ġer, *n.* [After the inventor.] A short-barrelled pistol carrying a large ball.
Dĕr'vis, *or* **Dĕr'vish**, *n.* [Per. *darvish*, poor, or a monk.] An Oriental priest or monk.
Dĕs'cant, *n.* [O. Fr. *descant, deschant; L. dis-*, apart, and *cantus*, a song.—See CHANT.] A part in a song:—a discourse; a dispute.
Des-cănt', *v. n.* [*pp.* descanting, descanted.] To sing:—to discourse.
De-scĕnd' (de-sĕnd'), *v. n.* [L. *descendere, descensum; de*, down, and *scandere, scansum*, to climb.] [*pp.* descending, descended.] To move down.
De-scĕnd'ant, *n.* Offspring of an ancestor.
De-scĕnd'ent, *a.* Falling; descending.
De-scĕn'sion (de-sĕn'shun), *n.* Act of descending.
De-scĕnt' (de-sĕnt'), *n.* Movement downward; declivity:—invasion:—birth; extraction.
De-scrīb'a-ble, *a.* That may be described.
De-scrībe', *v. a.* [L. *describere; de*, down, and *scribere, scriptum*, to write.] [*pp.* describing, described.] To define by properties; to represent by words; to delineate.
De-scrĭp'tion, *n.* [L. *descriptio.*] The act of describing; delineation; representation.
De-scrĭp'tive, *a.* Containing description.
De-scrȳ', *v. a.* [Fr. *décrire*, O. Fr. *descrivre;* L. *describere* (see DESCRIBE), to write down,—hence, to blazon; it gradually acquired the meaning of *discern*, with which it was popularly confounded.] [*pp.* descrying, descried.] To spy out, to discover.
Dĕs'e-crāte, *v. a.* [L. *desecrare, desecratum: de*, and *sacrare*, to hallow; *sacer*, sacred.] [*pp.* desecrating, desecrated.] To profane by misapplication:—to divert from a sacred purpose.
Dĕs-e-crā'tion, *n.* The act of desecrating.
Dĕș'ert, *n.* A wilderness; solitude; waste.—2, *a.* Barren; unpeopled; desolate; wild; waste.
De-șĕrt', *v. a.* [L. *deserere, desertum*, to unbind, to abandon.] [*pp.* deserting, deserted.] To forsake; to abandon; to leave.—2, *v. n.* To run away clandestinely.—3, *n.* [O. Fr. *deserte.*—See DESERVE.] Claim to reward or punishment; merit or demerit.
De-șĕrt'er, *n.* One who deserts.
De-șĕr'tion, *n.* Act of deserting; dereliction.
De-șĕrve', *v. n.* [L. *deservire*, to serve well,—later, to merit; *de* intensive, and *servire*, to serve (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* deserving, deserved.] To be worthy of good or ill.—2, *v. a.* To be worthy of; to merit.
De-șĕrv'ed-ly, *ad.* Worthily; justly.
De-șĕrv'ing, *a.* Worthy; meritorious.
Dĕs-ha-bille' [dĕz'a-bēl, *St.;* dĭs-a-bĭl', *H.;* dĕs'-ā-bĕl', *Wb.*], *n.* Undress. See DISHABILLE.
De-sĭc'cāte [dĕs'e-kāt, *Wb. St. Johnson*], *v. a.* [L. *desiccare, desiccatum*, to dry; *de* intensive, and *siccare*, to dry; *siccus*, dry.] [*pp.* desiccating, desiccated.] To dry up.—2, *v. n.* To grow dry.
Dĕs-ic-cā'tion, *n.* The act of making dry.
De-sĭc'ca-tĭve, *a.* Having power to dry.
Dĕs'ic-cā-tor, *n.* One who, or that which, desiccates.
De-sĭd'er-āte, *v. a.* [See DESIRE.] [*pp.* desiderating, desiderated.] To want; to desire:—to lack.
De-sĭd'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Implying desire.
De-sĭd-er-ā'tum, *n.*; pl. **De-sĭd-er-ā'ta**. [L.] Something not possessed, but desired or wanted; a thing wanted.
De-sīgn' [de-zīn', *S. E. Ja. H. K.*], *v. a.* [L. *designare; de*, down, and *signare*, to mark; *signum*, a mark, a sign.] [*pp.* designing, designed.] To purpose; to intend; to plan; to project; to sketch out; to delineate.—2, *n.* An intention; a purpose; a scheme; a plan of action; a sketch.
Dĕs'ig-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *designare, designatum.*—See DESIGN.] [*pp.* designating, designated.] To point out; to mark.
Dĕs-ig-nā'tion, *n.* Appointment; direction; a name or title.
De-sīgn'ed-ly (de-sīn'ed-le), *ad.* Purposely.
De-sīgn'er (de-sīn'er), *n.* One who designs:—one who forms a plan, &c.
De-sīgn'ing (de-sīn'ing,) *p. a.* Insidious; artful.—2, *n.* The act of delineating objects; delineation.
De-șīr'a-ble, *a.* Worthy of desire; pleasing.
De-șīre', *n.* [Fr. *désir*, L. *desiderium*, wish; L. *desiderare*, Fr. *désirer*, to wish: like CONSIDER, these words are obscurely related to L. *sidus, sideris*, a star.] Wish; eagerness to obtain.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* desiring, desired.] To wish; to long for; to covet.
De-șīr'ous, *a.* Full of desire; eager; longing.
De-șīr'ous-ly, *ad.* Eagerly; with desire.
De-șīr'ous-nĕss, *n.* Fulness of desire.
De-sĭst' [de-zĭst', *S.*], *v. n.* [L. *desistere; de*, away, and *sistere*, to place; a causal form of *stare*, to stand.] [*pp.* desisting, desisted.] To cease from; to stop; to forbear.
De-sĭst'ance, *n.* Desisting; cessation.
Dĕsk, *n.* [A variant of DISK and DISH.—Cf. Ger. *tisch*, a table.] An inclining table for writers or readers:—a kind of rostrum; a pulpit.
Dĕs'man, *n.* [Dan & Sw. *desman*, musk.] The European musk-rat.


Desman.

Dĕs'o-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *desolare, desolatum; de* intensive, and *solare*, to lay waste, to make lonely; *solus*, alone.] [*pp.* desolating, desolated.] To depopulate; to ravage.
Dĕs'o-late, *a.* Laid waste; uninhabited; *solitary;* lonely; comfortless.
Dĕs-o-lā'tion, *n.* The act of desolating; a desolate place; loneliness; destruction; devastation.

De-spâir′, *n.* [Fr. *désespoir.*—See DESPERATE.] Hopeless state; despondence.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* despairing, despaired.] To be hopeless; to despond; to give up hope.
De-spâir′ing-ly, *ad.* In a despairing manner.
De-spătch′, *or* **Dis-pătch′**, *v. a.* [Fr. *dépêcher*, O. Fr. *despescher;* L. *dis-* negative, and *pedicare*, to hinder; *pedica*, a fetter; *pes, pedis*, the foot.] [*pp.* despatching, despatched.] To send away hastily; to hasten:—to kill:—to finish.—2, *n.* Haste; express; message; speed.
Dĕs-pe-rā′dō [dĕs-pe-rä′dō, *Ja.*], *n.*; pl. **Dĕs-pe-rā′dōes.** [Sp. for "desperate."] A bold and reckless criminal.
Dĕs′per-ate, *a.* [L. *desperare, desperatum*, to despair; *de*, away, and *sperare*, to hope; *spes*, hope.] Hopeless; mad; furious.
Dĕs′per-ate-ly, *ad.* Hopelessly; furiously.
Dĕs-per-ā′tion, *n.* Absence of hope; *despair.*
Dĕs′pi-ca-ble, *a.* [L. *despicabilis.*—See DESPISE.] That may be despised; base; mean; *contemptible;* vile; worthless.
Dĕs′pi-ca-ble-nĕss, *n.* Meanness; vileness.
Dĕs′pi-ca-bly, *ad.* In a despicable manner.
De-spīse′, *v. a.* [L. *despicere; de*, down, and *specere, spectum*, to look.] [*pp.* despising, despised.] To scorn; to *contemn;* to disdain.
De-spīs′er, *n.* A contemner; a scorner.
De-spīte′, *n.* [O. Fr. *despit*, Fr. *dépit*, L. *despectus*, contempt.—See DESPISE.] Malice; malignity:—defiance.—2, *prep.* In spite of.
De-spīte′fûl, *a.* Malicious; full of spleen.
De-spīte′fûl-ly, *ad.* Maliciously.
De-spoil′, *v. a.* [L. *despoliare; de* intensive, and *spoliare*, to spoil, to rob; *spolium*, booty.] [*pp.* despoiling, despoiled.] To rob; to deprive; to divest; to plunder; to spoil utterly.
De-spō-li-ā′tion, *n.* The act of despoiling.
De-spŏnd′, *v. n.* [L. *despondere*, to give up; *de*, implying negation or failure, and *spondere*, to promise.] [*pp.* desponding, desponded.] To lose hope; to despair.—2, *n.* Despondency; despair. [dejection; *despair.*
De-spŏnd′en-cy, *n.* Loss of hope; hopelessness;
De-spŏnd′ent, *a.* Despairing; hopeless.
De-spŏnd′ing-ly, *ad.* In a hopeless manner.
Dĕs′pot, *n.* [Gr. δεσπότης.—Cf. Skr. *pati*, master; L. *potens*, powerful.] An absolute sovereign; a tyrant; a tyrannical ruler.
Des-pŏt′ic, } *a.* Relating to despotism; *abso-*
Des-pŏt′i-cal, } *lute;* arbitrary; tyrannical.
Des-pŏt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a despotic manner.
Dĕs′pot-ism, *n.* Absolute power:—*tyranny.*
Dĕs-pu-mā′tion, *n.* Scum; frothiness.
Dĕs-qua-mā′tion, *n.* [L. *desquamare, desquamatum*, to scale off; *de*, off, and *squama*, a scale.] A scaling off; that which scales off.
Des-sĕrt′, *n.* [Fr.; from *desservir*, to remove, as plates from the table; *des-* negative, and *servir*, to serve.] A service of fruits after meals.
Des-sĕrt′-spoon, *n.* A spoon intermediate between a teaspoon and a tablespoon.
Dĕs-ti-nā′tion, *n.* The act of destining; purpose; fate; end; design; *destiny;* journey's end.
Dĕs′tine, *v. a.* [L. *destinare, destinatum*, to fix, to destine; *destina*, a prop, a support, a fixture: root of STAND.] [*pp.* destining, destined.] To doom; to appoint; to devote. [cessity; doom.
Dĕs′ti-ny, *n.* [Fr. *destinée.*] Fate; invincible ne-
Dĕs′ti-tūte, *a.* [L. *destituere, destitutum*, to leave alone; *de*, away, and *statuere*, to place: root of STAND.] Devoid; needy; very poor.
Dĕs-ti-tū′tion, *n.* State of being destitute; poverty:—deprivation.
De-strŏy′, *v. a.* [L. *destruere, destructum; de*, implying reversal, and *struere*, to build.] [*pp.* destroying, destroyed.] To lay waste; to ruin; to kill; to overthrow; to *demolish.*
De-strŏy′er, *n.* One who destroys. [ible.
De-strŭct-i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being destruct-
De-strŭct′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being destroyed.
De-strŭc′tion, *n.* The act of destroying; extinction; a killing; ruin; overthrow.
De-strŭc′tive, *a.* Causing destruction; *deadly.*
De-strŭc′tive-ly, *ad.* In a destructive manner.
De-strŭc′tive-nĕss, *n.* Quality of destroying:—propensity to destroy.
Dĕs′ue-tūde (dĕs′we-tūd), *n.* [L. *desuetudo; de*, implying cessation, and *suescere*, inceptive of *suere*, to be accustomed.] Discontinuance of habit; disuse.
Dĕs′ul-to-ri-ly, *ad.* In a desultory manner.
Dĕs′ul-to-ry, *a.* [L. *desultorius*, a horse used by a professional leaper; also, fickle, inconstant; *desultor*, a leaper from horse to horse, a fickle person; *desilere, desultum*, to leap down; *de*, down, and *salire*, to leap.] Loose; unconnected; unsettled; immethodical; cursory; slight.
De-tăch′, *v. a.* [Fr. *détacher; dé-*, apart, and *-tacher*, to fasten; *-tacher* is kindred to TACK.—See ATTACH.] [*pp.* detaching, detached.] To separate; to send off.
De-tăch′ment, *n.* Act of detaching:—a thing detached; a body of troops detached.
De-tāil′, *v. a.* [Fr. *détailler; dé-*, off, and *tailler*, to cut.] [*pp.* detailing, detailed.] To relate particularly:—to appoint for special duties.
De-tāil′, *or* **Dē′tāil**, *n.* A minute account; recital; narration:—a minute particular:—a small detachment of troops.
De-tāin′, *v. a.* [L. *detinere, detentum; de*, away, and *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* detaining, detained.] To withhold; to *keep;* to hold.
De-tāin′er, *n.* He who or that which detains:—detention; unlawful possession.
De-tāin′ment, *n.* Act of detaining; detention.
De-tĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *detegere, detectum; de* reversive, and *tegere*, to cover.] [*pp.* detecting, detected.] To lay bare what was concealed; to discover; to find out; to convict.
De-tĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *detectio.*—See DETECT.] Discovery, especially the discovery of guilt or wrong.
De-tĕc′tive, *a.* That detects; discovering.—2, *n.* An officer on secret service.
De-tĕnt′, *n.* [See DETAIN.] A stop in a machine.
De-tĕn′tion, *n.* [L. *detentio.*] Act or period of keeping; restraint:—confinement:—delay.
De-tĕr′, *v. a.* [L. *deterrere*, to frighten off; *de*, away, and *terrere*, to frighten.—See TERROR.] [*pp.* deterring, deterred.] To discourage by terror; to hinder.
De-tĕrge′, *v. a.* [L. *detergere, detersum*, to cleanse; *de*, off, and *tergere*, to wipe.] [*pp.* deterging, deterged.] To cleanse, as a sore.
De-tĕr′gent, *a.* Tending to cleanse; detersive.—2, *n.* That which cleanses.
De-tē′ri-o-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *deteriorare, deterioratum*, to grow worse; *deterior*, worse (from *de*, on type of *interior*, from *in*).] [*pp.* deteriorating, deteriorated.] To make worse.—2, *v. n.* To grow worse. [of growing worse.
De-tē-ri-o-rā′tion, *n.* Act of making worse; state
De-tĕr′mi-na-ble, *a.* That may be determined.
De-tĕr′mi-nănt, *n.* That which determines or indicates.
De-tĕr′mi-nate, *a.* Definite; decisive; fixed.—(*Bot.*) Pertaining to terminal buds.
De-tĕr-mi-nā′tion, *n.* Act of determining; direction; resolution; decision:—termination.
De-tĕr′mi-na-tive, *a.* Directing to an end.
De-tĕr′mine, *v. a.* [L. *determinare, determinatum; de*, fully, and *terminare*, to limit; *terminus*, a limit.] [*pp.* determining, determined.] To *fix* permanently; to settle; to adjust; to conclude; to limit; to resolve on; to decide:—to cause to cease.—2, *v. n.* To conclude; to end:—to decide.
De-tĕr′mined, *p. a.* Decided:—resolute.
De-tĕr′min-ism, *n.* The opinion that the human will is not free, but is determined by motives.
De-tĕr′mi-nist, *n.* (*Met.*) One who maintains that the will is determined by motives.
De-tĕr′sion, *n.* [See DETERGE.] Act of cleansing.

De-tĕr′sive, *a.* Having power to cleanse.—2, *n.* A cleansing application.
De-tĕst′, *v. a.* [L. *detestari*, to execrate; *de* intensive, and *testari*, to make oath.—See Test.] [*pp.* detesting, detested.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.
De-tĕst′a-ble, *a.* That may be detested; odious:—hateful; execrable; abominable.
De-tĕst′a-bly, *ad.* Hatefully; abominably.
Dĕt-es-tā′tion, *n.* Hatred; abhorrence.
De-thrōne′, *v. a.* [*De*, down, and Throne.] [*pp.* dethroning, dethroned.] To depose from a throne; to divest of regality.
De-thrōne′ment, *n.* The act of dethroning.
Dĕt′o-nāte, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [L. *detonare*, *detonatum*, to thunder; *de* intensive, and *tonare*, to thunder.] [*pp.* detonating, detonated.] To explode or cause to explode with noise:—to inflame.
Dĕt-o-nā′tion, *n.* An explosion with noise.
Détour (dā-tôr′), *n.* [Fr.; *détourner*, to turn away; *tourner*, to turn (*q. v.*).] A turning; circuit.
De-trăct′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *detrahere*, *detractum*, to take away; *de*, away, and *trahere*, to draw (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* detracting, detracted.] To derogate; to defame; to slander:—with *from.*
De-trăc′tion, *n.* Act of detracting; *slander.*
De-trăc′tive, *a.* Tending to detract.
De-trăc′to-ry, *a.* Defamatory; derogatory.
De-trāin′, *v. a.* [*De*, away from, and Train.] [*pp.* detraining, detrained.] To remove from a railway train, as troops or stores.
Dĕt′ri-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *detrimentum*, loss; *deterere*, *detritum*, to rub away; *de*, away, and *terere*, to rub.] Loss; damage; mischief.
Dĕt-ri-mĕn′tal, *a.* Mischievous; hurtful.
De-trī′tus, *n.* [L.—See Detriment.] (*Geol.*) Earthy substance worn away by the action of water.
De-trûde′, *v. a.* [L. *detrudere*, *detrusum*, to thrust down; *de*, down, and *trudere*, to thrust.] [*pp.* detruding, detruded.] To thrust down; to depress.
De-trû′sion, *n.* The act of thrusting down.
Deuce (dūs), *n.* [Fr. *deux*, L. *duo*, *duos*, two (*q. v.*).] The *two* in cards or dice.
Deuce, *or* **Deuse** (dūs), *n.* [L. *deus*, a god;—once used as an oath, and then vulgarized into another meaning.] A cant name for the devil.
Deū-ter-ŏg′a-my, *n.* [Gr. δεύτερος, second, and γάμος, marriage.] A second marriage.
Deū-ter-ŏn′o-my, *n.* [Gr. δεύτερος, second, and νόμος, law.] The second law; the fifth book of the Pentateuch.
De-văs′tāte, *or* **Dĕv′as-tāte**, *v. a.* [L. *devastare*, *devastatum*; *de*, fully, and *vastare*, to waste (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* devastating, devastated.] To lay waste; to ravage.
Dĕv-as-tā′tion, *n.* Waste; desolation.
De-vĕl′op, *v. a.* [Fr. *développer*; *dé-* negative or reversive, and *envelopper*, to envelop (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* developing, developed.] To make known; to disclose; to lay open; to unfold; to unravel; to disentangle.—2, *v. n.* To undergo a process of development or improvement; to pass through a process of evolution; to evolve:—to become gradually perceptible; to come to light.—Written also *develope.*
De-vĕl′op-mĕnt, *n.* Act of developing, or state of being developed; an unravelling; a disclosure:—evolution. [alienate. See Divest.
De-vĕst′, *v. a.* [*pp.* devesting, devested.] To
Dē′vi-āte, *v. n.* [L. *deviare*, *deviatum*; *devius*, astray.—See Devious.] [*pp.* deviating, deviated.] To wander; to go astray.
Dē-vi-ā′tion, *n.* The act of deviating; offence.
De-vīce′, *n.* [Fr. *devise*, Late L. *divisa*, a mark, a distinction; L. *dividere*, *divisum*, to divide (*q. v.*), to distinguish.] A contrivance:—a plan, or project:—a design; an emblem.
Dĕv′il (dĕv′vl) [dĕv′ĭl, *I.*], *n.* [Gr. διάβολος, slanderer, accuser; διαβάλλειν, to traduce; διά, across, and βάλλειν, to cast, to throw.] An evil spirit; Satan.
Dĕv′il-ĭsh (dĕv′vl-ĭsh), *a.* Diabolical; wicked.
Dĕv′il-ĭsh-ly, *ad.* Diabolically:—excessively.
Dĕv′il-mĕnt, **Dĕv′il-ry**, *n.* Malice:—diabolism:—rude merriment.
Dĕv′il-try, *n.* Gross villany:—mischief. [Low.]
Dē′vi-oŭs, *a.* [L. *devius*, astray; *de*, out of, and *via*, the way.] Erring:—indirect; winding.
Dē′vi-ous-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being devious.
De-vīșe′, *v. a.* [L. *dividere*, *divisum*, to divide; Fr. *déviser*, to lay out, to plan.] [*pp.* devising, devised.] To contrive; to invent:—to bequeath; to grant by will.—2, *v. n.* To consider; to contrive.—3, *n.* A gift or bequest by will.
Dĕv-i-șēē′, *n.* One to whom something is devised or bequeathed. [by will:—correlative of *devisee.*
Dĕv-i-șŏr′, *or* **De-vī′șor**, *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives
De-vŏĭd′, *a.* [Fr. *dévider*, to empty; O. Fr. *desvoidier.*—See Void.] Empty; vacant; void; free from; destitute.
Devoir (dĕv-wŏr′), *n.* [Fr. for "duty;" *devoir*, to owe; L. *debere*, to owe, from *de* negative, and *habere*, to have.—See Debt.] Service; duty:—an act of civility. [down.
Dĕv-o-lū′tion, *n.* The act of devolving or rolling
De-vŏlve′, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [L. *de*, down, and *volvere*, to roll.] [*pp.* devolving, devolved.] To roll down; to pass to.
De-vōte′, *v. a.* [L. *devovere*, *devotum*; *de* intensive, and *vovere*, to vow (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* devoting, devoted.] To *dedicate*; to consecrate:—to apply; to *addict*:—to give up; to doom.
De-vōt′ed, *p. a.* Consecrated; dedicated:—devout:—ardent:—doomed; given up.
De-vōt′ed-ly, *ad.* In a devoted manner.
Dĕv-o-tēē′, *n.* One entirely devoted; a zealot.
De-vō′tion, *n.* Quality of being devoted; piety; ardor; worship; prayer:—strong affection.
De-vō′tion-al, *a.* Pertaining to devotion; devout.
De-vŏûr′, *v. a.* [Fr. *dévorer*, L. *devorare*; *de* intensive, and *vorare*, to eat up.] [*pp.* devouring, devoured.] To eat up greedily; to consume.
De-vŏût′, *a.* [Fr. *dévot.*—See Devote.] Pious; religious; earnest.
De-vŏût′ly, *ad.* In a devout manner.
De-vŏût′ness, *n.* Quality of being devout.
Dew̄ (dū), *v. a.* [A.-S. *deaw*; Dut. *dauw*; Ger. *thau.*—Cf. Skr. *dhav*, to flow, or to wash.] [*pp.* dewing, dewed.] To wet, as with dew; to moisten.—2, *n.* Moisture deposited in the night.
Dew̄′ber-ry, *n.* A kind of blackberry.
Dew̄′-clăw, *n.* A rudimentary claw or hoof.
Dew̄′-drŏp (dū′drŏp), *n.* A drop of dew.
Dew̄′lăp, *n.* [Probably because it laps or licks the dew.] A fleshy substance hanging from the throat of an ox.
Dew̄′-pŏĭnt, *n.* The temperature at which dew begins to be deposited. [moist with, dew.
Dew̄′y (dū′e), *a.* Partaking of, resembling, or
Dĕx′ter, *a.* [L. *dexter*; Gr. δεξιτερός, on the right hand.—Cf. Goth. *taihsus*, on the right; Russ. *desnitza*, right hand; Welsh *dehen*, Irish *deas*, Skr. *dakshina*, right or south.] On the right-hand side.
Dex-tĕr′i-ty, *n.* Activity of limbs or of mind; readiness; expertness; skill; *ability.*
Dĕx′ter-oŭs, *a.* [L. *dexter*, right hand.] Expert; active; ready; prompt; quick; skilful; ingenious; *clever.*
Dĕx′ter-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Expertly; skilfully.
Dĕx′trine, *n.* [See Dexter. It turns the plane of polarized light to the right.] Artificial gum.
Dey (dā), *n.* [Turk. for "maternal uncle;" at one time used as a friendly title for old men in the Turkish army; next given colloquially to officers of high rank.] A Turkish title of dignity, formerly of the governor of Algiers.
Dī′a-, a prefix, is the Gr. preposition διά, through, apart.
Dī-a-bē′tēș, *n.* [Gr.; from διά, away, through, and βαίνειν, to go.] (*Med.*) An immoderate and morbid flow of urine.

Dī-a-bĕt'ic, *a.* Relating to diabetes.
Diablerie (dē-ä-ble-rē'), *n.* [Fr.; *diable*, a devil.] Incantation:—sorcery:—mischief.
Dī-a-bŏl'ic, } *a.* [Gr. διαβολικός.—See DEVIL.]
Dī-a-bŏl'i-cal, } Relating to the devil; devilish; atrocious.
Dī-a-bŏl'i-cal-ly, *ad.* Very wickedly.
Dī-ăb'o-lĭsm, *n.* Diabolical conduct or spirit.
Dī-ăc'o-nate, *n.* [Late L. *diaconatus*.—See DEACON.] The office of a deacon.
Dī-a-côû'stic, *a.* Relating to refracted sound.
Dī-a-côû'stics, *n.* [Gr. διά, through, and ἀκούειν, to hear.] The science of refracted or transmitted sounds; diaphonics.
Dī-a-crĭt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. διακριτικός; διά, be-
Dī-a-crĭt'i-cal, } tween, and κρίνειν, to judge.—See CRITIC.] Distinguishing by a point or mark; distinctive.
Dī'a-dĕm, *n.* [Gr. διάδημα; διά, around, and δέειν, to bind.] A crown; the mark of royalty.

Diadem.

Dī-ær'e-sĭs (dī-ĕr'e-sĭs), *n.*; pl. **Dīær'e-sēş.** [Gr. διαίρεσις; διά, apart, and αἱρέειν, to take.] The mark [¨], used to denote that two vowels are pronounced as two syllables; as, *aër:* dialysis.
Dī'ag-nōşe [dī-ag-nōs', *I.*], *v. a.* [*pp.* diagnosing, diagnosed.] To discriminate, as diseases; to discover by diagnosis.
Dī-ag-nō'sis, *n.* [Gr. διά, between, and γνῶσις, knowledge.] (*Med.*) The art, or act, of distinguishing one disease from another.
Dī-ag-nŏs'tic, *n.* A distinguishing symptom.—2, *a.* Distinguishing.
Dī-ag-nŏs'ti-cāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* diagnosticating, diagnosticated.] To distinguish between diseases.
Dī-ăg'o-nal, *a.* [L. *diagonalis*; Gr. διαγώνιος; διά, across, and γωνία, an angle.] Reaching from angle to angle.—2, *n.* A line drawn through a rectilineal figure, joining opposite angles.
Dī-ăg'o-nal-ly, *ad.* In a diagonal direction.
Dī'a-grăm, *n.* [Gr. διάγραμμα; διά, across, and γράφειν, to write, to trace.] A geometrical figure or scheme.
Dī'al, *n.* [L. *dialis*, daily; *dies*, a day.] An instrument for showing the hour of the day by the sun's shadow:—a clock or watch face.
Dī'a-lĕct, *n.* [Gr. διάλεκτος; διαλέγομαι, I discourse; διά, between, and λέγειν, to speak.] A variety in the form of a language:—a *language:*—idiom; style; speech.
Dī-a-lĕc'tic, *or* **Dī-a-lĕc'ti-cal,** *a.* Relating to dialects or dialectics; logical.
Dī-a-lec-tĭ''cian (dī-a-lĕk-tĭsh'an), *n.* A logician.
Dī-a-lĕc'tics, *n.* Logic; the art of reasoning.
Dī'al-ĭng, *n.* The art of constructing dials.
Dī'a-lōgue (dī'a-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. διάλογος, a conversation.—See DIALECT.] A discourse or *conversation* between two or more; a conference.
Dī-ăl'y-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. διάλυσις; διά, apart, and λύειν, to loosen.] (*Rhet.*) A diæresis; asyndeton.—(*Med.*) Weakness of the limbs.—(*Chem.*) Separation by diffusion through a membrane.
Dī-a-mag-nĕt'ic, *a.* Affected by diamagnetism.
Dī-a-măg'net-ĭşm, *n.* [Gr. διά, across, and MAGNETISM.] A kind of magnetism which causes certain substances to take a position transverse to that of the magnetic needle.
Dī-ăm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. διάμετρος; διά, across, through, and μετρεῖν, to measure.] A right line, which, passing through the centre of a circle, divides it into equal parts.
Dī-a-mĕt'ri-cal, *a.* Describing a diameter.
Dī-a-mĕt'ri-cal-ly, *ad.* In a diametrical direction:—directly.
Dī'a-mond, *or* **Dīa'mond,** *n.* [Ger., Dut., & Fr. *diamant;* corrupted from ADAMANT (*q. v.*).] The hardest and most valuable of all precious stones:—a very small printing-type:—rhombus.

Dī-a-pā'şon, *n.* [Gr.; from διὰ πασῶν, through all.] (*Mus.*) An interval used to express the octave of the Greeks; a scale.
Dī'a-per, *n.* [Fr. *diapré;* O. Fr. *diaspre*, It. *diaspro*, L. *jaspis*, Gr. ἴασπις, jasper (*q. v.*). The derivation from Fr. *d'Ypres* is unhistorical.] Linen cloth woven in figures.
Dī-ăph'a-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. διαφανής; διά, through, and φαίνειν, to show.] Transparent:—imperfectly transparent; translucent.
Dī-a-pho-rē'sis, *n.* [Gr.; διά, through, and φέρειν, to bear.] Perspiration.
Dī-a-pho-rĕt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. διαφορητικός.] Pro-
Dī-a-pho-rĕt'i-cal, } ducing perspiration; moderately sudorific.
Dī'a-phrăgm (dī'a-frăm), *n.* [Gr. διάφραγμα; διά, across, and φραγνύναι, to enclose.] The midriff, a muscular and tendinous partition separating the thorax from the abdomen, in mammals:—a thin partition.
Dī-a-phrag-măt'ic, *a.* Belonging to the dia- [phragm.
Dī-ar-rhœ'a (dī-a-rē'a), *n.* [Gr. διάρροια; διά, through, and ῥέειν, to flow.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by frequent alvine evacuations.
Dī'a-ry, *n.* [L. *diarium; dies*, a day.] A daily account; a journal.
Dī'as-tāse, *n.* [Gr. διάστασις, separation, something separated; διά, apart, and ἱστάναι, to stand: it separates or forms in malting.] A nitrogenous vegetable principle.
Dī-ăs'to-le, *n.* [Gr. διά, apart, and στέλλειν, to send.] (*Rhet.*) The making of a short syllable long:—a dilatation of the heart.
Dī-a-thĕr'ma-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. διά, through, and θερμαίνειν, to warm.] Permeable by heat.
Dī-ăth'e-sĭs, *n.* [Gr.; διατιθέναι, to arrange; διά, asunder, and τιθέναι, to place.] (*Med.*) The state of the body.
Dī'a-tom, *n.* [Gr. διά, across, and τέμνειν, to cut; descriptive of some species.] A minute vegetable organism with a flinty covering.
Dī-a-tŏn'ic, *a.* [Gr. διατονικός; διά, through, and τόνος, a tone (*q. v.*).] (*Mus.*) Proceeding by tones.
Dī'a-trībe, *or* **Dī-ăt'ri-be,** *n.* [Gr.; from διά, thoroughly, and τρίβειν, to rub.] A disputation; a tedious discourse; an invective.
Dĭb'ble, *n.* [Diminutive form of DIP or TIP.] A gardener's tool; a small spade.
Dīce, *n., pl.* of *die.*—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* dicing, diced.] To game with dice.
Dīce'-bŏx, *n.* A box for throwing dice.
Dī-chŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. διχωτομία; δίχα, in two, and τέμνειν, to cut.] Division by pairs.
Dĭck'er, *n.* [Ger. *dechant*, Dan. *deger*, ten; L. *decuria, decem*, ten.] Ten:—a trade; a swap:—articles traded for.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* dickering, dickered.] To trade; to barter.
Dĭck'y, *n.* [Ger. *decke*, a cover.—See DECK.] A sham bosom:—a linen shirt-collar:—a seat behind a coach.
Dī-cŏt-y-lē'don, *n.* [Gr.; δίς, twice, and COTYLEDON (*q. v.*).] A plant having two or more cotyledons in each seed; an exogen.
Dĭc'tāte, *v. a.* [L. *dictare, dictatum*, freq. of *dicere*, to speak.—See DICTION.] [*pp.* dictating, dictated.] To tell what to write; to order.—2, *n.* A precept; a rule; an order.
Dic-tā'tion, *n.* The act of dictating; precept.
Dic-tā'tor [dĭk'ta-tor, *I.*], *n.* [L.] A magistrate involved with absolute power; a ruler.
Dĭc-ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a dictator; authoritative; overbearing; dogmatical.
Dic-tā'tor-shĭp, *n.* The office of dictator.
Dĭc'ta-to-ry, *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical.
Dĭc'tion, *n.* [L. *dictio*, a saying; *dicere, dictum*, to speak: akin to Gr. δεικνύναι, to show; Ger. *zeigen*, to point out; Skr. *diç*, to show.] Manner of expressing ideas by words; *style;* language.
Dĭc'tion-a-ry, *n.* [Fr. *dictionnaire;* Late. L. *dictionarium;* L. *dictio*, a saying, a word.] A book

in which the words of a language are arranged alphabetically and explained; a lexicon.

Dĭc′tum, *n.*; pl. **Dĭc′ta.** [L.] A word; an assertion.

Dĭd, *i.* from *do.*

Di-dăc′tic, *a.* [Gr. διδακτικός; διδάσκειν, to teach. —Cf. L. *docere*, to teach; *discere*, to learn; Gr. δαῆναι, to learn; Zend *da*, to know.] Giving instruction; teaching; preceptive.

Di-dăc′tics, *n. pl.* The art of teaching.

Dĭdst. The *second person sing. i.* from *do.*

Dīe (dī), *v. n.* [Icel. *deyja*; Dan. *döe.*—Cf. O. Fris. *deja*, to kill, and DEAD.] [*pp.* dying, died.] To lose life; to expire; to perish.

Dīe, *n.*; pl. **Dīes.** [Fr. *dé*; Prov. *dat*; It. *dado.*—See DADO.] A stamp used in coinage.

Dīe, *n.*; pl. **Dīce.** A small cube to play with.

Dī′et, *n.* [Gr. δίαιτα, mode of life; possibly connected with δαίς, δαιτός, food, a meal.] Food; victuals; moderation:—[the Gr. and its Late L. equivalent *diæta* have also the sense of living-room, hence an assembly, a chamber] an *assembly.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dieting, dieted.] To supply with food.—3, *v. n.* To eat sparingly; to feed.

Dī′et-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the rules of diet.—2, *n.* A system or course of diet.

Dī-e-tĕt′ic, } *a.* [Gr. διαιτετικός.] Relating to
Dī-e-tĕt′i-cal, } diet or to dietetics.

Dī-e-tĕt′ics, *n. pl.* The regulation of diet.

Dī′e-tine, *n.* [Fr. *diétine.*] A local assembly or diet.

Dĭf′fer, *v. n.* [L. *differe*; *dis-*, apart, and *ferre*, to bear.] [*pp.* differing, differed.] To be unlike; to vary; to disagree.—We differ *from* one another in natural and visible qualities; we differ *with* each other as to opinions, plans, wishes, &c.

Dĭf′fer-ence, *n.* [L. *differentia.*] State of being different; distinction; *diversity*:—dispute; debate.

Dĭf′fer-ent, *a.* Distinct; unlike; dissimilar.

Dĭf-fer-ĕn′tial (-shal), *a.* Infinitely small; fluxional.—*Differential calculus*, a term applied to an important branch of the higher mathematics.

Dĭf-fer-ĕn′tial-ly, *ad.* By differentiation.

Dĭf-fer-ĕn′ti-āte (-she-āt), *v. a.* [*pp.* differentiating, differentiated.] To cause to differ; to distinguish by a difference; to discriminate; to separate or set apart for, or assign to, a special office or special duties.

Dĭf-fer-ĕn-ti-ā′tion, *n.* The setting apart or allocation of special agents for special functions; separation for special offices or duties.

Dĭf′fer-ent-ly, *ad.* In a different manner.

Dĭf′fi-cult, *a.* Hard; not easy; *arduous.*

Dĭf′fi-cul-ty, *n.* [L. *difficultas*; *difficilis*, hard to do; *dis-* negative, and *facilis*, easy, facile (*q. v.*).] Something difficult; an *impediment*; obstacle; distress; perplexity.

Dĭf′fi-dĕnce, *n.* [L. *diffidentia*; *dis-* negative, and *fidere*, *fidentis*, to trust; *fides*, faith, trust.] Want of confidence.

Dĭf′fi-dĕnt, *a.* *Distrustful*; not confident.

Dif-fūse′, *v. a.* [L. *diffundere*, *diffusum*, to pour out; *dis-*, apart, and *fundere*, to pour.—See FUSE.] [*pp.* diffusing, diffused.] To pour out; to spread; to scatter.

Dif-fūse′, *a.* Widely spread; copious; not concise; not precise; amplified; prolix; rambling.

Dif-fūse′ly, *ad.* Extensively; copiously.

Dif-fūs′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being diffused.

Dif-fū′sion (dif-fū′zhun), *n.* The act of diffusing; dispersion:—amplification; diffuseness.

Dif-fū′sive, *a.* Scattered; extended:—spreading widely:—exuberant.

Dif-fū′sive-ly, *ad.* Widely; extensively.

Dif-fū′sive-nĕss, *n.* Dispersion:—copiousness of style.

Dĭg, *v. a.* [A.-S. *dician*, to dike, to ditch (*q. v.*); Sw. *dika*, Dan. *dige*, to dig; Dan. *dige*, a ditch.] [*i.* dug *or* digged; *pp.* digging, dug *or* digged.] To pierce with a spade: to turn up or cultivate; to excavate.—2, *v. n.* To work with a spade, &c.

Dī-găm′ma, *n.* [Gr.; δίς, double, and γάμμα, the letter Γ.] A Greek letter resembling F.

Dī-găs′tric, *a.* [Gr. δίς, double, and γαστήρ, the belly.] Having a double belly.

Dī′ġĕst, *n.* A body or system of laws; a pandect of the civil law; a code; a system.

Di-ġĕst′, *v. a.* [L. *digerere*, *digestum*, to arrange, to separate, to dissolve; *dis-*, apart, and *gerere*, to place, to carry.] [*pp.* digesting, digested.] To arrange in order; to dispose:—to concoct food in the stomach.

Di-ġĕst-i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being digestible.

Di-ġĕst′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being digested.

Di-ġĕs′tion (de-jĕst′yun), *n.* The act of digesting food in the stomach; concoction.

Di-ġĕs′tive, *a.* Causing digestion; dissolving.

Dight (dīt), *a.* [A.-S. *dihtan*, to arrange, to appoint.—Cf. Ger. *dichten*, to compose: both are from L. *dictare*, to command, to dictate.] Adorned; arrayed.

Dĭġ′it, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a finger or toe (*q. v.*).—Cf. Gr. δάκτυλος.] Three-fourths of an inch:—the twelfth part of the apparent diameter of the disk of the sun or moon:—one of the ten figures, 1, 2, 3, &c.:—a finger; a toe.

Dĭġ-i-tā′lis, *n.* [L.; from *digitus*, a finger.] A plant; foxglove.

Dĭġ′i-tate, *or* **Dĭġ′i-tāt-ed**, *a.* Branched out like fingers.

Dĭġ′i-ti-grāde, *n.* [L. *digitus*, a toe, and *gradi*, to walk.] An animal that walks or steps on its toes.

Dĭg′ni-fīed (dĭg′ne-fīd), *a.* Invested with, or manifesting, dignity; exalted; honored; noble.

Dĭg′ni-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *dignifier*; Late L. *dignificare*; L. *dignus*, worthy, and *facere*, to make, to esteem.] [*pp.* dignifying, dignified.] To invest with dignity or honor; to advance; to exalt; to honor.

Dĭg′ni-ta-ry, *n.* A clergyman advanced in rank:—a man in high office.

Dĭg′ni-ty, *n.* [Fr. *dignité*; L. *dignitas*, worth; *dignus*, worthy: akin to DECENT and DECORUM.] Elevation of rank, character, or conduct; true honor; high rank.

Dī′grăph, *n.* [Gr. δίς, double, and γράφειν, to write.] A union of two vowels, or of two consonants, of which one is silent.

Di-grĕss′, *v. n.* [L. *dis-*, apart, and *gradi*, *gressum*, to go.—See GRADE.] [*pp.* digressing, digressed.] To turn aside; to wander.

Di-grĕs′sion (de-grĕsh′un), *n.* The act of digressing; an *excursion*; a turning aside; deviation.

Di-grĕs′sion-al, } *a.* Tending to digress; devi-
Di-grĕs′sive, } ating from the design.

Dīke, *n.* [A.-S. *dic*; Dut. *dijk*; Dan. *dige*; Ger. *deich*; Fr. *digue.*—Cf. Ger. *teich*, a tank; Gr. τεῖχος, Skr. *dehi*, a rampart.—See DIG, DITCH.] A channel; a ditch:—a bank.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* diking, diked.] To dig a dike; to ditch:—to construct a mound against inundation.—3, *v. a.* To drain:—to surround with a bank.

Di-lăç′er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *dis-*, apart, and *lacerare*, *laceratum*, to tear.] [*pp.* dilacerating, dilacerated.] To tear; to rend apart.

Di-lăp′i-dāte, *v. n.* [L. *dilapidare*, *dilapidatum*, to ruin; *dis-*, apart, and *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.] [*pp.* dilapidating, dilapidated.] To go to ruin; to fall.—2, *v. a.* To pull down; to waste.

Di-lăp-i-dā′tion, *n.* Waste; decay; ruin.

Di-lā-ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being dilatable.

Di-lāt′a-ble, *a.* Capable of extension.

Dĭl-a-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *dilatatio*, expansion.] Expansion; extension.

Di-lāte′ (*or* dī-lāt′), *v. a.* [L. *differe*, *dilatum*, to spread; *dis-*, apart, and *ferre*, to bear; whence *dilatare*, to expand.] [*pp.* dilating, dilated.] To extend in all directions; to expand; to distend; to spread out.—2, *v. n.* To widen:—to speak largely or copiously.

Di-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *dilatio*, delay.] Delay; extension:—enlargement; dilatation.

Dĭl′a-to-ri-ly, *ad.* In a dilatory manner.

Dĭl′a-to-ri-nĕss, *n.* Slowness; tardiness.

Dĭl′a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *dilatorius.*—See DELAY.] Tardy; late; slow; loitering.

Di-lĕm′ma, *n.* [Gr. δίλημμα; διά, between, and λαμβάνειν, to take.] A difficult alternative.
Dĭl-et-tăn′te, *n.*; pl. **Dĭl-et-tăn′tĭ.** [It., *n. & pres. part.* from *dilettare*, L. *delectare*, to delight (*q. v.*).] A lover of the fine arts; an amateur.
Dĭl′i-ġence, *n.* [L. *diligentia*, attention, quickness.] Industry; assiduity in business.—[Fr.; pron. dĭl′e-zhäns: in French this word often means promptness, despatch.] A stage-coach.
Dĭl′i-ġent, *a.* [L. *diligens, diligentis*, originally a pres. part. from *diligere*, to love; *dis-*, apart, and *legere*, to choose.] Assiduous; not idle; attentive.
Dĭl′i-ġent-ly, *ad.* In a diligent manner.
Dĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *dile;* Dut. *dille;* Dan. *dild;* Ger. & Sw. *dill.*] An annual aromatic plant.
Dĭl′ly, *n.* [For Diligence.] A stage-coach.
Dĭl′ū-ĕnt, *a.* [See Dilute.] Making thin or more fluid.—2, *n.* That which thins other matter.
Di-lūte′, *v. a.* [L. *diluere, diluentis, dilutum; dis-*, apart, and *luere*, to wash.] [*pp.* diluting, diluted.] To make thin; to weaken.—2, *a.* Thin; attenuated; diluted. [diluted substance.
Di-lū′tion, *n.* Act of diluting or thinning:—a
Di-lū′vi-al, *or* **Di-lū′vi-an**, *a.* Relating to the deluge or flood:—produced by a flood.
Di-lū′vi-ŭm, *n.* [L. *dis-*, away, apart, and *luere*, to wash.] (*Geol.*) A deluge:—a deposit of earth, sand, &c., caused by a deluge or flow of water.
Dĭm, *a.* [A.-S. *dim;* Icel. *dimmr.*—Cf. Sw. *dimma*, a fog; Old Saxon *thim*, dim; Ger. *dämmer*, twilight; L. *tenebræ*, darkness; Skr. *tamas*, gloom.] Not seeing clearly; obscure; not clear.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dimming, dimmed.] To cloud; to darken; to obscure.
Dīme, *n.* [Fr. *dîme*, a tenth; L. *decimus*, tenth; *decem*, ten.] A silver coin of the United States, of the value of ten cents.
Di-mĕn′sion, *n.* [L. *dimensio*, a measuring; *dimetiri, dimensus*, to measure; *dis*, away, and *metiri*, to measure (*q. v.*).] Space; extent; capacity.
Dĭm′e-ter, *a.* [L.; Gr. δίμετρος, having two measures; δι-, two, and μέτρον, a measure.] Having two poetical measures.—2, *n.* A verse of two measures.
Di-mĭd′i-āte, *v. a.* [L. *dimidiare, dimidiatum*, to halve; *di-* in the sense of *through* (Gr. διά), and *medium*, the middle.] [*pp.* dimidiating, dimidiated.] To divide into two parts.—2, *a.* Halved; in two equal parts.
Di-mĭn′ish, *v. a.* [L. *deminuere, deminutum*, to lessen; *de*, from, and *minuere*, to abate, to take away; *minus*, less.—Cf. Gr. μινύθειν, to lessen; Skr. *mi*, to lessen; Ger. *minder*, less. The English word is formed on type of obs. *minish*, to lessen.] [*pp.* diminishing, diminished.] To make less; to lessen; to *abate*.—2, *v. n.* To grow less; to decrease.
Dĭm-i-nū′tion, *n.* [L. *deminutio.*] Act of diminishing or of making or growing less; decrease.
Di-mĭn′ū-tive, *a.* [L. *deminutivus.*] Small; little; contracted.—2, *n.* A thing little of the kind:—a word expressing littleness, as *manikin.*
Di-mĭn′ū-tive-ly, *ad.* In a diminutive manner.
Di-mĭn′ū-tive-nĕss, *n.* Smallness.
Dĭm′is-so-ry [di-mĭs′so-ry, *I.*], *a.* [L. *dimissorius, dimittere*, to dismiss (*q. v.*).] Dismissing.
Dĭm′i-ty, *n.* [Gr. δίμιτος; δι-, double, and μίτος, thread. The derivation from *Damietta*, in Egypt, is not historically correct.] A fine fustian or cloth of cotton.
Dĭm′ly, *ad.* In a dim manner; obscurely.
Dĭm′ness, *n.* Dulness of sight; obscurity.
Dī-mŏr′phic, *or* **Dī-mŏr′phous**, *a.* [Gr. δι-, double, and μορφή, form.] Existing in two forms; possessing the property of dimorphism.
Dī-mŏr′phism, *n.* Assumption of two forms.
Dĭm′ple, *n.* [Cf. Lith. *dumbu*, to be hollow; Ger. *dümpel*, a pool: akin to Den and Dingle.] An indentation in the face.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* dimpling, dimpled.] To form dimples or cavities.—3, *v. a.* To mark with dimples or depressions.

Dĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *dyne, dyn;* Icel. *dynr;* Dan. *dön;* Sw. *dan.*] A loud noise; a continued sound.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dinning, dinned.] To stun or confound with noise.
Dīne, *v. n. & v. a.* [Fr. *dîner;* O. Fr. *disner;* It. *desinare;* Late L. *disnare;* perhaps from L. *dis-* negative, and *jejunare*, to fast (whence Fr. *déjeûner*, breakfast), or from L. *de* intensive, and *cenare*, to dine.] [*pp.* dining, dined.] To eat or to give a dinner.
Dĭng, *v. a.* [Icel. *dengja*, Dan. *dænge*, Sw. *dänga*, to beat: imitative.—Cf. Dint.] [*i.* dinged,—formerly dang *or* dung; *pp.* dinging, dinged *or* dung.] To dash with violence; to hurl; to thump:—to impress with force.—2, *v. n.* To bluster; to bounce.
Dĭng′-dŏng, *n.* A sound as of bells.
Dĭn′ġhēē, } (dĭng′ge), *n.* [Bengalee.] A small pas-
Dĭn′ġhy } senger-boat; a ship's smallest boat:—less correctly *dingey* or *dingy.*
Dĭn′ġi-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being dingy.
Dĭn′gle (dĭng′gl), *n.* [O. E. *dimble*, a variant of Dimple (*q. v.*). But cf. A.-S. *ding*, a dungeon; O. Ger. *tune*, a cave; Icel. *dyngja*, a bower.] A hollow between hills; a dale.

Dingo.

Dĭn′go (dĭng′go), *n.* [Australian.] The native dog of Australia.
Dĭn′ġy, *a.* [Sw. *dyngig*, foul; *dynga*, muck, dung (*q. v.*).] Dark brown; dun:—soiled.
Dĭn′ner, *n.* [See Dine.] The chief meal of the day.
Dī′no-saur, *n.* [Gr. δεινός, terrible, and σαῦρος, a lizard.] A gigantic saurian reptile.
Dĭnt, *n.* [A.-S. *dynt;* Icel. *dyntr;* Local Sw. *dunt.*] A blow; a dent:—violence; force.
Dī-ŏç′e-săn, *or* **Dī-o-cē′san**, *n.* A bishop, as he stands related to his own flock.—2, *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.
Dī′o-cēse, *n.* [Gr. διοίκησις, province, administration; διοικέειν, to govern,—literally, to keep house; διά, through, οἶκος, a house.] A bishop's jurisdiction; the see of a bishop; a bishopric:—written also *diocess.*
Dī-œ′cious (dī-ē′shus), *a.* [Gr. δι-, double, and οἰκίον, a dim. of οἶκος, a house.] Having stamens on one plant and pistils on another.
Dī-ŏp′tric, } *a.* Relating to dioptrics; refract-
Dī-ŏp′tri-cal, } ing:—aiding the sight.
Dī-ŏp′trics, *n.* [Gr. διοπτρικά (pl. δίοπτρα), a kind of optical instrument; διά, through, and ὄπτειν, to see.] That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light.
Dī-o-rā′ma [dī-o-rä′ma, *H. St. I. N. Ja. Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. διά, through, and ὅραμα, a thing seen.] A kind of spectacular painting.
Dī-ŏx′ide, *n.* [Gr. δι-, double, and Oxide.] An oxide in which two atoms of oxygen combine with one atom of some other element.
Dĭp, *v. a.* [A.-S. *dippan;* Dan. *dyppe;* Dut. *doopen;* Ger. *taufen;* Goth. *daupjan.*] [*i.* dipped; *pp.* dipping, dipped,—sometimes dipt.] To immerge; to immerse; to put into any liquor; to wet:—to take out.—2, *v. n.* To sink; to immerge; to enter.—3, *n.* Inclination downward; an angle of inclination:—a candle made by dipping:—a kind of sauce.
Diph-thē′ri-a [dĭf- *or* dĭp-, *St.;* dĭp- *or* dĭf-, *Wb. H.;*], *n.* [Gr. διφθέρα, leather, skin.—Cf. Gr. δέφειν, or δέψειν, to make supple, to curry, to knead; L. *depsere*, to knead, to curry.] A malignant disease in which a false membrane is formed.
Diph-thĕr′ic, } *a.* Of or pertaining to diphthe-
Diph-the-rĭt′ic, } ria.

Dĭph′thŏng (dĭp′thŏng) [dĭf′thŏng, *E. K.;* dĭf′thŏng *or* dĭp′thŏng, *I. Wb. Ja.*], *n.* [Gr. δίφθογγος; δι-, double, and φθόγγος, voice; φθέγγεσθαι, to utter.] A union of two vowels in one sound, or properly of two vowel-sounds in one syllable.

Dị-plō′mạ, *n.*; pl. **Dị-plō′mạṣ**. [Gr. δίπλωμα, a document, any thing folded, a state letter; δι-, double; διπλόος, double (*q. v.*).] A writing conferring some privilege, honor, or authority.

Dị-plō′mạ-cy̤, *n.* The art of making treaties with foreign states:—a diplomatic body:—artful management; tact.

Dĭp′lọ-mạt, *or* **Dĭp′lọ-mạte**, *n.* A diplomatist.

Dĭp-lọ-măt′ịc, *a.* Respecting diplomacy.

Dĭp-lọ-măt′ịcs, *n.* The science of deciphering ancient writings, fixing their dates, &c.

Dị-plō′mạ-tĭst, *n.* One versed in diplomacy.

Dĭp′pẹr, *n.* One that dips:—a ladle.

Dĭp-sọ-mā′nị-ạ, *n.* [Gr. δίψος, thirst, and μανία, madness.] An irresistible craving for alcoholic liquors; œnomania.

Dĭp-sọ-mā′nị-ăc, *n.* One affected with dipsomania, or an irrepressible craving for stimulants.

Dĭp′tẹ-rạ, *n. pl.* [Gr. δι-, double, and πτερόν, a wing.] An order of two-winged insects.

Dĭp′tẹ-roŭs, *a.* Having two wings.

Dĭp′ty̆ch, *n.* [Gr. δίπτυχος, doubled; δι-, double, and πτυκτός, folded; πτύσσειν, to fold.] A register of bishops and martyrs:—a folding tablet used in ancient times for letters to consuls, ambassadors, dignitaries, &c.

Dīre, *a.* [L. *dirus.*—Cf. Gr. δεινός, dreadful.] Dreadful; *dismal;* direful; horrible.

Dị-rĕct′, *a.* [L. *dirigere, directum,* to direct; *dis-*, away, and *regere,* to rule.] *Straight;* right; open; express.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* directing, directed.] To aim; to regulate; to order; to command; to *appoint;* to *conduct;* to manage; to control:—to *address,* as a letter.

Dị-rĕc′tiọn, *n.* Aim:—course; *tendency:*—order:—guidance:—superscription.

Dị-rĕc′tĭve, *a.* Informing; showing the way.

Dị-rĕct′ly̤, *ad.* In a straight line; quickly.

Dị-rĕct′nẹss, *n.* Straightness; direct course.

Dị-rĕc′tọr, *n.* One who directs or manages; a superintendent; a guide.

Dị-rĕc′tọr-āte, *n.* A board of directors.

Dị-rẹc-tō′rị-ạl, *a.* Directing:—relating to directors, or to a directory.

Dị-rĕc′tọ-ry̤, *n.* A form of prayer:—a guide-book:—a guide:—a board of directors.—2, *a.* Guiding; commanding. [rects.

Dị-rĕc′trĭx, *n.* [L.] She who, or that which, directs.

Dīre′fụl, *a.* Dire; dreadful; dismal; horrible.

Dị-rĕp′tiọn, *n.* The act of plundering.

Dĭr̄ge, *n.* [L. *dirige,* direct thou: from Psalm v. 8, once part of an antiphon in the church office for the dead.] A mournful ditty; a funeral song.

Dĭr′ị-ġĕnt, *a.* [See Direct.] Directing.

Dĭr′ị-ġị-ble, *a.* That may be directed or steered.

Dĭrk, *n.* [Irish, *duirc.*] A kind of dagger or poniard.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dirking, dirked.] To stab with a dirk.

Dirk.

Dĭrt, *n.* [Icel. *drit,* dirt, excrement; A.-S. *gedritan,* Norse *drita,* O. Dut. *dritjen,* to void excrement.] Mud; filth; mire; dust; earth.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dirting, dirted.] To foul; to soil; to dirty.

Dĭrt′ị-nĕss, *n.* State of being dirty.

Dĭrt′y̤, *a.* Foul; nasty; filthy; sullied.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dirtying, dirtied.] To foul; to soil.

Dĭs-. [L.] *An inseparable particle,* commonly having a privative or negative signification, equivalent to *un;* as, to *arm,* to *dis*arm. It often implies reversal or separation.

Dĭs-ạ-bĭl′ị-ty̤, *n.* Deprivation of means or of power; want of power; *inability.*

Dĭṣ-ā′ble, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Able.] [*pp.* disabling, disabled.] To deprive of force; to weaken.

Dĭs-ạ-būṣe′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Abuse, in the old sense of *to deceive.*] [*pp.* disabusing, disabused.] To undeceive; to set right.

Dĭs-ạd-văn′tạġe, *n.* [*Dis-* negative, and Advantage.] An unfavorable state or condition; loss; injury to interest.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disadvantaging, disadvantaged.] To injure in interest. [ful.

Dĭs-ăd-vạn-tā′ġeoụs (-tā′jụs), *a.* Injurious; hurtful.

Dĭs-ăd-vạn-tā′ġeoụs-ly̤, *ad.* With injury.

Dĭs-ăd-vạn-tā′ġeoụs-nĕss, *n.* Injury; loss.

Dĭs-ạf-fĕct′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Affect.] [*pp.* disaffecting, disaffected.] To fill with dislike; to make unfriendly; to alienate.

Dĭs-ạf-fĕc′tiọn, *n.* Dislike; ill-will.

Dĭs-ạf-fŏr′ẹst, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Afforest.] [*pp.* disafforesting, disafforested.] To deprive of the privileges of a forest:—to clear of trees.

Dĭs-ạ-grēē′, *v. n.* [*Dis-* and Agree.] [*pp.* disagreeing, disagreed.] To differ in opinion; to quarrel. [offensive; unfit.

Dĭs-ạ-grēē′ạ-ble, *a.* Not agreeable; displeasing; offensive; unfit.

Dĭs-ạ-grēē′ạ-ble-nĕss, *n.* Unpleasantness.

Dĭs-ạ-grēē′ạ-bly̤, *ad.* Unpleasantly.

Dĭs-ạ-grēē′mẹnt, *n.* Want of agreement; difference; dissimilitude; *discord.*

Dĭs-ạl-lŏŵ′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Allow.] [*pp.* disallowing, disallowed.] To deny; to refuse.

Dĭs-ạl-lŏŵ′ance, *n.* Prohibition; refusal.

Dĭs-ạp-pēar′, *v. n.* [*Dis-* and Appear.] [*pp.* disappearing, disappeared.] To be lost to view; to vanish.

Dĭs-ạp-pēar′ance, *n.* Act of disappearing.

Dĭs-ạp-pŏĭnt′, *v. a.* [Fr. *désappointer,* to frustrate what is appointed.—See Appoint.] [*pp.* disappointing, disappointed.] To defeat of expectation; to balk; to deprive of; to frustrate.

Dĭs-ạp-pŏĭnt′mẹnt, *n.* State of being disappointed; failure of expectation or design.

Dĭs-ăp-prọ-bā′tiọn, *n.* Act of disapproving; dislike; a disapproval; censure.

Dĭs-ăp′prọ-bā-tọ-ry̤, *a.* Implying censure.

Dĭs-ạp-prôv′ạl, *n.* Disapprobation; censure.

Dĭs-ạp-prôve′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Approve.] [*pp.* disapproving, disapproved.] To dislike; to censure.

Dĭṣ-ärm′ [dĭs-, *I. St.*], *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Arm.] [*pp.* disarming, disarmed.] To deprive of arms; to render weak or harmless; to incapacitate; to strip.

Dĭṣ-är′mạ-mĕnt, *n.* Act of disarming.

Dĭs-ạr-rānġe′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Arrange.] [*pp.* disarranging, disarranged.] To put out of order; to disorder; to unsettle; to derange.

Dĭs-ạr-rānġe′mẹnt, *n.* Disorder; derangement.

Dĭs-ạr-rāy′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Array.] [*pp.* disarraying, disarrayed.] To undress; to overthrow.—2, *n.* Disorder; confusion.

Dịṣ-ăs′tẹr, *n.* [Fr. *désastre;* L. *dis-*, implying evil, and *astrum,* Gr. ἄστρον, Fr. *astre,* a star;—an astrological term.] Misfortune; grief; *calamity.*

Dịṣ-ăs′troụs, *a.* Unlucky; calamitous.

Dịṣ-ăs′troụs-ly̤, *ad.* Unfortunately.

Dĭs-ạ-vŏŵ′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Avow.] [*pp.* disavowing, disavowed.] To disown; to deny; to disclaim; to dissent from; to disallow.

Dĭs-ạ-vŏŵ′ạl, *n.* Act of disavowing; denial.

Dĭṣ-bănd′ (dĭs-, *St. H. N. Wb. I.*], *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Band.] [*pp.* disbanding, disbanded.] To dismiss from military service; to set at liberty; to disperse:—to unbind.—2, *v. n.* To retire from service; to disperse.

Dĭṣ-bär′ [dĭs-, *St. I. N.*], *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Bar.] [*pp.* disbarring, disbarred.] (*Law.*) To expel from the bar. [want of belief; unbelief.

Dĭs-bẹ-liēf′ (dĭs-bẹ-lēf′), *n.* Refusal to believe; want of belief; unbelief.

Dĭs-bẹ-liēve′ (dĭs-bẹ-lēv′), *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Believe.] [*pp.* disbelieving, disbelieved.] Not to credit.

Dịṣ-bûr′den (dĭz-bûr′dn) [dĭs-, *H. I. St. Wb. N.*], *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Burden.] [*pp.* disburdening, disburdened.] To unload.

Dis-bürse′ [dĭs-, *H. I. St. Wb. N.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *débourser;* L. *dis-*, apart, and *bursa*, Fr. *bourse*, a purse.] [*pp.* disbursing, disbursed.] To spend or pay out.
Dis-bürse′ment, *n.* The act of disbursing; sum disbursed or spent; expenditure.
Disc, *n.* The face of the sun, &c. See DISK.
Dis-cärd′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and CARD; at first a card-players' term.] [*pp.* discarding, discarded.] To dismiss from service; to discharge; to cast off; to reject.—2, *n.* Cards thrown out.
Dis-cërn′ (diz-zërn′), *v. a.* [L. *discernere; dis-*, apart, and *cernere*, to distinguish; Gr. *κρίνειν*, to separate, to judge.] [*pp.* discerning, discerned.] To descry; to see; to *perceive;* to distinguish.—2, *v. n.* To make distinction.
Dis-cërn′er (diz-zërn′er), *n.* One who discerns.
Dis-cërn′i-ble (diz-zër′ne-bl), *a.* Perceptible.
Dis-cërn′ing (diz-zërn′ing), *p. a.* Judicious.
Dis-cërn′ment (diz-zërn′ment), *n.* The act of discerning; penetration; sagacity; judgment.
Dis-chärge′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and CHARGE.] [*pp.* discharging, discharged.] To disburden; to unload:—to pay:—to execute:—to dismiss.—2, *v. n.* To break up; to explode.—3, *n.* A vent; explosion:—dismission; release:—payment:—execution.
Dis-cī′ple, *n.* [L. *discipulus; discere*, to learn.] One who follows the teachings of another; a follower; a scholar.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* discipling, discipled.] To teach; to instruct.
Dis-cī′ple-ship, *n.* The state of a disciple.
Dĭs′ci-plĭn-a-ble, *a.* Capable of discipline or instruction; teachable; docile.
Dĭs-ci-pli-nā′ri-an, *a.* Relating to discipline.—2, *n.* One who enforces, or who is strict in, discipline; a martinet.
Dĭs′ci-pli-na-ry, *a.* Pertaining to discipline.
Dĭs′ci-plĭne, *n.* [L. *disciplina; discere*, to learn.] Instruction and government; art of training; rule; order; military regulation:—*correction;* chastisement.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disciplining, disciplined.] To instruct and govern; to educate; to regulate; to chastise.
Dĭs-clāim′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and CLAIM.] [*pp.* disclaiming, disclaimed.] To disown; to renounce.
Dĭs-clāim′er, *n.* One who disclaims:—a renunciation or a disavowal of a claim.
Dĭs-cla-mā′tion, *n.* The act of disclaiming.
Dĭs-clōșe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *déclore*, O. Fr. *desclorre*, part. *déclos*, O. Fr. *desclos;* L. *dis-* negative, and *claudere*, to close (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* disclosing, disclosed.] To uncover; to reveal; to tell.
Dĭs-clōș′ūre (dĭs-klō′zhur), *n.* The act of disclosing:—that which is disclosed.
Dĭs′coid, *a.* [Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, and *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a disk.
Dĭs-coid′al, *a.* Having the form of a disk.
Dĭs-cŏl′or, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and COLOR.] [*pp.* discoloring, discolored.] To stain; to change as to color.
Dĭs-cŏl-or-ā′tion, *n.* Change of color; stain.
Dis-cŏm′fit, *v. a.* [Fr. *déconfit*, part. of *déconfire*, O. Fr. *desconfire;* L. *dis-* negative, and *conficere*, to preserve.—See CONFECTION.] [*pp.* discomfiting, discomfited.] To defeat; to vanquish.—2, *n.* Discomfiture.
Dis-cŏm′fit-ūre, *n.* [Fr. *déconfiture.*] Defeat; overthrow; vanquishment.
Dĭs-cŏm′fort, *n.* [*Dis-* and COMFORT.] Trouble; uneasiness.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* discomforting, discomforted.] To grieve; to distress.
Dĭs-com-mōde′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and COMMODE.] [*pp.* discommoding, discommoded.] To put to inconvenience; to disquiet; to disturb; to incommode.
Dĭs-com-mō′di-oŭs, *a.* Incommodious.
Dĭs-com-pōșe′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and COMPOSE.] [*pp.* discomposing, discomposed.] To disorder; to disturb.
Dĭs-com-pōș′ūre (dĭs-kom-pō′zhur), *n.* State of being discomposed; disorder; agitation.
Dĭs-con-cërt′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *disconcerter*, Fr. *déconcerter.*—See CONCERT, in the sense of *to adjust.*] [*pp.* disconcerting, disconcerted.] To unsettle; to discompose.
Dĭs-con-cër′tion, *n.* The state of being disconcerted.
Dĭs-con-nĕct′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and CONNECT.] [*pp.* disconnecting, disconnected.] To separate; to disjoin.
Dĭs-con-nĕct′ed, *p. a.* Disunited; disjoined.
Dĭs-con-nĕc′tion, *n.* Disunion; separation.
Dĭs-cŏn′so-late, *a.* [L. *dis-* negative, and *consolare, consolatum*, to console (*q. v.*).] Void of consolation; afflicted; hopeless; sorrowful; sad.
Dĭs-con-tĕnt′, *n.* [*Dis-* and CONTENT.] Want of content; uneasiness.—2, *a.* Discontented; uneasy.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* discontenting, discontented.] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy; to displease.
Dĭs-con-tĕnt′ment, *n.* Discontent; uneasiness.
Dĭs-con-tĭn′ū-ance, *n.* Cessation; intermission.
Dĭs-con-tĭn-ū-ā′tion, *n.* Act of discontinuing; cessation; discontinuance.
Dĭs-con-tĭn′ūe (-tĭn′yu), *v. n.* [*Dis-* and CONTINUE.] [*pp.* discontinuing, discontinued.] To leave off; to cease.—2, *v. a.* To break off; to interrupt.
Dĭs-cŏn-ti-nū′i-ty, *n.* Disunity.
Dĭs-con-tĭn′ū-oŭs, *a.* Not continuous; interrupted.
Dĭs′cörd, *n.* [L. *discordia; discordare*, to disagree; from *cor, cordis*, the heart; influenced in its application to music by the word CHORD (*q. v.*).] Want of concord; contention; strife; disagreement:—contrariety of sounds.
Dis-cörd′ance, } *n.* Want of concord; discord;
Dis-cörd′an-cy, } disagreement.
Dis-cörd′ant, *a.* Wanting agreement or concord; inconsistent; inharmonious; incongruous.
Dis-cörd′ant-ly, *ad.* In a discordant manner.
Dĭs′coŭnt, *n.* A sum deducted for advanced payment; a deduction; an allowance.
Dĭs-coŭnt′ [dĭs′koŭnt, *Wb. Rees*], *v. a.* [Fr. *décompter;* O. Fr. *descompter;* L. *dis-* apart, out, and *computare*, to count, to compute (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* discounting, discounted.] To deduct a percentage from, for prompt payment:—to lend after deducting a percentage.
Dĭs-coŭnt′a-ble, *a.* That may be discounted.
Dĭs-coŭn′te-nance, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and the verb COUNTENANCE; Fr. *décontenancer*, O. Fr. *descontenancer*, to abash.] [*pp.* discountenancing, discountenanced.] To discourage; to abash; to disapprove; to disregard; to view with disfavor.
Dĭs-coŭr′age (dis-kŭr′aj), *v. a.* [Fr. *décourager;* O. Fr. *descourager.*—See COURAGE.] [*pp.* discouraging, discouraged.] To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deter; to dissuade.
Dĭs-coŭr′age-mĕnt, *n.* Act of discouraging; determent; that which discourages:—state of being discouraged.
Dis-cōurse′ (dis-kōrs′), *n.* [L. *discurrere, discursum*, to run about; *currere*, to run; *discursus*, a running, a conversation.] *Conversation;* a sermon; a speech; a treatise; a dissertation.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* discoursing, discoursed.] To converse; to talk; to reason.—3, *v. a.* To treat of; to discuss:—to give forth or utter.
Dĭs-coŭr′te-oŭs (dĭs-kŭr′te-ŭs *or* dĭs-kōrt′yus), *a.* [*Dis-* and COURTEOUS.] Uncivil; rude; impolite.
Dĭs-coŭr′te-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Rudely; uncivilly.
Dĭs-coŭr′te-ous-nĕss, *n.* Incivility; discourtesy.
Dĭs-coŭr′te-sy (dĭs-kŭr′te-se), *n.* Incivility.
Dis-cŏv′er, *v. a.* [Fr. *découvrir*, to uncover, to bring to light; O. Fr. *descouvrir.*—See COVER.] [*pp.* discovering, discovered.] To show; to disclose; to reveal:—to find out; to detect. See INVENT.
Dis-cŏv′er-a-ble, *a.* That may be discovered.
Dis-cŏv′er-er, *n.* One who discovers.
Dis-cŏv′er-y, *n.* [Fr. *découverte.*] Act of finding; thing found; disclosure.
Dĭs-crĕd′it, *n.* [*Dis-* and CREDIT.] Want of credit or good reputation; ignominy; reproach; disgrace; disesteem.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* discrediting, discredited.] To disgrace:—to bring suspicion upon:—to distrust:—to disbelieve.
Dĭs-crĕd′it-a-ble, *a.* Disgraceful.

Dis-creēt′, *a.* [Fr. *discret.*—See DISCRETION.] Prudent; cautious; wise.
Dis-creēt′ly, *ad.* Prudently; cautiously.
Dĭs′cre-pănce [dis-krĕp′ans, *Wb. Maunder, St.*], *n.* Difference; contrariety; disagreement.
Dĭs′cre-păn-cy, *n.* Same as DISCREPANCE.
Dĭs′cre-pănt [dis-crĕp′ant, *H. St. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *discrepare, discrepantis*, to differ in sound; *crepare*, to make a noise.] Different; disagreeing.
Dis-crēte′, *a.* [L. *discernere, discretum*, to discern, to separate, to make or observe a distinction.] Distinct; disjoined; not concrete; disjunctive; not continued.
Dis-crĕ″tion (dis-krĕsh′un), *n.* [L. *discretio*, separation; distinction; power of making distinctions; good judgment.] Prudence; wise management; judgment:—liberty of acting.
Dis-crĕ″tion-al (dis-krĕsh′un-al), *a.* Left to discretion; unlimited; discretionary.
Dis-crĕ″tion-a-ry (dis-krĕsh′un-a-re), *a.* Left to discretion or choice; unlimited; discretional.
Dis-crĭm′i-na-ble, *a.* Distinguishable.
Dis-crĭm′i-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *discriminare, discriminatum*, to judge; *discrimen*, a distinction, a point of difference; *discernere, discretum*, to distinguish.] [*pp.* discriminating, discriminated.] To observe the difference between; to distinguish; to separate.—2, *v. n.* To observe or make a difference.
Dis-crĭm-i-nā′tion, *n.* Act or faculty of discriminating:—*discernment; good judgment*:—distinction or difference:—mark.
Dis-cŭr′sive, *a.* [See DISCOURSE.] Desultory:—argumentative.
Dis-cŭr′sive-ly, *ad.* In a discursive manner.
Dis-cŭr′so-ry, *a.* Argumentative:—digressive.
Dis-cŭr′sus, *n.* [L.—See DISCOURSE.] Argumentation.
Dĭs′cus, *n.* [L.] L. pl. **Dĭs′cī**; Eng. **Dĭs′cus-eș.** An ancient form of the quoit; a flat piece of iron; a disk.

Discus-thrower.

Dis-cŭss′, *v. a.* [L. *discutere, discussum*, to shake apart, to disperse; *dis-*, apart, and *quatere, quassum*, to shake.] [*pp.* discussing, discussed.] To examine; to debate; to sift:—to disperse, as morbid matter:—to consume.
Dis-cŭs′sion (dis-kŭsh′un), *n.* Act of discussing; examination; disquisition; *agitation;* debate.
Dis-cū′tient (dis-kū′shent), *n.* [L. *discutere, discutientis*, to dispel.—See DISCUSS.] A medicine to disperse tumors.
Dis-dāin′ [dĭs-dān′, *H. St. I. N.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *dédaigner;* O. Fr. *desdegner;* L. *dis-* negative, and *dignari*, to deem worthy; *dignus*, worthy.] [*pp.* disdaining, disdained.] To scorn; to despise; to contemn.—2, *n.* Contempt; scorn; *haughtiness.*
Diș-dāin′fụl, *a.* Expressing disdain; haughty; contemptuous; scornful; *fastidious.*
Diș-dāin′fụl-ly, *ad.* With haughty scorn.
Diș-ēașe′ (diz-ēz′), *n.* [*Dis-* and EASE; O. Fr. *desaise.*] Distemper; malady.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* diseasing, diseased.] To afflict with disease; to infect.
Dĭs-em-bärk′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and EMBARK; O. Fr. *desembarquer.*] [*pp.* disembarking, disembarked.] To land, as from a ship.—2, *v. n.* To land; to go ashore; to debark.
Dĭs-em-băr′rass, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and EMBARRASS.] [*pp.* disembarrassing, disembarrassed.] To free from embarrassment or clog; to liberate; to extricate.
Dĭs-em-băr′rass-mĕnt, *n.* Liberation.
Dĭs-em-bŏd′y, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and EMBODY.] [*pp.* disembodying, disembodied.] To divest of the body:—to discharge from military service.
Dĭs-em-bōgue′ (dĭs-em-bōg′), *v. a.* [Sp. *desembocar; boca*, a mouth; L. *bucca*, the cheek.] [*pp.* disemboguing, disembogued.] To pour out at the mouth, as a river; to discharge.—2, *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow out.
Dĭs-en-chȧnt′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and ENCHANT; Fr. *désenchanter.*] [*pp.* disenchanting, disenchanted.] To free from enchantment.
Dĭs-en-chȧnt′ment, *n.* The act of disenchanting.
Dĭs-en-cŭm′ber, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and ENCUMBER; Fr. *désencombrer.*] [*pp.* disencumbering, disencumbered.] To disburden; to free.
Dĭs-en-cŭm′brance, *n.* Liberation.
Dĭs-en-dŏŵ′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and ENDOW.] [*pp.* disendowing, disendowed.] To deprive of an endowment.
Dĭs-en-gāġe′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and ENGAGE.] [*pp.* disengaging, disengaged.] To release; to clear; to free; to separate.—2, *v. n.* To set one's self free.
Dĭs-en-gāġe′ment, *n.* Release; vacancy.
Dĭs-en-tăn′gle, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and ENTANGLE.] [*pp.* disentangling, disentangled.] To unravel; to free; to set free.
Dĭs-en-tăn′gle-mĕnt, *n.* Disengagement.
Dĭs-en-thrạll′, *v. a.* See DISINTHRALL.
Dĭs-es-tăb′lish, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and ESTABLISH.] [*pp.* disestablishing, disestablished.] To overthrow; to unsettle:—to divest of the character of being established.
Dĭs-es-tăb′lish-mĕnt, *n.* The act of disestablishing or state of being disestablished.
Dĭs-es-teēm′, *n.* [*Dis-* and ESTEEM.] Disregard; dislike.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disesteeming, disesteemed.] To disregard; to dislike.
Dĭs-ĕs-ti-mā′tion, *n.* Disrespect; disesteem.
Dĭs-fā′vor, *n.* [*Dis-* and FAVOR.] Discountenance; dislike.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disfavoring, disfavored.] To discountenance; to oppose.
Dĭs-fĭg′ūre (dĭs-fĭg′yur), *v. a.* [*Dis-* and FIGURE; Fr. *défigurer.*] [*pp.* disfiguring, disfigured.] To injure the form of; to deform; to deface.
Dĭs-fŏr′est, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and FOREST.] [*pp.* disforesting, disforested.] To strip of trees:—to deprive of the quality of being a forest.
Dĭs-frăn′chișe [dĭs-frăn′chīz, *I. St.*], *v. a.* [*Dis-* and ENFRANCHISE.—See FRANCHISE.] [*pp.* disfranchising, disfranchised.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen.
Dĭs-frăn′chișe-mĕnt, *n.* Act of disfranchising:—state of being disfranchised.
Diș-gŏrġe′ [dĭs-gŏrj′, *St. H. I. Wb. N.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *dégorger;* O. Fr. *desgorger.*—See GORGE.] [*pp.* disgorging, disgorged.] To vomit; to pour out with force; to discharge through the mouth:—to give up.—2, *v. n.* To discharge by the mouth:—to make restitution.
Diș-gŏrġe′ment, *n.* The act of disgorging.
Diș-grāce′ [dĭs-, *St. I. H. N.*], *n.* [*Dis-* and GRACE; Fr. *disgrâce.*—See GRACE.] A state of ignominy; dishonor; shame; disfavor; *discredit.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disgracing, disgraced.] To dishonor; to degrade.
Diș-grāce′fụl, *a.* Shameful; vile; *base.*
Diș-grāce′fụl-ly, *ad.* Ignominiously; basely.
Diș-ḡuīșe′ (diz-ḡīz′) [dĭs-ḡīz′, *I. H. Wb. St. N.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *déguiser.*—See GUISE.] [*pp.* disguising, disguised.] To conceal by an unusual dress; to disfigure; to change the form of:—to injure by liquor.—2, *n.* A counterfeit dress; false appearance; mask.
Diș-gŭst′, *n.* [Fr. *dégoût;* L. *dis-*, apart, and *gustus*, taste; Gr. γεύειν, to taste; Skr. *jush*, to relish.] Aversion; dislike; nausea.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disgusting, disgusted.] To offend; to displease; to cause dislike.
Diș-gŭst′ing, *p. a.* Causing disgust; offensive.
Dĭsh, *n.* [A variant of DISK.—See also DESK.] A vessel for serving up food:—food.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dishing, dished.] To serve or put in a dish:—to shape like a dish.
Dĭs-ha-bĭlle′ (dĭs-a-bĭl′) [dĭs′a-bĭl, *I.;* dĭs-a-bēl′, *St.*], *n.* [Fr. *déshabillé; habiller*, to dress.—See HABILIMENT.] Undress; careless or loose dress.
Dĭs-heärt′en (dĭs-här′tn), *v. a.* [*pp.* disheartening, disheartened.] To discourage.

Dị-shĕv'ẹl, *v. a.* [Fr. *décheveler; dis-* (*des-*), apart, and *cheveu*, O. Fr. *chevel*, the hair; L. *capillus*, a hair.] [*pp.* dishevelling, dishevelled.] To spread loosely, as the hair.

Dĭsh'fûl, *n.* As much as a dish will hold.

Dĭsh'ing, *a.* Concave; hollow.

Dĭs̩-hŏn'ẹst (dĭz-ŏn'est) [dĭs- *or* dĭz-, *H.*; dĭs-, *St. I.*], *a.* [*Dis-* negative, and Honest.] Not honest; void of probity; fraudulent; deceitful.

Dĭs̩-hŏn'ẹst-ly̆ (dĭz-ŏn'ẹst-lẹ), *ad.* In a dishonest manner; faithlessly; wickedly.

Dĭs̩-hŏn'ẹs-ty̆ (dĭz-ŏn'ẹs-tẹ), *n.* Want of honesty; faithlessness; fraud; knavery.

Dĭs̩-hŏn'ọr (dĭz-ŏn'ur) [dĭs-, *St. I. H.*], *n.* [*Dis-* and Honor; Fr. *déshonneur.*] Disgrace; shame. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dishonoring, dishonored.] To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to treat ill.

Dĭs̩-hŏn'ọr-ạ-ble (dĭz-ŏn'ur-ạ-bl), *a.* Not honorable; shameful; ignominious.

Dĭs̩-hŏn'ọr-ạ-bly̆ (dĭz-ŏn'-), *ad.* Ignominiously.

Dĭs-ịl-lū'ṣiọn (-zhụn), *n.* [*Dis-* and Illusion; Fr. *désillusion.*] The act or process or result of dispelling illusion; the state of being freed from illusion; disenchantment.

Dĭs-ĭn-clị-nā'tiọn, *n.* Aversion; dislike.

Dĭs-ịn-clīne', *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Incline.] [*pp.* disinclining, disinclined.] To make averse.

Dĭs-ịn-fĕct', *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Infect.] [*pp.* disinfecting, disinfected.] To purify from infection.

Dĭs-ịn-fĕct'ạnt, *n.* A substance that prevents or removes infection.

Dĭs-ịn-fĕc'tiọn, *n.* The act of disinfecting.

Dĭs-ịn-ġĕn'ụ-oŭs, *a.* [*Dis-* negative, and Ingenuous.] Unfair; uncandid; not frank.

Dĭs-ịn-ġĕn'ụ-ous-ly̆, *ad.* Unfairly; artfully.

Dĭs-ịn-ġĕn'ụ-ous-nĕss, *n.* Unfairness.

Dĭs-ịn-hĕr'it, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Inherit; Fr. *déshériter.*] [*pp.* disinheriting, disinherited.] To deprive of an inheritance.

Dĭs-ịn-hĕr'it-ạnce, *n.* The act of disinheriting.

Dĭs̩-ĭn'tẹ-grāte [dĭs-, *H. I. Wb. St. N.*], *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Integrate.] [*pp.* disintegrating, disintegrated.] To separate into particles.

Dĭs-ĭn-tẹ-grā'tiọn, *n.* Separation into particles.

Dĭs-ịn-tĕr', *v. a.* [*pp.* disinterring, disinterred.] To take out of the grave.

Dĭs̩-ĭn'tẹr-ĕst-ẹd [dĭs-, *H. I. Wb. St. N.*], *a.* [*Dis-* negative, and Interested; Fr. *désintéressé*, part. from *désintéresser*, to free from interest.—See Interest.] Free from self-interest; unselfish; not interested; impartial.

Dĭs̩-ĭn'tẹr-ĕst-ẹd-nĕss, *n.* Freedom from, or disregard of, self-interest.

Dĭs-ịn-thrâll', *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Inthrall.—See Thrall.] [*pp.* disinthralling, disinthralled.] To set free; to liberate.

Dĭs-ịn-thrâl'mẹnt, *n.* Liberation.

Dĭs̩-jŏĭn' [dĭs-, *St. H. Wb. I.*], *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Join.] [*pp.* disjoining, disjoined.] To separate; to part; to sunder.

Dĭs̩-jŏĭnt' [dĭs-, *St. H. Wb. I.*], *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Joint.] [*pp.* disjointing, disjointed.] To put out of joint; to break.—2, *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Dĭs̩-jŭnc'tiọn, *n.* [L. *disjunctio; disjungere, disjunctum*, to disjoin.] Disunion; separation.

Dĭs̩-jŭnc'tịve [dĭs-, *St. H. I. Wb.*], *a.* Separating; disuniting.—(*Gram.*) Disjoining the sense, though joining the words; as, *or*, *nor*, &c.—2, *n.* A disjunctive conjunction.

Dĭsk, *n.* [L. *discus*, Gr. δίσκος, a quoit, a plate.] The face of the sun, moon, or a planet:—a quoit:—a round flat surface. See Discus.

Dĭs̩-līke' [dĭs-, *St. H. I. Wb. N.*], *n.* [*Dis-* and Like.] Disinclination; aversion.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disliking, disliked.] Not to like; to disrelish.

Dĭs'lọ-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *dislocare, dislocatum; dis-*, away from, and *locare*, to place; *locus*, a place.] [*pp.* dislocating, dislocated.] To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Dĭs-lọ-cā'tiọn, *n.* The act of displacing; a luxation.

Dĭs̩-lŏdġe' [dĭs-, *St. H. Wb. I. N.*], *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Lodge; Fr. *déloger.*] [*pp.* dislodging, dislodged.] To remove; to drive from.—2, *v. n.* To go to another place.

Dĭs̩-lŏdġe'mẹnt, *n.* The act of dislodging; the state of being dislodged.

Dĭs̩-lŏy̆'ạl [dĭs-, *St. H. I. Wb. N.*], *a.* [*Dis-* negative, and Loyal; Fr. *déloyal.*] Not loyal; disobedient; faithless; perfidious.

Dĭs̩-lŏy̆'ạl-ly̆, *ad.* Faithlessly; treacherously.

Dĭs̩-lŏy̆'ạl-ty̆, *n.* Want of loyalty or fidelity.

Dĭs̩'mạl, *a.* [Probably the same as Decimal; L. *decem*, ten; Late L. *decima*, a tenth, a tithe: from the cruel exactions of tithe-proctors in old times.—Cf. O. Fr. *dismer*, to tithe, to despoil.] Sorrowful; gloomy; dire; dark.

Dĭs̩-măn'tle [dĭs-, *St. H. Wb. I. N.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *démanteler*, O. Fr. *desmanteler*, to strip, to uncloak; *dis-* and Fr. *manteau*, O. Fr. *mantel*, a cloak.] [*pp.* dismantling, dismantled.] To throw down; to *demolish;* to strip; to divest; to destroy.

Dĭs̩-măst' [dĭs-, *St. H. Wb. I. N.*], *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Mast.] [*pp.* dismasting, dismasted.] To deprive of masts.

Dĭs̩-māy' [dĭs-, *St. H. Wb. I. N.*], *v. a.* [Sp. *desmayer;* Fr. *esmayer*, the latter from L. *ex*, out, and Ger. *mögen*, O. Ger. & A.-S. *magan*, to be able.—See May.—Cf. It. *smagare*, formerly *desmagare*, to lose, or deprive of, courage.] [*pp.* dismaying, dismayed.] To terrify; to affright; to deject.—2, *n.* Terror; fear; loss of courage.

Dĭs̩-mĕm'bẹr, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Member.] [*pp.* dismembering, dismembered.] To cut in pieces.

Dĭs̩-mĕm'ber-mĕnt, *n.* Division; separation.

Dĭs̩-mĭss' [dĭs-, *St. H. Wb. I. N.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *démettre;* O. Fr. *desmettre;* L. *dimittere; dis-*, apart, and *mittere, missum*, to send.] [*pp.* dismissing, dismissed.] To send away; to discard.

Dĭs̩-mĭs'sạl, *n.* Act of dismissing; dismission.

Dĭs̩-mĭs'siọn (dịz-mĭsh'ụn), *n.* Act of dismissing; leave to go; discharge:—deprivation.

Dĭs̩-mŏŭnt' [dĭs-, *St. H. Wb. I. N.*], *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Mount; Fr. *démonter.*] [*pp.* dismounting, dismounted.] To throw off a horse, &c.—2, *v. n.* To alight from a horse.

Dĭs-ọ-bē'dị-ĕnce, *n.* Neglect or refusal to obey.

Dĭs-ọ-bē'dị-ẹnt, *a.* That disobeys; not obedient.

Dĭs-ọ-bey' (dĭs-ọ-bā'), *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Obey; Fr. *désobéir.*] [*pp.* disobeying, disobeyed.] To refuse obedience to; to break the commands of; to transgress.—2, *v. n.* To refuse to obey; to be disobedient.

Dĭs-ọ-blīġe' (dĭs-ọ-blīj'), *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Oblige; Fr. *désobliger.*] [*pp.* disobliging, disobliged.] To offend by unkindness; to displease.

Dĭs-ọ-blīġ'ịng, *p. a.* Not obliging; unaccommodating; unfriendly; unkind.

Dĭs̩-ŏr'dẹr [dĭs-, *H. St. Wb. I. N.*], *n.* [*Dis-* and Order; Fr. *désordre.*] Want of order; irregularity; confusion; disturbance:—derangement:—malady; illness; *disease.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disordering, disordered.] To put out of order; to disturb; to derange:—to ruffle:—to make sick.

Dĭs̩-ŏr'dẹr-ly̆, *a.* Confused; irregular:—lawless; turbulent.—2, *ad.* Without rule; confusedly.

Dĭs̩-ŏr-gạn-ị-zā'tiọn, *n.* Subversion of order or breaking up of structure.

Dĭs̩-ŏr'gạn-īze, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Organize; Fr. *désorganiser.*] [*pp.* disorganizing, disorganized.] To destroy the order or structure of.

Dĭs̩-ōwn' (dĭz-ōn') [dĭs-, *St. H. I. N.*], *v. a.* [*Dis-* and Own.] [*pp.* disowning, disowned.] Not to acknowledge as one's own; to *disclaim;* to *deny;* to renounce.

Dịs-păr'ạġe, *v. a.* [Fr. *déparer;* O. Fr. *desparager;* L. *dis-* and Late L. *paragium*, rank, parity; L. *dispar*, unlike; *par*, equal.—See Par and Peer.] [*pp.* disparaging, disparaged.] To lower in rank or estimation:—to offer indignity to:—to depreciate; to degrade; to traduce.

Dịs-păr'ạġe-mĕnt, *n.* Act of disparaging; depreciation; disgrace; indignity.

Dis-păr'ag-ĭng, *p. a.* Making disparagement.
Dis-păr'i-ty, *n.* [*Dis-* and PARITY.] Inequality; difference. [park.
Dis-pärk', *v. a.* To deprive of the quality of a
Dis-pärt', *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Dis-*, asunder, and PART.] [*pp.* disparting, disparted.] To divide in two; to separate.
Dis-păs'sion (dis-păsh'un), *n.* Mental coolness.
Dis-păs'sion-ate, *a.* [*Dis-* and PASSIONATE.] Cool; calm; impartial.
Dis-păs'sion-ate-ly, *ad.* In a calm manner.
Dis-pătch', *v. a.* [See DESPATCH.] [*pp.* dispatching, dispatched.] To send away hastily; to hasten:—to kill:—written also *despatch.*—2, *n.* Speed; *haste;* despatch.
Dĭs-pâu'per, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and PAUPER.] [*pp.* dispaupering, dispaupered.] (*Eng. Law.*) To deprive of the right of a pauper to assistance.
Dis-pĕl', *v. a.* [L. *dispellere; dis-*, away, and *pellere*, to drive.] [*pp.* dispelling, dispelled.] To drive away; to *disperse.*
Dis-pĕn'sa-ry, *n.* A place where medicines are dispensed or distributed to the poor.
Dĭs-pen-sā'tion, *n.* [L. *dispensatio.*] Act of dispensing; distribution:—*administration:*—an exemption from some law, rule, or service.
Dis-pĕn'sa-to-ry, *n.* A directory for making medicines; a pharmacopœia.—2, *a.* Granting dispensation.
Dis-pĕnse', *v. a.* [L. *dispensare*, to weigh out, to spend money; *dispendium*, expense; from *dispendere*, to spread; *dis-*, apart, and *pandere*, to spread.] [*pp.* dispensing, dispensed.] To deal out; to distribute; to allot.—*To dispense with*, to do without.
Dĭs-pēo'ple (dĭs-pē'pl), *v. a.* [*Dis-* and PEOPLE; Fr. *dépeupler.*] [*pp.* dispeopling, dispeopled.] To depopulate.
Dī-spĕr'mous, *a.* [Gr. δι-, double, and σπέρμα, seed.] (*Bot.*) Having only two seeds.
Dis-pĕr'sal, *n.* Dispersion.
Dis-pĕrse', *v. a.* [L. *dispergere, dispersum; dis-*, apart, and *spargere, sparsum*, to scatter.] [*pp.* dispersing, dispersed.] To scatter; to drive away.—2, *v. n.* To separate; to scatter.
Dis-pĕr'sion, *n.* The act of dispersing; the state of being scattered; distribution; diffusion.
Dis-pĭr'it, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and SPIRIT.] [*pp.* dispiriting, dispirited.] To discourage; to depress.
Dĭs-plāce', *v. a.* [*Dis-* and PLACE; Fr. *déplacer.*] [*pp.* displacing, displaced.] To put out of place; to remove.
Dĭs-plāce'ment, *n.* The act of displacing:—quantity displaced:—a method of extracting soluble principles from organic matter.
Dis-plāy', *v. a.* [Fr. *déplier, déployer;* O. Fr. *despleier, desploier;* L. *dis-* and *plicare*, to fold.] [*pp.* displaying, displayed.] To spread wide; to exhibit; to show ostentatiously:—to expand.—2, *n.* An exhibition; a *show;* parade.
Dis-plāy'ed (*or* dis-plād'), *p.* & *a.* (*Her.*) Conspicuously exhibited, as a bird's wings.

Displayed.

Dĭs-plēase', *v. a.* [*Dis-* and PLEASE; Fr. *déplaire;* O. Fr. *desplaisir.*] [*pp.* displeasing, displeased.] To offend; to make angry.
Dĭs-plĕas'ūre (dĭs-plĕzh'ur), *n.* Uneasiness; offence; anger; disfavor.
Dis-pōrt', *n.* [Late L. *disportus*, diversion; L. *dis-*, away, and *portare*, to carry; O. Fr. *se desporter*, to recreate one's self.] Play; sport; pastime.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disporting, disported.] To divert.—3, *v. n.* To sport.
Dis-pōs'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being disposed of.
Dis-pōs'al, *n.* The act of disposing; *disposition:*—management; conduct; control.
Dis-pōse', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *disposer*, Fr. *déposer*, to arrange.—See POSE.] [*pp.* disposing, disposed.] To place; to arrange:—to incline; to adjust.—*To dispose of*, to apply; to put off; to sell.
Dis-pōsed' (dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* Arranged:—inclined:—having a disposition; minded.
Dis-pōs'er, *n.* A distributer; a director.
Dĭs-po-sĭ''tion (dĭs-po-zĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *dispositio*, arrangement; *dis-*, apart, and *ponere, positum*, to place.] Order; method; disposal; inclination:—temper of mind.
Dĭs-pos-sĕss', *v. a.* [*Dis-* and POSSESS.] [*pp.* dispossessing, dispossessed.] To put out of possession.
Dĭs-pos-sĕs'sion (dĭs-poz-zĕsh'un), *n.* The act of dispossessing; the state of being dispossessed.
Dĭs-prāise', *n.* [*Dis-* and PRAISE.] Blame; censure; dishonor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dispraising, dispraised.] To blame; to censure; to reproach.
Dĭs-prōōf', *n.* [*Dis-* and PROOF.] Confutation; refutation.
Dĭs-pro-pōr'tion, *n.* [*Dis-* and PROPORTION.] Want of proportion.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disproportioning, disproportioned.] To join unfitly; to misshape.
Dĭs-pro-pōr'tion-a-ble, *a.* Wanting proportion; disproportional; unfit.
Dĭs-pro-pōr'tion-a-bly, *ad.* Unsuitably.
Dĭs-pro-pōr'tion-al, *a.* Without proportion.
Dĭs-pro-pōr'tion-al-ly, *ad.* Unsuitably.
Dĭs-pro-pōr'tion-ate, *a.* Not proportionate.
Dĭs-pro-pōr'tion-ate-ly, *ad.* Unsuitably.
Dĭs-prôve', *v. a.* [*Dis-* and PROVE.] [*pp.* disproving, disproved.] To prove false or erroneous; to *confute;* to refute.
Dĭs'pū-ta-ble [dis-pū'ta-bl, *I. P.;* dĭs'pū-ta-bl *or* dis-pū'ta-bl, *W. Ja. K.*], *a.* That may be disputed; controvertible; questionable; doubtful.
Dĭs'pū-tănt, *n.* A controvertist; an arguer.
Dĭs-pū-tā'tion, *n.* Argumentation; dispute.
Dĭs-pū-tā'tious, } *a.* Inclined to dispute; cavil-
Dis-pū'ta-tĭve, } ling; contentious.
Dis-pūte', *v. n.* [L. *disputare; dis-*, apart, and *putare*, to think, to clear up.] [*pp.* disputing, disputed.] To contend by argument; to reason against; to *argue;* to debate.—2, *v. a.* To contend for; to discuss.—3, *n.* Strife or contest in words; a contest; controversy; debate; *quarrel.*
Dĭs-qual-i-fi-cā'tion (dĭs-kwŏl-e-fe-kā'shun), *n.* That which disqualifies; lack of qualification.
Dĭs-qual'i-fȳ (dĭs-kwŏl'e-fī), *v. a.* [*Dis-* and QUALIFY.] [*pp.* disqualifying, disqualified.] To make unfit; to disable:—to deprive of a right or power.
Dĭs-quī'et, *n.* [*Dis-* and QUIET.] Uneasiness; anxiety.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disquieting, disquieted.] To disturb; to make uneasy.—3, *a.* Restless; unquiet.
Dĭs-quī'e-tūde, *n.* Uneasiness; anxiety.
Dĭs-qui-sĭ''tion (dĭs-kwe-zĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *disquisitio*, a search; *dis-*, apart, and *quærere*, to seek.] An argumentative treatise; a discussion; an *essay.*
Dĭs-re-gärd', *n.* [*Dis-* and REGARD.] Want of regard; neglect.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disregarding, disregarded.] To slight; to neglect.
Dĭs-re-gärd'fûl, *a.* Negligent; careless.
Dĭs-re-gärd'fûl-ly, *ad.* Negligently.
Dĭs-rĕl'ish [dĭs-, *St. H. Wb. I. N.*], *n.* [*Dis-* negative, and RELISH.] Dislike; distaste; disgust.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disrelishing, disrelished.] Not to relish; to dislike.
Dĭs-re-pâir', *n.* The state of being out of repair.
Dĭs-rĕp'ū-ta-ble, *a.* Dishonorable; disgraceful.
Dĭs-rĕp'ū-ta-bly, *ad.* Dishonorably.
Dĭs-re-pūte', *n.* [*Dis-* and REPUTE.] Discredit; ill repute.
Dĭs-re-spĕct', *n.* [*Dis-* and RESPECT.] Incivility; want of respect.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* disrespecting, disrespected.] To show disrespect to.
Dĭs-re-spĕct'fûl, *a.* Wanting respect.
Dĭs-re-spĕct'fûl-ly, *ad.* Rudely; uncivilly.
Dis-rōbe' [dĭs-, *St. H. Wb. I. N.*], *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Dis-* and ROBE; Fr. *dérober.*] [*pp.* disrobing, disrobed.] To undress; to uncover.

Dĭş-rŭpt′, *v. a.* [L. *disrumpere* or *dirumpere, disruptum; dis-*, apart, and *rumpere*, to break.] [*pp.* disrupting, disrupted.] To tear asunder.—2, *a.* Rent asunder.

Dĭş-rŭp′tion [dĭs-, *Sl. H. Wb. I. N.*], *n.* Breach; rent; rupture. [disrupt or burst asunder.

Dĭş-rŭp′tive, *a.* Causing disruption; tending to

Dĭs-săt-is-făc′tion, *n.* State of being dissatisfied; uneasiness; discontent.

Dĭs-săt′is-fȳ, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and SATISFY.] [*pp.* dissatisfying, dissatisfied.] To discontent; to displease.

Dis-sĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *dissecare, dissectum; dis-*, apart, and *secare*, to cut.] [*pp.* dissecting, dissected.] To cut in pieces, as an animal body; to cut up; to anatomize:—to analyze. [is dissected.

Dis-sĕc′tion, *n.* Act of dissecting:—that which

Dis-sĕct′or, *n.* One who dissects.

Dis-sēi′şin, *or* **Dis-sēi′zin**, *n.* (*Law.*) [Law Fr.; *dis-* negative, and SEIZIN.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, &c.

Dis-sēize′, *v. a.* [*pp.* disseizing, disseized.] To dispossess wrongfully.

Dis-sĕm′blance, *n.* Want of resemblance.

Dis-sĕm′ble, *v. a.* [See DISSIMULATE: on type of Fr. *sembler*, to seem. (The Fr. *dissembler* signifies *to differ.*)] [*pp.* dissembling, dissembled.] To assume, as a false appearance; to disguise; to *conceal.*—2, *v. n.* To play the hypocrite.

Dis-sĕm′bler, *n.* One who dissembles; a *hypocrite.*

Dis-sĕm′i-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *disseminare, disseminatum; dis-*, apart, and *seminare*, to scatter; *semen*, seed.] [*pp.* disseminating, disseminated.] To scatter as seed; to sow.

Dis-sĕm-i-nā′tion, *n.* A scattering; a sowing.

Dis-sĕm′i-nā-tor, *n.* One who disseminates.

Dis-sĕn′sion, *n.* Angry difference of opinion; disagreement; strife; quarrel; *discord.*

Dis-sĕnt′, *v. a.* [Fr. *dissentir;* L. *dissentire; dis-*, apart, and *sentire*, to feel.] [*pp.* dissenting, dissented.] To disagree in opinion; to differ:—to separate from the established church.—2, *n.* Act of dissenting; disagreement.

Dis-sĕnt′er, *n.* One who dissents:—one who separates from the established church in England; a nonconformist.

Dis-sĕn′tient, *a.* Disagreeing; dissenting.—2, *n.* One who dissents.

Dis-sĕp′i-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *dissepimentum*, a partition; *dis-*, apart, and *sepire*, to hedge.] (*Bot.*) A partition in an ovary.

Dĭs-ser-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *dissertatio; dissertare*, to discuss, freq. of *disserere*, to treat of; *dis-* negative, and *serere*, to join or fasten.] A discourse; a treatise; an essay.

Dĭs-sēr′vice, *n.* Injury; mischief; hurt.

Dĭs-sĕv′er, *v. a.* [*Dis-*, apart, and SEVER.] [*pp.* dissevering, dissevered.] To part in two; to divide.

Dĭs-sĕv′er-ance, *n.* Separation.

Dĭs-sĕv′er-mĕnt, *n.* The act of dissevering or state of being dissevered; disseverance.

Dĭs′si-dĕnce, *n.* Discord; disagreement.

Dĭs′si-dĕnt, *a.* [L. *dissidere, dissidentis*, to sit apart; *sedere*, to sit (*q. v.*).] Varying; not agreeing.—2, *n.* One who dissents; dissenter.

Dĭs-sĭm′i-lar, *a.* [*Dis-* and SIMILAR.] Unlike; heterogeneous.

Dĭs-sĭm-i-lăr′i-ty, *n.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness; *difference;* dissimilitude.

Dĭs-si-mĭl′i-tūde, *n.* Want of resemblance.

Dĭs-sĭm′ū-lāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *dissimulare, dissimulatum*, to feign; *dis-*, apart, and *simulare*, to pretend; *similis*, like.—Cf. L. *simul*, together.] [*pp.* dissimulating, dissimulated.] To dissemble.

Dĭs-sĭm-ū-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *dissimulatio.*] Act of dissembling; concealment of something:—hypocrisy.

Dĭs′si-pāte, *v. a.* [L. *dissipare, dissipatum; dis-*, apart, and obs. *supare*, to throw.—See SWEEP.] [*pp.* dissipating, dissipated.] To disperse; to scatter; to squander; to spend lavishly.—2, *v. n.* To live prodigally:—to scatter; to disperse.

Dĭs′si-pāt-ed, *p. a.* Addicted to dissipation.

Dĭs-si-pā′tion, *n.* Dispersion:—dissolute living; excess; irregularity; waste.

Dĭs-sō′ci-āte (dĭs-sō′she-āt), *v. a.* [L. *dissociare, dissociatum*, to disjoin; *sociare*, to associate; *socius*, a companion.] [*pp.* dissociating, dissociated.] To separate.

Dĭs-sō-ci-ā′tion (dĭs-sō-she-ā′shun), *n.* Division.

Dĭs′so-lū-ble, *a.* That may be dissolved.

Dĭs′so-lūte, *a.* [L. *dissolvere, dissolutum*, to loosen, to melt.—See SOLVE.] Loose; unrestrained; debauched.

Dĭs′so-lūte-ly, *ad.* Loosely; wantonly.

Dĭs′so-lūte-nĕss, *n.* Dissipation.

Dĭs-so-lū′tion, *n.* Act of dissolving:—death:—act of breaking up an assembly.

Diş-şŏlv′a-ble, *a.* That may be dissolved.

Diş-şŏlve′, *v. a.* [L. *dissolvere.*—See SOLVE.] [*pp.* dissolving, dissolved.] To melt; to disunite; to separate; to destroy; to discontinue; to break up.—2, *v. n.* To be liquefied; to melt.

Diş-şŏlv′ent, *a.* Tending to dissolve.—2, *n.* That which causes melting; a solvent

Dĭs′so-nance, *n.* Discord; disagreement.

Dĭs′so-nant, *a.* [L. *dissonare, dissonantis*, to sound unlike; *sonus*, sound (*q. v.*).] Unharmonious; incongruous.

Dĭs-suāde′ (dĭs-swād′), *v. a.* [L. *dissuadere, dissuasum; dis-* and *suadere*, to persuade (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* dissuading, dissuaded.] To advise against; to discourage; to deter; to disincline.

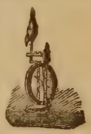
Dĭs-suā′şion (dĭs-swā′zhun), *n.* Dehortation.

Dĭs-suā′sive (dĭs-swā′siv), *a.* Tending to dissuade.—2, *n.* Dehortation.

Dĭs-syl-lăb′ic, *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

Dĭs-sȳl′la-ble, *or* **Dĭs′sȳl-la-ble**, *n.* [Gr. δισύλλαβος, of two syllables; δι-, double, and συλλαβή, a syllable.] A word of two syllables.

Dĭs′tăff, *n.*; pl. **Dĭs′tăffs**. [A.-S. *distaef.*—Cf. Platt-Deutsch *diesse*, a bunch of flax; Sw. *dös*, Icel. *des*, Local E. *dess*, a hay-rick; the last syllable is E. *staff.*] The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.


Distaff.

Dis-tāin′, *v. a.* [Fr. *déteindre;* O. Fr. *desteindre;* L. *dis-* partitive, and *tingere*, to tinge. *Distain* is now generally shortened to *stain.*] [*pp.* distaining, distained.] To stain; to blot; to sully.

Dĭs′tal, *a.* [From DISTANT, on type of *proximal.*] More remote:—opposed to *proximal.*

Dĭs′tance, *n.* [L. *distantia.*] The space between two things; remoteness:—space of time:—reserve.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* distancing, distanced.] To leave behind, as in a race.

Dĭs′tant, *a.* [L. *distare, distantis*, to stand apart; *dis-*, apart, and *stare*, to stand.] Remote in time, place, or nature:—shy:—cold:—not allied:—not obvious.

Dĭs-tāste′, *n.* [*Dis-* and TASTE.] Aversion; disrelish; dislike.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* distasting, distasted.] To disrelish; to dislike.

Dĭs-tāste′fûl, *a.* Nauseous; loathsome; offensive; disagreeable; unpleasing.

Dis-tĕm′per, *n.* [L. *dis-* and *temperare*, to qualify, to blend. In the sense of a disease there is reference to the old doctrine of temperaments or humors in the body.] A *disease;* a malady:—[It. *tempera;* Fr. *détrempe*] a kind of painting.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* distempering, distempered.] To disorder; to disturb.

Dis-tĕnd′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *distendere; dis-*, apart, and *tendere*, to stretch.] [*pp.* distending, distended.] To stretch out; to expand.

Dis-tĕn′si-ble, *a.* Capable of being expanded.

Dis-tĕn′tion, *n.* The act or state of stretching, distending, or spreading; expansion; breadth.

Dĭs′tịch, *n.* [Gr. *δίστιχον; δι*, double, and *στίχος*, a rank.] A couplet; two poetic lines.

Dịs-tĭl′, *v. n.* [L. *distillare, distillatum; de*, down, and *stillare*, to drop; *stilla*, a drop.] [*pp.* distilling, distilled.] To drop; to fall in drops.—2, *v. a.* To draw by distillation; to drop.

Dĭs-tĭl′lāte, *n.* That which is distilled over.

Dĭs-tịl-lā′tion, *n.* The act of distilling.

Dịs-tĭl′lạ-tọ-ry, *a.* Relating to distillation.

Dịs-tĭl′lẹr, *n.* One who distils.

Dịs-tĭl′lẹ-ry, *n.* A place where spirits are distilled:—the art of distilling.

Dịs-tĭnct′, *a.* Separate; clear; plain.

Dịs-tĭnc′tion, *n.* [See DISTINGUISH.] The act of discerning differences; *difference;* discrimination:—mark of superiority; eminence; rank:—separation.

Dịs-tĭnc′tive, *a.* Marking a distinction.

Dịs-tĭnc′tive-ly, *ad.* Particularly; clearly.

Dịs-tĭnct′ly, *ad.* Not confusedly; plainly.

Dịs-tĭnct′nẹss, *n.* Clearness; precision.

Dịs-tĭn′guish (dịs-tĭng′gwịsh), *v. a.* [L. *distinguere, distinctum*, to mark with a prick; *dis-*, apart, and the root of the Teutonic word *sting.*] [*pp.* distinguishing, distinguished.] To discern; to *perceive:*—to discriminate; to separate; to divide:—to mark; to make eminent.—2, *v. n.* To make distinction.

Dịs-tĭn′guish-ạ-ble, *a.* Discernible.

Dịs-tĭn′guished (dịs-tĭng′gwịsht), *p. a.* Celebrated; eminent; famous; extraordinary.

Dịs-tôrt′, *v. a.* [L. *distorquere, distortum; torquere*, to twist.] [*pp.* distorting, distorted.] To twist; to wrest; to pervert.

Dịs-tôr′tion, *n.* The act of distorting; that which is distorted.

Dịs-trăct′, *v. a.* [L. *distrahere, distractum; trahere*, to drag.] [*pp.* distracting, distracted *or* distraught.] To divide; to vex; to discompose; to disturb; to perplex; to make mad.

Dịs-trăct′ẹd, *p. a.* Perplexed:—frantic; insane.

Dịs-trăct′ẹd-ly, *ad.* Madly; wildly.

Dịs-trăc′tion, *n.* State of being distracted; confusion; disturbance:—madness; *insanity.*

Dịs-trāin′, *v. a.* [L. *distringere;* O. Fr. *destraindre;* L. *dis-*, apart, and *stringere*, to strain.] [*pp.* distraining, distrained.] (*Law.*) To seize; to lay hold of, as goods, for payment of debt.—2, *v. n.* To make seizure.

Dịs-trāin′ạ-ble, *a.* Liable to be distrained.

Dịs-trāint′, *n.* [O. Fr. *destrainct.*—See DISTRAIN.] A seizure of goods, &c.

Dịs-trâught′ (dịs-trâwt′), *a.* [See DISTRACT.] Distracted; perplexed:—separated.

Dịs-trĕss′, *n.* [Fr. *détresse;* O. Fr. *destrece, destresse;* L. *districtio; destringere, destrictum*, to pull apart,—later, to punish.—See DISTRAIN.] Misery; misfortune; want.—(*Law.*) The act of distraining; seizure.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* distressing, distressed.] To harass; to make miserable.

Dịs-trĕss′fûl, *a.* Miserable; full of trouble:—causing or enduring distress.

Dịs-trĕss′ing, *a.* Harassing; afflicting; painful.

Dịs-trĭb′ụ-tạ-ble, *a.* That may be distributed.

Dịs-trĭb′ụte, *v. a.* [L. *distribuere, distributum; dis-*, apart, and *tribuere*, to give.—See TRIBUTE.] [*pp.* distributing, distributed.] To divide among many; to deal out; to dispense:—to classify:—to separate and replace, as types.

Dịs-trĭb′ụ-tẹr, *n.* One who distributes.

Dĭs-trị-bū′tion, *n.* The act of distributing; apportionment; a dealing out; dispensation.

Dịs-trĭb′ụ-tĭve, *a.* That distributes.—2, *n.* A word that divides.

Dịs-trĭb′ụ-tĭve-ly, *ad.* By distribution.

Dĭs′trĭct, *n.* [L. *distringere, districtum*, to distrain (*q. v.*); Late L. *districtus*, a region in which a ruler had the power to distrain.] A circuit; a province; a territory.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* districting, districted.] To divide into districts.—3, *a.* Relating to a district or division.

Dĭs-trŭst′, *v. a.* [*Dis-* and TRUST.] [*pp.* distrusting, distrusted.] To be suspicious of; not to trust; to disbelieve; to *doubt;* to discredit.—2, *n.* Want of confidence; suspicion.

Dĭs-trŭst′fûl, *a.* Apt to distrust:—diffident.

Dịs-tûrb′, *v. a.* [L. *disturbare; dis-*, apart, and *turbare*, to trouble, to agitate; *turba*, a crowd, a tumult.] [*pp.* disturbing, disturbed.] To perplex; to disquiet; to vex.

Dịs-tûrb′ance, *n.* Confusion; excitement; disorder.

Dịs-tûrb′ẹr, *n.* One who disturbs.

Dịs-ūn′ion (dĭs-yūn′yụn), *n.* [*Dis-* and UNION.] Want of union; disjunction; separation.

Dĭs-ūn′ion-ĭst, *n.* A promoter of disunion.

Dĭs-ụ-nīte′ (dĭs-yụ-nīt′), *v. a.* [*Dis-* and UNITE.] [*pp.* disuniting, disunited.] To separate.—2, *v. n.* To fall asunder; to separate.

Dĭs-ūse′ (dĭs-yūs′), *n.* Cessation of use; desuetude.

Dĭs-ūṣe′ (dĭs-yūz′), *v. a.* [*Dis-* and USE.] [*pp.* disusing, disused.] To cease to use; to disaccustom.

Dĭtch, *n.* [A softened form of DIKE.] A trench cut in the ground for the passage of water:—a moat around a fortress.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* [*pp.* ditching, ditched.] To make a ditch:—to trench:—to throw into a ditch.

Dĭtch′ẹr, *n.* One who digs ditches.

Dĭth′y-rămb, } *n.* [Gr. *διθύραμβος.*] A song
Dĭth-y-răm′bịc, } in honor of Bacchus; a bacchanalian song.

Dĭth-y-răm′bịc, *a.* Wild; enthusiastic.

Dĭt′tạ-ny, *n.* [Gr. *δίκταμνος;* from *Dicte*, a mountain in Crete.] An aromatic, perennial plant.

Dĭt′tō, *ad.* or *n.* [It. *ditto*, a saying; *detto*, said; L. *dictum*, said, or a saying.] As said, or as aforesaid:—the same thing repeated (used principally in accounts).

Dĭt′ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *ditié, dité, ditté, dicté*, a recitation, a poem for recitation; L. *dictatum*, something dictated.—See DICTATE.] A poem; a song; a lay:—a saying.

Dī-ụ-rē′sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) Excessive flow of urine.

Dī-ụ-rĕt′ịc, *a.* [Gr. *διουρητικός; διουρέειν*, to pass urine; *διά*, through, and *οὖρον*, urine (*q. v.*).] Causing a flow of urine.—2, *n.* A drug that increases the secretion of urine.

Dī-ûr′nạl, *a.* [L. *diurnalis; dies*, a day.] Relating to the day; *daily.*—2, *n.* A journal; a day-book.—(*Rom. Cath. Ch.*) A book of the services for every day of the year.

Dī-vạ-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *divagari, divagatum*, to wander about; *vagari*, to roam.] A going astray or wandering.

Dị-văn′, *n.* [Per. *divan*, Arab. *daywan*, a court or state-council.] The grand council of Turkey:—council-chamber; a hall:—a smoking-room:—a sofa:—a collection of Oriental odes.

Dī-văr′ị-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *dis-*, apart, and *varicare, varicatum*, to straddle.] [*pp.* divaricating, divaricated.] To be parted into two:—to diverge.—2, *v. a.* To divide into two.—3, *a.* Branched.

Dī-văr-ị-cā′tion, *n.* Partition; division.

Dīve, *v. n.* [A.-S. *dyfan, dufan:* closely related to DIP.] [*i.* dived (rarely, dove); *pp.* diving, dived (less correctly, dove).] To plunge into water; to immerse.—2, *n.* A dip; a plunge.

Dī′vẹr, *n.* One who dives:—a water-fowl.

Dị-vẽrġe′, *or* **Dī-vẽrġe′**, *v. n.* [L. *dis-*, apart, and *vergere*, to tend, to turn.—See VERGE.] [*pp.* diverging, diverged.] To tend various ways from one point; to recede.

Dị-vẽr′ġence, *n.* A receding from each other.

Dị-vẽr′ġent, *a.* Receding from each other.

Dī′vẹrṣ (dī′vẹrz), *a.* [Fr. *divers.*—See DIVERSE.] Several; sundry; various.

Dī′verse, *or* **Dị-vẽrse′**, *a.* [L. *diversus*, contrary.—See DIVERT.] Different; unlike; multiform.

Dī′verse-ly, *ad.* Differently; variously.

Dị-vẽr-sị-fị-cā′tion, *n.* The act of diversifying; variation; alteration; variegation.

Dị-vẽr′sị-fȳ, *v. a.* [Late L. *diversificare;* L. *diversus*, different, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* di-

versifying, diversified.] To make different; to vary; to give variety to.
Di-vẽr'sion, *n.* The act of diverting; a turning aside:—*amusement;* recreation; sport; game.
Di-vẽr'si-ty, *n.* *Difference;* unlikeness; variety.
Di-vẽrt', *v. a.* [L. *divertere; dis-*, apart, and *vertere, versum*, to turn.] [*pp.* diverting, diverted.] To turn aside:—to *amuse.*
Di-vẽr'tise, *v. a.* [Fr. *divertir, divertisant.*—See Divert.] [*pp.* divertising, divertised.] To please; to exhilarate.
Di-vẽr'tise-mĕnt, *n.* Diversion; pleasure.
Di-vẽr'tive, *a.* Recreative; exhilarating.
Di-vĕst', *v. a.* [L. *devestire*, Late L. *divestire; dis-*, and *vestire*, to clothe.—See Vest.] [*pp.* divesting, divested.] To strip; to make naked; to devest:—opposed to *invest.*
Di-vĕst'ūre (dẹ-vĕst'yụr), *n.* A putting off.
Di-vīd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being separated.
Di-vīde', *v. a.* [L. *dividere, divisum; dis-*, apart, and Aryan root *vidh*, to split.—Cf. Widow.] [*pp.* dividing, divided.] To part into different pieces; to disunite; to separate; to deal out.—2, *v. n.* To part; to sunder; to separate.—3, *n.* A dividing ridge.
Dĭv'i-dĕnd, *n.* [L. *dividendum*, that should be divided.] A share; part allotted in division.—(*Arith.*) A number to be divided.
Di-vīd'ers, *n. pl.* A pair of compasses.
Dĭv-i-nā'tion, *n.* The act or practice of divining; a foretelling of future events.
Di-vīne', *a.* [L. *divinus; divus*, godlike; *deus*, a god.—See Deity.] Partaking of divinity; proceeding from God; godlike; heavenly.—2, *n.* A theologian; a priest; a *clergyman.*—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* divining, divined.] To foretell.—4, *v. n.* To conjecture; to prophesy.
Di-vīne'ly, *ad.* In a divine manner.
Di-vīn'er, *n.* One who divines; a conjurer.
Dīv'ing-bĕll, *n.* A machine for descending below the surface of the water.
Di-vĭn'i-ty, *n.* [L. *divinitas.*—See Divine.] The Deity; divine nature:—a god:—science of divine things; theology.
Di-vĭs-i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being divisible.
Di-vĭs'i-ble, *a.* Capable of being divided.
Di-vĭ''sion (dẹ-vĭzh'ụn), *n.* [L. *divisio.*—See Divide.] The act of dividing; partition:—a *part;* a portion:—discord.
Di-vĭ''sion-al, *a.* Relating to a division.
Di-vī'sor, *n.* A number which divides.
Di-vōrce', *n.* [L. *divortium; divortere*, a variant of *divertere*, to turn away.—See Divert.] The legal separation of husband and wife:—separation; disunion.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* divorcing, divorced.] To separate, as a husband and wife:—to put away; to force asunder.
Di-vōrce'ment, *n.* Divorce.
Dĭv-ul-gā'tion, *n.* A publishing abroad.
Di-vŭlge', *v. a.* [L. *divulgare*, to publish; *dis-*, abroad, and *vulgare*, to make common.—See Vulgar.] [*pp.* divulging, divulged.] To publish; to reveal; to proclaim.
Di-vŭl'sion, *n.* [L. *divulsio; divellere, divulsum*, to tear apart; *dis-*, asunder, and *vellere*, to pull.] A plucking away; laceration.
Di-vŭl'sive, *a.* Having power to tear apart.
Dĭ'zen (dĭ'zn), *v. a.* [O. E. *dysyn*, to dress a distaff.—Cf. Distaff, and Dan. *dysse*, a heap.] [*pp.* dizening, dizened.] To dress; to bedizen.
Dĭz'zi-nĕss, *n.* Giddiness; a whirling.
Dĭz'zy, *a.* [A.-S. *dysig*, foolish; *dwæs*, dull; O. Dut. *duyzigh*, dizzy.—Cf. Doze.] Giddy; thoughtless; whirling:—causing dizziness.
Dō, *v. a.* [A.-S. *don;* Dut. *doen;* O. Fris. *dua;* Ger. *thun.*—Cf. Skr. *dha*, to place.] [*thou* dost, *he* does *or* doth;—*i.* did; *pp.* doing, done.] To practise or act any thing; to perform; to execute; to transact.—2, *v. n.* To act in any manner, well or ill. [in solmization.
Dō. [It.] (*Mus.*) The first of the syllables used

Dō'-âll, *n.* A factotum.
Dŏç-i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Readiness to learn.
Dŏç'i-ble, *a.* [L. *docibilis; docere*, to teach.] That may be taught or learnt; apt to learn; teachable; tractable; docile.
Dŏç'ile [dŏ'sil, *P. N. H. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *docilis; docere*, to teach.] Teachable; easily taught.
Do-çĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being docile.
Dŏç'i-ma-cy, *n.* [Gr. δοκιμασία; δόκιμος, tested; δοκιμάζειν, to assay; δέχεσθαι, to take, to prove, to approve.] The art of assaying or testing.
Dŏç-i-măs'tic, *a.* [Gr. δοκιμαστικός.] Relating to assays of ores, metals, minerals, medicines, &c.
Dŏck, *n.* [O. Dut. & Dan. *dokke*, Ger. *docke;* probably akin to Dig.—Cf. Late L. *doga*, a canal; It. *doccia*, a ditch; also Gr. δοχή, a receptacle; δέχεσθαι, to receive.] A place for building and laying up ships; dock-yard:—a place between two wharves:—[A.-S. *docce*, Gael. *dogha.*—Cf. Gr. δαῦκος, a carrot] a plant; a weed.—2, *v. a.* [Welsh *tocio*, to clip.—Cf. O. Norse *dockr*, a tail.] [*pp.* docking, docked.] To cut short:—to lay in a dock.—3, *v. n.* To enter a dock.
Dŏck'age, *n.* Money paid for using a dock.
Dŏck'et, *n.* [From Dock, to clip; hence, an abstract.] A label or direction on goods.—(*Law.*) A list of cases in court.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* docketing, docketed.] To mark with the titles; to enter.
Dŏck'-yärd, *n.* The place where ships are built and naval stores are reposited.
Dŏc'tor, *n.* [L. *doctor*, a teacher; *docere*, to teach.] A title in divinity, law, physic, &c.:—a learned man:—a *physician.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* doctoring, doctored.] To cure; to heal:—to doctorate:—to tamper with; to falsify:—to adulterate or drug, as liquor.
Dŏc'tor-ate, *n.* The degree of doctor.
Dŏc'tor-āte, *v. a.* [*pp.* doctorating, doctorated.] To make a doctor.
Dŏc'tress, *n.* A female doctor.
Dŏc'tri-nâire', *n.* [Fr.] A mere theorist; a holder of impracticable doctrines in politics.
Dŏc'tri-nal, *a.* Relating to doctrine; containing doctrine.—2, *n.* A doctrine; a principle.
Dŏc'tri-nal-ly, *ad.* In the form of doctrine.
Dŏc-tri-nā'ri-an, *n.* Same as Doctrinaire.
Dŏc'trine, *n.* [L. *doctrina*, learning; *docere*, to teach.] A principle; precept; tenet.
Dŏc'ū-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *documentum*, a proof, a showing; *docere*, to teach.] A writing containing some information; a manuscript; a record.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* documenting, documented.] To teach; to direct:—to accredit. [documentary.
Dŏc-ū-mĕnt'al, *a.* Belonging to instruction:—
Dŏc-ū-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Consisting of documents.
Dŏd'der, *n.* [Fris. *dodd*, a knot; Dut. *dot*, a thread.] A yellow and thread-like parasitical plant.
Dō-dĕc'a-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, and γωνία, an angle.] A figure of twelve equal sides.
Dō-dĕc-a-hē'dral, *a.* Relating to a dodecahedron.
Dō-dĕc-a-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, and ἕδρα, a seat, or base] A regular solid, comprehended under 12 equal and regular pentagons.
Dŏdge, *v. n.* [Cf. A.-S. *dyderian*, to mislead; Ger. *täuschen*, to deceive.] [*pp.* dodging, dodged.] To use craft; to quibble:—to shift place; to evade.—2, *v. a.* To evade by a sudden movement.—3, *n.* A sudden shift:—a trick; an artifice; an evasion.
Dŏdg'er, *n.* One who dodges or evades.
Dō'dō, *n.* [Port. *doudo*, a dodo, also foolish; *doido*, a fop, a dude, a dolt (*q. v.*).] A large bird now extinct.

Dodo.

Dōe (dō), *n.* [A.-S. *da;* Scot. *dae;* Dan. *daa;* Swed. *dof.*—Cf. L. *dama*, Welsh *danas*, It. *daino*, Ger. *dam*, a deer.] A she-deer; the female of a buck.
Dō'er, *n.* One who does a thing; an agent.
Dōes (dŭz), *v.* The *third person sing.* from *do.*

Dōe′skĭn, *n.* A kind of woollen cloth :—the skin of a doe.

Dŏff, *v. a.* [For *do off.*] [*pp.* doffing, doffed.] To put off; to strip; to put away.

Dŏg, *n.* [Dut. *dog;* Sw. *dogg;* Dan. *dogge:* all applied to large dogs.—Cf. Gael. *dog,* stout, thick.] A domestic animal :—an andiron; a catch or clutch in a machine.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dogging, dogged.] To hunt as a dog; to follow persistently :—to fasten with a clutch or catch.

Dō′gāte, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge.

Dŏg′-cärt, *n.* [It has a box for conveying dogs.] A two- or four-wheeled vehicle, used by sportsmen.

Dŏg′-chēap, *a.* [Cf. Sw. *dog,* very; Platt-Deutsch *döger,* very much.] Very cheap. [Colloq.]

Dŏg′-dāyş, *n. pl.* The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun.

Dōġe, *n.* [It. *doge, dogio,* local forms of *duca,* a duke (*q. v.*); L. *dux,* a leader.] The title of the chief magistrate of the former republics of Venice and Genoa.

Dŏg′-ēared (-ērd), *a.* Turned down at the corners through much use :—said of the leaves of a book.

Dŏg′-fĭsh, *n.* A species of small shark.

Dŏg′ġed, *a.* Sullen; sulky; sour; obstinate.

Dŏg′ġed-ly, *ad.* Sullenly; gloomily; sourly.

Dŏg′ġer, *n.* [Dut. *dogger,* a codfish.] A Dutch fishing-vessel.

Dŏg′ġer-el (*or* dŏg′grel), *a.* [From Dog, in contempt.—Cf. *cockerel* from *cock, pickerel* from *pike.*] Irregular and burlesque; vile; despicable.—2, *n.* Mean, worthless verses.

Dŏg′grel, *a.* & *n.* Same as Doggerel.

Dŏg′ma, *n.* [L.; Gr. δόγμα, opinion; δοκεῖν, to believe.] L. pl. Dŏg′ma-ta; Eng. Dŏg′maş. A settled opinion; a tenet urged authoritatively; a principle; a *doctrine.*

Dog-măt′ic, | **Dog-măt′i-cal**, } *a.* Relating to dogmas or doctrines :—positive.

Dog-măt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* Positively; arrogantly.

Dog-măt′ics, *n. pl.* Dogmatic theology.

Dŏg′ma-tĭşm, *n.* Arrogance in opinion.

Dŏg′ma-tĭst, *n.* A dogmatical teacher.

Dŏg′ma-tīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* dogmatizing, dogmatized.] To teach arrogantly :—to teach as a doctrine.

Dŏg′ma-tīz-er, *n.* One who dogmatizes.

Dŏg′ş′-ēar, *n.*; pl. Dŏg′ş′-ēarş. The corner of a leaf in a book folded down.

Dŏg′-stär, *n.* [From *Canis major,* the greater Dog, the constellation in which Sirius is placed.] The bright star Sirius, or Canicula, which gives name to the dog-days.

Dŏg′-wood (-wŭd), *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *dolc,* a pin, or brooch.] The cornel-tree :—poisonous sumach.

Doi′ly, *n.* [Local E. *dwile,* Dut. *dwaal,* a towel (*q. v.*); said, however, to be named from one *Doily,* a manufacturer of towels.] A kind of woollen stuff :—a napkin.

Dô′ingş, *n. pl.* Things done; transactions.

Doit, *n.* [Dut. *duit;* said doubtfully to be from Fr. *d'huit,* of eight.—Cf. Venetian *duoto,* a piece of eight soldi.] A Dutch copper coin.

Do-lăb′ri-fŏrm, *a.* [L. *dolabra,* a pickaxe.] (*Bot.*) Shaped like an axe.

Dolce (dŏl′chā), *ad.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Softly.

Dŏl′drumş, *n. pl.* [A mariner's term; said to be of West African origin.] A region of calms and squalls at sea :—lowness of spirits.

Dōle, *n.* [A.-S. *dal, dæl:* a variant of Deal.] Any thing dealt out; luck :—[L. *dolus,* deceit; Gr. δόλος, bait] deceit; craft :—[Fr. *deuil,* O. Fr. *dol.* —See Dolor] grief; sorrow.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* doling, doled.] To deal; to distribute.

Dōle′fûl, *a.* [From Dole in the sense of grief.] Sorrowful; dismal; sad.

Dōle′fûl-ly, *ad.* In a doleful manner.

Dōle′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Sorrow; dismalness.

Dŏl′e-rīte, *n.* [Gr. δολερός, deceitful; δόλος, a snare or bait.] (*Min.*) A species of trap-rock.

Dŏll, *n.* [Perhaps connected with Dut. *dollen,* to sport; O. Dut. *dol,* a top; perhaps *Doll,* a pet name for Dorothy.] A child's puppet or baby.

Dŏl′lar, *n.* [Ger. *thaler,* from *thal,* a valley. The first coins of this name were from silver mined in Joachims*thal,* Bohemia.] A silver or gold coin of the United States, Mexico, &c., of the value of 100 cents.

Dŏl′man, *n.* [Fr. *dolman;* Turk. *dolaman.*] A lady's cloak; a soldier's cloak.

Dŏl′men, *n.* [Bret. *dolmen;* Gael. *tolmen; dol,* a table, and *men,* a stone.] A rude stone monument.

Dŏl′o-mīte, *n.* [From *Dolomieu,* a French geologist.] Magnesian limestone.

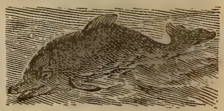
Dō′lor, *n.* [L. for "grief;" *dolere,* to grieve.] Grief; sorrow; pain.

Dŏl-o-rō′sō, *ad.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Soft and pathetic.

Dŏl′o-roŭs [dōl′-, *H.*], *a.* Sorrowful; doleful.

Dŏl′o-roŭs-ly, *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Dŏl′phin, *n.* [L. *delphinus;* Gr. δελφίς, δελφῖνος; δελφύς, belly, womb.] A cetaceous mammal, that preys upon fish.



Dolphin.

Dōlt, *n.* [A variant of Dulled, blunt.] A heavy, stupid fellow; a blockhead.

Dōlt′ish, *a.* Stupid; mean; dull; heavy.

Do-māin′, *n.* [Fr. *domaine;* L. *dominium;* from *dominus,* a lord.] Dominion; empire; estate.

Dōme, *n.* [Fr. *dôme,* L. *domus,* a home, a house. —Cf. Gr. δῶμα, δόμος, a house: root *dam,* to build.] A spherical roof raised over the middle of a building; a cupola; a building.

Dômeş′dāy-book (-bûk), *n.* See Doomsday-book.

Do-mĕs′tic, *a.* [L. *domesticus; domus,* a house.] Belonging to the house; private; tame; not wild; not foreign.—2, *n.* One kept in the house; a domestic or household *servant.*

Do-mĕs′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a domestic manner.

Do-mĕs′ti-cāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* domesticating, domesticated.] To domiciliate :—to tame.

Do-mĕs-ti-cā′tion, *n.* The act of domesticating; the state of being domesticated.

Dō-mes-tĭç′i-ty, *n.* Domestic life or habits.

Dŏm′ett, *n.* [A manufacturer's family name.] A kind of cotton and wool flannel.

Dŏm′i-cĭl, *n.* See Domicile.

Dŏm′i-cĭle [dŏm′i-sĭl *or* dŏm′i-sīl, *St.;* dŏm′i-sĭl, *I.*], *n.* [Fr. *domicile;* L. *domicilium; domus,* a house, and root of *celare,* to hide, to shelter.] A house; a residence; an abode.—2, *v. a.* To establish the residence of.

Dŏm-i-cĭl′ia-ry (-ya-re), *a.* Relating to an abode or residence :—intruding into private houses.

Dŏm-i-cĭl′i-āte, *v. a.* [*pp.* domiciliating, domiciliated.] To render domestic.

Dŏm′i-nant, *a.* Predominant; prevailing.—2, *n.* (*Mus.*) The fifth note or tone.

Dŏm′i-nāte, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [L. *dominari, dominatus,* to rule; *domare,* to tame (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* dominating, dominated.] To rule; to govern.

Dŏm-i-nā′tion, *n.* Power; dominion.

Dŏm-i-nēēr′, *v. n.* [Fr. *dominer.*—See Dominate.] [*pp.* domineering, domineered.] To rule in an insolent or overbearing manner; to bluster.—2, *v. a.* To govern; to rule.

Dŏm-i-nēēr′ing, *p. a.* Insolent; overbearing.

Do-mĭn′i-cal, *a.* [Late L. *dies dominica,* the Lord's day; *dominus,* a lord.] Noting the Lord's day; as, the *dominical* letter, noting Sunday.

Do-mĭn′i-can, *n.* A monk or friar of the order of St. Dominic.

Dŏm′i-nie, *n.* [L. *dominus,* a master; Sp. *domine,* a schoolmaster.] A schoolmaster :—a minister.

Do-mĭn′ion (do-mĭn′yun), *n.* [L. *dominium,* Late L. *dominio,* lordship; *dominus,* a lord.] Sovereign authority; power :—territory; region; district.

Dŏm′i-nō, *n.*; pl. Dŏm′i-nōş. [Sp.; originally a schoolmaster's dress.] A kind of hood; a long dress :—a kind of game.

Dŏn, *n.* [Sp.; L. *dominus,* a master.] A title of

honor in Spain :—a man of high importance.—2, *v. a.* [For *do on*, like *doff* for *do off*.] [*pp.* donning, donned.] To put on; to invest with.
Doña (dōn'yä), *n.* [Sp.] The title of a lady.
Dō'na-ry, *n.* A thing given to sacred uses.
Dō'nāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* donating, donated.] To give.
Do-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *donatio; donum*, a gift; *donare, donatum*, to give.—Cf. L. *dare, datum*, to give; Gr. *διδόναι*, Skr. *da*, to give.] Act of giving; something bestowed; *benefaction;* a gift.
Dŏn'a-tive [dō'na-tiv, *S. K. Wb.*], *n.* A gift; a present.—2, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation.
Dŏne (dŭn), *p.* from the verb *do.*
Do-nēe', *n.* One to whom any thing is given.
Dŏn'jon (dŭn'jun) [dŏn'jŏn, *I. St.*], *n.* [See Dungeon.] A keep of a castle.
Dŏn'key, *n.* [Diminutive word for *dun*, from its usual color.] An ass.
Dŏn'na, *n.* [It.] The title of a lady.
Dō'nör, *n.* One who gives; a bestower.
Dōōm, *v. a.* [A.-S., Dan., & Sw. *dom*, judgment: root of Gr. *τιθέμι*, I place.] [*pp.* dooming, doomed.] To judge; to condemn; to destine:—to tax at discretion.—2, *n.* A judicial sentence; judgment; ruin; condemnation; *destiny;* fate.
Dōōmş'dāy, *n.* The day of final judgment.
Dōōmş'dāy-book (-bûk), *n.* [Because its decision was designed to be final.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of England were registered.
Dōor (dōr), *n.* [A.-S. *duru;* Dut. *deur;* Dan. *dör;* Ger. *thor, thür;* Gr. *θύρα*; Skr. *dvar;* L. *fores.*] The gate or entrance of a house; portal; passage; avenue.
Dōor'-kēēp-er (dōr'kēp-er), *n.* A porter.
Door'-pōst (dōr'pōst), *n.* The post of a door.
Dör, *n.* [A.-S. *dora*, a locust.] A buzzing insect; the clock-beetle.
Dō-rēē' [dō'rē, *I. Sm.;* do-rē' *or* do-rā', *St.*], *n.* [Fr. *doré*, Sp. *dorado*, gilded; Fr. *d'or*, of gold; L. *deaurare*, to gild; *aurum*, gold.] A kind of fish.
Dŏr'ic [*or* dō'rik, *H.*], *a.* Pertaining to Doris:—relating to an order of Grecian architecture.—2, *n.* The Dorian dialect of the Greek language.
Dŏr'i-cĭşm, *n.* A Doric phrase or idiom.
Dör'man-cy, *n.* Quiescence; sleep.
Dör'mant, *a.* [Fr. *dormant*, pres. part. of *dormir*, L. *dormire*, to sleep.] Being asleep; sleeping:—not public; concealed:—inactive; not acting publicly; in abeyance.
Dör'mer-wĭn'dōw, *n.* [For *dormitory*-window.] A window set in the roof of a house.
Dör'mi-to-ry, *n.* [L. *dormitorium; dormitare*, freq. of *dormire*, to sleep.—Cf. Gr. *δαρθάνειν*, Skr. *dra*, to sleep.] A place to sleep in.
Dör'mōūse, *n.;* pl. **Dör'mīce.** [Local E. *dor*, to sleep, and Mouse.—Cf. L. *dormire*, to sleep; Icel. *dar*, sleepy, *durr*, a nap.] A small rodent animal, torpid in winter.
Dörp, *n.* [Dut. *dorp;* Ger. *dorf.*—See Thorp.] A [village; a thorp.
Dör'sal, *a.* [L. *dorsalis; dorsum*, the back.] Relating to or growing on the back.
Dō'ry, *n.;* pl. **Dō'rieş.** [Probably at first a boat used in *doree*-fishing.] A kind of boat.
Dōse, *n.* [Gr. *δόσις*, a giving, a dose.—See Donation.] Enough of medicine for one time.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dosing, dosed.] To proportion; to give in doses:—to give a dose or doses to.
Dŏs'el, *or* **Dŏs'sal**, *n.* [L. *dorsale; dorsum*, the back; because hung *back* of the altar.] Drapery or hangings round the walls of a hall or of a church.
Dŏs'sil, *n.* [O. Fr. *dosil, dousil*, a pledget, a wisp, also a spigot; Late L. *ducilis, duciculus*, from L. *ducere*, to draw.] A pledget or lump of lint.
Dŏst (dŭst), *v.* The *second person singular* from *do.*
Dŏt, *n.* [Dut. *dot*, a little bundle, or knot; Local Sw. *dott*, Fris. *dot, dodd*, a clump; Icel. *detta*, part. *dottin*, to drop.] A small point or spot.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dotting, dotted.] To mark.—3, *v. n.* To make dots.
Dot (dŏt *or* dōt), *n.* [Fr.; L. *dos, dotis*, a dowry (*q. v.*).] A dowry.
Dō'tage, *n.* [See Dote.] Imbecility of mind; senility.
Dō'tard, *n.* [From Dote, with the pejorative suffix *-ard.*] One whose mind is impaired, particularly by age; a driveller.
Do-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *dotatio; dotare*, to endow (*q. v.*).] The act of endowing:—endowment.
Dōte, *v. n.* [Dut. *dutten*, O. Dut. *doten*, to mope; Dut. *dut*, a nap; Icel. *dotta*, a nod.] [*pp.* doting, doted.] To love excessively: often followed by *upon* or *on:*—to be silly from old age.
Dōt'er, *n.* One who dotes; a dotard.
Dōth [dŭth, *S. I. St. W. P. F. Sm.;* dōth, *Wb.*], *v.* The *third person singular* from *do;* does.
Dōt'ing, *p. a.* Loving excessively; very fond.
Dŏt'ted, *p.* from *dot;* spotted.
Dŏt-ter-el, *or* **Dŏt'er-el**, *n.* [From Dote: named from its stupidity.] The name of a bird:—a booby.
Doŭb'le (dŭb'bl), *a.* [Fr. *double;* L. *duplus* and *duplex*, the latter from *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold.] Twofold; two of a sort.—2, *ad.* Twice over; doubly.—It is much used in composition for *doubly.*—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* doubling, doubled.] To add as much more; to repeat:—to fold one part over another:—to pass round, as a headland.—4, *v. n.* To increase to twice the quantity.—5, *n.* Twice as much:—a fold:—a turn.
Doŭb'le-bāss, *n.* A large deep-toned musical instrument of the viol kind.
Doŭb'le-dēal'er (dŭb'bl-dēl'er), *n.* A deceitful, insidious person; a knave.
Doŭb'le-dēal'ing (dŭb'bl-), *n.* Hypocritical artifice.
Doŭb'le-ēa'gle (dŭb'bl-ē'gl), *n.* A gold coin worth twenty dollars.
Doŭb'le-ĕn'try, *n.* A mode of book-keeping, in which two entries are made of every transaction.
Doŭb'le-fïrst, *n.* A student who comes out first both in classics and in mathematics. [Eng. Univ.]
Doŭb'le-quĭck, *n.* (*Mil.*) The marching step next in quickness to the run.—2, *a.* Of or pertaining to the step or rate of marching called double-quick.—3, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [*pp.* double-quicking, double-quicked.] (*Mil.*) To march or cause to march in double-quick time.
Doŭb'let (dŭb'let), *n.* [From Double.] An inner garment; a waistcoat:—two; a pair:—a game.
Doub-lōōn' (dŭb-lōn'), *n.* [Sp. *doblon*, from *doblo*, L. *duplus*, double: it is worth two pistoles.] A Spanish coin, equal to two pistoles.
Doŭb'ly (dŭb'le), *ad.* In twice the quantity.
Dōūbt (dōût), *v. n.* [Fr. *douter*, formerly *doubter;* L. *dubitare*, to doubt; *dubius*, doubtful; *duo*, two.] [*pp.* doubting, doubted.] To question; to hesitate.—2, *v. a.* To suspect; to distrust.—3, *n.* Uncertainty of mind; hesitation, suspense; scruple; suspicion.
Dōūbt'er (dōût'er), *n.* One who doubts.
Dōūbt'fûl (dōût'fûl), *a.* Dubious; *ambiguous;* obscure; questionable; uncertain; precarious.
Dōūbt'fûl-ly (dōût'fûl-le), *ad.* Dubiously.
Dōūbt'fûl-nĕss (dōût'fûl-nĕs), *n.* Uncertainty.
Dōūbt'ing-lȳ, *ad.* Dubiously; with hesitation.
Dōūbt'less (dōût'les), *ad.* Without doubt.
Douceur (dô-sür'), *n.* [Fr. for "sweetness;" L. *dulcor*, from *dulcis*, sweet.] A bribe:—gentleness:—a compliment.
Dôuche (dôsh), *n.* [Fr.; It. *doccia*, a spout; L. *ductus*, a duct (*q. v.*).] A stream or jet of water poured on the body; a shower-bath.
Dough (dō), *n.* [A.-S. *dah;* Dut. *deeg;* Dan. & Icel. *deig;* Sw. *deg;* Ger. *teig;* Goth. *daigs;* Goth. *digan, deigan*, to knead.] Unbaked paste; kneaded flour.
Dōugh'i-nĕss (dō'e-nĕs), *n.* The quality or condition of being doughy.
Dōugh'-nŭt (dō'nŭt), *n.* A piece of pastry fried or boiled in lard.
Dōūgh'ti-nĕss (dōû'te-nĕs), *n.* Valor; bravery.
Dōūgh'ty (dōû'te), *a.* [A.-S. *dyhtig*, valiant; Dan. *dygtig*, Ger. *tüchtig*, able; A.-S. *dugan*, Dut. *deugen*, Dan. *due*, to avail.] Brave; valiant.

Dōugh'y (dō'e), *a.* Soft, like dough; soft.
Dōūse, *v. a.* [Apparently connected with DOUCHE: it is also an imitative word.—Cf. DUCK.] [*pp.* dousing, doused.] To plunge into the water.—2, *v. n.* To fall suddenly into the water.
Dōve (dŭv), *n.* [Ger. *taube;* Goth. *dubo:* from the root of DIVE.] A domesticated pigeon.
Dōve, *pret.* from *dive* (less correct and less common than *dived*).
Dōve'-cŏt, *n.* A house for doves or pigeons.
Dōve'-līke (dŭv'līk), *a.* Resembling a dove.
Dōve'tāil, *n.* A joint used by carpenters, shaped in the form of a dove's tail.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dovetailing, dovetailed.] To join by a dovetail.
Dōŵ'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being dowered.
Dōŵ'a-ġer, *n.* [Fr. *douairière*; O. Fr. *douagiere.*—See DOWRY.] A widow with a jointure.
Dōŵ'dy, *n.* [Scot. *dawdie*, a slut; Icel. *dodi*, laziness: kindred to DOTARD and DOLT.] An awkward, ill-dressed woman.—2, *a.* Awkward; ill dressed:—inelegant.
Dōŵ'el, *v. a.* [Fr. *douille*, a spigot or outlet; Late L. *ducile*, or *duciculus*, from *ducere*, to draw.] [*pp.* dowelling, dowelled.] To fasten with pins, as timber.—2, *n.* A pin for fastening timber.
Dōŵ'er, *n.* [Fr. *douaire;* Late L. *dotarium;* L. *dotare*, to endow; *dos*, *dotis*, Gr. δώς, a gift; L. *dare*, *datum*, to give.] A wife or widow's portion:—gift:—dowry.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dowering, dowered.] To portion. [feather, or of down.
Dōŵle, *n.* [See DOWEL and DOSSIL.] A filament of a
Dōŵn, *n.* [Icel. *dunn;* Sw. *dun;* Dan. *duun;* Dut. *dons.*—Cf. DUST.] Soft feathers, hair, wool, or fibres:—[A.-S. *dun*, a hill, *tun*, a fort, a town (*q. v.*); Gael. *dun*, a hill or fort.—See DUNE] a large open plain:—a sand-bank.—2, *prep.* [From the older word ADOWN; A.-S. *of-dune*, off the hill.] Along a descent.—3, *ad.* On the ground; to a lower place or state.—4, *a.* Dejected; downcast.
Dōŵn'căst, *a.* Bent down; dejected.
Dōŵn'făll, *n.* Ruin; calamity:—a sudden fall.
Dōŵn'fâllen (dōŭn'fâln), *a.* Ruined; fallen.
Dōŵn'heart-ed, *a.* Dejected; spiritless.
Dōŵn'hĭll, *n.* Declivity; descent.—2, *a.* Declivous; descending. [rain.
Dōŵn'pōur (-pōr), *n.* A pouring downward, as of
Dōŵn'rīght (dōŭn'rīt), *a.* Plain; direct.—2, *ad.* Plainly; truly; truthfully; unceremoniously.
Dōŵn'sĭt-ting, *n.* Act of sitting down.
Dōŵn'-trŏd-den, *p. a.* Trodden under foot; trampled upon.
Dōŵn'ward, *a.* Tending down; dejected.
Dōŵn'ward, } *ad.* From a higher situation to a
Dōŵn'wards, } lower.
Dōŵn'y, *a.* Covered with down; soft.
Dōŵ'ry, *n.* A marriage portion. See DOWER.
Dōŵse, *n.* [Local Ger. *dusen*, to strike; O. Dut. *doesen*, Fris. *dössen*.—Cf. DASH.] A slap on the face.—2, *v. n.* [See DOUSE.] [*pp.* dowsing, dowsed.] To fall suddenly into water.—3, *v. a.* To dip or plunge into water:—[A.-S. *dwescan*, to extinguish] to extinguish; to put out. See DOUSE.
Dox-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. δοξολογία; δόξα, glory, praise, and λέγειν, to speak, to utter; δόξα originally meant an opinion; δοκεῖν, to think.] A form of giving praise in divine service at the close of a hymn, &c.
Dŏx'y, *n.* [Dim. form of DUCK, a darling.] A mistress:—a sweetheart. [Vulg.]
Dōze, *v. n.* [Icel. *dusa*, Dan. *döse*, to slumber, to mope: akin to DAZE and DIZZY, and the Skr. *dhvas*, to fall, to crumble, to perish.—Cf. Local E. & Amer. DOZY and SLEEPY, terms applied to overripe fruits.] [*pp.* dozing, dozed.] To slumber; to sleep lightly.—2, *n.* A slight sleep.
Dōz'en (dŭz'zn), *n.* [Fr. *douzaine;* L. *duodecim*, twelve; *duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.] The number twelve.—2, *a.* Twelve; twice six.
Dō'zi-nĕss, *n.* Drowsiness; sleepiness.
Dō'zy, *a.* [See DOZE.] Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.
Drăb, *a.* [Fr. *drap*, cloth (see DRAPE): at first it meant the color of undyed cloth.] Of a dun or dull-brown color.—2, *n.* [Celt. *drab*, a slut; *drabach*, filthy; Irish *drab*, a stain.] A strumpet; a slut:—a dun color.
Drăb'ble, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A variant of DRAGGLE, affected possibly by DRAB; but cf. Low Ger. *drábbelen*, to slaver.] [*pp.* drabbling, drabbled.] To trail on wet ground:—to foul by trailing.
Drăchm (drăm), *n.* [L. *drachma.*] A Grecian silver coin:—a weight. See DRAM.
Drăch'ma, *n.*; pl. **Drăch'mæ**, *or* **Drăch'mas**. [Gr. δραχμή, a variant of δράγμα, a handful; δράσσομαι, I grasp.] A Grecian coin; a drachm.
Dra-cō'ni-an, *a.* Of or relating to Draco, a severe lawgiver of ancient Athens;—hence, noting laws of excessive rigor.
Drăff, *n.* [Dut. *draf*, swine's food; Icel. *draf*, husks; Dan. *drav*, dregs; Ger. *träber*, grains, husks; Celt. *drabh*, refuse, malt-grains; *drabhag*, *druaid*, dregs.] Refuse; lees; dregs; sweepings.
Drăft, *n.* A portion of men drawn for an army:—an order for money; a bill of exchange; an outline; a drawing. See DRAUGHT.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* drafting, drafted.] To draw:—to detach.
Drăg, *v. a.* [Scand. *drag*, Dan. *drage*, Goth. *dragan*, to draw (*q. v.*); A.-S. *dragan*, Ger. *tragen*, to carry; Skr. *dhri*, to bear: probably cognate with L. *trahere*, to bear.] [*pp.* dragging, dragged.] To pull along by force; to draw.—2, *v. n.* To trail or grate upon the ground.—3, *n.* A dragnet; a net:—a hook:—a kind of car or sledge drawn on the ground; a showy carriage.
Drăg'gle, *v. a.* [Frequentative from DRAG.—Cf. DRAWL and TRAIL.] [*pp.* draggling, draggled.] To make dirty by dragging.—2, *v. n.* To trail on the ground; to drag.
Drăg'o-măn, *n.*; pl. **Drăg'o-măns**. [Arab. *tarjuman*, an interpreter; Late Gr. δραγούμανος; Sp. *dragoman:* akin to TARGUM.] An interpreter in Turkey and other Eastern countries.
Drăg'on, *n.* [Fr. *dragon*, L. *draco*, Gr. δράκων, a dragon,—literally, sharp-seeing; δέρκομαι, I see: keenness of vision is often ascribed to serpents.] A fabulous winged serpent:—a kind of lizard:—a constellation.
Drăg'on-flȳ, *n.* An insect with a long slender body and four wings.

Dragon-fly.

Drăg-on-nāde' (*or* drä-gon-näd), *n.* [Fr.] A dragoonade.
Drăg'on's-blōod (-blŭd), *n.* A resin.
Dra-gōōn', *n.* [Fr. *dragon*, a dragon, also a dragoon; from the dragon-standard of the French horse in the sixteenth century.] A soldier who serves either on foot or on horseback:—a sort of pigeon.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dragooning, dragooned.] To persecute with violence.
Drăg-ōōn-āde', *n.* A ravaging by soldiers.
Drāin, *v. a.* [A.-S. *drehnian*, *drenian:* probably connected with DRAW.] [*pp.* draining, drained.] To draw off gradually; to exhaust of liquid.—2, *v. n.* To flow off gradually.—3, *n.* A channel for water to flow off; a watercourse; a sewer; a sink:—outflow; waste.
Drāin'aġe, *n.* The act or art of draining.
Drāin'-tīle, *n.* A hollow, porous pipe for drains.
Drāke, *n.* [O. E. *endrake*, O. Icel. *andrike*, Sw. *anddrake*, Dan. *andrik*, Ger. *enterich*, a drake. The first syllable is A.-S. *ened*, Icel. *önd*, Scand. & Ger. *ente*, Dut. *eend*, L. *anas*, *anatis*, Gr. νῆσσα, a duck. The suffix *-rake* and its equivalents signify *chief;* Goth. *reiks*, chief; L. *rex*, *regis*, a king.] The male of the duck.
Drăm, *n.* [See DRACHMA.] The eighth part of an ounce troy, or the sixteenth of an ounce avoirdupois; a drachm:—a glass of spirituous liquor.

Drȧ'ma, *or* **Drăm'a** [drä'mȧ, *P. H. N. St. Wb. Ja. K.*], *n.* [Gr. δρᾶμα, δράματος, a performance; δραειν, to do.—Cf. Lith. *daran*, to do, to make.] A poem accommodated to action, chiefly either tragedy or comedy; a *play*:—theatrical representation:—dramatic literature.

Drȧ-măt'ic, } *a.* Relating to, or having the
Drȧ-măt'i-cal, } form of, a drama.

Drȧ-măt'i-cal-ly, *ad.* By representation.

Drăm'ȧ-tĭst, *n.* A writer of plays or dramas.

Drăm'ȧ-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* dramatizing, dramatized.] To convert into a drama.

Drăm'-shŏp, *n.* A shop or bar-room where spirits are sold in drams.

Drănk, *i.* from *drink.*

Drāpe, *v. a.* [Fr. *draper*, from *drap*, cloth; Late L. *drapus, drappus, trapus*, cloth; Sp. *trapo*, cloth: possibly akin to the Low Ger. root *drab*, to strike, whence DRUB.] [*pp.* draping, draped.] To cover with cloth; to decorate with cloth.

Drāp'er, *n.* One who sells or deals in cloth.

Drā'per-y, *n.* Cloth-work; cloth:—dress of a picture; tapestry; hangings.

Drăs'tic, *a.* [Gr. δραστικός, from δράειν, to do.—See DRAMA.] Powerful; efficacious:—vigorous.

Draught (drȧft), *n.* [Dut. & Dan. *dragt*; Icel. *drattr*; from DRAW, as *flight* from *fly*, *drift* from *drive*, *theft* from *thieve*, *thrift* from *thrive*.] The act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drunk at once:—the act of drawing; quantity drawn:—delineation; sketch:—a privy; a sink:—depth of water:—an order.—In some senses written *draft*. See DRAFT.—2, *a.* Used in drawing.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* draughting, draughted.] To draw. See DRAFT.

Draught'-hörse, *n.* A horse for drawing.

Draughts (drȧfts), *n. pl.* A game called checkers.

Draughts'man (drȧfts'man), *n.* One who draws or draughts writings, pictures, plans, or maps.

Drāve, old and poetic *pret.* from *drive*. See DRIVE.

Drâw, *v. a.* [Nearly identical with, but earlier than, DRAG (*q. v.*).] [*i.* drew; *pp.* drawing, drawn.] To pull along; to attract; to allure; to win:—to unsheathe; to extract:—to *derive*:—to delineate:—to sink into water, as a ship.—2, *v. n.* To pull; to practise drawing.—3, *n.* The act of drawing:—any thing drawn, as a lot:—a part of a bridge to be lifted or turned:—a game finished but neither lost nor won.

Drâw'băck, *n.* Money paid back or remitted:—a discouragement:—disadvantage.

Drâw'brĭdge, *n.* A bridge made to be lifted up or [turned.

Drâw-ēē', *n.* One on whom a bill is drawn.

Drâw'er, *n.* One who draws:—a sliding box.

Drâw'ers, *n. pl.* An under-garment for the legs.

Drâw'ing, *n.* Delineation; representation.

Drâw'ing-rōōm, *n.* [For *withdrawing-room*.] A room for company.

Drâwl, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Dut. *dralen*, Fris. *draulen*, Icel. *dralla*, to linger: it is an equivalent form of DRAGGLE.] [*pp.* drawling, drawled.] To speak or utter tediously and tiresomely; to draw or spin out.—2, *n.* A protracted utterance.

Drâwn, *p.* from *draw*:—finished but not won or lost, as a game:—eviscerated:—melted.

Drāy, *n.* [A form of DRAG or DREDGE.—Cf. A.-S. *dræge*, a net, a drag-net; Sw. *drög*, a sledge.] A cart with low, heavy wheels.

Drāy'age, *n.* Use of a dray; charge for use of a dray.

Drāy'man, *n.*; pl. **Drāy'men**. A man who drives [a dray.

Drĕad (drĕd), *n.* [A.-S. *drædan*, O. Sax. *dradan*, O. Ger. *tratan*, to fear; all found in composition only.] Great fear; terror; awe:—person or thing dreaded.—2, *a.*—Terrible; awful; venerable.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* dreading, dreaded.] To fear; to be afraid of.

Drĕad'fûl (drĕd'fûl), *a.* Terrible: awful; direful; frightful; tremendous; *fearful*.

Drĕad'fûl-ly (drĕd'fûl-le), *ad.* Terribly.

Drĕad'nâught (drĕd'nâwt), *n.* A thick cloth.

Drēam, *n.* [A.-S. *dream*, music, joy, glee,—much later, a vision; Fris. *dram*; Ger. *traum*; Dut. *droom*.—Cf. DRUM, and Gr. θόρυβος, a tumult.] Thoughts in sleep; idle fancy; revery.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *dreman*, to rejoice; Ger. *traumen*, to dream.] [*i.* dreamed, dreamt; *pp.* dreaming, dreamed *or* dreamt.] To have ideas in sleep:—to imagine; to think; to idle.—3, *v. a.* To see in a dream; to fancy.

Drēam'er, *n.* One who dreams:—a visionary.

Drēam'-lănd, *n.* Fairy-land:—the land of dreams.

Drēam'y, *a.* Full of dreams; imaginative.

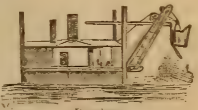
Drēar, *a.* Mournful; dismal; gloomy; dreary.

Drēar'i-ly, *ad.* Gloomily; dismally.

Drēar'i-nĕss, *n.* Dismalness; gloominess.

Drēar'y, *a.* [A.-S. *dreorig*, Icel. *dreyrigr*, Ger. *traurig*, sad, mournful,—all originally meaning bloody; A.-S. *dreor*, Icel. *dreyri*, O. Ger. *tror*, gore, blood.] Gloomy; dismal; horrid; drear.

Drĕdge, *n.* [Fr. *drège*, or *drague*.—See DRAG.—Cf. A.-S. *dræge-net*, a draw-net.] A net or drag for taking oysters:—a machine for clearing canals and rivers, or for bringing objects up from the sea-bottom:—[Fr. *dragée*, a confection, formerly a mixture, as of grains; Prov. *dragea*, It. *treggea*, a sugar-plum; Gr. τράγημα, a sweetmeat; τρώγειν, ἔτραγον, to chew] a mixture of oats and barley sown together.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dredging, dredged.] To scatter flour on:—to take or gather:—to scoop up.



Dredge.

Drĕdg'er, *n.* One who uses a dredge:—a box.

Drĕg'gy, *a.* Containing dregs; feculent.

Drĕgs, *n. pl.* [Icel. *dregg*, pl. *dreggjer*; Sw. *drägg*; root of DRAIN and DRAW.—Cf. Gr. τρύξ, refuse, and TRASH.] Sediment of liquors; lees; refuse.

Drĕnch, *v. a.* [A causal and softened form of DRINK.—Cf. *stink* and *stench*, *wring* and *wrench*, *bank* and *bench*.] [*pp.* drenching, drenched.] To wet thoroughly; to wash; to soak; to steep:—to physic.—2, *n.* A draught:—physic for a brute.

Drĕss, *v. a.* [Fr. *dresser*, It. *drizzare*, to arrange; Late L. *drictus*, L. *directus*, straight, direct (*q. v.*).] [*i.* dressed *or* drest; *pp.* dressing, dressed *or* drest.] To clothe; to adorn; to deck:—to cook:—to cover, as a wound.—2, *v. n.* To range in a line:—to put on, or pay attention to, dress.—3, *n.* Clothes; garments; vesture; *apparel*:—a woman's gown.

Drĕss'-coat, *n.* A coat worn on full-dress occa- [sions.

Drĕss'er, *n.* One who dresses:—one who regulates:—a kitchen table or bench.

Drĕss'ing, *n.* The act of one who dresses:—application to a wound:—manure:—attire.

Drĕss'-māk-er, *n.* A maker of women's gowns.

Drĕss'y, *a.* Showy in dress; attentive to dress.

Drĭb'ble, *v. n.* [Frequentative of DRIP.—Cf. O. & Local E. *drib*, a driblet, a small sum of money.] [*pp.* dribbling, dribbled.] To fall in drops; to slaver.

Drĭb'let, *n.* [See DRIBBLE.] A small quantity; a [small sum.

Drīed (drīd), *i.* & *pp.* from *dry*.

Drī'er, *n.* He who or that which dries or absorbs.

Drĭft, *n.* [From DRIVE, as *shrift* from *shrive*, *thrift* from *thrive*; Dut. & Scand. *drift*, a drift, a drove; Ger. *trift*, a drove.] Any thing driven at random:—force; scope; design; *tendency*:—a heap; a body of snow.—(*Geol.*) A diluvial formation.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* drifting, drifted.] To drive; to throw in heaps:—to float.—3, *v. n.* To form into heaps, as snow:—to float.

Drĭft'-wood (-wûd), *n.* Wood floating on water; wood taken out of the water.

Drĭll, *v. a.* [Dut. *drillen*, to bore, to turn, to exercise in arms; *dril*, *drille*, a hole; O. E. *thrill*, to pierce.—See THRILL.] [*pp.* drilling, drilled.]

To pierce with a drill; to bore:—to exercise; to train:—to sow in rows.—2, *v. n.* [For *trill* and *trickle;* possibly connected with *rill;* in this sense the word is now scarcely in use, except as a noun in the meaning of a trench or row, and in the verb *drill* meaning to sow in rows.] To flow gently:—to muster.—3, *n.* An instrument for boring holes:—military exercise:—a row of grain or any thing sowed:—a channel or trench:—[Fr. *drill;* possibly connected with *mandril,* a kind of ape.—Cf. Fr. *drille,* a buck, a dog, a fellow, a poor devil; O. Ger. *drigil,* a boy-servant] a West African ape:—[Ger. *trillich;* L. *trilix, trilicis; tres, tri-,* three, and *licium,* a thread] a kind of cloth, drilling.

Drĭll′ịng, *n.* The act of using a drill:—military exercise:—a kind of cotton or linen cloth.

Drĭnk, *v. n.* [A.-S. *drincan;* Dut. *drinken;* Ger. *trinken.*] [*i.* drank; *pp.* drinking, drunk.] To swallow liquors; to quench thirst; to imbibe:—to drink to excess; to tipple.—2, *v. a.* To swallow; to suck up; to absorb.—3, *n.* Liquor to be swallowed; beverage.

Drĭnk′ạ-ble, *a.* Fit to be drunk; potable.

Drĭnk′ẹr, *n.* One who drinks:—a drunkard.

Drĭnk′ịng, *n.* The act of swallowing liquid.

Drĭp, *v. n.* [Dan. *dryppe,* to drip; *dryp,* a drop; Ger. *triefen,* to drop (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* dripping, dripped.] To fall in drops.—2, *v. a.* To let fall.—3, *n.* That which falls in drops; dripping:—the edge of a roof; a projecting cornice.

Drĭp′pịng, *n.* Fat from roast meat; drip.

Drīve, *v. a.* [A.-S. *drifan;* Dut. *drijven;* Icel. *drife;* Sw. *drifva;* Dan. *drive;* Ger. *treiben.*] [*i.* drove, formerly drave; *pp.* driving, driven.] To force along; to urge; to compel; to send; to chase; to hunt:—to guide.—2, *v. n.* To rush hastily; to tend; to aim.—3, *n.* A course for, or passage in, a carriage.

Drĭv′el (drĭv′vl), *v. n.* [O. E. *dravelen, drivelen;* Sw. *drafvel,* nonsense; Low Ger. *drabbelen,* to slaver.—See also DRABBLE and DRIBBLE.] [*pp.* drivelling, drivelled.] To slaver; to dote.—2, *n.* Slaver; moisture from the mouth.

Drĭv′el-lẹr (drĭv′vl-ẹr), *n.* A fool; an idiot.

Drĭv′en (drĭv′vn), *p.* from *drive.*

Drī′vẹr, *n.* One who drives; a charioteer.

Drĭz′zle, *v. a.* [A.-S. *dreosan,* to fall; Dan. *drysse,* to fall in drops; Goth. *driusan.*] [*pp.* drizzling, drizzled.] To shed in small, slow drops.—2, *v. n.* To fall in small, slow drops.—3, *n.* A small rain; mizzle; mist.

Drĭz′zly̦, *a.* Shedding small rain; drizzling.

Drō′g̃ẹr, *or* **Drō′ghẹr,** *n.* [Cf. Sp. *trocar,* to trade.—See TRUCK. Perhaps from Fr. *drogue,* a drug, in the wide sense of a commercial product.—Cf. Fr. *droguer,* to drug, to adulterate; which also signifies to *drudge,* and to *trudge;* a drogher was at first possibly a vessel built to dredge or scour a coast for a cargo.] A small coasting vessel.

Drōll, *a.* [Fr. *drôle;* Dut. *drollig,* odd; from Norse *troll,* a hobgoblin.] *Comical;* odd; strange; queer.—2, *n.* A jester; a buffoon:—a farce.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* drolling, drolled.] To jest; to play the buffoon.

Drōll′ẹr-y̦, *n.* [Fr. *drôlerie.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

Drŏm′ẹ-dạ-ry̦, *n.* [Late L. *dromadarius,* L. *dromas, dromadis,* a swift camel; Gr. δρομάς, swift; δραμεῖν, to run.] A sort of camel which has only one hump.

Drōne, *n.* [A.-S. *dran;* Dan. *drone;* Gr. θρῶναξ; probably from its droning noise.] The male bee, which makes no honey:—a sluggard; an idler:—[Dut. *dreunen,* Icel. *dryna,* to roar; Dan. & Sw. *dröna,* to roar: Skr. *dhran,* to sound; Gr. θρέομαι, I cry out; θρῆνος, a dirge] a humming sound:—the bass tube of a bagpipe.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* droning, droned.] To live in idleness:—to make a humming sound:—to snore.

Drôôl, *v. n.* [See DRIVEL.] [*pp.* drooling, drooled.] To slaver; to drivel.

Drôôp, *v. n.* [Norse, *drupa:* closely akin to DROP.] [*pp.* drooping, drooped.] To languish; to wilt; to hang down.—2, *n.* A drooping posture.

Drŏp, *n.* [A.-S. *dropa;* Dut. *drop;* Ger. *tropfe;* Sw. *droppe;* also A.-S. *dropian, dreopian,* to drop; from *dreopan,* to drip.—Cf. Icel. *drjupa,* to drip, or drop.] A globule of liquid:—an ear-ring:—the platform of a gallows, which drops down.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* dropped *or* dropt; *pp.* dropping, dropped *or* dropt.] To pour in drops; to let fall:—to relinquish; to leave; to quit:—to give birth to.—3, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to fall:—to die; to die suddenly.

Drŏp′let, *n.* A little drop; a small ear-ring.

Drŏp′pịng, *n.* That which falls in drops:—a fall.

Drŏp′-se-rēne′, *n.* [L. *gutta serena,* a bright drop.] Amaurosis, a disease of the eyes.

Drŏp′sị-cạl, *a.* Diseased with a dropsy.

Drŏp′sy̦, *n.* [Older E. *hydropsy;* L. *hydropisis,*—later, *hydropisia;* Gr. ὕδρωψ,—later, ὑδρώπισις; ὕδωρ, water.] (*Med.*) A morbid collection of watery fluid in the body.

Drŏs′ky̦, *or* **Drŏsch′kẹ** (drŏsh′kẹ), *n.* [Russ. *drozhki.*] A Russian four-wheel carriage:—a one- or two-horse cab, plying for hire.

Drŏss, *n.* [A.-S. & Sw. *dros;* Dut. *droesem,* Ger. *drusen,* dregs: root of A.-S. *dreosan,* to fall.—See DRIZZLE.] The scum of metals; rust:—refuse.

Drŏss′ị-nĕss, *n.* Foulness; feculence; rust.

Drŏss′y̦, *a.* Full of dross; worthless; foul.

Drŏûght (drŏût), *n.* [A.-S. *drugadhe;* O. E. *drouhthe;* Dut. *droogte;* A.-S. *drugian,* to dry (*q. v.*).] Long-continued dry weather; want of rain:—thirst.

Drŏûght′y̦ (drŏû′tẹ), *a.* Wanting rain; dry.

Drŏûth, *or* **Drŏŵth,** *n.* Drought.

Drŏûth′y̦, } (drŏûth′ẹ *or* drûth′ị), *a.* Droughty;
Drŏŵth′y̦, } arid; dry:—thirsty. [Scotch.]

Drōve, *n.* [A.-S. *draf;* *drivan,* to drive (*q. v.*).] A number of cattle driven.—2, *i.* from *drive.*

Drō′vẹr, *n.* One who drives cattle to market.

Drŏŵn, *v. a.* [A.-S. *druncnian,* to be drowned; from *drincan,* past part. *druncen,* to drink. The idea is that of the water drinking or swallowing up a person.—Cf. Sw. *drunkna,* Dan. *drukne,* to drown.] [*pp.* drowning, drowned.] To suffocate in water; to overwhelm; to overflow; to deluge.—2, *v. n.* To be suffocated in water.

Drŏŵşe, *v. a.* [A.-S. *drusian, drusan,* to be sluggish: related to *dreosan,* to mourn, to fall.] [*pp.* drowsing, drowsed.] To make heavy with sleep.—2, *v. n.* To slumber; to grow heavy.—3, *n.* Light sleep; a drowsy state.

Drŏŵ′şị-ly̦, *ad.* In a drowsy manner.

Drŏŵ′şị-nĕss, *n.* Sleepiness; sluggishness.

Drŏŵ′şy̦, *a.* Sleepy; heavy; lethargic; dull.

Drŭb, *v. a.* [A.-S. *drepan,* Icel. *drepa,* Sw. *drabba,* Ger. *treffen,* to hit.] [*pp.* drubbing, drubbed.] To thresh; to beat; to bang.—2, *n.* A thump; a knock; a blow, as with a cudgel or stick.

Drŭb′bịng, *n.* A beating; a thumping.

Drŭdġe, *v. n.* [Irish *drugaire,* a slave; Gael. *dreuchd,* to toil.—Cf. A.-S. *dreogan,* to endure; Fr. *droguer,* to toil, to trudge (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* drudging, drudged.] To work hard; to slave.—2, *n.* One who works hard; a slave; a menial servant:—a harrow.

Drŭdġ′ẹ-ry̦, *n.* Hard, servile work; toil.

Drŭg, *n.* [Fr. *drogue;* Sp. *droga:* perhaps akin to Dut. *droog,* dried, pl. *droogen,* drugs. For the sense of an unsalable article, cf. Welsh *drug, drwg,* bad; Skr. *drogha,* malice; also Fr. *drogue,* rubbish, trash.] An ingredient used in medicine; medicine:—any thing slow of sale.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* drugging, drugged.] To season with drugs; to tincture:—to stupefy with drugs.

Drŭg′g̃et, *n.* [It. *droghetta;* Sp. *droguete;* Fr. *droguet,* said to be a dim. of *drogue,* stuff, trash; but otherwise named from *Drogheda,* a town of Ireland.] A kind of woollen stuff.

Drŭg′g̃ist, *n.* One who manufactures and sells medicines; a dealer in drugs.

Drū'id, *n.* [Irish, *druidh;* Welsh, *derwydd;* L. pl. *druides.*—Cf. A.-S. *dry*, a wizard: perhaps akin to Gael. *drud*, an enclosure, a temple; or to Welsh *derw*, an oak.—Cf. Gr. δρῦς, an oak, a tree (*q. v.*).] A priest of the ancient Britons, &c.

Drū'id-ĕss, *n.* A female Druid.

Drū-ĭd'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Druids.

Drū-ĭd'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the Druids.

Drū'id-ism, *n.* The doctrines of the Druids.

Drŭm, *n.* [Dut. *trom*, *droom*, Dan. *tromme*, Ger. *trommel*, a drum; Dan. *drum*, a loud sound.—See Thrum.] An instrument of military music:—the tympanum of the ear:—a cylinder.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* drumming, drummed.] To beat a drum; to beat.—3, *v. a.* To expel with the beat of a drum:—to solicit with assiduity.

Drŭm'-hĕad, *n.* The head of a drum. [ment.

Drŭm'-mā-jor, *n.* The chief drummer of a regi-

Drŭm'mer, *n.* One who beats a drum:—a travelling salesman.

Drŭm'stĭck, *n.* A stick for beating a drum.

Drŭnk (drŭngk), *a.* [See Drink.] Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.—2, *p.* from *drink.*

Drŭnk'ard, *n.* [The suffix *-ard* has intensive and pejorative force in various languages.] One addicted to drunkenness.

Drŭnk'en (drŭng'kn), *a.* Intoxicated; drunk.

Drŭnk'en-nĕss (drŭng'kn-nĕs), *n.* Inebriety.

Drūpe, *n.* [Fr. for "stone-fruit;" L. *drupa*, Gr. δρύππα, an over-ripe olive: said to be either for δρυπεπής, tree-ripened (δρῦς, a tree (*q. v.*), and πέπτειν, to ripen), or for δρυπετής, a windfall (δρῦς, a tree, and πίπτειν, to fall).] A one-celled fruit, as a peach or plum.

Drūse, *n.* [Fr. *druse;* Ger. *drüse*, a gland; *druse*, dross, weathered ore.] A cavity in a stone; a stone with a cavity in it:—an inward bruise or laceration.

Drȳ, *a.* [Dut. *droog;* A.-S. *dryge;* Ger. *trocken.*] Arid; not wet; not rainy:—not juicy; not green:—not giving milk:—thirsty:—barren; plain:—frigid:—sly:—severe; sarcastic.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* drying, dried.] To free from moisture; to drain.—3, *v. n.* To grow dry; to lose moisture.

Drȳ'ad, *n.* [Gr. δρυάς, δρυάδος; δρῦς, a tree.] (*Myth.*) A wood-nymph.

Drȳ'-dŏck, *n.* A dock from which the water can be withdrawn, for the repair of those parts of ships which are usually under water.

Drȳ'-goods (-gûdz), *n.* Textile fabrics.

Drȳ'ly, *ad.* In a dry manner; frigidly.

Drȳ'ness, *n.* Want of moisture; aridity.

Drȳ'-rŏt, *n.* A disease in timber; sap-rot.

Drȳ'-sâlt-er, *n.* A dealer in salted or dried meats:—a dealer in drugs, gums, mineral colors, dyestuffs, chemical salts, &c.

Drȳ'-shŏd, *ad.* & *a.* Without wetting the feet.

Dū'al, *a.* [L. *dualis;* *duo*, two (*q. v.*).] Expressing the number two; twofold; double.

Dū'al-ism, *n.* The doctrine of two gods:—the state of being dual or twofold; the state of existing under two conditions; duality:—any theory based on a twofold distinction.

Dū-al-ĭs'tic, *a.* Relating to dualism.

Du-ăl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being two:—the state of being dual or twofold; dualism.

Dū'an, *n.* A song:—a canto.

Dŭb, *v. a.* [A.-S. *dubban*, Fris. *dubben*, Icel. *dubba*, to strike: akin to Dab.] [*pp.* dubbing, dubbed.] To tap with a sword:—to make a knight of; to confer knighthood on a person:—to nickname.—2, *v. n.* To make a quick or brisk noise.—3, *n.* A blow or stroke.—4, *v. a.* To dress or finish, as cloth, wood, or leather (in this sense it seems to be identical with Gr. δέψειν, δέφειν, L. *depsere*, to knead, to tan, or curry.—Cf. Czech *dubite*, to tan).

Du-bī'e-ty, *n.* Doubtfulness; doubt.

Dū'bi-oŭs, *a.* [L. *dubius;* from *duo*, two.—See Doubt.] Doubtful; uncertain; not clear.

Dū'bi-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Uncertainly; doubtfully.

Dū'bi-ous-nĕss, *n.* Uncertainty; doubt.

Dū'bi-tāte, *v. n.* [See Doubt.] [*pp.* dubitating, dubitated.] To doubt; to hesitate.

Dū-bi-tā'tion, *n.* Doubt; hesitation.

Dū'bi-tā-tive, *a.* Tending to doubt; doubting.

Dū'cal, *a.* [Fr.—See Duke.] Pertaining to a duke.

Dŭc'at, *n.* [Late L. *ducatus*, a duchy.—See Duke.] A European coin struck by a duke:—value of the silver ducat, $1.00 to $1.25; that of the golden, about twice as much.

Dŭch'ess, *n.* [Fr. *duchesse*, fem. of *duc*, duke.] The consort or widow of a duke.

Dŭch'y, *n.* [Fr. *duché;* Late L. *ducatus.*—See Duke.] The territory of a duke; a dukedom.

Dŭck, *n.* [Dut. *dukand*, a diver.—See Duck, 2.] A water-fowl:—[Dut. *dock*, Dan. *dug*, Ger. *tuch*, cloth] a kind of canvas.—[Fris. *dok*, a doll; Dan. *dukke*, Sw. *docka*, a doll, a pet, a baby] a darling.—2, *v. n.* [Dut. *duiken*, Dan. *dukke*, Sw. *dyka*, Ger. *tauchen*, to dive, to bow.—Cf. *juke*, to bow the head.] [*pp.* ducking, ducked.] To dive under water; to cringe.—3, *v. a.* To put under water; to immerse.

Dŭck'-bĭll, *n.* An egg-laying animal of Australia; the ornithorhynchus, or platypus.

Duck-bill.

Dŭck'ing, *n.* The act of putting under water.

Dŭck'ling, *n.* A young or small duck.

Dŭct, *n.* [L. *ductus;* from *ducere*, to lead.] A tube in the body; a canal.

Dŭc'tĭle, *a.* [L. *ductilis;* *ducere*, to draw out.] That may be drawn out:—easily led; *flexible;* pliable; tractable.

Duc-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Capacity of extension.

Dŭd, *n.* [Gael. *dud*, *dudag*, Dut. *todde*, a rag.] A rag.—*pl.* Rags; tatters.

Dūde, *n.* [Port. *doudo*, a fool, a dolt (*q. v.*); *doido*, foolish, extravagant.] A fop; a dandy.

Dŭd'geon (dŭd'jun), *n.* [An old and unexplained name of boxwood.] A small dagger; properly, the handle of a dagger:—[Welsh *dychan*, a jeer; *dygen*, resentment; Corn. *duchan*, grief] sullenness; ill-will; anger; resentment:—*in high dudgeon* is by some explained to mean with the dagger raised to strike.

Dūe (dū), *a.* [Fr. *dû*, *due*, pp. from *devoir*, to owe; L. *debere*, to owe; *de* privative, and *habere*, to possess.] Owed:—proper; fit:—exact.—2, *ad.* Exactly; directly; as, *due* north.—3, *n.* That which belongs or is owed to one; a *debt:*—right; just title; tribute; toll. [debt.

Dūe'-bĭll, *n.* A written acknowledgment of a

Dū'el, *n.* [It. *duello;* L. *duellum;* from *duo*, two.] A combat between two.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* duelling, duelled.] To fight a duel or single combat.

Dū'el-lĭng, *n.* The act or the custom of fighting

Dū'el-lĭst, *n.* One who fights a duel. [duels.

Dū-ĕl'lō, *n.* [It.] The practice, or code, of duelling.

Dū-ĕn'na, *n.*; pl. **Dū-ĕn'nas**. [Sp. *dueña*, a married lady; L. *domina*, a lady.] An elderly woman who guards a younger one.

Dū-ĕt', *n.* [It. *duetto;* *due*, L. *duo*, two.] A song for two performers. [ding.

Dŭff, *n.* [A variant of Dough.] A kind of pud-

Dŭf'fel, *n.* [The name of a town in Belgium.] A kind of frieze or coarse cloth.

Dŭg, *n.* [Sw. *dägga*, Dan. *dægge*, to suckle; Skr. *duh*, to milk.] A pap or teat of a beast.—2, *i.* & *p.* from *dig.* [A large sea-animal.

Du-gŏng' [dū'gŏng, *St. N.*], *n.* [Malay, *duyong.*]

Dūke, *n.* [Fr. *duc*, L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader; *ducere*, to lead.] One of the highest order of nobility in England:—in some countries, a sovereign prince.

Dūke'dom, *n.* Possessions or quality of a duke.

Dŭl'cet, *a.* [Fr. *doucet*, It. *dolcetto;* dim. forms from L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Sweet; luscious; harmonious.

Dŭl'ci-mer, *n.* [O. Fr. *doulcemer*, *doulciné;* Sp. *dulcemele;* L. *dulce*, sweet, and *melos*, Gr. μέλος, melody.] An ancient musical instrument.

Dŭll, *a.* [A.-S. *dol*, *dwol*, stupid; Dut. *dol*, Ger. *toll*, insane; Dut. *dwalen*, to err.] Not sharp; blunt; obtuse:—not bright; dim:—doltish; stupid:—awkward:—sad; dejected; sluggish; *lifeless*.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* dulling, dulled.] To stupefy:—to blunt:—to sadden.

Dŭl′lard, *n.* A blockhead; a dolt.

Dŭl′ly, *ad.* In a dull manner.

Dŭl′ness, *n.* State of being dull; stupidity:—dimness:—bluntness.

Dŭlse, *n.* [Irish, *duileasg*; Anglo-Irish, *dillish*; Gael. *duille*, a leaf.] An edible sea-weed.

Dū′ly, *ad.* In due manner; properly; fitly.

Dŭmb (dŭm), *a.* [A.-S. *dumb*, mute; Dut. *dom*, Ger. *dumm*, stupid.] Incapable of speech; mute.

Dŭmb′-bĕll, *n.* A weight held in the hand and swung to and fro for exercise.

Dumb-bell.

Dŭmb′ly (dŭm′le), *ad.* Mutely; silently.

Dŭmb′ness, *n.* Incapacity to speak.

Dū′me-tōse, *a.* [L. *dumetum*, a brambly place; *dumus*, a bramble.] (*Bot.*) Bush-like.

Dŭm-fŏŭnd′, *v. a.* [DUMB and CONFOUND; a word once colloquial only.] [*pp.* dumfounding, dumfounded.] To strike dumb; to confound.

Dŭm-fŏŭnd′er, *v. a.* [*pp.* dumfoundering, dumfoundered.] See DUMFOUND.

Dŭm′my, *a.* Dumb:—designed for show only; fictitious; sham.—2, *n.* A sham or imitation:—a stupid fellow:—a locomotive for street use: so called because it is *dumb*, or noiseless.

Dŭmp, *n.* [Dan. *dump*, low; Local Sw. *dumpin*, melancholy; Ger. *dumpf*, a stupid state.] Sorrow; melancholy; sadness:—a fit of melancholy:—a pile of waste matter:—a lump.—2, *v. a.* [Sw. *dimpa*, supine *dumpid*, to fall.] [*pp.* dumping, dumped.] To unload; to discharge.

Dŭmp′ling, *n.* [Dim. of *dump*, a lump.] A small round pudding.

Dŭmp′y, *a.* Short and thick.

Dŭn, *a.* [A.-S. *dunn*, Celt. *donn*, Welsh *dwn*, dark.] Of a dark color; dark; gloomy.—2, *v. a.* [Icel. *duna*, to thunder; A.-S. *dynnan*, to din.] [*pp.* dunning, dunned.] To press; to ask often for a debt.—3, *n.* Demand for a debt:—a clamorous, importunate creditor:—a mound:—a dark color:—an animal, as a horse, of a dun color.

Dŭnce, *n.* [Said to be from *Duns* Scotus (d. 1308), a famous schoolman;—applied ironically.] A thick-skull; a dullard; a dolt.

Dūne, *n.* [A.-S. *dun*, a down (*q. v.*).] A sand-hill; a down. See DOWN.

Dŭn′fĭsh, *n.* [From its dun color.] Fish cured in a certain manner.

Dŭng, *n.* [A.-S. *dung*; Sw. *dynga*; Ger. *dung*.—Cf. Dan. *dynge*, a heap.] The excrement of animals; manure.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* dunging, dunged.] To void excrement.—3, *v. a.* To apply dung to.

Dŭn′ġeon (dŭn′jun), *n.* [O. Fr. & O. E. *donjon*, a keep, a fortress, a strong tower; Late L. *domnio*, also *dunjo*, a stronghold; *dominio*, power, strength.—See DOMINION.] A close, dark prison.

Dŭng′hĭll, *n.* A heap of dung:—a mean or low state.—2, *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean.

Dŭn′ker (dung′ker), *n.* [Ger. *tunken*, to dip.] One of a sect of Christians.

Dŭn′naġe, *n.* [Origin doubtful.] (*Naut.*) Loose wood; fagots laid in the bottom of a ship's hold.

Dū′ō, *n.* [L.] A song in two parts.

Dū-o-dĕc-a-hē′dron, *n.* See DODECAHEDRON.

Dū-o-dĕç′i-mal, *a.* Numbered by twelve.

Dū-o-dĕç′i-malṣ, *n. pl.* A term applied to a kind of multiplication used by artificers.

Dū-o-dĕç′i-mō, *n.*; pl. **Dū-o-dĕç′i-mōṣ.** [L. *duodecim*, twelve; *duodecimus*, twelfth.] A book formed by folding sheets into twelve leaves.—2, *a.* Having twelve leaves to a sheet.

Dū-o-dē′num, *n.* [Late L., from L. *duodeni*, twelve,—distributive form of *duodecim*, twelve: it is twelve finger-breadths long.] (*Anat.*) The first of the small intestines, connected with the stomach.

Dūpe, *n.* [Fr. *dupe*, a dupe, also a hoopoe (*q. v.*). Many bird-names are given to persons easily deceived. The name is given to the bird from its cry.] A person imposed on, or easily deceived; a simpleton.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* duping, duped.] To trick; to cheat; to mislead; to deceive.

Dū′plĕx, *a.* [L. *duplex*, *duplicis*; *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold.] Twofold; double.

Dū′pli-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *duplicare*, *duplicatus*, to double.—See DUPLEX.] [*pp.* duplicating, duplicated.] To double; to fold.

Dū′pli-cate, *a.* Double; twofold.—2, *n.* A second thing of the kind; an exact copy; a transcript.

Dū-pli-cā′tion, *n.* Act of doubling; a fold.

Dū′pli-ca-tūre, *n.* [Fr.] A fold; any thing doubled.

Dụ-plĭç′i-ty, *n.* [L. *duplicitas*, doubleness; *duplex*, double.] Deceit; deception; guile.

Dū-ra-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being durable; power of lasting; permanence.

Dū′ra-ble, *a.* [L. *durabilis*; *durare*, to last; *durus*, hard; Celt. *dur*, hard.] Lasting; having long existence.

Dū′ra-bly, *ad.* In a lasting manner.

Dū′rance, *n.* Imprisonment:—endurance.

Dụ-rā′tion, *n.* *Continuance*; length of time.

Dū′rĕss [du-rĕs′, *St. Wb.*], *n.* [O. Fr. *duresse*; L. *duritia*, hardness; *durus*, hard.] Constraint.—(*Law.*) Unlawful imprisonment or constraint.

Dūr′ing, *prep.* For the time of the continuance of.

Dūr′māst, *n.* [A.-S. *deorc*, dark, and E. *mast*, acorns: a descriptive name.] The English short-stalked oak.

Dŭrst, *i.* from *dare*. [A.-S. *dorste*, pret. of *dear*, to dare; *we durston*, we dared; Goth. *daursta*.]

Dŭsk, *a.* [Sw. *dusk*, a shower; *duskug*, misty.] Tending to darkness; dark; dusky.—2, *n.* Tendency to darkness; dark color.

Dŭsk′i-ly, *ad.* With a tendency to darkness.

Dŭsk′i-nĕss, *n.* Incipient obscurity.

Dŭsk′y, *a.* Somewhat dark; gloomy; dusk.

Dŭst, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *dust*; [illegible] *-ist*; Dan. *dust*.] Earth reduced to powder; [illegible]rth.—[illegible] dusting, dusted.] To free from [illegible] with dust:—to levigate:—t[illegible] sieve.

Dŭst′i-nĕss, *n.* State of bein[illegible] away dust.

Dŭst′man, *n.*; pl. **Dŭst′men.** One who carries

Dŭst′y, *a.* Filled or covered with dust.

Dŭtch, *n.* [Ger. *deutsch*, German; L. *Teutones*, the *Teutons*; It. *tedesco*, German; A.-S. *theod*, Goth. *thiud*, the people.] The language of Holland or of the Dutch.—*pl.* The people of Holland.—2, *a.* Pertaining to the Netherlands.

Dŭtch′man, *n.* A native of the Netherlands; a Hollander:—colloquial American for a German.

Dū′te-oŭs, *a.* Obedient; dutiful.

Dū′ti-a-ble, *a.* Subject to impost or duty.

Dū′ti-fŭl, *a.* Submissive to superiors; very respectful; *obedient*; reverent.

Dū′ti-fŭl-ly, *ad.* In a dutiful manner.

Dū′ty, *n.* [O. E. *duetee*, a debt due; Anglo-Fr. *duete*, debt.—See DUE.] Whatever one is bound to perform; obligation:—deference; obedience:—any service or business:—tax; custom; toll.

Du-ŭm′vir, *n.*; pl. **Du-ŭm′vi-rī.** [L.; *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man.] Two Roman magistrates who held office jointly.

Du-ŭm′vir-ate, *n.* A government exercised by two rulers, as in ancient Rome.

Dwârf, *n.* [A.-S. *dweorg*, *dweorh*; Dut. *dwerg*; Ger. *zwerg*.—Cf. Skr. *dhvaras*, an evil fairy.] A man much below the usual size:—an imaginary being of small size and grotesque shape:—an undersized animal or plant.—2, *a.* Very small; stunted; dwarfish.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* dwarfing, dwarfed.] To hinder from full growth.—4, *v. n.* To grow small or less.

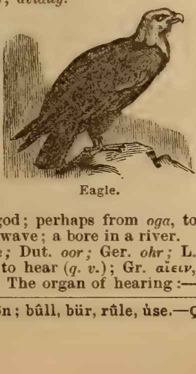
Dwârf′ish, *a.* Below the natural size; small.

Dwârf′ish-nĕss, *n.* Littleness of stature.

Dwĕll, *v. n.* [A.-S. *dwellan*, to hinder; *dwal*, dull, torpid; Icel. *dvelja*, to dwell, to linger; Sw. *dväljas*, to dwell; Dan. *dvæle*, to linger.] [*i.* dwelt; *pp.* dwelling, dwelt.] To remain; to inhabit; to live in a place; to *abide*:—to continue long speaking:—to linger.
Dwĕll'er, *n.* An inhabitant. [abode; *mansion*.
Dwĕll'ing, *n.* A habitation; a place of residence;
Dwĕlt, *pret. & p. p.* of *dwell*.
Dwĭn'dle, *v. n.* [A diminutive or frequentative word; A.-S. *dwinan*, to languish, to pine; Icel. *dvina*, Sw. *tvina*, to dwindle.] [*pp.* dwindling, dwindled.] To shrink; to grow little.—2, *v. a.* To make less; to sink.
Dȳ'ad, *n.* [Gr. δυάς, δυάδος, two; δύο, two.] Two units united; a couple; a pair:—an element whose atoms unite in couples.—2, *a.* Of or relating to a pair.
Dȳ'ak, *n.* One of the wild aborigines of Borneo: —written also *Dayak*.
Dȳe, *v. a.* [A.-S. *deagian*, to color; *deag*, *deah*, dye.] [*pp.* dyeing, dyed.] To tinge; to color; to stain.—2, *n.* Coloring matter derived from vegetable substances; color; tinge; stain.
Dȳe'ing, *n.* Act of staining or coloring cloth, &c.
Dȳ'er, *n.* One who dyes cloth, &c.
Dȳe'-stōne, *n.* A variety of hematite iron ore.
Dȳe'stŭff, *n.* Materials for dyeing.
Dȳ'ing, *p.* from *die*. Expiring.
Dȳke, *n.* A mound of earth, &c. See DIKE.
Dy-năm'ic, } *a.* [Gr. δυναμικός; δύναμις, force.]
Dy-năm'i-cal, } Relating to dynamics.
Dy-năm'ics, *n.* The science of moving powers.
Dȳn'am-īte [dī'nam-īt, *Wb. I. Fa. N.*; dĭn'a-mīt, *H. St.*], *n.* [Gr. δύναμις, force.] A powerful explosive compound.
Dȳn'a-mō, *n.* A dynamo-electric machine.
Dȳn'a-mō-e-lĕc'tric, *a.* Noting a machine for changing mechanical force into electricity.
Dȳn-a-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. δύναμις, force, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring strength or power.
Dȳn-a-mo-mĕt'ric, } *a.* Of or pertaining to
Dȳn-a-mo-mĕt'ri-cal, } dynamometry or the use of the dynamometer. [the dynamometer.
Dȳn-a-mŏm'e-try, *n.* The art or practice of using
Dȳ'nas-ty, *or* **Dȳn'as-ty**, *n.* [Gr. δυναστεία; δυνάστης, a lord; δυνατός, strong; δύναμις, force.] A race or family of sovereigns in succession:—sovereignty.
Dȳs. A prefix to certain words of Greek origin. It is the Gr. inseparable particle δυσ-, and has a pejorative, negative, or privative sense. It usually has the meaning of *hard*, *difficult*, *evil*, *painful*, or *unlucky*, but sometimes corresponds nearly with the L. *dis-* or the E. *mis-*.
Dȳs'cra-sy, *n.* [Gr. δυσκρασία, ill condition,—literally, evil mixture; δυσ-, ill, and κρᾶσις, mixture, temperament; κεράννυμι, I mix.] (*Med.*) A bad habit of body.
Dȳs-en-tĕr'ic, *a.* Relating to dysentery.
Dȳs'en-tĕr-y, *n.* [Gr. δυσεντερία; δυσ-, ill, and ἔντερα, bowels; ἐντός, within; ἐν, in.] (*Med.*) A painful disease, attended by mucous or bloody evacuations.
Dys-pĕp'si-a, *n.* [L.; Gr. δυσπεψία; δυσ-, ill, and πέπτειν, to digest, to cook.] (*Med.*) Dyspepsy.
Dȳs'pep-sy, *or* **Dys-pĕp'sy**, *n.* (*Med.*) A difficulty of digestion; indigestion; dyspepsia.
Dys-pĕp'tic, *a.* Relating to dyspepsy; having bad digestion.—2, *n.* One afflicted with dyspepsy.
Dȳs'pho-ny, *n.* [Gr. δυσ-, difficult, and φωνή, voice.] A difficulty in speaking.
Dȳsp-nœ'a, *n.* [L.; Gr. δυσ-, difficult, and πνέειν, to breathe.] (*Med.*) A difficulty of breathing.
Dȳs'ū-ry (dĭzh'ū-re *or* dĭs'ū-re), *n.* [Gr. δυσ-, difficult, and οὖρον, urine.] (*Med.*) A difficulty in voiding urine.

E.

E, the second and most frequent vowel in the English language, has two principal sounds,—long, as in *mete*, and short, as in *met*. *E* as a prefix is the L. *ex* or *e*, signifying *out*.
Ēach (ēch), *a. & pron.* [A.-S. *ælc*; O. E. *eche*, *ylc*; Scot. *ilk*, *ilka*; Dut. *elk*; Ger. *jeglich*, probably from *je*, always, aye, and *gleich*, like (*q. v.*). The A.-S. may come from *a*, aye, and *lic*, like.] Either of two; every one of any number taken separately.
Ēa'ger (ē'ger), *a.* [Fr. *aigre*, sharp; L. *acer*, keen.] Keenly desirous; vehement; ardent; impetuous; quick; sharp; keen.
Ēa'ger-ly (ē'ger-le), *ad.* Ardently; keenly.
Ēa'ger-nĕss (ē'ger-nĕs), *n.* Strong desire; ardor; earnestness; keenness; *avidity*.
Ēa'gle (ē'gl), *n.* [Fr. *aigle*, L. *aquila*, an eagle; *aquilus*, dark.] A bird of prey:—a military standard:—a gold coin of the United States of the value of ten dollars.


Eagle.

Ēa'glet (ē'glet), *n.* A young eagle.
Ēa'gre (ē'gur), *n.* [A.-S. *egor*, Icel. *ægir*, ocean; Norse *Œgir*, the sea-jötun or sea-god; perhaps from *oga*, to dread.] A high tidal wave; a bore in a river.
Ēar (ēr), *n.* [A.-S. *eare*; Dut. *oor*; Ger. *ohr*; L. *auris*.—Cf. L. *audire*, to hear (*q. v.*); Gr. αἰειν, to hear, to perceive.] The organ of hearing:—sense of hearing:—attention:—power of judging of harmony:—[A.-S. *ear*, *eher*; Dut. *aar*; Ger. *ähre*: cognate with L. *acus*, a needle] a spike of corn or maize.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* earing, eared.] To shoot into ears, as corn:—[A.-S. *erian*; Goth. *arjan*; L. *arare*; Gr. ἀρόειν] to plough. [Antiq.]
Ēar'āche (ēr'āk), *n.* Pain in the ear.
Ēar'-drŏp, *n.* A pendant for the ear.
Ēarl (ērl), *n.* [A.-S. *eorl*, Norse *jarl*, a hero, a titled soldier; O. Saxon *erl*, a man.] A title of English nobility.
Ēarl'dom, *n.* The seigniory of an earl.
Ēar'li-nĕss, *n.* State of being early.
Ēar'ly, *a.* [A.-S. *ærlice*; *ær*, ere, sooner, and *lic*, like.—See ERE.] Being in season; seasonable. —2, *ad.* In good season; betimes.
Ēarn (ērn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *earnian*: akin to Ger. *ernte*, a harvest, and possibly to *ear*, to plough.] [*pp.* earning, earned.] To gain by labor; to obtain or become entitled to by labor.
Ēar'nest (ēr'nest), *a.* [A.-S. *eornust*, Dut. & Ger. *ernst*, zeal, seriousness; Icel. *ern*, brisk; Gr. ὄρνυμι, I arouse.] Ardent; warm; *hearty*; cordial; *zealous*; eager; intent; serious.—2, *n.* Seriousness; not jest:—[Welsh *ern*, *ernes*, a pledge; apparently connected, through Gael. *earlas*, an earnest (see ARLES), with Greek and Hebrew roots] a pledge:—first fruits:—money advanced in a bargain, often called *earnest-money*.
Ēar'nest-ly, *ad.* Warmly; eagerly.
Ēar'nest-nĕss (ēr'nest-nĕs), *n.* Eagerness.
Ēarn'ing (ērn'ing), *n.* That which is earned.
Ēar'-rĭng, *n.* An ornament for the ear.

Ĕarth (ĕrth), *n.* [A.-S. *earde;* Dut. *aarde;* Ger. *erde;* Goth. *airtha;* possibly related with *ear*, to plough.] The terraqueous globe; world:—terrene matter; soil.—(*Chem.*) A metallic oxide, dry, tasteless, and inodorous.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* earthing, earthed.] To hide in earth; to bury.—3, *v. n.* To retire under ground.

Ĕarth'en (ĕr'thn), *a.* Made of earth or clay.

Ĕarth'en-wâre, *n.* Ware made of clay.

Ĕarth'i-nĕss, *n.* State of being earthy.

Ĕarth'li-nĕss (ĕrth'le-nĕs), *n.* Worldliness.

Ĕarth'ly (ĕrth'le), *a.* Belonging to earth:—worldly; not heavenly:—corporeal or carnal:—sensual:—sordid; low; vile.

Ĕarth'quāke, *n.* A tremor, violent agitation, or convulsion of the earth.

Ĕarth'work (-würk), *n.* A fortification made of earth.

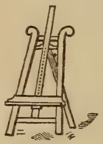
Ĕarth'worm (ĕrth'würm), *n.* A worm that lives under ground:—a sordid person.

Ĕarth'y, *a.* Consisting of earth:—gross.

Ēar'-wăx (ēr'wăks), *n.* Cerumen of the ear.

Ēar'wĭg, *n.* [A.-S. *eor-wicga;* literally, ear-horse.] An insect, erroneously believed to creep into the human ear and enter the brain:—a whisperer.

Ēașe (ēz), *n.* [Fr. *aise;* Ital. *agio;* Port. *azo;* Gael. *adhais:* probably unconnected with A.-S. *eadhe*, easy.] Freedom from pain or anxiety; quiet; rest after labor:—easiness; facility.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* easing, eased.] To free from pain, anxiety, or labor; to cause to be at ease; to alleviate; to assuage; to relieve; to redress.


Easel.

Ēa'șel (ē'zl), *n.* [Dut. *ezel*, Ger. *esel*, an ass; L. *asellus*, a little ass.—Cf. Horse in the sense of a support.] The frame on which a painter's canvas or picture rests.

Ēașe'ment (ēz'ment), *n.* Ease; support; relief.—(*Law.*) A charge upon one estate for the benefit of another:—a privilege.

Ēa'și-ly (ē'ze-le), *ad.* Without difficulty.

Ēa'și-nĕss, *n.* Readiness; ease; rest.

Ēast, *n.* [A.-S. *east;* Dut. *oost;* Ger. *ost.*—Cf. Gr. ἠώς, Skr. *ushas*, dawn: root of L. *urere*, *ustum*, Skr. *ush*, to burn, to glow.] The quarter where the sun rises.—2, *a.* Being toward the rising sun; eastern.

Ēast'er (ēst'er), *n.* [A.-S. *eastor*, from *Eastre*, goddess of the spring: root of East.] The day on which the resurrection of Christ is commemorated, being the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st of March.

Ēast'er-ly, *a.* & *ad.* Toward the east.

Ēast'ern, *a.* Being in the east; oriental.

Ēast'ern-mōst, *a.* Farthest toward the east.

Ēast'ward (ēst'ward), *ad.* Toward the east.

Ēa'șy (ē'ze), *a.* [See Ease.] Being at ease; free from pain; quiet:—not difficult; not stiff.

Ēat (ēt), *v. a.* [A.-S. *etan;* Dut. *eten;* Icel. *eta;* Ger. *essen;* L. *edere;* Gr. ἔδειν; Skr. *ad.*] [*i.* ate *or* eat (ĕt); *pp.* eating, eaten (ē'tn) *or* eat (ĕt).] To chew and swallow; to devour; to consume:—to corrode.—2, *v. n.* To feed; to take food.

Ēat'a-ble (ēt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being eaten.—2, *n.* Any thing that may be eaten.

Ēaveș (ēvz), *n. pl.* [A.-S. *efece;* Icel. *ups;* Sw. *uffs:* root of Up. The word was originally not plural.] The edges of the roof of a building.

Ēaveș'drŏp-per, *n.* A listener.

Ĕbb, *n.* [A.-S. *ebba;* ebban, to ebb: root of Even.] The reflux of the tide:—waste.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* ebbing, ebbed.] To flow back toward the sea:—to decay; to decline.

Ĕbb'-tīde, *n.* The reflux of the tide.

Ĕb'on, *n.* Ebony.—2, *a.* Made of ebony; dark; black.

Ĕb'on-īte, *n.* Hard vulcanized india-rubber; vulcanite.

Ĕb'on-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* ebonizing, ebonized.] To make black or like ebony.

Ĕb'on-y, *n.* [L. *hebenus;* Gr. ἔβενος; Heb. *hobhnim.*—Cf. Heb. *eben*, a stone.] A hard, black, valuable wood of various species.

E-brī'e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *ébriété;* L. *ebrietas; ebrius*, drunken.] Drunkenness; inebriety.

E-bŭll'ient (e-bŭl'yent), *a.* [L. *ebullire, ebullientis*, to boil up; *e*, out, and *bullire*, to boil.] Boiling over.

Ĕb-ul-lĭ''tion (ĕb-ul-lĭsh'un), *n.* The act of boiling with heat; intestine motion; outbreak.

Écarté (ā-kär-tā), *n.* [Fr. for "discarded;" *carte*, a card.] A game at cards.

Ec-cĕn'tric, *a.* [Late L. *eccentricus*, *eccentros;* *ex*, out of, and *centrum*, the centre; Gr. ἔκκεντρος; ἐκ, out, and κέντρον, the centre.] Deviating from the centre:—irregular; odd.

Ĕc-cen-trĭç'i-ty (ĕk-sen-trĭs'e-te), *n.* State of being eccentric; particularity; irregularity.

Ĕc-chy-mō'sis, *n.* [Gr. ἐκχύμωσις; ἐκ, out, and χύειν, to pour.] A livid spot on the skin, caused by the escape of the blood into the tissues.

Ĕc-cle-și-ăs'tēș, *n.* [Gr. for a "preacher,"—literally, an assembly-man.] A book of Scripture.

Ĕc-cle-și-ăs'tic, *n.* [Gr. ἐκκλησιαστικός; ἐκκλησία, assembly, church; ἐκ, out, and καλέειν, to call.] A clergyman; a priest.

Ĕc-cle-și-ăs'tic, } **Ĕc-cle-și-ăs'ti-cal,** } *a.* Relating to the church; not civil or secular.

Ĕc-clē-și-ăs'ti-cĭșm, *n.* Adherence to the authority of the church; church authority.

Ĕc-cle-și-ăs'ti-cŭs, *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

Ĕch'e-lŏn (ĕsh'e-lŏng), *n.* [Fr. *échelon*, a step of a ladder; *échelle*, L. *scala*, a ladder.] (*Mil.*) The position of an army in the form of steps.

Ĕch'i-nāte, *or* **E-chī'nate**, *a.* Bristled; pointed.

E-chī'nus (e-kī'nus), *n.*; pl. **E-chī'nī**. [L.; Gr. ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog.] The sea-urchin:—a prickly head of a plant.

Ĕch'ō (ĕk'ō), *n.*; pl. **Ĕch'ōeș**. [L. *echo*, Gr. ἠχώ, echo; ἦχος, a ringing noise.] The return or reverberation of a sound; the sound returned.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* echoing, echoed.] To resound; to be sounded back.—3, *v. a.* To send back a voice.

Éclaircissement (e-klâr'sis-mäng' *or* e-klâr'siz-mĕnt), *n.* [Fr., from *éclaircir*, to clear up; L. *e*, *ex*, out of, and *clarus*, Fr. *clair*, clear (*q. v.*).] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair.

Éclat (e-klä') [ā-klä, *I. H.;* e-klâw', *N. S. W. F. C.*], *n.* [Fr. for "splendor;" *éclater*, to shine or burst forth: cognate with Slit.] A striking effect; splendor:—acclamation; applause.

Ec-lĕc'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἐκλεκτικός, choosing out; ἐκ, out, and λέγειν, to select (*q. v.*).] Selecting; choosing.—2, *n.* One of a class of ancient philosophers, who professed to choose what was good from all sects:—one who selects his opinions from different sources.

Ec-lĕc'ti-cĭșm, *n.* The practice of choosing ideas and methods from whatsoever source.

E-clĭpse' (e-klĭps'), *n.* [Gr. ἔκλειψις, a failure; ἐκ, out, and λείπειν, to leave.] The obscuration of the light of a heavenly body by the intervention of another body:—darkness.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* eclipsing, eclipsed.] To darken, as a luminary.

E-clĭp'tic, *n.* [Gr. ἐκλειπτικός, pertaining to an eclipse (*q. v.*). It is the line on which eclipses occur.] The imaginary great circle of the sphere, which is the apparent path of the sun.—2, *a.* Relating to the ecliptic.

Ĕc'lŏgue (ĕk'lŏg), *n.* [L. *ecloga*, Gr. ἐκλογή, a selection; ἐκ, out, and λέγειν, to choose.] A pastoral poem; a bucolic.

Ĕc-o-nŏm'ic, *a.* Same as Economical.

Ĕc-o-nŏm'i-cal, *or* **Ē-co-nŏm'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to economy or to resources:—not wasteful; *frugal;* thrifty.

Ĕc-o-nŏm'ics, *n. pl.* Household management.

E-cŏn'o-mĭst, *n.* A frugal or thrifty manager.

E-cŏn'o-mīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* economizing, economized.] To use with economy.—2, *v. n.* To be economical or frugal.

E-cŏn'o-my, *n.* [Fr. *économie;* L. *œconomia;* Gr. οἰκονομία, household management; οἶκος, a house, and νέμειν, to manage, to deal out.] Thrifty management; frugality :—disposition of things; system of rules and regulations.—*Political economy*, the science which treats of the wealth of nations.

Écraseur (ā-krä-zür), *n.* [Fr. for "crusher;" *écraser*, to crush (*q. v.*).] A surgeon's instrument, which works by tearing or crushing.

Ĕc'sta-sy, *n.* [Gr. ἔκστασις, a trance, displacement; ἐκ, out, and ἱστάναι, to set, to stand (*q. v.*).] Excessive joy; rapture :—a trance.

Ec-stăt'ic, Ec-stăt'i-cal, *a.* Filled with ecstasy or joy; ravished; rapturous.

Ĕc-ū-mĕn'i-cal, *a.* [Gr. οἰκουμενικός, universal; οἰκουμένη, the inhabited (world); οἰκέειν, to dwell; οἶκος, a house.] General; œcumenical.

Ĕc'ze-ma, *n.* [Gr. ἔκζεμα, something boiled out; ἐκ, out or up, and ζέειν, to boil.] A skin disease.

Ec-zĕm'a-tous, *a.* Affected by or like eczema.

Ĕd'da, *n.* [Norse for "great-grandmother;" probably given from its antiquity, or as being the source of Norse literature.] A collection of poetry or prose tales, containing the Scandinavian mythology.

Ĕd'dic, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or partaking of the character of, the Eddas.

Ĕd'dy, *n.* [Icel. *ida*, Local Dan. *ide*, a whirlpool; Icel. *ida*, to whirl; the prefix *id-* implies return. —Cf. A.-S. *yth*, a wave.] A contrary current; a whirlpool.—2, *a.* Moving circularly.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* eddying, eddied.] To move or whirl, as in an eddy.

Ē'den, *n.* [Heb. for "pleasure."] A garden; paradise.

Ē-dĕn-tā'ta, *n. pl.* [L. *e* privative, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] An order of mammals either toothless or with aberrant teeth.

E-dĕn'tāte, *a.* Without teeth :—belonging to an edentate.—2, *n.* An animal of the Edentata.

E-dĕn'tū-lous, *a.* [L. *edentulus;* *e* privative, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Without teeth; toothless.

Ĕdge (ĕj), *n.* [A.-S. *ecg;* Dut. *egge;* Ger. *ecke;* L. *acies*, Gr. ἀκή, a point.] The sharp side of a blade or cutting instrument :—keenness :—rim; brink.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* edging, edged.] To sharpen; to give an edge.—3, *v. n.* To move forward sideways or obliquely.

Ĕdge'-tool, *n.* A tool with a sharp edge.

Ĕdge'wise, *ad.* In the direction of the edge.

Ĕdg'ing, *n.* A border; a fringe; a lace.

Ĕd-i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Fitness to be eaten.

Ĕd'i-ble, *a.* [L. *edibilis;* *edere*, to eat.] Fit to be eaten; eatable.

Ē'dict, *n.* [L. *edictum;* *edicere*, *edictum*, to proclaim; *e*, forth, and *dicere*, to speak.] An ordinance or *decree* issued by a sovereign; a rescript; a proclamation.

Ĕd-i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of edifying; instruction in religion and morals; improvement.

Ĕd'i-fice (ĕd'e-fĭs), *n.* [L. *ædificium*, a building. —See Edify.] A large or splendid building; a structure; a fabric.

Ĕd'i-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *édifier*, to build up, to instruct; L. *ædificare*, to build; *ædes*, a house, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* edifying, edified.] To instruct in religion and morals; to teach; to improve.

Ē'dile, *n.* [L. *ædilis*, properly a magistrate in charge of the public buildings; *ædes*, a building.] The title of a Roman magistrate.

Ē'dile-shĭp, *n.* The office of edile.

Ĕd'it, *v. a.* [L. *edere*, *editum*, to give forth; *e*, out, and *dare*, to give.] [*pp.* editing, edited.] To superintend, revise, or prepare for publication; to conduct; to publish.

E-dĭ'tion, *n.* [L. *editio*.—See Edit.] Publication of a book :—whole impression of a book.

Ĕd'i-tor, *n.* One who edits; the conductor of a newspaper, journal, or other publication.

Ĕd-i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to an editor.—2, *n.* An article written by an editor of a newspaper.

Ĕd'i-tor-shĭp, *n.* The position of an editor.

Ĕd'ū-cāte (ĕd'yu-kāt), *v. a.* [L. *educare*, *educatum*, to educate; from *educere*, to bring out.—See Educe.] [*pp.* educating, educated.] To bring up, as a child; to instruct; to teach; to train.

Ĕd-ū-cā'tion, *n.* The act of educating; instruction; tuition; a bringing up; nurture.

Ĕd-ū-cā'tion-al, *a.* Relating to education.

Ĕd'ū-cā-tor, *n.* One who instructs youth.

E-dūce', *v. a.* [L. *educere*, *eductum*, to bring out; *e*, out, and *ducere*, to draw.] [*pp.* educing, educed.] To bring out; to extract.

Ē'dŭct, *n.* A substance extracted by chemical means.

E-dŭc'tion, *n.* Act of educing or bringing out.

Ēel (ēl), *n.* [A.-S. *æl;* Dut., Dan., & Ger. *aal*.—Cf. L. *anguis*, a snake, *anguilla*, an eel; Gr. ἔχις, a snake, ἔγχελυς, an eel; Skr. *ahi*, a snake: root of L. *angere*, to choke or strangle.] A serpentine, slimy fish.

Eel.

Ēel'-pout, *n.* A fresh-water fish:—the blenny; the burbot.

Ē'en (ēn), *ad.* A contraction for *even*.

E'er (âr), *ad.* A contraction for *ever*.

Ēer'ie, Ēer'y, *a.* [A.-S. *earh*, timid.] Inspiring feelings of awe or lonesomeness; weird; lonesome; dreary.

Ĕf'fa-ble, *a.* [L. *effabilis*, utterable; *e*, out, and *fari*, to speak.] Expressible; utterable.

Ef-fāce', *v. a.* [Fr. *effacer;* L. *ex*, out, and *facies*, face (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* effacing, effaced.] To blot out; to erase; to destroy.

Ef-fāce'ment, *n.* The act of effacing; erasure.

Ef-fĕct', *n.* [L. *effectus;* *efficere*, *effectum*, to effect; *ex*, out, and *facere*, to make.] An event produced; result; issue :—meaning; reality.—*pl.* [Goods.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* effecting, effected.] To bring to pass; to produce.

Ef-fĕc'tive, *a.* Efficient; efficacious; effectual.

Ef-fĕc'tive-ly, *ad.* Powerfully; with effect.

Ef-fĕct'ū-al (-yu-al), *a.* Of adequate force; actually producing effect; efficacious; *effective*.

Ef-fĕct'ū-al-ly, *ad.* In a thorough manner.

Ef-fĕct'ū-āte (-yu-āt), *v. a.* [Fr. *effectuer*.—See Effect.] [*pp.* effectuating, effectuated.] To bring to pass; to effect.

Ef-fĕm'i-na-cy, *n.* Softness; unmanly delicacy.

Ef-fĕm'i-nate, *a.* Womanish; soft.

Ef-fĕm'i-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *effeminare*, *effeminatum*, to make womanish; *ex*, out, completely, and *femina*, a woman.] [*pp.* effeminating, effeminated.] To make womanish.

Ef-fĕm'i-nate-ly, *ad.* In an effeminate manner.

Ef-fĕn'di (ef-fĕn'de), *n.* [Turk. *efendi;* modern Gr. ἀφέντης, Gr. αὐθέντης, a ruler.—See Authentic.] A Turkish word signifying *lord*, *master*, or *superior*.

Ĕf'fer-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *ex*, out, and *ferre*, *ferentis*, to carry.] Conveying outward.

Ĕf-fer-vĕsce' (ĕf-fer-vĕs'), *v. n.* [L. *effervescere*, *effervescentis;* *ex*, out, and *fervescere*, to boil :—inceptive of *fervere*, to glow.—See Fervent.] [*pp.* effervescing, effervesced.] To send out gas or elastic vapor; to bubble; to boil.

Ĕf-fer-vĕs'cence (ĕf-fer-vĕs'sens), *n.* Escape of vapor from a fluid, as in ebullition.

Ĕf-fer-vĕs'cent, *a.* Gently bubbling.

Ef-fēte', *a.* [L. *effetus*, weakened by producing young; *ex*, out, and *fetus*, breeding.] Worn out with age or excesses.

Ĕf-fi-cā'cious (ĕf-fe-kā'shus), *a.* [L. *efficax;* *ex*, completely, and *facere*, to make.] Actually producing effects; effectual; efficient; *effective*.

Ĕf-fi-cā'cious-ly, *ad.* Effectually.

Ĕf'fi-ca-cy, *n.* [L. *efficacia*.—See Efficacious.] Quality of being efficacious; power to produce effect; energy.

Ẹf-fĭ′′cience (ẹf-fĭsh′yẹns), } *n.* The act or **Ẹf-fĭ′′cien-cy** (ẹf-fĭsh′yẹn-sẹ), } power of producing effects; efficacy; agency.
Ẹf-fĭ′′cient (ẹf-fĭsh′yẹnt), *n.* [L. *efficere, efficientis,* to effect (*q. v.*).] Agent; cause.—2, *a.* Causing effects; active; operative; *effective.*
Ẹf-fĭ′′cient-ly, *a.* Effectively.
Ĕf′fi-ġy, *n.* [L. *effigies; ex,* out, and *fingere,* to shape.—See FIGURE.] The image, likeness, or representation of a person; representation; picture.—*To burn in effigy,* to burn the image of.
Ĕf-flo-rĕsce′ (ĕf-flo-rĕs′), *v. n.* [L. *efflorescere, efflorescentis,* inceptive of *efflorere,* to bloom; *ex,* out, and *florere,* to bloom; *flos, floris,* a flower.] [*pp.* efflorescing, effloresced.] To show dust or powder on the surface from exposure to air.
Ĕf-flo-rĕs′cence, } *n.* The act of efflorescing:— **Ĕf-flo-rĕs′cen-cy,** } the production of flowers:—an eruption or redness on the skin.
Ĕf-flo-rĕs′cent, *a.* Having efflorescence.
Ĕf′flu-ence, *n.* A flowing out; issue.
Ĕf′flu-ent, *a.* [L. *effluere, effluentis,* to flow out; *ex,* out, and *fluere,* to flow (*q. v.*).] Flowing out; issuing out of.
Ẹf-flū′vi-ŭm, *n.*; pl. **Ẹf-flū′vi-ạ.** [L., from *effluere,* to flow out.] A flowing out; vapor; small particles which are continually flying off from bodies; a noxious or unpleasant exhalation.
Ĕf′flŭx, *n.* [L. *effluere, effluxum,* to flow out.—See EFFLUENT.] The act of flowing out; effusion; that which flows out.
Ĕf′fôrt [ĕf′ert, *H.*; ĕf′fôrt, *St.*; ĕf′fôrt *or* ĕf′fert, *I.*], *n.* [Fr., from *s'efforcer,* to strive.—See FORCE.] An exertion of strength; *attempt;* trial; strain; endeavor; essay; struggle.
Ẹf-frŏn′te-ry (-frŭn′-), *n.* [Fr. *effronterie; effronté,* shameless; *ex* intensive, and *front,* impudence,—literally, forehead.—See FRONT.] Boldness; impudence; hardihood.
Ẹf-fŭlġe′, *v. n.* [L. *effulgere, effulgentis; ex,* forth, out, and *fulgere,* to shine.] [*pp.* effulging, effulged.] To send forth lustre.—2, *v. a.* To beam forth; to radiate.
Ẹf-fŭl′ġence, *n.* Lustre; brightness.
Ẹf-fŭl′ġent, *a.* Shining; bright; luminous.
Ẹf-fūṣe′, *v. a.* [L. *effundere, effusum,* to pour forth; *ex,* out, and *fundere,* to pour.] [*pp.* effusing, effused.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.
Ẹf-fū′ṣion (ẹf-fū′zhụn), *n.* A pouring out:—that which is poured out.
Ẹf-fū′sive, *a.* Pouring out; diffusive; gushing.
Ẹf-fū′sive-ly, *ad.* In an effusive manner.
Ẹf-fū′sive-nĕss, *n.* The state of being effusive.
Ĕft (ĕft), *n.* [See NEWT.] A newt; a sort of triton.
Ĕft-sōōn′, Ĕft-sōōnṣ′, *ad.* Soon after. [Antiq.]
Ẹ-găd′, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise.
Ĕgg (ĕg), *n.* [A.-S. *æg;* Icel. *egg;* Sw. *ägg;* Ger. *ei;* Irish, *ugh;* L. *ovum;* Gr. *ᾠόν.*—See OVAL.] The fœtus of the feathered tribe, and of some other animals.—2, *v. a.* [Icel. *eggja,* to edge (*q. v.*), to incite, to sharpen.—Cf. L. *agere,* to drive.—See also EKE.] [*pp.* egging, egged.] To provoke; to urge.
Ĕgg′nŏg, *n.* A drink containing beaten eggs.
Ĕgg′-plănt, *n.* A plant and its egg-shaped fruit.
Ĕg′lan-tīne, *or* **Ĕg′lan-tĭne,** *n.* [Fr. *églantine;* O. Fr. *aiglantine, aiglantier;* probably from Late L. *aculentus,* prickly; *acus,* a prickle, a needle.] A species of rose; sweet-brier.
Ē′gō, *n.* [L. *ego;* Gr. *ἐγώ;* Ger. *ich;* E. *I;* Skr. *aham.*] The thinking subject; I; myself.
Ē′gọ-ĭsm, *n.* Scepticism:—selfishness; egotism.
Ē′gọ-ĭst, *n.* One of a class of philosophers who professed to doubt every thing except their own existence:—an egotist.
Ē′gọ-tĭṣm, *or* **Ĕg′ọ-tĭṣm,** *n.* The frequent use of the pronoun *I* (in Latin, *ego*); self-conceit.
Ē′gọ-tĭst, *n.* One who talks of himself.
Ē-gọ-tĭs′tic, } *a.* Addicted to egotism; self-**Ē-gọ-tĭs′ti-cal,** } conceited; vain.
Ẹ-grē′ġious (ẹ-grē′jụs), *a.* [L. *egregius,* eminent; *e,* out of, and *grex, gregis,* the flock. The pejorative sense now generally attached to this word is quite modern.] Remarkable; monstrous; huge; exceptional.
Ẹ-grē′ġious-ly, *ad.* Eminently; vastly.
Ẹ-grē′ġious-nĕss, *n.* The state of being eminent.
Ē′gress, *n.* [L. *egredi, egressus,* to go out; *ex,* out, and *gradi, gressus,* to go.] The act of going out; departure.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* egressing, egressed.] To make an egress or departure; to depart.

Egret.

Ẹ-grĕs′sion (ẹ-grĕsh′ụn), *n.* The act of going out.
Ē′gret, *n.* [Fr. *aigrette,* an egret,—later, a crest; dim. of O. Fr. *aigre,* a heron (*q. v.*).] A fowl of the heron kind:—an ornament of ribbons. [A native of Egypt.
Ẹ-ġȳp′tian (-shạn), *a.* Relating to Egypt.—2, *n.*
Ē-ġyp-tŏl′ọ-ġist, *n.* One versed in Egyptology.
Ē-ġyp-tŏl′ọ-ġy, *n.* The science of, or a treatise on, Egyptian antiquities. [eider-duck.
Ī′der, *n.* [Icel. *ædr, ædur;* Sw. *eider.*] The
Ī′der-dŏwn, *n.* The down of the eider-duck.
Ī′der-dŭck, *n.* A species of duck found in the Orkneys, Hebrides, Alaska, Greenland, &c.
Ī-dō′lọn, *n.* [Gr.—See IDOL.] An image; a phantom.
Eight (āt), *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *eahta;* Dut. & Ger. *acht;* Dan. *otte;* Irish, *ocht;* L. *octo;* Gr. *ὀκτώ;* Skr. *ashtan.*] Twice four; seven and one.
Eigh′tēēn (ā′tēn), *a.* & *n.* Twice nine.
Eigh′tēēnth (ā′tēnth), *a.* Next in order to the seventeenth.
Eight′fōld (āt′-), *a.* Eight times the quantity.
Eighth (ātth), *a.* Next in order to the seventh.—2, *n.* The octave or eighth note of the diatonic scale:—the quotient of one divided by eight.
Eighth′ly (ātth′lẹ), *ad.* In the eighth place.
Eigh′ti-ĕth (ā′tẹ-ĕth), *a.* Noting eighty.
Eigh′ty (ā′tẹ), *a.* & *n.* Eight times ten.
Ī-rĕn′i-cọn, *n.* [Gr.] See IRENICON.
Ei′ther (ē′ther) [ē′ther *or* ī′ther, *Kenrick, Sm. St. I.*], *pron.* [A.-S. *æghwæder, ægder,* for "each-whether;" Dut. *ieder;* Ger. *jeder.*] One or the other.—2, *conj.* Or; as, *either* this *or* that.
Ẹ-jăc′u-lāte (ẹ-jăk′yụ-lāt), *v. a.* [L. *ejaculare, ejaculatum,* to hurl out; *e,* out, and *jaculare,* to hurl; *jaculum,* a dart or missile; *jacere,* to throw.] [*pp.* ejaculating, ejaculated.] To throw out suddenly; to shoot; to dart out; to utter.
Ẹ-jăc-u-lā′tion, *n.* The act of ejaculating or throwing; a darting:—a short prayer.
Ẹ-jăc′u-la-tọ-ry, *a.* Darted out; sudden.
Ẹ-jĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *ejicere, ejectum; e,* out, and *jacere,* to throw.] [*pp.* ejecting, ejected.] To throw out; to cast forth; to expel; to discharge; to reject.
Ẹ-jĕc′tion, *n.* A casting out; expulsion.
Ẹ-jĕct′ment, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ or action for recovering possession of real property; expulsion.
Ẹ-jĕct′ọr, *n.* One who ejects or expels.
Ēke, *v. a.* [A.-S. *ecan,* Icel. *auka,* Dan. *öge,* L. *augere,* to augment.] [*pp.* eking, eked.] To protract; to spin out.—2, *ad.* [A.-S. *eac;* Dut. *ook;* Dan. *og;* Icel. & Goth. *auk:* closely related to the verb EKE.] Also; likewise; besides.
Ẹ-lăb′ọ-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *elaborare, elaboratum; e,* out, and *laborare,* to work; *labor,* work.] [*pp.* elaborating, elaborated.] To produce with labor:—to improve by labor.
Ẹ-lăb′ọ-rate, *a.* Much labored upon; much studied; highly finished.
Ẹ-lăb′ọ-rate-ly, *ad.* With great labor.
Ẹ-lăb-ọ-rā′tion, *n.* Act of eliminating.
Ẹ-lăb′ọ-ra-tĭve, *a.* Tending to elaborate.
Ẹ-lā′ine, *n.* [Gr. *ἐλάινος,* of the olive; *ἐλαία,* olive (*q. v.*); *ἔλαιον,* oil.] (*Chem.*) The oily or liquid principle of fat and oil; oleine.

Élan (ā-lŏṅ), *n.* [Fr.; origin disputed.—Cf. Ger. *eilen*, to rush.] Impetuosity inspired by unconstrained emotion and ardor; unchecked enthusiasm; zeal; glow.

Ē'land, *n.* [Dut. *eland*, Ger. *elenn*, Russ. *oleni*, Pol. *ielen*, Czech *gelen*, stag, elk (*q. v.*), or deer; Welsh *elain*, a fawn; Basque *orina*, a deer. There are kindred beast-names in Aryan and many other languages. It seems easy to connect it with the name *elk* on the one hand and possibly with *elephant* on the other.] A large African antelope.

E-lăpse', *v. n.* [L. *elabi*, *elapsus*, to glide away; *e*, out, and *labi*, to glide.—See Lapse.] [*pp.* elapsing, elapsed.] To pass away; to glide away.

E-lăs'tic, *a.* [Gr. ἐλάειν, or ἐλαύνειν, to drive, to beat out, to extend.] Having elasticity; springing back; rebounding; springy.

Ē-las-tĭç'i-ty, *n.* A property in bodies by which they restore themselves to their original form.

E-lāte', *a.* [L. *elatus*, lifted up; *e*, out, *latus*, lifted; *tollere*, *latum* (for *tollatum*), to lift.] Flushed with success:—exalted.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* elating, elated.] To elevate; to puff up; to exalt.

E-lā'tion, *n.* State of being elated; elevation; triumph proceeding from success; exaltation.

Ĕl'bōw (ĕl'bō), *n.* [A.-S. *elboga*; Dut. *elleboog*; Dan. *albue*; Ger. *ellenbogen*: roots of Ell and Bow.] Curvature of the arm:—angle:—a bend in a pipe or rod.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* elbowing, elbowed.] To push with the elbow.—3, *v. n.* To jut out in angles; to clash.

Ĕld, *n.* [A.-S. *yldo*, *æld*, old age, old times; from *eald*, old.] Old age; old people; old times.

Ĕl'der, *a.* [A.-S. *yldra*, *aldira*, older; *ealdor*, an elder, a man in authority; Fris. *alder*, a parent; A.-S. *ealdras*, parents.] Surpassing another in age; older.—2, *n.* An older person; a senior:—an ancestor:—a ruler:—a presbyter:—a subordinate officer in a church:—[A.-S. *ellen*, *ellern*; Low Ger. *elloorn*; O. E. *eller*.—Cf. Ger. *eller*, *erle*, alder (*q. v.*)] a tree or shrub of several species.

Ĕl'der-ly, *a.* Bordering upon old age; old.

Ĕl'der-shĭp, *n.* Seniority:—office of an elder.

Ĕl'dest, *a.* Oldest; most aged.

Ĕl-e-cam-pāne', *n.* [Fr. *énule-campane*; L. *inula*, Late L. *inula campana*, field inula; *campus*, a field. *Inula* is the Gr. ἑλένιον, Ger. *alant*, elecampane.] A plant:—a sweetmeat.

E-lĕct', *v. a.* [L. *eligere*, *electum*; *e*, out, and *legere*, to choose.] [*pp.* electing, elected.] To *choose* for office; to select.—2, *a.* Chosen; elected; taken by preference.—3, *n.* One who is chosen:—persons chosen.

E-lĕc'tion, *n.* The act or power of choosing; choice:—the ceremony of a public choice of officers.—(*Theol.*) Divine choice of individuals to enjoy blessings; predestination.

E-lĕc-tion-ēēr', *v. n.* [*pp.* electioneering, electioneered.] To use arts for electing, or for being elected, to an office.

E-lĕc-tion-ēēr'ing, *n.* The course of measures and arts used to promote an election.

E-lĕc'tive, *a.* Having, or regulated by, choice.

E-lĕc'tor, *n.* [L.] One who elects; a voter.

E-lĕc'to-ral, *a.* Relating to an elector.

E-lĕc'tor-ate, *n.* Jurisdiction of an elector.

E-lĕc'tric, / **E-lĕc'tri-cal**, *a.* Relating to, or containing, electricity.—*Electric light*, light evolved from materials heated to incandescence by the passage through them of an electric current.

Ē-lec-trĭ''cian (ē-lek-trish'an), *n.* One who is versed in the science of electricity.

Ē-lec-trĭç'i-ty, *n.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον, amber.—Cf. Gr. ἠλέκτωρ, the glowing sun, or the shining fire.] A subtile force produced by friction, first observed in amber:—the science which explains the laws of the electric force.

E-lĕc'tri-fȳ, *v. a.* [*pp.* electrifying, electrified.] To communicate electricity to:—to thrill; to arouse to strong excitement.

E-lĕc'tro-chĕm'i-cal, *a.* Combining electrical and chemical phenomena.

E-lĕc'tro-chĕm'is-try, *n.* The science which treats of the agency of electricity, or galvanism, in effecting chemical changes.

E-lĕc'trōde, *n.* [Electricity, and Gr. ὁδός, a way.] A pole in an electric circuit.

Ē-lec-trŏl'y-sĭs, *n.* [Electricity, and Gr. λύσις, a loosening; λύειν, to loose.] The process of resolving bodies into their elements by the electric current.

E-lĕc'tro-măg'net, *n.* A piece of iron temporarily magnetic.

E-lĕc'tro-mag-nĕt'ic, *a.* Relating to electro-magnetism.

E-lĕc'tro-măg'net-ĭsm, *n.* The science which treats of electricity as communicating magnetic properties:—magnetism induced by electricity.

E-lĕc'tro-mĕt'al-lŭr-ġy, *n.* The art of working in metals by means of electricity.

Ē-lec-trŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Electricity, and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of electricity.

E-lĕc'tro-mō'tive, *a.* Relating to mechanical effects produced by electricity.

E-lĕc'tro-mō'tor, *n.* [See Motor.] An engine or motor operated by electricity:—a device for producing electrical currents.

Ē-lec-trŏp'a-thy, *n.* [Electricity, and Gr. πάθη, state of being affected: on type of *homœopathy*.] The treatment of diseases by means of electricity.

E-lĕc'tro-plāte, *n.* Wares plated by means of electricity.

E-lĕc'tro-plāt'ed, *a.* Plated by means of electricity.

E-lĕc'tro-scōpe, *n.* [Electricity, and Gr. σκοπεῖν, to see.] An instrument for detecting electricity.

E-lĕc'tro-tȳpe, *n.* [Electricity and Type.] A method of taking reverse fac-similes of woodcuts, printing-types, &c.:—a fac-simile in metal, from a mould, by an electro-chemical process.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* electrotyping, electrotyped.] To make a fac-simile in metal, from a mould, by an electro-chemical process; to deposit metals by electricity.

E-lĕc-tro-tȳp'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, electrotypy.

E-lĕc'tro-tȳp-ing, *n.* The method of obtaining a fac-simile by the electrotype process.

Ē-lec-trŏt'y-py, *n.* The art or process of producing electrotypic copies or impressions.

E-lĕc'trum, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἤλεκτρον.] Amber:—a mixed metal, an alloy of gold and silver.

E-lĕct'ū-a-ry, *n.* [L. *electuarium*, something to be licked up; Gr. ἔκλειγμα; ἐκ, out, and λείχειν, to lick.—See Lick.] A soft, compound medicine.

Ĕl-ee-mŏs'y-na-ry (ĕl-e-mŏz'e-na-re), *a.* [Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη, alms (*q. v.*).] Relating to alms; depending upon charity.—2, *n.* One who receives, or lives on, alms.

Ĕl'e-gance, *n.* The beauty of propriety; refinement; polish; symmetry; politeness.

Ĕl'e-gant, *a.* [L. *elegans*, *elegantis*, fine, choice; *e*, out, and *legere*, to choose.] Having elegance; refined; polished; *graceful*; *genteel*; *accomplished*.

Ĕl'e-gant-ly, *ad.* With elegance; gracefully.

Ĕl-e-ġī'ac [e-lē'je-ăk *or* ĕl-e-jī'ak, *P. K. I. St. Wb.*; e-lē'je-ăk, *H.*], *a.* [Gr. ἐλεγειακός.—See Elegy.] Pertaining to elegy; mournful; plaintive.—2, *n.* Elegiac verse.

Ĕl-e-ġī'a-cal, *a.* Belonging to an elegy.

Ĕl-e-ġī'ast, / **Ĕl'e-ġist**, *n.* A writer of elegies; an elegiac poet.

Ĕl'e-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἐλεγεῖον, a dirge; ἔλεγος, a lament.] A mournful song or poem; a dirge.

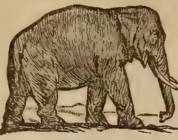
Ĕl'e-ment, *n.* [L. *elementum*, a principle; thought to be a form of *alimentum*, aliment (*q. v.*).] A first or constituent principle of any thing; an atom; an ingredient; a constituent part:—proper sphere.—*pl.* First rudiments.—In popular language, the four elements are *air*, *earth*, *fire*, and *water*.

Ĕl-e-mĕnt'al, *a.* Pertaining to elements.

Ĕl-ę-mĕnt'a-ry, *a.* Relating to elements; uncompounded:—initial; primary; elemental.

Ĕl'ę-mį, *n.* [Probably an Oriental name.—See ANIMÉ.] A kind of resin or gum.

Ĕl'ę-phant, *n.* [L. *elephas;* Gr. ἐλέφας, ἐλέφαντος.—Cf. Heb. *aleph*, an ox; Skr. *ibbas*, an elephant; L. *ebur*, ivory; Gr. ἐλαφός, a stag.] The largest of existing land mammals.



Elephant.

Ĕl-ę-phan-tī'a-sĭs, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A disease affecting the legs and feet, and the skin.

Ĕl-ę-phăn'tine [-tĭn, *I.;* -tĭn *or* -tīn, *H.*], *a.* Relating to the elephant:—huge.

Ĕl-eu-sĭn'į-an, *a.* Relating to Eleusis, and to the rites in the worship of Ceres.

Ĕl'ę-vāte, *v. a.* [L. *elevare, elevatum*, to raise up; *e*, out, and *levare*, to lift.] [*pp.* elevating, elevated.] To raise up; to lift; to exalt.

Ĕl-ę-vā'tion, *n.* Act of elevating; a raising up; exaltation; height; altitude:—a hill.

Ĕl'ę-vā-tor, *n.* A raiser or lifter up:—a contrivance for raising persons and goods from the lower story of a building to the higher stories.

Élève (ā-lāv), *n.* [Fr.] One brought up or protected by another; a pupil; a scholar.

Ę-lĕv'en (ę-lĕv'vn), *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *endlufon;* Dut. *elf;* Dan. *elleve;* Ger. *elf;* Goth. *ainlif*, from *ain*, one, and *lif*, root of LEAVE. The meaning is *one left over* after ten are counted.] Ten and one.

Ę-lĕv'enth (ę-lĕv'vnth), *a.* The next in order after the tenth.—2, *n.* The quotient of one divided by eleven.

Ĕlf, *n.*; pl. **Ĕlveş**. [A.-S. *ælf;* Dan. *alf;* Ger. *elf;* Sw. *alf, elfra.*] A wandering spirit; a fairy.

Ĕlf'įn, *a.* Relating to elves or fairies; elfish.—2, *n.* An elf; a fairy; a little elf.

Ĕlf'ish, *or* **Ĕlv'ish**, *a.* Relating to elves.

Ĕlf'-lŏck, *n.* A knot of hair twisted by elves.

Ę-lĭç'it, *v. a.* [L. *elicere, elicitum*, to draw out; *lacere*, to entice.] [*pp.* eliciting, elicited.] To draw out; to strike out.

Ē-līde', *v. a.* [L. *elidere, elisum; e*, out, and *lædere*, to dash.] [*pp.* eliding, elided.] To cut off, as a syllable.

Ĕl-į-ġį-bĭl'į-ty, } *n.* Quality of being eligible;
Ĕl'į-ġį-ble-nĕss, } desirableness.

Ĕl'į-ġį-ble, *a.* [L. *elegibilis; eligere*, to elect (*q. v.*).] Worthy of choice; fit to be chosen.

Ę-lĭm'į-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *eliminare, eliminatum; e*, from, and *limen, liminis*, a threshold.] [*pp.* eliminating, eliminated.] To turn out; to expel; to set aside.

Ę-lĭm-į-nā'tion, *n.* Expulsion:—separation.

Ę-lĭ''şion (ę-lĭzh'ụn), *n.* [L. *elisio.*—See ELIDE.] The act of cutting off a vowel or syllable, as at the end of a word.

Élite (ā-lēt'), *n.* [Fr.; from *élire*, to elect.] The flower of society or of an army; the chosen part.

Ę-lĭx'ir, *n.* [Arab. *al-iksir*, the philosopher's stone; Sp. *elixir:* the Arab. *iksir* is the Gr. ξηρόν, dry, and seems to represent a dry extract or residue.] A medicine:—quintessence or extract of any thing; cordial.

Ĕlk, *n.* [A.-S. *eolh;* Icel. *elgr;* Sw. *elg;* Gr. ἄλκη; L. *alces.*—See ELAND.] A large quadruped; the moose.

Elk.

Ĕll, *n.* [A.-S. *eln;* Dut. & Ger. *elle;* Dan. *alen;* Fr. *aune.*—Cf. Icel. *alin*, the forearm; L. *ulna*, forearm, elbow, cubit; Gr. ὠλενή, elbow (*q. v.*).] A measure of a yard and a quarter.

Ęl-lĭpse', *n.*; pl. **Ęl-lĭp'sēş**. [Gr. ἔλλειψις, a defect, because its plane makes a less angle with the plane of the base of a cone than that of the parabola; ἐλλείπειν, to leave behind; ἐν, in, and λείπειν, to leave.] An oval figure; an oblique section of a cone; ellipsis.

Ęl-lĭp'sis, *n.*; pl. **Ęl-lĭp'sēş**. The omission of a word or phrase; a mark thus [. . .], [——]:—ellipse.

Ęl-lĭp'sŏid, *n.* A solid elliptical body.

Ęl-lĭp'tic, } *a.* Like an ellipse or ellipsis;
Ęl-lĭp'tį-cal, } oval:—defective.

Ęl-lĭp'tį-cal-ly, *ad.* With an ellipsis.

Ĕl-lip-tĭç'į-ty, *n.* Quality of being elliptical.

Ĕlm, *n.* [A.-S. *elm;* Dut. *olm;* Dan. *alm, ælm;* Ger. *ulme;* L. *ulmus.*] The name of a forest tree.

Ĕl-ọ-cū'tion, *n.* [L. *elocutio; eloqui, elocutus*, to speak out; *e*, out, and *loqui*, to speak.] Art or manner of speaking; oratory; utterance; *eloquence.*

Ĕl-ọ-cū'tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to elocution.

Ĕl-ọ-cū'tion-ĭst, *n.* A teacher of elocution.

Ę-lŏn'gāte (ę-lŏng'gāt), *v. a.* [L. *e*, out, and *longus*, long; whence Late L. *elongare, elongatus*, to remove.] [*pp.* elongating, elongated.] To lengthen; to draw out.—2, *v. n.* To go off to a distance:—to recede:—to be drawn out.

Ĕl-ọn-gā'tion, *n.* Act of lengthening:—extension.

Ę-lōpe', *v. n.* [L. *e*, out, and Dut. *loopen*, to run; *ontloopen*, to escape.—See LEAP and LOPE.] [*pp.* eloping, eloped.] To run away; to escape from legal or natural ties.

Ę-lōpe'ment, *n.* Private departure.

Ĕl'ọ-quence, *n.* The art of speaking well; fluent and elegant speech; oratory; rhetoric.

Ĕl'ọ-quent, *a.* [L. *eloquens, eloquentis*, pres. part. of *eloqui*, to utter.—See ELOCUTION.] Having eloquence; oratorical.

Ĕl'ọ-quent-ly, *ad.* In an eloquent manner.

Ĕlse (ĕls), *pron.* [A.-S. *elles*, O. Sw. *äljes*, L. *alias*, otherwise.—See ALIEN.] Other; one besides.—2, *ad.* Otherwise; besides.

Ĕlse'whêre (ĕls'hwâr), *ad.* In another place.

Ę-lū'cį-dāte, *v. a.* [Late L. *elucidare*, to make clear; L. *e*, out, and *lucidus*, lucid (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* elucidating, elucidated.] To remove obscurity from; to make clear; to *explain;* to illustrate.

Ę-lū-cį-dā'tion, *n.* Explanation; exposition.

Ę-lūde', *v. a.* [L. *eludere, elusum*, to outwit; *e*, out, and *ludere*, to play.] [*pp.* eluding, eluded.] To escape by stratagem; to *evade;* to *avoid* slyly; to shun:—to baffle; to foil; to remain undiscovered by.

Ę-lū'şion (ę-lū'zhụn), *n.* Evasion; artifice.

Ę-lū'sive, *a.* Practising elusion; deceptive.

Ę-lū'sọ-ry, *a.* Tending to elude; elusive.

Ę-lū'trį-āte, *v. a.* [L. *eluere, elutum*, to wash out; Later L. *elutriare, elutriatum; e*, out, and *luere*, to wash.] [*pp.* elutriating, elutriated.] To purify by washing; to wash; to decant or strain out after washing.

Ę-lū-trį-ā'tion, *n.* The act of elutriating.

Ĕlveş (ĕlvz), *n.* The plural of *elf.*

Ĕlv'ish, *or* **Ĕlf'ish**, *a.* Relating to elves; mischievous.

Ę-lȳ''şį-an (ę-lĭzh'ę-ạn), *a.* Relating to Elysium:—delightful; happy.

Ę-lȳ''şį-ŭm (ę-lĭzh'ę-ŭm), *n.* [L.; Gr. Ἠλύσιον πεδίον, Elysian field.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls.

Ę-mā'cį-āte (ę-mā'shę-āt) [ę-mā'sę-āt, *K.*], *v. a.* [L. *emaciare, emaciatum*, to make lean; *e* intensive, and *macies*, leanness.] [*pp.* emaciating, emaciated.] To waste or make lean.—2, *v. n.* To grow lean.

Ę-mā'cį-ate (ę-mā'shę-ạt), *a.* Sunk; wasted.

Ę-mā-cį-ā'tion, *n.* The act of making or growing lean; leanness; thinness.

Ĕm'a-nāte, *v. n.* [L. *e*, out, and *manare, manatum*, to flow.] [*pp.* emanating, emanated.] To issue; to arise.

Ĕm-a-nā'tion, *n.* The act of issuing; efflux; that which issues or has issued.

Ĕm'a-nā-tive, *a.* Issuing.

Ę-măn'cį-pāte, *v. a.* [L. *emancipare, emancipatum*, to set free; *e*, out, and *mancipare*, to transfer

property; *manceps*, one who takes or gains property; from *manu*, in hand, and *capere*, to take.] [*pp.* emancipating, emancipated.] To set free from servitude; to manumit; to liberate; to free.

E-măn-ci-pā'tion, *n.* The act of emancipating; manumission; liberation; enfranchisement.

E-mär'gi-nate, *a.* [L. *emarginare*, to deprive of a margin (*q. v.*).] Notched on the apex, or on the margins.

E-măs'cū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *emasculare, emasculatum*; *e* privative, and *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, a male.] [*pp.* emasculating, emasculated.] To deprive of virility; to castrate.

E-măs'cū-late, *a.* Unmanned; effeminate.

E-măs-cū-lā'tion, *n.* Castration; weakness.

Em-bälm' (em-bäm'), *v. a.* [Fr. *embaumer*; *en*, in, and *baume*, balm (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* embalming, embalmed.] To fill a body with aromatics, so as to prevent putrefaction.

Em-bănk', *v. a.* [See Bank.] [*pp.* embanking, embanked.] To heap up:—to protect with a bank.

Em-bănk'ment, *n.* A mound of earth; a bank.

Em-bär'gō, *n.*; pl. **Em-bär'gōes**. [Sp. *embargo*; *en*, in or on, and *barra*, a bar.] A prohibition upon vessels to prevent their leaving port.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* embargoing, embargoed.] To prohibit from sailing.

Em-bärk', *v. a.* [Fr. *embarquer*; *en*, in, and *barque*, a bark (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* embarking, embarked.] To put on shipboard.—2, *v. n.* To go on shipboard:—to engage in any business.

Ĕm-bar-kā'tion, *n.* The act of embarking.

Em-băr'rass, *v. a.* [Fr. *embarrasser*; Sp. *embarazar*; Prov. *barra* or *barras*, a bar.—Cf. Sp. *barras*, a prison.] [*pp.* embarrassing, embarrassed.] To perplex; to entangle.

Em-băr'rass-mĕnt, *n.* Perplexity; trouble.

Em-băs'sa-dor, *n.* See Ambassador.

Ĕm'bas-sy, *n.* A public message or function of an ambassador:—a body of ambassadors.

Em-băt'tle, *v. a.* [Fr. *embatailler*; O. Fr. *embastiller*; Late L. *imbattalare*, to fortify.—See Battle and Battlement.] [*pp.* embattling, embattled.] To range in order of battle:—to furnish with battlements.

Em-bāy' (em-bā'), *v. a.* [See Bay.] [*pp.* embaying, embayed.] To enclose in a bay; to landlock.

Em-bĕd', *v. a.* [See Bed.] [*pp.* embedding, embedded.] To place in a bed; to imbed.

Em-bĕl'lish, *v. a.* [Fr. *embellir*, part. *embellissant*; *bel, beau*, fair; L. *bellus*, handsome.] [*pp.* embellishing, embellished.] To adorn; to beautify.

Em-bĕl'lish-mĕnt, *n.* [Fr. *embellissement*.] The act of embellishing:—ornament; decoration.

Ĕm'ber-dāy, *n.* [A.-S. *ymbren, ymbryne*, a due course; *ymbe*, L. *ambi*, around, and *ryne*, a running. The German for an ember-day is *quatember*, from L. *quatuor tempora*, the four seasons: this has influenced the English word.] One of certain fast-days in each of the four seasons.

Ĕm'bers, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *æmyrian*; Icel. *eimyrja*; Dan. *emmer*; Scot. *ammers*.] Hot cinders; glowing coals of fire; ashes with fire.

Ĕm'ber-tīde, *n.* An ember-week.

Ĕm'ber-wēēk, *n.* A week in which ember-days occur:—ordination-week.

Em-bĕz'zle, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *embesillier*, to ravage, to weaken: closely related to Imbecile (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* embezzling, embezzled.] To steal by breach of trust.

Em-bĕz'zle-mĕnt, *n.* The act of embezzling.

Em-bĕz'zler, *n.* One who embezzles.

Em-bĭt'ter, *v. a.* [See Bitter.] [*pp.* embittering, embittered.] To make unhappy; to exasperate.

Em-blā'zon (em-blā'zn), *v. a.* [See Blazon.] [*pp.* emblazoning, emblazoned.] To adorn with ensigns armorial; to blazon; to decorate.

Em-blā'zon-ry (em-blā'zn-re), *n.* The act of emblazoning; devices or pictures upon shields.

Ĕm'blem, *n.* [Gr. ἔμβλημα, an ornament, something put on; ἐν, in, and βάλλειν, to throw, to put.] A picture representing one thing to the eye and another to the understanding; a symbol; a *device*; a *figure*; a type.

Ĕm-blem-ăt'ic, / **Ĕm-blem-ăt'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to, or comprising, an emblem.

Ĕm-blem-ăt'i-cal-ly, *ad.* By emblems.

Ĕm'ble-mĕnts, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *embleer*, Late L. *imbladare*, to sow; Fr. *blé*, Late L. *bladum*, grain.] Profits from land sown.

Em-bŏd'i-mĕnt, *n.* The act of embodying:—a united mass; that in which ideas or principles are incorporated.

Em-bŏd'y, *v. a.* [See Body.] [*pp.* embodying, embodied.] To form into a body; to incorporate.

Em-bōld'en (em-bōl'dn), *v. a.* [From Bold.] [*pp.* emboldening, emboldened.] To make bold; to encourage.

Ĕm'bo-lĭsm, *n.* [Gr. ἐμβολισμός; ἐν, in, and βάλλειν, to throw.] Insertion of days or years to produce regularity in time; days so inserted:—a clot in an artery.

Embonpoint (äng'bŏng-pwâng'), *n.* [Fr. for *en bon point*, in good case.] Roundness of body; plumpness; stoutness.

Em-bô'som, *v. a.* [From Bosom.] [*pp.* embosoming, embosomed.] To enclose; to enfold.

Em-bŏss', *v. a.* [Fr. *embosser*.—See Boss.] [*pp.* embossing, embossed.] To form with protuberances:—to engrave with relief or raised work.

Embouchure (äng-bô-shûr'), *n.* [Fr. for "mouth," or "opening;" *bouche*, the mouth; L. *bucca*, a cheek.] The aperture of a flute, &c.; the mouth of a river.

Em-bŏŵ'er, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [See Bower.] [*pp.* embowering, embowered.] To lodge in a bower.

Em-brāce', *v. a.* [Fr. *embrasser*; O. Fr. *embracer*; *en*, in, and *bras*, the arm.—See Brace.] [*pp.* embracing, embraced.] To hold fondly in the arms; to enclose; to *comprise*; to contain; to include.—2, *v. n.* To join in an embrace.—3, *n.* Clasp; pressure in the arms.

Em-brā'cer, *n.* One who embraces.—(*Law.*) One who attempts to corrupt a jury.

Em-brā'ce-ry, *n.* (*Law.*) An attempt to corrupt a court or jury by unlawful means.

Embrasure (ĕm-bra-zhûr' *or* em-brā'zhur), *n.* [O. Fr. *braser*, or *embraser*, Fr. *ébraser*, to set askew; *embrasure*, a loop-hole, a chamfer or slope in a window-frame.] An aperture in fortifications through which guns are fired:—enlargement of a window or door.

Ĕm'bro-cāte, *v. a.* [Late L. *embrocare, embrocatum*; Gr. ἐμβροχή, a liniment; ἐν, in, and βρέχειν, to wet.] [*pp.* embrocating, embrocated.] To foment and rub.

Ĕm-bro-cā'tion, *n.* The act of embrocating:—a liniment, or lotion.

Embroglio (em-brōl'ye-ō), *n.* Same as Imbroglio.

Em-brŏĭd'er, *v. a.* [Fr. *broder*; Anglo-Norman, *embroyder*: regarded as akin to Border; by others as from the root of Brad and Prod; influenced in its English development by Braid.] [*pp.* embroidering, embroidered.] To adorn or diversify with needlework or embroidery.

Em-brŏĭd'er-y, *n.* Ornamental needlework.

Em-brŏĭl', *v. a.* [Fr. *embrouiller*; *brouiller*, to mix; It. *imbrogliare*.—See Broil.] [*pp.* embroiling, embroiled.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract:—to involve in trouble by discord.

Ĕm'bry-ō, *n.*; pl. **Ĕm'bry-ōs**. [Gr. ἔμβρυον; ἐν, within, and βρύον, *pres. part. neuter* from βρύειν, to swell with.] The offspring yet unformed in the womb:—first state of any thing.

Ĕm-bry-o-gĕn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to embryogeny.

Ĕm-bry-ŏg'e-ny, *n.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and γεννάειν, to produce.] The production and development of embryos; embryology.

Ĕm-bry-o-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to embryology.

Ĕm-bry̧-ŏl′o̧-ġy̧, *n.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον, an embryo, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science of the formation of embryos.
Ĕm-bry̧-ŏn′ic̦, *a.* Relating to or like an embryo.
Ȩ-mĕnd′, *v. a.* [L. *emendare; e*, out of, and *mendum*, a fault.] [*pp.* emending, emended.] To correct; to *amend.*
Ĕm-ȩn-dā′tio̧n, *n.* Correction; improvement.
Ȩ-mĕnd′a̧-to̧-ry̧, *a.* Contributing emendation.
Ĕm′ȩr-a̧ld, *n.* [Sp. *esmeralda;* Gr. σμάραγδος; Skr. *marakta.*] A precious stone of a green color:—a printing-type between minion and nonpareil.—2, *a.* Of a bright green color.
Ȩ-mĕrġe′, *v. n.* [L. *emergere; e*, out, and *mergere*, to dip.] [*pp.* emerging, emerged.] To rise out of water, &c.; to come forth; to emanate; to issue.
Ȩ-mĕr′ġence, *n.* The act of emerging:—issue.
Ȩ-mĕr′ġen-cy̧, *n.* A sudden occasion; an unexpected casualty.
Ȩ-mĕr′ġent, *a.* Rising into view; sudden.
Ȩ-mĕr′i̧-tŭs, *a.* [L. for "worn out by service," "exempt, as a veteran;" *emerere*, to win by service, to serve out; *merere*, to serve, to deserve.] Honorably discharged from further duty.
Ȩ-mĕr′sio̧n, *n.* The act of emerging; a rising out.
Ĕm′ȩ-ry̧, *n.* [Fr. *émeri*, formerly *emeril, esmeril;* It. *smeriglio;* Gr. σμῆρις.—Cf. Gr. σμάειν, to smear, to wipe.] (*Min.*) A hard mineral, a variety of sapphire or corundum, used in polishing.
Ȩ-mĕt′ic̦, *n.* [Gr. ἐμετικός; ἐμέειν, to vomit (*q. v.*).] A medicine provoking vomits. —2, *a.* Provoking vomiting.
Ē′meū, *n.* [Port. *ema*, an ostrich, a crane.—Cf. Arab. *na'amah, na'emah*, an ostrich.] A bird of Australia, allied to the cassowary.

Emeu.

Émeute (ā-müt′), *n.* [Fr.; *émeuter*, to rouse; *ému*, a participle from *émouvoir*, to agitate.—See Emotion.] An uproar; a riot.
Ĕm′i̧-grănt, *n.* One who removes out of his country.—2, *a.* Removing from one's own country.
Ĕm′i̧-grāte, *v. n.* [L. *emigrare, emigrantis, emigratum; e*, out, and *migrare*, to migrate (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* emigrating, emigrated.] To go out of one's country to reside in another; to change habitation.
Ĕm-i̧-grā′tio̧n, *n.* The act of emigrating; going out from one country to another.
Ĕm′i̧-nĕnce, } *n.* Loftiness; height; fame:—a
Ĕm′i̧-nĕn-cy̧, } title given to cardinals.
Ĕm′i̧-nĕnt, *a.* [L. *eminere, eminentis*, to excel; *e*, out, and *minere*, to project.] High; exalted; conspicuous.
Ĕm′i̧-nĕnt-ly̧, *ad.* Conspicuously; highly.
Ē′mi̧r, *n.* [Arab. *amir*, a prince,—literally, a commander.] A title of dignity among Moslems.
Ĕm′is-sa̧-ry̧, *n.* [L. *emissarius.*—See Emit.] One sent on a mission; a spy:—an outlet.—2, *a.* Looking about; prying.
Ȩ-mĭs′sio̧n (ȩ-mĭsh′u̧n), *n.* [See Emit.] Act of sending out:—that which is sent out:—issue.
Ȩ-mĭt′, *v. a.* [L. *emittere, emissum*, to send out; *e*, out, and *mittere*, to send.] [*pp.* emitting, emitted.] To send forth; to let go; to dart.
Ĕm′mȩt, *n.* [A.-S. *æmete;* Ger. *ameise.*—See Ant.] An ant; a pismire.
Ȩ-mŏl′liȩnt (ȩ-mŏl′yȩnt), *a.* [L. *emollire, emollientis*, to soften; *e*, out, and *mollire*, to soften; *mollis*, soft.] Softening; relaxing; soothing.—2, *n.* A softening medicine.
Ȩ-mŏl′ū-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, profit; *emoliri*, to work out; *e*, out, and *moliri*, to toil: root of L. *moles*, a heap.] Profit from labor or service; lucre; advantage; gain.
Ȩ-mō′tio̧n, *n.* [L. *emovere, emotum*, to move deeply; *e*, out, and *movere*, to move (*q. v.*).] A moving of the mind or feelings; mental excitement; passion; agitation.
Ȩ-mō′tio̧n-a̧l, *a.* Relating to or implying emotion.
Ȩ-mō′ti̧ve, *a.* Relating to emotion.

Ȩm-pāle′, *v. a.* [Fr. *empaler;* Fr. *pal*, L. *palus*, a pale (*q. v.*), a stake.] [*pp.* empaling, empaled.] To fence with pales; to enclose:—to put to death by fixing on a stake.
Ȩm-pāle′ment, *n.* Act of empaling:—a calyx.
Ȩm-păn′ȩl, *v. a.* [See Panel.] [*pp.* empanelling, empanelled.] To form a jury; to impanel.—2, *n.* A list of jurors.
Ĕm′pȩr-o̧r, *n.* [Fr. *empereur*, L. *imperator*, a commander; *imperare*, to command; *parare*, to arrange.] The ruler of an empire; a *monarch* superior to a king.
Ĕm′pha̧-sĭs, *n.*; pl. **Ĕm′pha̧-sēş**. [Gr. ἔμφασις, appearance, significance; ἐν, in, and φάσις, appearance, phase (*q. v.*).] Stress or force of voice laid on a word or sentence.
Ĕm′pha̧-sīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* emphasizing, emphasized.] To place emphasis on.
Ȩm-phăt′ic̦, } *a.* [Gr. ἐμφατικός.] Uttered with
Ȩm-phăt′i̧-ca̧l, } emphasis; forcible; strong.
Ȩm-phăt′i̧-ca̧l-ly̧, *ad.* Strongly; forcibly.
Ĕm-phy̧-sē′ma̧, *n.* [Gr. ἐμφύσημα, inflation; ἐν, in, and φυσάειν, to blow.] A puffy tumor:—air in any tissue.
Ĕm′pīre, *n.* [Fr. *empire;* L. *imperium*, command. —See Emperor.] An extensive region governed by an emperor:—imperial power.
Ȩm-pĭr′ic̦, *or* **Ĕm′pi̧-rĭc**, *n.* [Gr. ἐμπειρικός, experienced; ἐμπειρία, experience; ἐν, in, and πεῖρα, a trial.] A pretended or ignorant physician; a *quack;* a charlatan.
Ȩm-pĭr′ic̦, } *a.* Charlatanical:—known by or
Ȩm-pĭr′i̧-ca̧l, } based upon experience.
Ȩm-pĭr′i̧-ca̧l-ly̧, *ad.* In an empirical manner.
Ȩm-pĭr′i̧-cĭşm, *n.* Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery:—the doctrine that we can know only the facts of experience; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience.
Ȩm-plo̤y̆′, *v. a.* [Fr. *employer;* L. *implicare*, to engage; to involve.—See Implicate.] [*pp.* employing, employed.] To keep at work; to exercise; to use; to make use of; to busy.—2, *n.* [Fr. *emploi.*] Business; occupation; agency; employment; service.
Employé (äng-plwâ-yā′ *or* ĕm-plŏĭ-ā′), *n.* [Fr.] One who is employed by another.
Ȩm-plo̤y̆-ēē′, *n.* One in the employment of another; an *employé.*
Ȩm-plo̤y̆′ȩr, *n.* One who employs.
Ȩm-plo̤y̆′ment, *n.* Business; *occupation;* engagement; office; service; agency.
Ȩm-pō′ri̧-ŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἐμπόριον, a mart; ἔμπορος, a merchant, a traveller; ἐν, in, and πόρος, a way.] L. pl. **Ȩm-pō′ri̧-a̧**; Eng. **Ȩm-pō′ri̧-ŭmş**. A place of commerce; a mart.
Ȩm-pŏv′ȩr-ĭsh, *v. a.* [See Impoverish.] [*pp.* empoverishing, empoverished.] To make poor.
Ȩm-pŏŵ′ȩr, *v. a.* [See Power.] [*pp.* empowering, empowered.] To authorize; to enable.
Ĕm′prȩss, *n.* [L. *imperatrix*, fem. of *imperator*, an emperor (*q. v.*).] The wife of an emperor; a woman who governs an empire.
Ȩm-prĕsse′ment (*or* ŏṅ-prĕs-mŏṅ), *n.* [Fr. from *s'empresser*, to hasten, to press on; *empressé*, earnest.] Eagerness; ardor; zeal.
Ȩm-prīşe′, *n.* A bold attempt; enterprise (*q. v.*)
Ĕmp′ti̧-nĕss (ĕm′tȩ-nĕs), *n.* State of being empty; vacuity; vacuum:—want of substance.
Ĕmp′ty̧ (ĕm′tȩ), *a.* [A.-S. *æmtig;* from *æmta*, leisure.] Void; vacant; unfurnished.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* emptying, emptied.] To evacuate; to exhaust.—3, *v. n.* To become empty or void.
Ĕm-py̧-ē′ma̧, *n.* [Gr. ἐμπύημα; ἐν, in, and πύειν, to suppurate; πῦον, pus.] Collection of purulent matter.
Ȩm-py̆r′ȩ-a̧l, *a.* Formed of fire or light.
Ĕm-py̧-rē′a̧n, *or* **Ȩm-py̆r′ȩ-a̧n**, *n.* [Gr. ἔμπυρος, in fire; ἐν, in, and πῦρ, fire.] The highest heaven, where pure elemental fire was supposed to subsist.—2, *a.* Empyreal.

Ĕm-py̆-reû′ma, *n.* [Gr., from ἐμπυρεύειν, to burn; ἐν, in, and πῦρ, fire.] The taste or smell of some burnt, oily substances.

Ĕm-py̆-reu-măt′ic, } *a.* Having the smell or
Ĕm-py̆-reu-măt′i-cal, } taste of burnt oils.

Ĕm′ū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *æmulari, æmulatum*, to vie; *æmulus*, vying, emulous.] [*pp.* emulating, emulated.] To rival; to vie with; to imitate.

Ĕm-ū-lā′tion, *n.* A desire to excel others; *competition;* rivalry; contest; contention.

Ĕm′ū-lā-tive, *a.* Inclined to emulation.

Ĕm′ū-lā-tor, *n.* A rival; a competitor.

E-mŭl′ġent, *a.* [L. *emulgere, emulsum*, to milk out; *mulgere*, to milk (*q. v.*).] Milking or draining out.

Ĕm′ū-loŭs, *a.* [L. *æmulus*.] Rivalling; desirous to excel.

E-mŭl′sion, *n.* [See Emulgent.] An oily, lubricating medicine:—a milk-like, oily mixture.

E-mŭnc′to-ry, *n.* [L. *emunctorium; emungere, emunctum*, to blow the nose: allied to Mucus (*q. v.*).] An excretory gland or duct.

Ĕn. A prefix to many English words, chiefly from the French, and coinciding with the Latin *in:* it is identical with *em* and *in*. Many of these words have two modes of spelling; as *enclose* or *inclose, endorse* or *indorse, enquire* or *inquire.*

En-ā′ble, *v. a.* [See Able.] [*pp.* enabling, enabled.] To make able; to empower.

En-ăct′, *v. a.* [See Act.] [*pp.* enacting, enacted.] To perform; to establish; to decree.

En-ăct′ment, *n.* The passing of a bill into a law; a law enacted; a decree; a statute.

En-ăl′la-ġe, *n.* [Gr. ἐν, in, and ἀλλάσσειν, to change; ἄλλος, other.] (*Gram.*) A change of one mode, case, gender, person, &c., for another.

En-ăm′el, *v. a.* [Fr. *en*, in, and *émail*, It. *smalto*, enamel.—See Smelt.] [*pp.* enamelling, enamelled.] To inlay; to variegate with colors.—2, *v. n.* To practise the art of enamelling.—3, *n.* A substance used in enamelling:—a hard exterior covering of the teeth.

En-ăm′el-ler, *n.* One who enamels.

En-ăm′el-ling, *n.* Art of applying enamels.

En-ăm′our, *v. a.* [Fr. *enamourer* [Antiq.], or *amouracher*.—See Amour.] [*pp.* enamouring, enamoured.] To inflame with love.

En-cāġe′, *v. a.* [See Cage.] [*pp.* encaging, encaged.] To shut up; to incage.

En-cămp′, *v. n.* [See Camp.] [*pp.* encamping, encamped.] To pitch tents; to halt.—2, *v. a.* To form an army into a camp.

En-cămp′ment, *n.* Act of encamping; a camp.

En-cāse′, *v. a.* [See Case.] [*pp.* encasing, encased.] To enclose. See Incase.

En-caus′tic, *n.* [Gr. ἐγκαυστικός; ἐν, in, and καίειν, to burn.] Art of painting in burnt wax, or on enamel, the colors being fixed by heat.—2, *a.* Burnt in, as in enamelling.

Enceinte (äng-sănt′), *n.* [Fr. for "girdled;" L. *incingere, incinctum*, to girdle.—See Cincture.] Ground enclosed.—2, *a.* Pregnant; with child.

Ĕn-ce-phăl′ic, *a.* Relating to the head or brain.

En-cĕph′a-lŏn, *n.* [Gr. ἐν, in, and κεφαλή, the head.] The brain.

En-chȧnt′, *v. a.* [Fr. *enchanter*, L. *incantare*, to sing to, to bewitch; *cantare*, to chant (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* enchanting, enchanted.] To *charm;* to bewitch; to fascinate; to enrapture; to delight.

En-chȧnt′er, *n.* One who enchants.

En-chȧnt′ing-ly, *ad.* With enchantment.

En-chȧnt′ment, *n.* The act of enchanting; magical charm; spells; incantation; delight.

En-chȧnt′ress, *n.* A woman who enchants.

En-chāse′, *v. a.* [Fr. *enchâsser; châsse*, a shrine, a frame, a case (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* enchasing, enchased.] To infix; to adorn; to engrave.

Ĕn-chi-rĭd′i-ŏn, *n.* [Gr. ἐν, in, and χείρ, hand,—a diminutive word.] A manual; a hand-book.

En-chō′ri-al, *a.* [Gr. ἐγχώριος, native; ἐν, in, and χώρα, a country.] Belonging to a country; native; popular; common.

En-cĭr′cle, *v. a.* [See Circle.] [*pp.* encircling, encircled.] To surround; to environ.

En-clāve′ (*or* ŏng-kläv′), *n.* [Fr.; L. *in*, in, and *clavare*, to fasten; *clavus*, a nail or key.] A small district enclosed within a foreign country.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* enclaving, enclaved.] To enclose, as in a foreign country. See Exclave.

En-clĭt′ic, *n.* [Gr. ἐγκλιτικός; ἐν, in, and κλίνειν, to lean.] A particle which throws back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.—2, *a.* Relating to enclitics; throwing back the accent.

En-clōşe′, *v. a.* [See Close.] [*pp.* enclosing, enclosed.] To environ; to encircle; to *circumscribe;* to *surround;* to include; to inclose.

En-clōş′ure (en-klō′zhur), *n.* The act of enclosing; space enclosed; inclosure.

En-cō′mi-ăst, *n.* A panegyrist; a praiser.

En-cō-mi-ăs′tic, } *a.* Laudatory; panegyrical;
En-cō-mi-ăs′ti-cal, } eulogistic.

En-cō′mi-ŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἐγκώμιον, an ode of joy or praise; ἐν, in, and κῶμος, revelry.] L. pl. **En-cō′mi-a**; Eng. **En-cō′mi-ŭmş**. Praise; panegyric; eulogy.

En-cŏm′pass (en-kŭm′pas), *v. a.* [See Compass.] [*pp.* encompassing, encompassed.] To enclose; to encircle; to *surround;* to environ.

En-cŏm′pass-mĕnt, *n.* The act of encompassing.

Encore (äng-kōr′) [ŏng-kōr′, *S. W. J. E. Ja. Sm.;* äng-kōr′, *F. R.*], *ad.* [Fr.; It. *ancora*, again, still; L. *in hanc horam*, to this hour.] Again; once more:—a word used to call for a repetition.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* encoring, encored.] To call for a repetition.—3, *n.* A call for a repetition.

En-coŭn′ter, *n.* [Fr. *encontre;* L. *in*, toward, and *contra*, against.] Battle; fight; conflict.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* encountering, encountered.] To meet; to attack.—3, *v. n.* To engage; to fight.

En-coŭr′aġe (en-kŭr′aj), *v. a.* [Fr. *encourager*.—See Courage.] [*pp.* encouraging, encouraged.] To give courage to; to *animate;* to incite; to embolden; to cheer.

En-coŭr′aġe-mĕnt (en-kŭr′aj-mĕnt), *n.* The act of encouraging; countenance; support:—that which encourages:—courage.

Ĕn′crin-īte, *n.* [Gr. ἐν, in, and κρίνον, a lily.] A stone-lily; a crinoid.

En-crōach′, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *encrouer;* Fr. *accrocher; en*, in, and *croc*, a hook, a crook (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* encroaching, encroached.] To make invasion; to intrude; to advance by stealth.

En-crōach′ing-ly, *ad.* By encroachment.

En-crōach′ment, *n.* An unlawful intrusion; advance by stealth.

En-crŭst′, *v. a.* [See Crust.] [*pp.* encrusting, encrusted.] To cover. See Incrust.

En-crŭst′ment, *n.* Incrustation.

En-cŭm′ber, *v. a.* [Fr. *encombrer*.—See Cumber.] [*pp.* encumbering, encumbered.] To clog; to load; to impede.

En-cŭm′brance, *n.* Clog; load; impediment.

En-cy̆c′li-cal [en-sĭk′le-kal, *I. St.*], *a.* [Gr. ἐγκύκλιος, circular; ἐν, in, and κύκλος, a circle.] Circular; sent round.—2, *n.* A circular letter.

En-cy̆-clo-pæ′di-a, *n.* [Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία.—See Cyclopædia.] A complete circle of sciences; a *dictionary* of the arts, sciences, and literature; a cyclopædia. [encyclopædia.

En-cy̆-clo-pĕd′ic [-pĕd′-, *I. St.*], *a.* Relating to an

En-cy̆-clo-pē′dist, *n.* One who assists in compiling an encyclopædia.

Ĕn-cy̆s-tā′tion, } *n.* [See Cyst.] The state of be-
En-cy̆st′ment, } ing enclosed in a cyst.

En-cy̆st′ed, *a.* Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

Ĕnd, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., & Ger. *ende;* Dut. *einde;* Skr. *anta*, limit, end.] Conclusion; termination; period; limit; point:—final issue:—purpose; design.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ending, ended.] To terminate; to conclude; to finish.—3, *v. n.* To come to an end; to die; to cease.

En-dān′ġer, *v. a.* [See Danger.] [*pp.* endangering, endangered.] To expose to danger.

Ẹn-dēar′, *v. a.* [See Dear.] [*pp.* endearing, endeared.] To make dear; to attach.

Ẹn-dēar′ịng, *p. a.* Attractive; causing attachment.

Ẹn-dēar′mẹnt, *n.* Cause of love; affection; manifestation of love.

Ẹn-dĕav′ọr (ẹn-dĕv′ụr), *n.* [Fr. *en*, in, and *devoir*, duty.] Labor directed to some end; *effort; attempt;* essay; aim.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* endeavoring, endeavored.] To labor to a certain purpose; to make an effort; to strive; to try.—3, *v. a.* To attempt; to essay.

Ẹn-dĕc′ạ-gŏn, *n.* A figure of eleven sides.

Ẹn-dĕm′ịc, *a.* [Gr. ἐνδήμιος; ἐν, in, and δῆμος, the people.] Peculiar to a country or place:—applied to diseases, plants, &c.

Ĕnd′ịng, *n.* Conclusion; termination.

Ẹn-dīte′, *v. n.* [*pp.* enditing, endited.] See Indite.

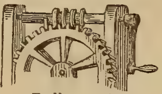
Ĕn′dịve, *n.* [Fr. *endive;* L. *intubus;* Gr. ἔντυβον.] A plant used as a salad.

Ĕnd′lẹss, *a.* Without end; perpetual.

Ĕnd′lẹss-ly̆, *ad.* Perpetually; without end.

Ĕnd′lẹss-nĕss, *n.* State of being endless.

Ĕnd′lẹss-screw̄, *n.* A screw operating continuously.


Endless-screw.

Ĕn′dọ. A prefix to words of Greek origin, signifying *within.*

Ĕn′dọ-cärp, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and καρπός, fruit.] The inner layer of the pericarp of a fruit.

Ẹn-dŏg′ạ-moŭs, *a.* Noting marriage in which the parties belong to the same tribe.

Ẹn-dŏg′ạ-my̆, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and γάμος, marriage.] Marriage within a tribe:—opposed to *exogamy.*

Ĕn′dọ-ġĕn, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and γενέσθαι, to be produced.] (*Bot.*) A plant or tree which grows by additions to the inside.

Ẹn-dŏġ′ẹ-noŭs, *a.* Relating to endogens:—growing within, or from within.

Ẹn-dörse′, *v. a.* [Fr. *endosser;* *en*, in, and *dos*, L. *dorsum*, the back.] [*pp.* endorsing, endorsed.] To write on the back; to superscribe:—to approve:—to ratify:—written both *endorse* and *indorse.*

Ẹn-dörse′mẹnt, *n.* Superscription:—ratification; approval.

Ẹn-dör′sẹr, *n.* One who endorses; indorser.

Ĕn-dọ-skĕl′ẹ-tọn, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and Skeleton.] The internal hard bony structure in man and other vertebrates.

Ĕn-dọs-mōse′, *n.* [Gr. ἔνδον, within, and ὠσμός, impulsion.] The inward passage of a fluid through a membrane.

Ẹn-dŏŵ′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *endoer, endouer.*—See Dower.] [*pp.* endowing, endowed.] To furnish with funds, with riches, or with gifts; to endue; to invest; to enrich.

Ẹn-dŏŵ′mẹnt, *n.* The act of endowing:—any thing valuable bestowed; a gift of nature.

Ẹn-dūe′, *v. a.* [An older form of Endow; through the word Indue (*q. v.*) it has received the influence of L. *induere*, to put on, to clothe.] [*pp.* enduing, endued.] To supply with. See Indue.

Ẹn-dūr′ạ-ble, *a.* Tolerable; sufferable.

Ẹn-dūr′ạnce, *n.* Quality of enduring; duration; continuance:—fortitude; *patience.*

Ẹn-dūre′, *v. a.* [Fr. *endurer.*—See Durable.] [*pp.* enduring, endured.] To *bear;* to sustain; to support.—2, *v. n.* To last; to continue; to remain; to bear.

Ĕnd′wīṣe, *ad.* On end; with one end forward.

Ĕn′ẹ-mạ, *n.*; pl. **Ẹn-ĕm′ạ-tạ.** [Gr. ἔνεμα; ἐνίημι, I send in.] (*Med.*) A clyster; an injection.

Ĕn′ẹ-my̆, *n.* [Fr. *ennemi;* L. *inimicus*, hostile; *in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend.] One who is hostile to another; a foe; an adversary; an opponent.

Ĕn-ẹr-ġĕt′ịc, }
Ĕn-ẹr-ġĕt′ị-cạl, } *a.* Forcible; strong; active; vigorous; powerful.

Ĕn-ẹr-ġĕt′ị-cạl-ly̆, *ad.* In an energetic manner.

Ĕn′ẹr-ġīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* energizing, energized.] To acquire energy; to become energetic:—to act with energy; to exert influence.—2, *v. a.* To give energy to.

Ĕn′ẹr-ġy̆, *n.* [Gr. ἐνέργεια; ἐν, in, and ἔργον, work (*q. v.*).] Power to operate; force; vigor; resolution:—strength of expression.

Ẹ-nĕr′vāte, *v. a.* [L. *enervare, enervatum; e*, out of, and *nervus*, a sinew, a nerve (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* enervating, enervated.] To deprive of force; to weaken; to render feeble; to debilitate.

Ẹ-nĕr′vạte, *a.* Weakened; deprived of force.

Ĕn-ẹr-vā′tiọn [ē-nẹr-vā′shụn, *I.*], *n.* Act of weakening:—weakness.

Ẹn-fēē′ble, *v. a.* [See Feeble.] [*pp.* enfeebling, enfeebled.] To weaken; to enervate.

Ẹn-fēē′ble-mĕnt, *n.* Weakness; feebleness; act of making feeble.

Ẹn-fēoff′ (ẹn-fĕf′) [ẹn-fēf′, *S. W. E. Ja. C.*], *v. a.* [Law L. *infeofare.*—See Fief, Feud.] [*pp.* enfeoffing, enfeoffed.] To invest with possessions in fee; to convey, as a fee.

Ẹn-fēoff′mẹnt (ẹn-fĕf′mẹnt), *n.* The act of enfeoffing:—an instrument or deed.

Ĕn-fị-lāde′, *n.* [Fr.; *enfiler*, to thread; *en*, in, and *fil*, a line, a thread; L. *filum*, a line.] A line; straight passage.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* enfilading, enfiladed.] To rake with shot.

Ẹn-fōld′, *v. a.* [See Fold.] [*pp.* enfolding, enfolded.] To fold; to embrace.

Ẹn-fōrce′, *v. a.* [See Force.] [*pp.* enforcing, enforced.] To strengthen; to urge:—to put in force:—to constrain; to compel.

Ẹn-fōrce′ạ-ble, *a.* Capable of being enforced.

Ẹn-fōrce′mẹnt, *n.* Compulsion; force applied.

Ẹn-frăn′chịṣe, *v. a.* [See Franchise.] [*pp.* enfranchising, enfranchised.] To make free; to admit to the privileges of a citizen:—to liberate.

Ẹn-frăn′chịṣe-mĕnt, *n.* Act of enfranchising; release from prison or from slavery; *emancipation.*

Ẹn-gāġe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *engager*, to pledge; *gage*, a pledge.—See Gage.] [*pp.* engaging, engaged.] To *bind* by contract; to enlist; to induce; to win; to gain; to employ:—to encounter.—2, *v. n.* To conflict; to fight; to embark.

Ẹn-gāġed′ (ẹn-gājd′), *p. a.* Enlisted; betrothed:—feeling an interest; earnest:—encountered.

Ẹn-gāġ′ẹd-nĕss, *n.* Earnestness; zeal.

Ẹn-gāġe′mẹnt, *n.* Act of engaging; *promise;* contract:—employment:—conflict; *battle.*

Ẹn-gāġ′ịng, *p. a.* Attaching; attractive.

Ẹn-ġĕn′dẹr, *v. a.* [Fr. *engendrer;* L. *ingenerare*, to produce.—See Gender.] [*pp.* engendering, engendered.] To beget; to produce; to form.—2, *v. n.* To copulate; to unite.

Ĕn′ġịne (ĕn′jịn), *n.* [Fr. *engin;* L. *ingenium*, wit, genius; also, a device, a machine.—See Ingenious.] A mechanical instrument of complicated parts; a machine:—an agent.

Ĕn-ġị-nēēr′, *n.* [Fr. *ingénieur.*] One who constructs or manages engines; one who plans machines, canals, railroads, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* engineering, engineered.] To lay out and superintend the construction of; to act as engineer of or for:—to conduct with skill and ingenuity; to pilot.

Ĕn-ġị-nēēr′ịng, *n.* [Fr. *génie*, genius, skill,—also engineering.] The business of an engineer; art of managing engines:—the construction of bridges, railroads, canals, etc.

Ĕn′ġịne-ry̆, *n.* Engines; artillery; machinery.

Ẹn-ġĭrd′, *v. a.* [See Gird.] [*i.* engirt *or* engirded; *pp.* engirding, engirt *or* engirded.] To encircle; to surround; to gird.

Eng′lịsh (ĭng′glịsh), *a.* [A.-S. *Ænglisc*, named from the *Angli*, or people of *Angeln*, a district in Holstein. *Angeln* (L. *Angulus*) was possibly named from its angular shape.—See Angle.] Relating to England.—2, *n.* The language of England.—*pl.* The people of England.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* Englishing, Englished.] To translate into English.

En-gŏrge′, *v. a.* [See GORGE.] [*pp.* engorging, engorged.] To swallow; to gorge.—2, *v. n.* To feed with eagerness.

En-grăft′, *v. a.* [See GRAFT.] [*pp.* engrafting, engrafted.] To ingraft. See INGRAFT.

En-grāve′, *v. a.* [Fr. *engraver;* Ger. *graben,* to cut, to dig, to grave (*q. v.*).] [*i.* engraved; *pp.* engraving, engraved *or* engraven.] To picture by incisions; to mark or cut metal, wood, or stone:—to impress; to imprint.

En-grāv′er, *n.* One who engraves.

En-grāv′ing, *n.* Art or work of an engraver.

En-grōss′, *v. a.* [Fr. *en gros,* in the gross (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* engrossing, engrossed.] To seize in the gross:—to monopolize; to forestall; to buy up in large quantities:—to occupy wholly:—to copy in a large hand.

En-grōss′ment, *n.* Act of engrossing:—exorbitant acquisition:—the state of being engrossed.

En-gŭlf′, *v. a.* [See GULF.] [*pp.* engulfing, engulfed.] To absorb. See INGULF.

En-hănce′, *v. a. & v. n.* [O. Prov. *enansar,* to advance; *enans,* before; from L. *in ante,* forward.] [*pp.* enhancing, enhanced.] To raise; to advance:—to heighten in price:—to aggravate.

En-hănce′ment, *n.* Increase; aggravation.

E-nĭg′ma, *n.*; pl. **E-nĭg′mas**. [Gr. αἴνιγμα, αἰνίγματος, a riddle; αἶνος, a tale.] A proposition put in ambiguous terms, so as to exercise the ingenuity in discovering the meaning; a *riddle.*

Ē-nig-măt′ic, **Ē-nig-măt′i-cal**, *a.* Partaking of the nature of an enigma; ambiguous; obscure.

Ē-nig-măt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* Obscurely.

En-jŏin′, *v. a.* [Fr. *enjoindre;* L. *injungere,* to join to or upon, to charge.—See JOIN. *Enjoin,* in the sense of to restrain, is a legal word, and is commonly followed by *from,* which supplies the negative element in its meaning.] [*pp.* enjoining, enjoined.] To direct earnestly; to urge; to prescribe:—to prohibit or restrain.

En-jŏin′er, *n.* One who gives injunctions.

En-jŏy′, *v. a.* [See JOY.] [*pp.* enjoying, enjoyed.] To have or obtain possession or fruition of:—to delight in; to exhilarate.

En-jŏy′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being enjoyed.

En-jŏy′ment, *n.* Gratification; fruition.

En-kĭn′dle, *v. a.* [See KINDLE.] [*pp.* enkindling, enkindled.] To set on fire; to inflame.

En-lärge′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *enlarger.*—See LARGE.] [*pp.* enlarging, enlarged.] To make greater; to increase; to extend; to dilate; to amplify:—to set free.—2, *v. n.* To expatiate; to be diffuse:—to grow larger.

En-lärge′ment, *n.* The act of enlarging; increase; expansion; amplification:—release.

En-līght′en (en-lī′tn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *inlihtan.*—See LIGHTEN.] [*pp.* enlightening, enlightened.] To illuminate; to light:—to instruct:—to cheer.

En-līght′en-er (en-lī′tn-er), *n.* An illuminator.

En-līght′en-mĕnt (en-lī′tn-mĕnt), *n.* Instruction; culture; civilization; intelligence.

En-lĭst′, *v. a.* [See LIST.] [*pp.* enlisting, enlisted.] To enroll, as for military service; to engage; to record; to register.—2, *v. n.* To enroll one's self.

En-lĭst′ment, *n.* The act of enlisting.

En-lī′ven (en-lī′vn), *v. a.* [See LIFE.] [*pp.* enlivening, enlivened.] To make alive, active, gay, or sprightly; to *animate;* to exhilarate.

Ĕn′mi-ty, *n.* [Fr. *inimitié;* O. Fr. *enamistiet;* L. *in* negative, and *amicitia,* friendship.] State of being an enemy; animosity; malevolence; hatred; hostility.

En-nē′a-gŏn, *or* **Ĕn′ne-a-gŏn**, *n.* [Gr. ἐννέα, nine, and γωνία, an angle.] A figure of nine sides or nine angles.

En-nō′ble, *v. a.* [Fr. *ennoblir.*—See NOBLE.] [*pp.* ennobling, ennobled.] To make noble; to dignify.

Ennui (ŏñ-nwē′), *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr *anoi.*—See ANNOY.] Wearisomeness; lassitude; listlessness; disgust.

Ennuyé (ŏñ-nwē-ā′), *p. a.*; fem. **Ennuyée** (ŏñ-nwē-ā′). [Fr.] Affected with ennui; languid from lack of interest or object.—2, *n.* One affected with ennui.

E-nŏr′mi-ty, *n.* Excessiveness:—an atrocious crime; atrocity.

E-nŏr′mous, *a.* [L. *enormis; e,* out of, and *norma,* a rule.] Excessive; prodigious:—bad.

E-nŏr′mous-ly, *ad.* Beyond measure.

E-nough′ (e-nŭf′), *a.* [A.-S. *genoh, genog;* Goth. *ganohs;* Ger. *genug.*] Sufficient; satisfying.—2, *n.* A sufficiency; plenty.—3, *ad.* In a sufficient degree; sufficiently.

En-quīre′, *v. a. & v. n.* [Fr. *enquérir;* L. *inquirere; in,* into, and *quærere,* to seek.] [*pp.* enquiring, enquired.] To ask; to search; to examine; to inquire. See INQUIRE.

En-quīr′er, *n.* One who enquires; inquirer.

En-quīr′y, *n.* Act of enquiring; examination; inquiry. See INQUIRY.

En-rāge′, *v. a.* [Fr. *enrager.*—See RAGE.] [*pp.* enraging, enraged.] To irritate; to make furious.

En-răpt′ure (en-răpt′yur), *v. a.* [See RAPTURE.] [*pp.* enrapturing, enraptured.] To transport with pleasure; to delight; to enchant.

En-rĭch′, *v. a.* [Fr. *enrichir.*—See RICH.] [*pp.* enriching, enriched.] To make rich; to fertilize.

En-rĭch′ment, *n.* The act of making rich:—that which makes richer.

En-rōll′, *v. a.* [Fr. *enrôler.*—See ROLL.] [*pp.* enrolling, enrolled.] To register; to record.

En-rōl′ment, *n.* A register; a record:—act of enrolling:—the state of being enrolled.

Ĕns, *n.* [L.] Any being; existence; essence.

En-săm′ple, *n.* [O. Fr.—See EXAMPLE.] An example; a pattern.

En-săn′guine (en-săng′gwin), *v. a.* [See SANGUINE.] [*pp.* ensanguining, ensanguined.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.

En-scŏnce′, *v. a.* [See SCONCE.] [*pp.* ensconcing, ensconced.] To cover, as with a fort; to place under a shelter; to secure.

Ensemble (äñ-säm′bl), *n.* [Fr.; L. *insimul,* at the same time; *simul,* at once.] The whole; a relative proportion of parts to the whole.

En-shrīne′, *v. a.* [See SHRINE.] [*pp.* enshrining, enshrined.] To preserve as sacred; to put in a shrine.

En-shrŏŭd′, *v. a.* [See SHROUD.] [*pp.* enshrouding, enshrouded.] To wrap or cover, as with a shroud.

Ĕn′si-fŏrm, *a.* [L. *ensis,* a sword, and *forma,* form.] Shaped like a sword.

Ĕn′sīgn (ĕn′sīn) [ĕn′sīn *or* ĕn′sĭn, *H.*], *n.* [Fr. *enseigne,* a sign, a standard; L. *insigne.*—See INSIGNIA.] An officer, subordinate to a lieutenant, who carries an ensign or flag:—a flag or standard of a ship or regiment; a banner.

Ĕn′sign-cy (ĕn′sin-se), *n.* The office of an ensign.

Ĕn′si-lage, *n.* [Fr. *silage* or *ensilage; en,* in, and *silo,* a pit; L. *sirus,* Gr. σιρός, a pit.] A mode of preserving vegetables, as green corn, sugar-cane, and other fodder plants, by burying them in a *silo,* or trench:—fodder thus preserved.

En-slāve′, *v. a.* [See SLAVE.] [*pp.* enslaving, enslaved.] To reduce to slavery.

En-slāve′ment, *n.* Act of enslaving; bondage.

En-snâre′, *v. a.* [See SNARE.] [*pp.* ensnaring, ensnared.] To entrap; to insnare.

En-sūe′ (en-sū′), *v. n.* [O. Fr. *ensuir, ensuer;* Fr. *ensuivre;* L. *insequi;* Late L. *insequere;* L. *in,* upon, and *sequi,* to follow.] [*pp.* ensuing, ensued.] To follow; to succeed.—2, *v. a.* To follow.

En-sūre′ (en-shūr′), *v. a.* [See INSURE.] [*pp.* ensuring, ensured.] To make certain or secure; to secure; to insure.

En-tăb′la-tūre, *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *entablement;* L. *in,* upon, and *tabulatum,* flooring; *tabula,* a table (*q. v.*).] (*Arch.*) The architrave, frieze, and cornice of a column or pillar.

En-tāil′, *n.* [Fr. *entailler,* to cut into; *tailler,* to cut, to tally (*q. v.*): in the legal sense it means to cut into, in the sense of to limit, to abridge.] (*Law.*) An estate entailed or limited with regard to the rule of its descent:—the rule or practice

of entailing :—the condition of being entailed.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* entailing, entailed.] To settle the descent of an estate so that it cannot be bequeathed at pleasure.

En-tāil′ment, *n.* The act of entailing.

En-tăn′gle (en-tăng′gl), *v. a.* [See TANGLE.] [*pp.* entangling, entangled.] To inwrap; to twist; to confuse; to involve; to embarrass.

En-tăn′gle-mĕnt, *n.* Involution; perplexity :—that with which one is entangled.

En-tăn′gling, *p. a.* Involving; perplexing.

Ĕn′ter, *v. a.* [Fr. *entrer;* L. *intrare*, to enter; nearly identical in meaning, though only in part from the same roots, with *introire*, to go into; *intro*, inward.] [*pp.* entering, entered.] To go into; to initiate :—to set down; to register :—to report at the custom-house.—2, *v. n.* To come in; to go in; to penetrate.

En-tĕr′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἐντερικός; ἔντερον, an intestine; ἐντός, within.] Pertaining to the bowels.

Ĕn-te-rī′tis, *n.* [Neo-Latin; Gr. ἔντερον, an intestine.] Inflammation of the bowels.

Ĕn-ter-o-zō′a, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἔντερον, an intestine, and ζῶον, pl. ζῶα, an animal.] A general name for parasites infesting the intestines of animals.

Ĕn′ter-prīse, *n.* [Fr. *entreprise*, formerly *entreprinse; entreprendre*, part. *entrepris*, to undertake; L. *inter*, within, among, and *prendere*, for *prehendere*, to take hold of; obs. *hendere*, to get.] An undertaking of importance or hazard; an adventure; an attempt :— business activity.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* enterprising, enterprised.] To undertake; to essay.

Ĕn′ter-prīs-ing, *a.* Having enterprise; bold.

Ĕn-ter-tāin′, *v. a.* [Fr. *entretenir;* L. *intertenere; inter*, among, and *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* entertaining, entertained.] To talk with :—to treat at the table :—to receive hospitably; to lodge :—to keep; to cherish :—to *amuse;* to divert; to please.

Ĕn-ter-tāin′er, *n.* One who entertains.

Ĕn-ter-tāin′ing, *a.* Amusing; diverting.

Ĕn-ter-tāin′ment, *n.* Act of entertaining :—a treat; a *feast :—amusement;* diversion.

En-thrâll′, *v. a.* [See THRALL.] [*pp.* enthralling, enthralled.] To bring into thraldom; to hold captive; to interest intensely.

En-thrâl′ment, } *n.* The act of enthralling, or
En-thrâll′ment, } state of being enthralled.

En-thrōne′, *v. a.* [Gr. ἐνθρονίζειν; ἐν, on, and θρόνος, a throne (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* enthroning, enthroned.] To place on a throne.

En-thrōne′ment, *or* **En-thrō-ni-zā′tion**, *n.* The act of enthroning or placing on a throne.

En-thū′si-ăsm, *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός; ἐνθουσιάζειν, to be inspired; ἔνθους, ἔνθεος, inspired; ἐν, in, and θεός, a god.] Heat of imagination; elevation of fancy; ardor of mind :—ardent zeal; fanaticism.

En-thū′si-ăst, *n.* [Gr. ἐνθουσιαστής.] One possessed of enthusiasm :—a visionary; a zealot; a fanatic. [ardent

En-thū-si-ăs′tic, *a.* Having enthusiasm; zealous;

En-thū-si-ăs′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With enthusiasm.

Ĕn′thy-mēme, *n.* [Gr. ἐνθύμημα; ἐνθυμεῖσθαι, to keep in mind; ἐν, in and θυμός, mind.] (*Logic.*) A syllogism of which one of the premises is understood, or not actually expressed.

En-tīce′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *enticer.*—Cf. Fr. *attiser*, to stir up; L. *titio*, a firebrand; Breton *atiza*, to incite. But in O. E. *tice* is not uncommon for *entice:* this suggests *tease*, to pull, to draw, as wool.] [*pp.* enticing, enticed.] To allure to ill; to tempt; to seduce; to attract.

En-tīce′ment, *n.* The act of enticing; allurement :—that which allures.

En-tīç′ing, *p. a.* Alluring to ill; attractive.

En-tīç′ing-ly, *ad.* In an enticing manner.

En-tīre′, *a.* [Fr. *entier;* It. *intero;* L. *integer*, whole; *in*, not, and *tangere*, to touch.] Whole; undivided; complete.

En-tīre′ly, *ad.* In the whole; completely.

En-tīre′ness, *n.* Totality; completeness.

En-tīre′ty, *n.* Completeness; wholeness.

En-tī′tle, *v. a.* [Fr. *intituler.*—See TITLE.] [*pp.* entitling, entitled.] To prefix a title to; to give a title or a right to :—to superscribe; to style.

Ĕn′ti-ty, *n.* [L. *ens*, *entis*, pres. part. of *esse*, to be.] Something which is; real being.

Ĕn′to. A prefix to words of Greek origin, signifying *the inner side* or *inside, within.*

En-tômb′ (en-tôm′), *v. a.* [See TOMB.] [*pp.* entombing, entombed.] To put into a tomb.

Ĕn-to-mo-lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Relating to entomology.

Ĕn-to-mŏl′o-gist, *n.* One versed in entomology.

Ĕn-to-mŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἔντομον, an insect (*q. v.*), and λόγος, a treatise.] That part of zoölogy or natural history which treats of insects.

En-tôur′age (en-tôr′ij), *n.* [Fr. for "enclosure."] Enclosure; environs.

Ĕn′trails (ĕn′trālz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *entrailles;* Late L. *intralia;* L. *intraneus* or *interaneus*, inward, inner; *interanea*, entrails.] Intestines; bowels.

Ĕn′trance, *n.* [See ENTER.] The act of entering; passage for entering; avenue; entry.

En-trânce′, *v. a.* [See TRANCE.] [*pp.* entrancing, entranced.] To put into a trance; to charm.

Ĕn′trant, *n.* [Fr.] One who enters.

En-trăp′, *v. a.* [See TRAP.] [*pp.* entrapping, entrapped.] To ensnare; to catch in a trap.

En-trēat′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [O. Fr. *entraiter.*—See TREAT.] [*pp.* entreating, entreated.] To beg earnestly; to importune.

En-trēa′ty (en-trē′te), *n.* Petition; prayer.

Entrée (äng-trā′), *n.* [Fr.] Entrance :—a side-dish.

Entremets (äng′tre-mā′), *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Fr. *entre*, between, and *mets* (pl. *mets*), a mess (*q. v.*), a course at table.] A side-dish :—dainties or small dishes.

Entrepôt (äng′tre-pō′), *n.* [Fr.; L. *interpositum*, from *interponere*, to place between; *inter*, between, and *ponere*, to place.] A magazine; a warehouse for depositing goods. [as INTRUST.

En-trŭst′, *v. a.* [*pp.* entrusting, entrusted.] Same

Ĕn′try, *n.* [Fr. *entrée.*—See ENTER.] A passage; entrance; ingress :— a written memorandum.

En-twīne′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [See TWINE.] [*pp.* entwining, entwined.] To intwine.

E-nū′cle-āte, *v. a.* [L. *enucleare*, *enucleatum*, to take out the kernel; *nucleus*, a kernel; *nux*, a nut.] [*pp.* enucleating, enucleated.] To solve; to disentangle :—to remove piecemeal.

E-nū′mer-āte, *v. a.* [L. *enumerare*, *enumeratum*, to reckon; *e*, out, and *numerare*, to count; *numerus*, number (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* enumerating, enumerated.] To reckon up singly; to count; to number; to compute; to tell.

E-nū-mer-ā′tion, *n.* The act of numbering.

E-nū′mer-ā-tive, *a.* Reckoning up.

E-nŭn′ci-āte (e-nŭn′she-āt), *v. a.* [L. *enuntiare*, *enuntiatum*, to utter; *e*, out, and *nuntiare*, to proclaim; *nuntius*, a messenger.] [*pp.* enunciating, enunciated.] To declare; to proclaim; to express; to announce; to utter.

E-nŭn-ci-ā′tion (e-nŭn-she-ā′shun), *n.* Declaration; expression; manner of utterance.

E-nŭn′ci-a-tive, *a.* Declarative.

E-nŭn′ci-a-to-ry, *a.* Giving utterance.

E-nūre′, *v. n.* [*pp.* enuring, enured.] (*Law.*) To inure. See INURE.

En-vĕl′op (en-vĕl′up), *v. a.* [Fr. *envelopper;* It. *inviluppare;* Anglo-Fr. *voluper*, to fold; Walloon *veloper*, to wind; Eng *lap* and *wrap.*] [*pp.* enveloping, enveloped.] To cover with a wrapper; to inwrap; to surround; to line.—2, *n.* A wrapper.—This is the English form of *envelope.*

Envelope (äng-ve-lōp′ *or* ĕn′ve lōp), *n.* [Fr.] A wrapper; an outward case.

En-vĕl′op-mĕnt, *n.* The act of enveloping; entanglement :—a wrapping; a wrapper.

En-vĕn′om, *v. a.* [See VENOM.] [*pp.* envenoming, envenomed.] To poison; to enrage.

Ĕn′vi-a-ble, *a.* That may excite envy; desirable.

Ĕn′vi̦-a̦-bly̦, *ad.* In an enviable manner.

Ĕn′vi̦-oŭs, *a.* Pained by another's prosperity; full of envy; malicious; *jealous; invidious.*

Ĕn′vi̦-oŭs-ly̦, *ad.* With envy or malignity.

E̦n-vī′ro̦n, *v. a.* [Fr. *environner*, to encompass; *environ*, about; *virer*, to turn, to veer (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* environing, environed.] To surround; to encompass.

E̦n-vī′ro̦n-mĕnt, *n.* State of being environed or surrounded:—surrounding circumstances.

E̦n-vī′ro̦ns, *or* **Ĕn′vi̦-rōns** [ŏn-ve̦-rōnz′, *S. J. E.*], *n. pl.* Places adjacent; neighborhood.

Ĕn′vōy̆, *n.* [Fr. *envoi*, a message; *envoyé*, a messenger; *envoyer*, to send; L. *inde*, thence, and *viare*, to journey; *via*, a road.] A special public minister sent from one power to another; an *ambassador*:—the end of a ballad or other poem.

Ĕn′vy̆, *v. a.* [Fr. *envier*, to envy; *envie*, envy; L. *invidia*, envy; *invidus*, envious; *invidere*, to envy,—literally, to look upon (with evil eye); *in*, upon, and *videre*, to look.] [*pp.* envying, envied.] To hate or dislike another for excellence or happiness; to grieve at; to grudge.—2, *n.* Pain or vexation at another's good or prosperity; ill-will; grudge; malice; spite.

E̦n-wrăp′ (e̦n-răp′), *v. a.* [See WRAP.] [*pp.* enwrapping, enwrapped.] To cover. See INWRAP.

Ē′o̦-cēne, *a.* [Gr. ἠώς, dawn, and καινός, recent: the beginning of recent geological times.] (*Geol.*) Noting the first of the subdivisions into which the tertiary period of the earth is divided by geologists.

E̦-ō′li̦-a̦n, *or* **E̦-ŏl′ic**, *a.* See ÆOLIAN, *or* ÆOLIC.

E̦-ŏl′i̦-pīle, *n.* [See ÆOLIPYLE.] A hollow ball of metal, with a pipe, to show the elastic power of steam.

Ē′ŏn, *n.* [See ÆON.] A virtue, attribute, or perfection existing throughout eternity:—in the metaphysics of Plato, an eternal attribute:—an æon.

Ē′o̦-sīne (*or* ē′o̦-sīn), *n.* [Gr. ἠώς, dawn.] A rose-red dye-stuff.

Ē′păct, *n.* [Gr. ἐπάγειν, to bring to; ἐπακτός, added; ἐπί, to, and ἄγειν, to lead.] The excess of the solar month above the lunar, and of the solar year above the lunar.

Ĕp′ärch, *n.* [Gr. ἔπαρχος; ἐπί, over, and ἀρχή, authority.] A governor of a Grecian province.

Ĕp′ärch-y̦, *n.* A province under an eparch.

E̦-pâule′ment, *n.* [Fr. *épaulement*; *épaule*, a shoulder.—See EPAULET.] (*Fort.*) A side-work made of earth, gabions, &c.

Ĕp′âu-lĕt, *n.* [Fr. *épaulette*, dim. of *épaule*, a shoulder; L. *spatula*, a blade, Later L. for a shoulder-blade; from Gr. σπάθη, a blade.—See SPADE.] A shoulder-knot, an ornamental military badge.

Ē′pha̦h, *n.* [Heb.—Cf. Egyptian *epi*, Coptic *oipi*, a measure; *op*, to count.] A Hebrew measure of about nine gallons.

E̦-phĕm′e̦-ra̦, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἐφήμερος, lasting a day; ἐπί, for, and ἡμέρα, a day.] (*Med.*) A fever that terminates in one day.—(*Ent.*) An insect that lives only one day; the day-fly.

E̦-phĕm′e̦-ra̦l, *a.* Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day; short-lived.

E̦-phĕm′e̦-rĭs, *n.*; pl. **Ĕph-e̦-mĕr′i̦-dēs**. [Gr. ἐφημερίς; ἡμέρα, a day.] A journal:—a *calendar*:—an account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.

Ĕph′o̦d [ĕf′o̦d *or* ē′fo̦d, *W. H.*], *n.* [Heb., from *aphad*, to clothe.] An ornamental part of the dress worn by the Jewish priests.

Ĕp′i̦. [Gr. ἐπί; root of Skr. *api*, moreover, near; *apa*, away; L. *ob*, to, *ab*, from; Gr. ἀπό, away from; Eng. *of* and *off*.] A Greek preposition used as a prefix, signifying *on, upon, above, toward, addition.*

Ĕp′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἐπικός; ἔπος, a song.—See EPOS.] Narrative; heroic:—applied to poetry.—2, *n.* An epic, heroic, or narrative poem.

Ĕp′i̦-cärp, *n.* [Gr. ἐπί, on, and καρπός, fruit.] The outer portion of a fruit.

Ĕp′i̦-cēne, *a.* [Gr. ἐπίκοινος; ἐπί, to, and κοινός, common.] Common to both sexes; of both kinds:—applied to Latin nouns.

Ĕp′i̦-cūre, *n.* [From *Epicurus*, the Greek founder of a philosophy which made happiness the chief aim of life: his name signifies assistant.] One given to luxury; a voluptuary; a *sensualist*:—one devoted to the pleasures of the table.

Ĕp-i̦-cụ-rē′a̦n, *n.* One of the sect of Epicurus; a voluptuary.—2, *a.* Belonging to Epicurus; devoted to pleasure; luxurious.

Ĕp-i̦-cụ-rē′a̦n-ĭsm, *or* **Ĕp-i̦-cū′re̦-a̦n-ĭsm**, *n.* The doctrine of Epicurus:—luxurious living.

Ĕp′i̦-cụ-rĭsm, *n.* Luxury; voluptuousness.

Ĕp′i̦-cȳ-cle, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίκυκλος; ἐπί, upon, and κύκλος, a circle.] A little circle or curve moving upon the circumference of a greater circle.

Ĕp-i̦-cȳ′clo̤ĭd, *n.* A species of curve line.

Ĕp-i̦-dĕm′ic, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίδημος; ἐπί, upon, and δῆμος, the people.] A disease that attacks many persons at the same time.

Ĕp-i̦-dĕm′ic, } *a.* Generally prevailing; general; affecting great numbers,
Ĕp-i̦-dĕm′i̦-ca̦l, } as the plague; pandemic. See CONTAGIOUS.

Ĕp′i̦-dērm, *n.* Same as EPIDERMIS.

Ĕp-i̦-dēr′mis, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιδερμίς; ἐπί, upon, and δέρμα, the skin.] (*Anat.*) The cuticle or scarf-skin of the body of man, &c.:—exterior bark.

Ĕp′i̦-dōte, *n.* [Gr. ἐπί, upon, and διδόναι, to give; referring to a frequent enlargement of the base of the minor or constituent crystals.] (*Min.*) A species of mineral.

Ĕp-i̦-găs′tric, *a.* [Gr. ἐπιγάστριος; ἐπί, over, and γαστήρ, the belly.] Pertaining to the region of the stomach.

Ĕp-i̦-glŏt′tis, *n.* [Gr. ἐπί, upon, and γλωττίς, the glottis.—Cf. γλῶσσα, γλῶττα, the tongue.] A cartilage of the larynx.

Ĕp′i̦-grăm, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίγραμμα; ἐπί, upon, and γράμμα, a writing; γράφειν, to write.] A short poem ending in a point or turn of wit; a pointed couplet or stanza.

Ĕp-i̦-gra̦m-măt′ic, } *a.* Dealing in or like epi-
Ĕp-i̦-gra̦m-măt′i̦-ca̦l, } grams; pointed.

Ĕp-i̦-grăm′ma̦-tĭst, *n.* A writer of epigrams.

Ĕp′i̦-grăph, *n.* [See EPIGRAM.] An inscription on a building, statue, &c.; a title.

E̦-pĭg′ra̦-phy̦, *n.* The art or practice of engraving inscriptions, as on rocks.

Ĕp′i̦-lĕp-sy̦, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιληψία; ἐπί, upon, and λαμβάνειν, to seize.] A disease of the brain attended by convulsive stupor; falling-sickness.

Ĕp-i̦-lĕp′tic, } *a.* [Gr. ἐπιληπτικός.] Relating
Ĕp-i̦-lĕp′ti̦-ca̦l, } to epilepsy; convulsed.

Ĕp-i̦-lĕp′ti̦-fôrm, *a.* Resembling epilepsy.

Ĕp-i̦-lĕp′to̤ĭd, *a.* Resembling or akin to epilepsy.

Ĕp′i̦-lŏgue (ĕp′e̦-lŏg), *n.* [Gr. ἐπίλογος; ἐπί, after, and λόγος, a discourse.] A poem or speech addressed to spectators at the end of a play.

E̦-pĭph′a̦-ny̦, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιφάνια, manifestation; ἐπί, upon, to, and φαίνειν, to show.] A festival in commemoration of Christ's being manifested to the world by a star, being the twelfth day after Christmas.

Ĕp′i̦-phȳte, *n.* [Gr. ἐπί, upon, and φυτόν, a plant; φύειν, to grow.] An air-plant:—a vegetable parasite.

E̦-pĭs′co̦-pa̦-cy̦, *n.* Church government by bishops, recognizing three orders of clergy,—viz., bishops, priests, and deacons.

E̦-pĭs′co̦-pa̦l, *a.* [L. *episcopalis*; *episcopus*, Gr. ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop (*q. v.*).] Relating to episcopacy; vested in a bishop; episcopalian.

E̦-pĭs-co̦-pā′li̦-a̦n, *a.* Relating to episcopacy.—2, *n.* An adherent to episcopacy.

E̦-pĭs-co̦-pā′li̦-a̦n-ĭsm, *n.* Doctrine of episcopalians.

E̦-pĭs′co̦-pa̦te, *n.* [L. *episcopatus*.] The office of a bishop; bishops collectively.

Ĕp′ị-sōde, *n.* [Gr. ἐπείσοδος, an additional coming in; ἐπί, upon, over, and εἴσοδος, entrance; εἰς, into, and ὁδός, a way.] Incidental narrative; digression.

Ĕp-ị-sŏd′ịc, } *a.* Relating to, or contained in,
Ĕp-ị-sŏd′ị-cạl, } an episode; digressing.

Ĕp-ịs-tăx′is, *n.* [Gr.; ἐπί, upon, and στάζειν, to drop.] A bleeding from the nose.

Ẹ-pĭs′tle (ẹ-pĭs′sl), *n.* [L. *epistola;* Gr. ἐπιστολή; ἐπί, upon, and στέλλειν, to send.] A writing sent; a letter.

Ẹ-pĭs′tọ-lạ-rỵ, *a.* Relating to epistles.

Ĕp′ị-tăph, *n.* [Gr. ἐπιτάφιον; ἐπί, on, and τάφος, a tomb.] An inscription on a tombstone.

Ĕp-ị-thạ-lā′mị-ŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἐπιθαλάμιον, nuptial (song); ἐπί, on, for, and θάλαμος, a chamber, a bride-chamber.] A nuptial song.

Ĕp-ị-thē′lị-ạl, *a.* Characterized by, or belonging to, epithelium.

Ĕp-ị-thē′lị-ŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἐπί, upon, and θηλή, O. Ger. *tila*, a nipple; the name was at first given to the loose cuticle of the nipples.] The lining membrane of the mucous surfaces; the material of which that membrane is composed.

Ĕp′ị-thĕt, *n.* [Gr. ἐπίθετον, something added; ἐπί, on, and τίθημι, I place.] An adjective or word denoting any quality, good or bad; a term; a title.

Ẹ-pĭt′ọ-mẹ, *n.* [Gr. for "an abridgment;" ἐπί, upon, and τέμνειν, stem τομ-, to cut; τομή, a cutting.] An *abridgment;* a compendium.

Ẹ-pĭt′ọ-mĭst, } *n.* One who epitomizes; an
Ẹ-pĭt′ọ-mīz-ẹr, } abridger.

Ẹ-pĭt′ọ-mīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* epitomizing, epitomized.] To abridge; to reduce.

Ĕp-ị-zō′ạn, *n.* A parasitic animal.

Ĕp-ị-zō′ọn, *n.*; pl. **Ĕp-ị-zō′ạ.** [Gr. ἐπί, upon, and ζῷον, an animal.] A general name for animals infesting the surface of the bodies of other animals; an ectozoön.

Ĕp-ị-zọ-ŏt′ịc, *a.* Parasitic on animals:—prevailing among animals.

Ĕp-ị-zō′ọ-tỵ, *n.* [Gr. ἐπί, upon, and ζωότης, animal nature; ζῷον, an animal.] A disease prevailing among animals.

Ĕp′ọch, *or* **Ē′pŏch**, *n.* [Gr. ἐποχή, a check, a pause, a point of time; ἐπέχειν, to check; ἐπί, on, and ἔχειν, to hold.] A remarkable period of time; an era; *date.*

Ĕp′ọ-chạ, *n.* [L.] The same as *epoch.*

Ĕp′ōde, *n.* [L. *epodos;* Gr. ἐπῳδός; ἐπί, upon, and ἀείδειν, to sing.—See Ode.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrophe:—an additional ode.

Ĕp′ọ-nȳme, *n.* [Gr. ἐπί, upon, to, for, and ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, a name.] The hypothetical person from whom a race, a kingdom, or a city is supposed to have taken its name:—the name so derived:—surname; an additional name.

Ĕp-ọ-nȳm′ịc, } *a.* Giving, or supposed to give,
Ẹ-pŏn′ỵ-moŭs, } name to a country or people.

Ẹ-pŏn′ỵ-mĭst, *n.* A person who gives his name to a country, a race, or a dynasty; an eponyme.

Ĕp-ọ-pēē′, *n.* [Fr. *épopée;* Gr. ἐποποιία, the making of an epic, epic poetry; ἔπος, an epos (*q. v.*), and ποιεῖν, to make.—See Poet.] An epic or heroic poem:—a series of fine exploits.

Ĕp′ọpt [ē′pŏpt, *I.*], *n.* [Gr. ἐπόπτης, a spectator, an initiate, an overseer; ἐπί, over, and root οπ-, οπτ-, associated with ὁράειν, to see.—See Optic.] An initiated person:—one admitted to view the secrets of the greater mysteries or religious ceremonies of the Greeks.

Ĕp′ŏs, *n.* [Gr., a word, a saying, a song, poetry, epic poetry.] An epic poem:—the story contained in an epic.

Ĕp′sọm, *a.* Noting a species of purgative salts, found in Epsom, England.

Ē-quạ-bĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* Evenness; uniformity.

Ē′quạ-ble [ĕk′wạ-bl, *Sm. St.*], *a.* [L. *æquabilis.*—See Equal.] Equal to itself; even; uniform in all parts; *equal;* steady.

Ē′quạ-blỵ, *ad.* Uniformly; evenly; steadily.

Ē′quạl, *a.* [L. *æqualis*, equal; *æquus*, just.—Cf. Skr. *eka*, one.] Like another; even; uniform.—2, *n.* One of the same age, rank, or merit.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* equalling, equalled.] To make equal; to be equal to.

Ẹ-qual′ị-tỵ (ẹ-kwŏl′ẹ-tẹ), *n.* State of being equal; likeness; uniformity.

Ē-quạl-ị-zā′tiọn, *n.* The act of equalizing.

Ē′quạl-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* equalizing, equalized.] To make even or equal.

Ē′quạl-lỵ, *ad.* In the same degree; uniformly.

Ẹ-quăn′gụ-lạr, *a.* See Equiangular.

Ē-quạ-nĭm′ị-tỵ, *n.* [L. *æquanimitas*, evenness of mind; *æquanimis*, mild-tempered; *æquus*, even, and *animus*, mind.] Evenness of mind; composure; mental firmness; evenness of spirits.

Ẹ-quāte′, *v. a.* [L. *æquare*, *æquatum*, to make equal (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* equating, equated.] To make equal; to reduce to a common standard of comparison.

Ẹ-quā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *æquatio.*—See Equate.] The act of bringing things to an equality; same quantity expressed differently; an expression of equality.

Ẹ-quā′tọr, *n.* [L., one who makes equal.] A great circle (equidistant from the two poles) which divides the earth into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres:—a great circle of the celestial sphere.

Ē-quạ-tō′rị-ạl, *a.* Pertaining to the equator.—2, *n.* A telescope mounted for the continuous observation of any star.

Ĕq′uẹr-rỵ (ĕk′wẹ-rẹ), *n.* [Fr. *écurie*, a stable; Late L. *scuria*, O. Ger. *scura*, *skiura*, *schiure*, a shed, a stable; Ger. *schauer*, a shelter: not related to L. *equus*, a horse.] A stable for horses:—an officer who has the care of horses.

Ẹ-quĕs′trị-ạn, *a.* [L. *equester; eques*, a horseman; *equus*, Gr. ἴκκος, ἵππος, a horse.] Relating to a knight, to a horseman, or to horsemanship.—2, *n.* A skilled rider.

Ẹ-quĕs′trị-ạn-ĭṣm, *n.* The performance of an equestrian; horsemanship.

Ẹ-quĕs-trị-ĕnne′, *n.* [Fr.] A female equestrian.

Ē′quị-, a prefix, chiefly to words of Latin origin, represents the L. *æquus*, just, even, and signifies equality.

Ē-quị-ăn′gụ-lạr, *a.* Having equal angles.

Ē-quị-dĭs′tạnt, *a.* Being at the same distance.

Ē-quị-dĭs′tạnt-lỵ, *ad.* At the same distance.

Ē-quị-lăt′ẹr-ạl, *a.* [L. *æquilateralis* or *æquilaterus.*—See Lateral.] Having all sides equal.

Equilateral triangle.

Ē-quị-lī′brāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* equilibrating, equilibrated.] To balance equally.

Ē-quị-lị-brā′tiọn, *n.* Equipoise; even balance.

Ẹ-quĭl′ị-brĭst, *n.* An acrobat; a rope-dancer.

Ē-quị-lĭb′rị-tỵ, *n.* Equality of balance.

Ē-quị-lĭb′rị-ŭm, *n.* [L. *æquilibrium; æquilibris*, level; *æquus*, even, and *libra*, balance; *librare*, to weigh.] Equipoise; equality of weight; state of being balanced.

Ẹ-quī′nạl, *or* **Ē′quīne**, *a.* [L. *equinus; equus*, a horse.—See Equestrian.] Relating to horses.

Ē-quị-nŏc′tiạl, *a.* Pertaining to the equinox.—2, *n.* A great circle of the sphere:—the *equator.*

Ē′quị-nŏx [ĕk′wẹ-nŏks, *Sm.*], *n.* [L. *æquinoctium; æquus*, equal, and *nox*, *noctis*, night.] The precise time in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries or of Libra, when the nights and days are of equal length; the equinoctial point.

Ẹ-quĭp′, *v. a.* [Fr. *équiper:* root of Ship and Shape (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* equipping, equipped.] To fit, as a ship for sea, or a soldier for service; to *furnish;* to accoutre.

Ĕq′uị-pạġe (ĕk′wẹ-pạj), *n.* Furniture for a horseman; carriage; retinue; accoutrements.

Ẹ-quĭp′mẹnt, *n.* Act of equipping; accoutrements.

Ē′quị-pŏĭṣe, *n.* [*Equi-* and Poise.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equilibrium.

Ē-quị-pŏl′lẹnce, *n.* Equality of force.

Ē-qui-pŏl′lent, *a.* [L. *æquipollens; æquus*, equal, and *pollere, pollentis*, to be strong.] Having equal force.

Ē-qui-pŏn′dẹr-ạnce, *n.* Equality of weight.

Ē-qui-pŏn′dẹr-ạnt, *a.* Of the same weight.

Ē-qui-pŏn′dẹr-āte, *v. n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *ponderare, ponderatum*, to weigh; *pondus, ponderis*, weight.—Cf. *pen′dere*, to weigh; *pende′re*, to hang, to suspend.] [*pp.* equiponderating, equiponderated.] To weigh equal.—2, *v. a.* To be equivalent to in weight; to counterbalance.

Ĕq′ui-tạ-ble (ĕk′wẹ-tạ-bl), *a.* [Fr. *équitable.*—See Equity.] Partaking of equity; just; right; honest; impartial; *fair.*

Ĕq′ui-tạ-ble-nĕss, *n.* Justness; equity.

Ĕq′ui-tạ-blỵ, *ad.* Justly; impartially.

Ĕq′ui-tănt (ĕk′wẹ-), *a.* Riding on horseback:—[astride.

Ĕq-ui-tā′tiọn, *n.* Horsemanship.

Ĕq′ui-tỵ (ĕk′wẹ-tẹ), *n.* [Fr. *équité;* L. *æquitas; æquus*, even, just.] Impartial distribution of justice; natural *justice;* right; honesty; impartiality.—(*Law.*) *A court of equity* or *of chancery* is one for the correction of common law in cases in which it is deficient.

Ẹ-quĭv′ạ-lĕnce, *n.* Equality in value or force.

Ẹ-quĭv′ạ-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *æquivalere, æquivalentis*, to be of equal worth; *æquus*, equal, and *valere*, to be worth, to be powerful.] Equal in value, merit, or power; equal; commensurate.—2, *n.* A thing of the same value.

Ẹ-quĭv′ọ-cạl, *a.* [L. *æquivocus*, ambiguous; *æquus*, even, alternative, and *vox, vocis*, voice.] Of doubtful meaning; *ambiguous;* doubtful.

Ẹ-quĭv′ọ-cạl-lỵ, *ad.* Ambiguously; doubtfully.

Ẹ-quĭv′ọ-cāte, *v. n.* [Fr. *équivoquer.*—See Equivocal.] [*pp.* equivocating, equivocated.] To use equivocation; to *evade;* to quibble; to shuffle; to prevaricate.

Ẹ-quĭv-ọ-cā′tiọn, *n.* The act of equivocating; a quibble; evasion; ambiguity of speech.

Ẹ-quĭv′ọ-cā-tọr, *n.* One who equivocates.

Ē′qui-vōque, *n.* [Fr. *équivoque.*—See Equivocal.] An ambiguous expression; equivocation; quibble.

Ē′rạ, *n.* [L. *æra*, a date, a reckoning; *æs*, brass, a brazen object; pl. *æra*, brasses, brass counters used in reckoning; items of an account.] A point of time from which reckoning begins; an epoch; a period; *date:*—a definite series of years.

Ẹ-răd′i-cạ-ble, *a.* Capable of being eradicated.

Ẹ-răd′i-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *eradicare, eradicatum; e*, out, and *radix, radicis*, a root.] [*pp.* eradicating, eradicated.] To pull up by the roots.

Ẹ-răd-i-cā′tiọn, *n.* The act of eradicating.

Ẹ-rāse′, *v. a.* [L. *eradere, erasum; e*, out, and *radere*, to scrape.] [*pp.* erasing, erased.] To expunge; to rub out; to efface.

Ẹ-rāse′mẹnt, *n.* The act of erasing; obliteration.

Ẹ-rā′sẹr, *n.* An instrument for erasing.

Ẹ-rā′ṣiọn, *n.* The act of erasing; erasure.

Ẹ-răs′ti-an, *n.* One who advocates the subjection of the church to state authority.

Ẹ-rāṣ′ūre (ẹ-rā′zhụr), *n.* The act of erasing:—something erased:—a spot where something has been erased.

Ere (âr) [âr, *W. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. St. I.;* âr, *P. H. Wb. N.;* ēr, *S. E.*], *ad.* [A.-S. *aer*, Icel. *ar*, soon; Goth. *air*, early (*q. v.*); Dut. *eer*, sooner.] Before; sooner than.—2, *prep.* Before.

Ẹ-rĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *erigere, erectum*, to set up; *e*, out, up, and *regere*, to set, to rule.—See Regent.] [*pp.* erecting, erected.] To place upright; to raise; to set up:—to construct; to form; to *build.*—2, *a.* Upright; not leaning.

Ẹ-rĕc′tile, *a.* Capable of being erected.

Ẹ-rĕc′tiọn, *n.* The act of raising; elevation.

Ẹ-rĕct′nẹss, *n.* Uprightness of posture.

Ẹ-rĕct′ọr, *n.* One who raises or constructs.

Ere-lŏng′ (âr-lŏng′), *ad.* Before long.

Ĕr′ẹ-mīte, *n.* [See Hermit.] A hermit.

Ere-whīle′ (âr-hwīl′), *ad.* Some time ago.

Ĕr′gō, *ad.* [L.] (*Logic.*) Therefore.

Ẽr′gọt, *n.* [Fr. *ergot* or *argot*, a cock's spur, a dew-claw.] A morbid excrescence in grain:—a horny substance near the pastern joint of a horse.

Ẽr′mine, *n.* [Fr. *hermine;* Ger. *ermelin;* Sp. *armiño;* It. *ermillino;* Late L. *armelinus.*—Cf. O. Ger. *harme, harmo*, A.-S. *hearma*, an ermine; Lith. *szarmu*, a weasel; but it is believed that all these forms represent L. *mus armenius*, Armenian mouse.] A species of animal and its fur:—the emblem, office, or dignity of a judge.

Ermine.

Ẽrne, *n.* [A.-S. *earn*, Dan. *örn*, an eagle.—Cf. Gr. ὄρνις, a bird; Ger. *aar*, Russ. *orel*, an eagle.] The sea-eagle.

Ẹ-rōde′, *v. a.* [L. *erodere, erosum; e*, off, and *rodere*, to gnaw.] [*pp.* eroding, eroded.] To eat away; to corrode.

Ẹ-rō′ṣiọn (ẹ-rō′zhụn), *n.* [The act of eating away. [L. *erosio.*—See Erode.]

Ẹ-rō′sive, *a.* Eating; corrosive.

Ẹ-rŏt′ịc, *or* **Ẹ-rŏt′ị-cạl,** *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτικός; ἔρως, ἔρωτος, love.] Relating to love; amorous.

Ẽrr (ẽr), *v. n.* [L. *errare*, Ger. *irren*, to wander: said to be distinct from Fr. *errer*, to wander.—See Errant.] [*pp.* erring, erred.] To miss the right way; to stray; to deviate; to commit error; to mistake.

Ĕr′rạnd, *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *ærende;* Icel. *eyrendi, örendi.*] A message; commission.

Ĕr′rạnt, *a.* [Fr., from *errer*, to wander; *erre*, a course; L. *iter, itineris*, a way: the Fr. verb is no doubt influenced in meaning by L. *errare*, to wander.—See Err.] Wandering; roving.

Ẹr-rā′tạ, *n., pl.* of *erratum.* [L.]

Ẹr-răt′ic, } *a.* [L. *erraticus.*—See Err.] Deviating from the right or usual way; erroneous; wandering:—odd; eccentric.
Ẹr-răt′i-cạl, }

Ẹr-răt′ị-cạl-lỵ, *ad.* Without rule or order.

Ẹr-rā′tụm, *n.; pl.* **Ẹr-rā′tạ.** [L.; *errare*, to err (*q. v.*).] An error in printing. See Errata.

Ĕr′rhīne, *a.* [Gr. ἔρρινον; ἐν, in, and ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose.] That is snuffed up by the nose.—2, *n.* A medicine to be snuffed up.

Ẽrr′ịng, *p. a.* Committing error; fallible.

Ẹr-rō′nẹ-oŭs, *a.* [L. *erroneus; errare*, to err (*q. v.*).] Being in error; incorrect; mistaken; false; untrue; wrong.

Ẹr-rō′nẹ-oŭs-lỵ, *ad.* By mistake; not rightly.

Ẹr-rō′nẹ-ous-nĕss, *n.* Incorrectness.

Ĕr′rọr, *n.* [Fr. *erreur;* L. *error; errare*, to err (*q. v.*).] A deviation from the truth; an involuntary fault; a mistake; blunder; offence.

Ẽrse, *n.* [A variant of Irish.] The language of the Irish Celts.

Ẽrst, *ad.* [A.-S. *ærest*, soonest, first; properly, the superlative of Ere (*q. v.*).] First; formerly; till now.

Ĕr-ū-bĕs′cẹnce, *n.* [L. *erubescentia.*] Redness; a [blush.

Ĕr-ū-bĕs′cẹnt, *a.* [L. *erubescere, erubescentis*, to blush; *e*, out, and *rubescere*, inceptive of *rubere*, to be red; *ruber*, red.] Reddish; somewhat red.

Ẹ-rŭct′, *or* **Ẹ-rŭc′tāte,** *v. a.* [L. *eructare, eructatum; e*, out, and *ructare*, to belch.—Cf. Gr. ἐρεύγειν, to spit out.] [*pp.* eructing, eructed; eructating, eructated.] To belch; to vomit.

Ĕr-uc-tā′tiọn, *n.* The act of belching; a belch.

Ĕr′ū-dīte, *or* **Ĕr′ū-dīte** [ĕr′ū-dīt, *Ja. K. Sm. R. St. H. I. C. Wb.;* ĕr-ū-dīt′, *W.;* ĕr′ū-dĭt, *P.*], *a.* [L. *eruditus; erudire*, to instruct; *e* negative, and *rudis*, rude.] Learned; having erudition; well-read.

Ĕr-ū-dĭ′′tiọn (ĕr-yụ-dĭsh′ụn), *n.* Knowledge obtained from books; *literature;* learning.

Ẹ-rū′ģi-noŭs, *a.* [L. *æruginosus; ærugo*, copper rust; *æs, æris*, copper.] Partaking of verdigris.

Ẹ-rŭpt′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *erumpere, eruptum; e*, out, and *rumpere*, to burst.] [*pp.* erupting, erupted.] To break forth; to pour forth.

E̱-rŭp′tio̱n, *n.* [L. *eruptio.*—See ERUPT.] Act of bursting forth; explosion:—efflorescence; pustule; humor.

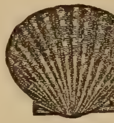
E̱-rŭp′tive, *a.* Bursting forth:—having an eruption; attended with eruptions.

Ĕr-y̱-sĭp′e̱-la̱s, *n.* [Gr. ἐρυσίπελας; ἐρυθρός, red, and πέλλα, skin.] (*Med.*) A painful inflammation of the skin; St. Anthony's fire.

Ĕr-y̱-si-pĕl′a̱-toŭs, *a.* Having erysipelas.

Ĕs-ca̱-lāde′, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *escalado; escalar*, to scale (*q. v.*); *escalo*, L. *scala*, a ladder.] An attack by scaling walls with ladders.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* escalading, escaladed.] To scale by ladders.

Escal′o̱p (skŏl′lu̱p *or* e̱s-kŏl′u̱p) [e̱s-kăl′lo̱p, *St.*; e̱s-kŏl′lo̱p, *Wb. I.*], *n.* [O. Fr. *escalope;* Dut. *schelp*, a shell; Ger. *schelfe*, a husk.—See SHELL.] A shell-fish:—a dent.



Escalop.

Ĕs-ca̱-pāde′, *n.* [Fr. for "an escape;" an escape from restraints.] Irregular motion of a horse:—a freak:—a wild prank or adventure:—an act of impropriety.

E̱s-cāpe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *échapper*, O. Fr. *escaper*, It. *scappare*, to slip away; from L. *ex cappa*, out of the cloak.] [*pp.* escaping, escaped.] To shun; to flee from; to avoid.—2, *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger.—3, *n.* Flight; a getting out of danger or confinement:—means of escaping.

E̱s-cāpe′me̱nt, *n.* That part of a watch or clock which regulates its movements.

E̱s-cärp′, *v. a.* [See SCARP.] [*pp.* escarping, escarped.] To form into a slope.

E̱s-cärp′me̱nt, *n.* [Fr. *escarpement.*—See SCARP.] An abrupt face or slope.

Esc̱ha-lŏt′ (ĕsh-a̱-lŏt′ *or* sha̱-lŏt′), *n.* [Fr. *échalotte;* Sp. *escalona;* from *Ascalon*, a town of Palestine.] A small onion or garlic. See SHALLOT.

Ĕs′c̱ha̱r, *n.* [Gr. ἐσχάρα, a scar (*q. v.*).] A scab or mark on a wound.

Ĕs-c̱ha̱-rŏt′ic̱, *a.* [Gr. ἐσχαρωτικός; ἐσχάρα, a scar.] Caustic; searing the flesh.

Ĕs-c̱ha̱-tŏl′o̱-g̱y, *n.* [Gr. ἔσχατος, the last, and λόγος, a treatise.] The doctrine of the last things; the destruction of the world, &c.

E̱s-chēat′, *n.* [O. Fr. *eschet*, rent, one's share; *escheoir*, now *échoir*, to fall to one; L. *ex*, out, and *cadere*, to fall.] A forfeiture by want of heirs.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* escheating, escheated.] To be forfeited by want of heirs.

E̱s-chew′ (e̱s-chū′), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *eschever*, Anglo-Fr. *eschure, eschuer*, to shun; Ger. *scheuen*, to avoid; *scheu*, shy (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* eschewing, eschewed.] To flee from; to *avoid;* to shun.

Ĕs′cŏrt, *n.* [Fr. *escorte*, a convoy; *escorter*, to guide; It. *scorta*, an escort; *scorgere*, to guide; L. *ex*, out, and *corrigere*, to set right, to correct (*q. v.*).] A body of men for a guard; convoy.

E̱s-cŏrt′, *v. a.* [*pp.* escorting, escorted.] To attend as a guard by land; to *accompany;* to wait on; to convoy.

Escritoire (ĕs-kre̱-twŏr′) [ĕs-kru̱-tōr′, *S. W. J. E.*; ĕs-kru̱-twŏr′, *Ja. K. I. Wb. H. St.*; ĕs-kre̱-twär′, *Sm.*], *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *écritoire; écrire*, to write; Late L. *scriptorium; scribere*, to write.] A box, desk, or bureau with implements for writing.

E̱s-crōw′, *n.* [Law Fr. *escrover*, a roll, a scroll (*q. v.*); O. Fr. *escroue, escroele*, a strip.—See SCREW.] (*Law.*) A deed of lands or tenements delivered to a third person.

Ĕs′cū-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *esculentus*, eatable; *escare*, to eat; *esca*, food; *edere, esum*, to eat (*q. v.*).] Good for food; eatable.—2, *n.* A plant good for food.

E̱s-cŭtch′eo̱n (e̱s-kŭch′u̱n), *n.* [Fr. *écusson*, O. Fr. *escusson*, Anglo-Norman *escuchoun*, dim. of *écu*, O. Fr. *escu*, L. *scutum*, a shield.—Cf. Gr. σκῦτος, a hide, leather; Skr. *sku*, to cover.] The heraldic shield of a family; ensign armorial.

E̱-sŏph′a̱-gŭs, *n.* [L. *œsophagus;* Gr. οἰσοφάγος; οἴσω, I shall carry, φάγημα, food; φαγεῖν, to eat.] The gullet; the weasand.

Ĕs-o̱-tĕr′ic̱, *a.* [Gr. ἐσωτερικός; from ἐσώτερος, inner; ἔσω, within; ἐς or εἰς, into.] Secret,—applied to private teachings or doctrines:—opposed to *exoteric* or public:—resulting from causes internal and proper to the organization.

Ĕs-o̱-tĕr′ĭ-ca̱l-ly, *ad.* In an esoteric manner.

E̱s-păl′ie̱r (e̱s-păl′ye̱r), *n.* [Fr.; It. *spalliera*, an espalier, a chair-back; *spalla*, a shoulder; L. *spatula*, a blade.] A frame or lattice:—a tree trained on a frame.

E̱s-pär′tō, *n.* [Sp. *esparto;* L. *spartum;* Gr. σπάρτον.] A kind of grass used for paper; also, a kind of broom which affords a strong fibre.

E̱s-pĕ′′cia̱l (e̱s-pĕsh′a̱l), *a.* [See SPECIAL.] Chief; special.

E̱s-pĕ′′cia̱l-ly (e̱s-pĕsh′a̱l-le̱), *ad.* Principally.

Ĕs′pi-o̱-nāg̱e (ĕs′pe̱-o̱-nāj *or* ĕs′pe̱-o̱-näzh′) [ĕs′pe̱-o̱-nāj, *Ja. I. K.*; ĕs′pe̱-o̱-näzh, *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *espionnage; espion*, a spy (*q. v.*).] The employment of spies:—the practice of watching people.

Ĕs-pla̱-nāde′, *n.* [Fr.; It. *spianata*, a levelled place; from *spianare*, L. *explanare*, to level.—See EXPLAIN.] (*Fort.*) The sloping of a counterscarp toward the open country; a glacis:—a grass-plot:—a terraced walk or drive.

E̱s-poŭ′s̱a̱l, *n.*; pl. **E̱s-poŭ′s̱a̱ls̱**. A contract of marriage:—marriage:—betrothal.

E̱s-poŭs̱e′, *v. a.* [Fr. *épouser;* O. Fr. *espouser.*—See SPOUSE.] [*pp.* espousing, espoused.] To betroth:—to marry:—to defend or adopt.

E̱s-pȳ′, *v. a.* [Fr. *épier*, O. Fr. *espier*, to spy (*q. v.*); also Fr. *espionner*, to spy.] [*pp.* espying, espied.] To see at a distance; to discover.—2, *v. n.* To watch; to look about with close attention.

E̱s-quīre′, *n.* [Fr. *écuyer*, O. Fr. *escuyer*, Late L. *scutarius*, a squire,—literally, a shield-bearer; Fr. *écu*, O. Fr. *escu*, a shield.—See ESCUTCHEON.] An attendant on a knight:—a title of a justice of the peace, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* esquiring, esquired.] To attend; to wait on.

E̱s-sāy′, *v. a.* [Fr. *essai*, a trial; *essayer*, to attempt; L. *exagium*, a trial of weight.—See ASSAY.] [*pp.* essaying, essayed.] To attempt; to try; to endeavor.

Ĕs′sāy, *n.* An *attempt;* a trial:—a short treatise or dissertation; a tract.

Ĕs′sa̱y-ĭst, *or* **E̱s-sāy′ist**, *n.* A writer of essays.

Ĕs′se̱nce, *n.* [Fr. *essence*, L. *essentia*, being; *esse*, Skr. *as*, to be.] The nature, substance, or being of any thing; existence:—perfume; scent:—a solution of a volatile oil.

E̱s-sĕn′tia̱l, *a.* Necessary; very important; principal:—pure; highly rectified.—2, *n.* Something that is necessary; first principle; nature; element; chief point.

E̱s-sĕn-ti-ăl′ĭ-ty̱ (e̱s-sĕn-she̱-ăl′e̱-te̱), *n.* The quality of being essential.

E̱s-sĕn′tia̱l-ly, *ad.* In an essential manner.

E̱s-tăb′lish, *v. a.* [Fr. *établir*, O. Fr. *establir*, stem (in part) *establiss-;* L. *stabilire.*] [*pp.* establishing, established.] To constitute; to settle firmly; to found; to *fix;* to *confirm;* to *ratify.*

E̱s-tăb′lish-mĕnt, *n.* Settlement; fixed state:—that which is established:—form; foundation:—allowance; income.

E̱s-tāte′, *n.* [Fr. *état*, O. Fr. *estat*, L. *status*, state (*q. v.*).] Condition; fortune:—possessions; landed property:—quality; rank.—*pl.* Classes or representatives of a people.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* estating, estated.] To endow.

E̱s-tēe̱m′, *v. a.* [Fr. *estimer*, to estimate (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* esteeming, esteemed.] To value; to value highly; to prize; to rate; to *estimate;* to respect; to regard; to think.—2, *n.* Estimation; high regard.

E̱s-thĕt′ic, *a.* Relating to esthetics. See ÆSTHETIC.

E̱s-thĕt′ics, *n. pl.* See ÆSTHETICS.

Ĕs′ti-ma̱-ble, *a.* [L. *æstimabilis.*] Worthy of esteem; valuable.

Ĕs′ti-māte, *v. a.* [L. *æstimare, æstimatum*, to value.] [*pp.* estimating, estimated.] To set a value on; to rate.

Ĕs'ti-mate, *n.* Computation; calculation; value; valuation; appraisement; estimation.
Ĕs-ti-mā'tion, *n.* The act of estimating; computation; estimate; esteem; valuation.
Ĕs'ti-val [es-ti'val, *I.*], *a.* [L. *æstivalis* or *æstivus*; from *æstas*, summer; *æstus*, heat.] Pertaining to the summer.
Ĕs-ti-vā'tion, *n.* [L. *æstivare*, to pass the summer.] The act of passing the summer.—(*Bot.*) State of a plant in summer. See ÆSTIVATION.
Es-tŏp', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *estoper*, to stop (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* estopping, estopped.] (*Law.*) To bar; to stop.
Es-tŏp'pel, *n.* An act that bars a legal process.
Es-tō'vers, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *estover*, provisions.—See STOVER.] (*Law.*) Necessaries; supplies.
Es-träde', *n.* [Fr.; L. *stratum*, a layer, a pavement.—See STRATUM.] A platform.
Es-trānge', *v. a.* [Fr. *étranger*, O. Fr. *estranger*, to alienate.—See STRANGE.] [*pp.* estranging, estranged.] To make strange; to alienate.
Es-trānge'ment, *n.* Alienation; a loss of mutual regard.
Es-trāy', *n.* A beast lost or wandering; a stray.
Es-trēat', *n.* [O. Fr. *estraire*, Fr. *extraire*, to extract (*q. v.*), or to copy; pp. *estret*, *estrete*.] A copy of an original writing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* estreating, estreated.] (*Law.*) To take from.
Ĕst'ū-a-rīne, *a.* Relating to, associated with, or formed in an estuary.
Ĕst'ū-a-ry, *n.* [L. *æstuarium*; *æstuare*, to surge, to boil; *æstus*, tide, heat.—Cf. Gr. αἴθειν, to glow.] An arm of the sea; a frith; the wide part of a tidal river near the sea.
Étagère (ā-tä-zhâr'), *n.* [Fr.; from *étager*, to arrange in stories, shelves, or stages; *étage*, a stage (*q. v.*).] A piece of cabinet furniture with shelves; a what-not.
Ĕtch, *v. a.* [Dut. *etzen*, to etch; Ger. *ätzen*, to feed, to bite, to etch; *essen*, to eat (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* etching, etched.] To engrave on copper by means of nitric acid; to sketch.
Ĕtch'er, *n.* One who etches.
Ĕtch'ing, *n.* An impression of an etched plate.
E-tēr'nal, *a.* [Fr. *éternel*; L. *æternalis*; *æternus*, everlasting; *ævum*, an age; the term *-ternus* shows a quality.] Without beginning or end; infinite; endless; perpetual; everlasting.—2, *n.* An appellation of God.
E-tēr'nal-ly, *ad.* Without beginning or end.
E-tēr'ni-ty, *n.* Duration without beginning or end:—duration without end.
E-tēr'nīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* eternizing, eternized.] To make eternal or endless; to make perpetual; to immortalize.
E-tē'si-an (e-tē'zhe-an), *a.* [Gr. ἐτήσιος, annual; ἔτος, a year.] Noting winds that blow at stated times; periodical.
Ē'ther, *n.* [L. *æther*, Gr. αἰθήρ, the upper air; αἶθρα, the sky; αἴθειν, to glow.] An element rarer and purer than air.—(*Chem.*) An anæsthetic fluid, exceedingly volatile, inflammable, and intoxicating.
E-thē're-al, *a.* Formed of ether; *celestial*:—very delicate:—highly refined.
E-thē're-al-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* etherealizing, etherealized.] To render ethereal.
Ē-ther-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of subjecting to the influence of ether.
Ē'ther-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* etherizing, etherized.] To subject to the action of ether.
Ĕth'ic, **Ĕth'i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. ἠθικός; ἦθος, ἔθος, custom.] Relating to ethics or morals; moral.
Ĕth'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In an ethical manner.
Ĕth'ics, *n. pl.* The science of morals; moral philosophy; *morality*; morals.
Ē-thi-ō'pi-an, *n.* [Gr. Αἰθίοψ; αἴθειν, to burn, αἰθός, burnt, and ὄψ, face.] A native of Ethiopia; an Ethiop.—2, *a.* Relating to Ethiopia or its inhabitants. [Ethiopian, language.
Ē-thi-ŏp'ic, *a.* Ethiopian.—2, *n.* The Geez, or
Ĕth'mōid, *a.* [Gr. ἠθμοειδής; ἠθμός, a sieve, and εἶδος, form.] Sieve-like.—2, *n.* A spongy bone of the head.
Ĕth'närch, *n.* [Gr. ἐθνάρχης; ἔθνος, a nation, and ἀρχός, a ruler.] A provincial governor.
Ĕth'nar-chy, *n.* The dominion of an ethnarch.
Ĕth'nic, **Ĕth'ni-cal**, *a.* [Gr. ἐθνικός; ἔθνος, a nation.] Heathen:—relating to ethnology, or to races of mankind.
Eth-nŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One versed in ethnography; one who writes on ethnography.
Ĕth-no-grăph'ic, **Ĕth-no-grăph'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to ethnography.
Eth-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ἔθνος, a nation, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of nations, or of the different races of men.
Ĕth-no-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to ethnology.
Eth-nŏl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in ethnology.
Eth-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἔθνος, a nation, and λόγος, a treatise.] A treatise on races of men.
Eth-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* A description of the moral characteristics of man.
Ĕth-o-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Treating of morality.
E-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἦθος, ἔθος, custom, and λόγος, a treatise.] A treatise on ethics:—that department of science which investigates the customs prevailing among different races and at different stages of culture.
Ē'ti-o-lāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Fr. *étioler*, O. Fr. *estioler*, to enfeeble, to make slender or pale.—Cf. *éteule*, stubble; Ger. *stiel*, a stalk.] [*pp.* etiolating, etiolated.] To blanch or whiten by excluding the sun; to become white.
Ē-ti-o-lā'tion, *n.* Whitening by the exclusion of the sun's rays; blanching.
Ē-ti-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. αἰτία, a cause, and λόγος, a treatise.] That department of any science which inquires into causes.
Ĕt-i-quĕtte' (ĕt-i-kĕt'), *n.* [Fr. *étiquette*, a ticket (*q. v.*), a note of introduction.] The ceremonial code of polite life; ceremony; civility.
E-trū'ri-an, *or* **E-trŭs'can**, *a.* & *n.* Belonging to, or a native of, ancient Etruria, in Italy.
Étude (ā-tūd), *n.* [Fr. for "study."] A piece for study, as a passage in music, or a figure to be copied in drawing or sculpture; a study.
Ĕt-y-mo-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to etymology.
Ĕt-y-mo-lŏg'i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to etymology.
Ĕt-y-mŏl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in etymology.
Ĕt-y-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ἔτυμον, an etymon, a literal meaning, and λόγος, a treatise.] That part of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words:—a treatise on the parts of speech; grammar.
Ĕt'y-mŏn, *n.*; pl. **Ĕt'y-mŏns**, *or* **Ĕt'y-ma**. [Gr. ἔτυμον, neuter of ἔτυμος, true; ἐτεός, real.] An original or primitive word:—the primary signification of a word.
Eū, a prefix, is the Gr. εὖ, well; its meanings are exactly opposite to those of the prefix *dys*.
Eū-ca-lўp'tus, *n.* [Gr. εὖ, well, and καλυπτός, covered; καλύπτειν, to cover: the bud has a lid or cover.] A genus of trees of many species, chiefly Australian.
Eū'cha-rĭst (yū'ka-rĭst), *n.* [Gr. εὐχαριστία, a return of thanks; εὖ, well, and χάρις, thanks, favor.—Cf. χαρά, joy.] The Lord's supper; communion. See SACRAMENT.
Eū-cha-rĭs'tic, **Eū-cha-rĭs'ti-cal**, *a.* Relating to the eucharist, or Lord's supper.
Eū'chre (yū'ker), *n.* [A factitious word; conjectured by some to be Gr. εὔχειρ or εὐχερής, skilful, expert; εὖ, well, good, and χείρ, a hand.] A game at cards.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* euchring, euchred.] To defeat an opponent in one of the stages of the game of euchre:—[Slang] to outwit; to baffle; to foil.
Eū-dæ'mon-ĭsm, *n.* [Gr. εὐδαιμονισμός; εὐδαίμων, happy; εὖ, good, and δαίμων, spirit.] A system of ethics which makes morality depend on the production of happiness:—the systematic pursuit of happiness.

Eū-dæ′mon-ĭst, } *n.* One who regards happiness
Eū-dē′mon-ĭst, } as the chief good; one who studies his own personal enjoyment.

Eū-ĕm′er-ĭşm, *n.* See EUHEMERISM.

Eū′lo-ġĭst, *n.* One who eulogizes.

Eū-lo-ġĭs′tic, } *a.* Containing eulogy; lauda-
Eū-lo-ġĭs′ti-cal, } tory; encomiastic.

Eū-lō′ġi-ŭm, *n.* [Late Gr. εὐλογίον.] Eulogy; panegyric.

Eū′lo-ġīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* eulogizing, eulogized.] To commend; to praise.

Eū′lo-ġy, *n.* [Gr. εὐλογία; εὖ, well, and λέγειν, to speak.] A speech or writing in praise of another; *encomium;* a panegyric; praise.

Eū′nuçh (yū′nuk), *n.* [Gr. εὐνοῦχος; εὐνή, a bed, and ἔχειν, to have, to have in charge.] One that is castrated:—a chamberlain.

Eū′pĕp-sy, *or* **Eū-pĕp′sy,** *n.* [Gr. εὖ, well, and πέπτειν, to cook, to digest.] Good digestion.

Eū-pĕp′tic (yū-pĕp′tik), *a.* [Gr. εὔπεπτος.—See EUPEPSY.] Easy of digestion:—having a good digestion.

Eū′phem-ĭşm, *n.* [Gr. εὐφημισμός *or* εὐφημία; εὖ, well, and φημί, I speak.] The describing of an offensive thing by an inoffensive expression.

Eū-phe-mĭs′tic, *a.* Relating to or partaking of euphemism.

Eū′phe-mīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* euphemizing, euphemized.] To express by a euphemism, or in delicate language.—2, *v. n.* To express one's self in euphemisms or delicate language.

Eū-phŏn′ic, } *a.* Sounding agreeably; eupho-
Eū-phŏn′i-cal, } nious:—relating to euphony.

Eū-phō′ni-oŭs, *a.* Harmonious; euphonic.

Eū′pho-nĭşm, *n.* Agreeable sound; euphony.

Eū′pho-ny (yū′fo-ne), *n.* [Gr. εὐφωνία; εὖ, well, and φωνή, voice.] Agreeable sound.

Eū-phôr′bi-a, *n.* [Gr. εὐφόρβιον, from *Euphorbos,* a noted Greek physician whose name signifies well fed; εὖ, well, and φέρβειν, to feed.] A genus of trees and herbs of many species, often poisonous.

Eū′phra-sy, *n.* [Gr. εὐφρασία, delight; εὐφραίνειν, to delight; εὖ, well, and φρήν, the mind, or the diaphragm.] A plant and its flower; the eyebright, a plant once much used for clearing the sight.

Eū′phu-ĭşm, *n.* [Gr. εὐφυής, fine, excellent,—literally, well grown; εὖ, well, and φυή, growth: *Euphues* was the name of the hero of a romance [1579] by John Lyly, celebrated for the affectations and artificiality of its style.] Extreme purity; fastidious delicacy in language:—high-flown and affectedly artificial diction.

Eū′phu-ĭst, *n.* One who uses euphuisms.

Eū-phu-ĭs′tic, *a.* Relating to euphuism.

Eū′phu-īze, *v. n.* [*pp.* euphuizing, euphuized.] To express one's self in an affectedly refined manner; to be absurdly fastidious in language.

Eū-rā′sian (yū-rā′shan), *n.* [From EUROPE and ASIA.] A half-breed between a European and a native Asiatic.

Eū-rŏc′ly-dŏn, *n.* [Gr. εὐροκλύδων; εὖρος, the south-east wind, and κλύδων, a surge.] The levanter, a storm-wind.

Eū-ro-pē′an (yū-ro-pē′an), *a.* Belonging to Europe.—2, *n.* A native of Europe.

Eū-ro-pē′an-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* Europeanizing, Europeanized.] To cause to become European; to accustom to European usages.

Eū′rus, *n.* [L.; Gr. εὖρος.] The east or south-east wind.

Eū-stā′çhi-an, *a.* [From *Eustachius,* an Italian anatomist of the sixteenth century; his name is the same as *Eustace;* probably from Gr. εὖ, well, and στάχυς, an ear of corn, an offshoot, a scion; hence, a child.] Noting a tube which connects the ear with the nostril.

Eū-than-ā′şi-a, *or* **Eū-thăn′a-sy,** *n.* [Gr. εὐθανασία; εὖ, and θάνατος, death; θανεῖν, to die.] An easy death.

E-văc′u-ănt, *n.* A purgative medicine.

E-văc′u-āte, *v. a.* [L. *evacuare, evacuatum; e,* out, and *vacuus,* empty.] [*pp.* evacuating, evacuated.] To make empty; to quit.

E-văc-u-ā′tion, *n.* Act of evacuating; vacuation; a discharge; a withdrawing.

E-vāde′, *v. a.* [L. *evadere, evasum,* to go away; *e,* out, and *vadere,* to go.] [*pp.* evading, evaded.] To avoid by artifice; to elude; to shun.—2, *v. n.* To equivocate:—to make an escape.

E-văl′u-āte, *v. a.* [Fr. *évaluer.*—See VALUE.] [*pp.* evaluating, evaluated.] To determine the value of by examination or experiment; to appraise; to appreciate. [R.]

E-văl-u-ā′tion, *n.* A valuation or estimate deduced from investigation; appraisement.

Ĕv-a-nĕs′çence, *n.* Act of vanishing.

Ĕv-a-nĕs′çent, *a.* [L. *evanescere, evanescentis.*—See VANISH.] Vanishing; fleeting.

E-văn′ġel, *n.* The gospel.

Ē-van-ġĕl′ic, *a.* Agreeable to the gospel.

Ē-van-ġĕl′i-cal, *or* **Ĕv-an-ġĕl′i-cal,** *a.* Agreeable to, or contained in, the gospel; evangelic.

E-văn′ġe-lĭst, *n.* [Gr. εὐαγγελιστής; εὐαγγέλιον, gospel; εὖ, well, good, and ἀγγελία, tidings.—See ANGEL.] One of the four writers of the gospel history:—a preacher of the gospel.

E-văn′ġel-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* evangelizing, evangelized.] To instruct in the gospel.

E-văn′ish, *v. n.* [See EVANESCENT.] [*pp.* evanishing, evanished.] To vanish; to disappear.

Ĕv-a-nĭ′′tion (ĕv-a-nĭsh′un), *n.* The act of vanishing, or state of having vanished.

E-văp′o-ra-ble, *a.* Easily dissipated in vapor.

E-văp′o-rāte, *v. n.* [L. *evaporare, evaporatum; e,* out, and *vapor,* vapor (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* evaporating, evaporated.] To fly away in vapors.—2, *v. a.* To disperse in vapors.

E-văp-o-rā′tion, *n.* Act of evaporating.

E-văp′o-rā-tor, *n.* A machine for drying fruits.

E-vā′şion (e-vā′zhun), *n.* [L. *evasio.*—See EVADE.] A quibble; an elusion.

E-vā′sive, *a.* Practising evasion; elusive.

E-vā′sive-ly, *ad.* By evasion; elusively.

Ēve, *n.* [See EVENING.] The evening:—the evening before an ecclesiastical festival:—time just preceding an event.

E-vĕc′tion (e-vĕk′shun), *n.* [L. *evectio; e,* out, and *vehere, vectum,* to carry.] A carrying away; a deviation.

Ē′ven (ē′vn), *a.* [A.-S. *efen, efn;* Dut. *even;* Ger. *eben;* Dan. *jævn.*] *Level;* uniform; *equal;* parallel:—quiet:—out of debt:—not odd.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* evening, evened.] To make even; to level.—3, *v. n.* To be equal or level.—4, *ad.* Verily; likewise; so much as.—5, *n.* [See EVENING.] Evening; eve.

Ē′ven-hănd′ed, *a.* Impartial; equitable; just.

Ē′ven-ĭng (ē′vn-ĭng), *n.* [A.-S. *æfnung,* from *efen, æfen,* eve; Ger. *abend;* Dan. *aften;* Fris. *avend:* closely related to AFTER.] The close of the day.

Ē′ven-ĭng-stär, *n.* Hesper, or Hesperus:—Venus when visible in the evening.

Ē′ven-ly (ē′vn-le), *ad.* Equally; uniformly.

Ē′ven-nĕss (ē′vn-nĕs), *n.* State of being even.

Ē′ven-sŏng, *n.* Worship for the evening; vespers.

E-vĕnt′, *n.* [L. *eventus, eventum; evenire,* to happen; *e,* out, and *venire, ventum,* to come.] Any thing that happens, good or bad; issue; end; incident; consequence.

E-vĕnt′fụl, *a.* Full of events; momentous.

Ē′ven-tīde (ē′vn-tīd), *n.* Time of evening.

E-vĕnt′u-al, *a.* [Fr. *éventuel.*—See EVENT.] Consequential; ultimate; final.

E-vĕnt-u-ăl′i-ty, *n.* A propensity to take cognizance of facts and events:—that which eventuates or happens:—the probability of an event's happening.

E-vĕnt′u-al-ly, *ad.* In the event; ultimately.

E-vĕnt′u-āte, *v. n.* [*pp.* eventuating, eventuated.] To happen; to come to pass.

Ĕv′ẹr, *ad.* [A.-S. *æfre.*—See Aye.] At any time; at all times; always.—*For ever*, eternally.—*Ever* is used in composition in the sense of *always.*

Ĕv′ẹr-glāde, *n.* [Said to be properly the name of a *glade* or open space in a marshy tract. This name is chiefly applied to certain great marshes in Florida.] A marshy tract of country.

Ĕv′ẹr-grēēn, *a.* Verdant throughout the year.—2, *n.* A plant or tree green all the year.

Ĕv-ẹr-lăst′ing, *a.* Having no end; eternal.—2, *n.* God:—eternity:—a kind of plant.

Ĕv-ẹr-lăst′ing-ly, *ad.* Eternally.

Ĕv-ẹr-lĭv′ing, *a.* Undying; eternal.

Ĕv-ẹr-mōre′, *ad.* Always; eternally.

Ẹ-vĕrt′, *v. a.* [L. *evertere; e*, out, and *vertere*, to turn.] [*pp.* everting, everted.] To overthrow:—to turn outward.

Ĕv′ẹ-ry, *ad.* [O.-E. *everich*, from *ever* and *each.*] Each one; all, taken separately.

Ĕv′ẹ-ry-dāy, *a.* Common; occurring daily.

Ĕv′ẹ-ry-whêre (-hwâr), *ad.* In all places.

Ẹ-vĭct′, *v. a.* [L. *evincere, evictum*, to regain by a process; *e*, out, and *vincere*, to conquer.] [*pp.* evicting, evicted.] To dispossess by legal process.

Ẹ-vĭc′tion, *n.* Dispossession; deprivation.

Ĕv′ị-dĕnce, *n.* [L. *evidentia.*] State of being evident; whatever evinces; testimony; proof; witness.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* evidencing, evidenced.] To prove; to evince; to show.

Ĕv′ị-dĕnt, *a.* [L. *evidens, evidentis*, visible; *e*, out, clearly, and *videre*, to see.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

Ĕv-ị-dĕn′tial, *or* **Ĕv-ị-dĕn′tia-ry** (-sha-re), *a.* Affording evidence.

Ĕv′ị-dĕnt-ly, *ad.* Certainly; obviously.

Ē′vil (ē′vl) [ē′vĭl, *I.*], *a.* [A.-S. *yfel;* Dut. *euvel;* Ger. *übel;* Goth. *ubils.*—See Ill.] Not good; wicked; bad; ill.—2, *n.* Wickedness:—injury; calamity.—3, *ad.* Not well; injuriously.

Ē′vil-dō′ẹr (ē′vl-dō′ẹr), *n.* A malefactor.

Ē′vil-spēak′ing (ē′vl-spēk′ing), *n.* Slander.

Ẹ-vĭnce′, *v. a.* [L. *evincere*, to conquer, to prevail,—hence, to prove or show; *e*, out, and *vincere*, to conquer.] [*pp.* evincing, evinced.] To prove; to show; to manifest.

Ẹ-vĭn′cive, *a.* Tending to show; indicative.

Ẹ-vĭs′cẹr-āte, *v. a.* [L. *eviscerare, evisceratum; e*, out, and *viscera*, bowels.—See Viscus.] [*pp.* eviscerating, eviscerated.] To take out the entrails of.

Ẹ-vĭs-cẹr-ā′tion, *n.* The act of disembowelling.

Ẹ-vōke′, *v. a.* [L. *evocare; e*, out, and *vocare*, to call.] [*pp.* evoking, evoked.] To call forth; to call from.

Ĕv′ọ-lūte, *n.* [L. *evolvere, evolutum*, to evolve (*q. v.*).] A certain mathematical curve.

Ĕv-ọ-lū′tion, *n.* [L. *evolutio.*—See Evolve.] The act of unfolding; a displaying.—(*Arith.*) Extraction of roots.—(*Mil.*) The motion and wheeling of troops.—(*Biol.*) The series of steps through which any living being has passed in acquiring its present characteristics:—the doctrine that all organized beings have been developed by continuous upward progression from simpler forms and lower types to higher and more complex structures; Darwinism.

Ĕv-ọ-lū′tion-al, *a.* Evolutionary.

Ĕv-ọ-lū′tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to evolution:—characterized by evolution or progressive development; produced by evolution.

Ĕv-ọ-lū′tion-ĭst, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of evolution.

Ẹ-vŏlve′ (ẹ-vŏlv′), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *evolvere*, to unroll; *e*, out, and *volvere*, to roll.] [*pp.* evolving, evolved.] To unfold; to open.

Ẹ-vŭl′sion, *n.* [L. *evulsio; e*, out, and *vellere, vulsum*, to pluck.] A plucking or tearing out.

Ewe (yū), *n.* [A.-S. *eowu;* Dut. *ooi.*—Cf. Lith. *avis*, L. *ovis*, Gr. ὄϊς, Skr. *avi*, Russ. *ovtsa*, a sheep.] A female sheep.

Ew̄′ẹr (yū′ẹr), *n.* [Fr. *eau*, O. Fr. *ewe, aigue*, L. *aqua*, water; O. Fr. *aiguiere*, L. *aquarium*, a water-vessel.—Cf. Fr. *évier*, a drain.] A pitcher for water; a water-jug.

Ewer.

Ĕx (ĕks *or* ĕgz). A Latin and Greek preposition, signifying *out of, from.* Besides entering into the composition of numerous words, it is often prefixed to names or terms of office, implying *out of office, late;* as, *ex*-chancellor, *ex*-minister.

Ẹx-ăç′ẹr-bāte [ĕgz-a-sĕr′bāt, *S. Ja. K.;* ĕx-ăs′ẹr-bāt, *St. I.*], *v. a.* [L. *exacerbare, exacerbatum*, to irritate; *ex*, thoroughly, and *acerbus*, bitter.] [*pp.* exacerbating, exacerbated.] To exasperate.

Ẹx-ăç-ẹr-bā′tion, *n.* Exasperation; height of a disease; a paroxysm; increase of violence.

Ẹx-ăct′ (ẹgz-ăkt′), *a.* [L. *exigere, exactum*, to weigh or measure out,—originally, to drive out; *ex*, out, and *agere*, to drive.] *Accurate;* precise; *formal;* particular; *strict; methodical;* punctual.—2, *v. a.* [Late L. *exactare*, to compel, intensive of *exigere*, to drive out, as above.] [*pp.* exacting, exacted.] To require authoritatively; to demand of right; to compel; to enforce.

Ẹx-ăct′ing, *a.* Severe in compelling fulfilment of obligations; hard; extortionate.

Ẹx-ăc′tion, *n.* [L. *exactio.*] The act of exacting; extortion; extreme or unjust demand:—a tribute.

Ẹx-ăct′ị-tūde, *n.* Exactness; nicety.

Ẹx-ăct′ly, *ad.* Accurately; precisely.

Ẹx-ăct′ness, *n.* Accuracy; nicety; strictness.

Ẹx-ăct′ọr, *n.* One who exacts; an extortioner.

Ẹx-ăğ′ğẹr-āte, *v. a.* [L. *exaggerare, exaggeratum*, to heap up; *ex*, out, and *agger*, a heap; *ad*, together, and *gerere*, to carry.] [*pp.* exaggerating, exaggerated.] To heighten by representation; to state too high; to overstate.

Ẹx-ăğ-ğẹr-ā′tion, *n.* The act of exaggerating; a statement which exceeds the truth; hyperbole.

Ẹx-ăğ′ğẹr-a-tĭve, *or* **Ẹx-ăğ′ğẹr-a-tọ-ry**, *a.* Exaggerating or exaggerated; overstated; heightened:—tending to exaggeration.

Ẹx-âlt′, *v. a.* [L. *exaltare; ex*, out, and *altus*, high.] [*pp.* exalting, exalted.] To elevate; to heighten:—to praise; to extol.

Ĕx-al-tā′tion, *n.* The act of exalting; elevation.

Ẹx-ăm-ị-nā′tion, *n.* The act of examining; scrutiny; inquiry into facts; a trial:—research.

Ẹx-ăm′ine, *v. a.* [L. *examinare*, to weigh, to consider; *examen* or *exagmen*, a weighing, a balance-rod; *ex*, out, and *agere*, to carry, whence *exigere*, to weigh; *examen* (*exagmen*) strictly means a swarm, a troop, like *agmen.*] [*pp.* examining, examined.] To try; to question; to search into; to scrutinize; to sift; to *discuss.*

Ẹx-ăm′ị-nẹr, *n.* One who examines; an inquirer.

Ẹx-ăm′ple, *n.* [Fr. *exemple*, L. *exemplum*, a specimen, a pattern; *eximere*, to take out, to select; *ex*, out, and *emere*, to buy, to take.] Something to be imitated; a copy; pattern; model:—something to be avoided:—instance; illustration; a precedent.

Ẹx-ăn′ị-māte, *v. a.* [L. *exanimare, exanimatum*, to deprive of spirit or breath; *ex*, out, and *animus*, spirit.] [*pp.* exanimating, exanimated.] To deprive of life:—to dishearten.

Ẹx-ăn′ị-mate, *a.* Lifeless; dead; spiritless.

Ẹx-ăn-ị-mā′tion, *n.* Deprivation of life.

Ẹx-ăn′thẹm [ĕks′an-thĕm, *I.*], *n.* [L. **Ĕx-an-thē′ma**; pl. **Ĕx-an-thĕm′a-ta.**] [Gr. ἐξάνθημα; ἐξ, out, and ἀνθεῖν, to bloom; ἄνθος, a flower.] (*Med.*) A rash; an eruption on the skin.

Ĕx-an-thĕm′a-toŭs, *a.* Efflorescent; eruptive.

Ĕx′ärçh (ĕks′ärk), *n.* [L. *exarchus;* Gr. ἔξαρχος; ἐξ, out, and ἄρχειν, to rule.] A viceroy.

Ĕx′ar-çhāte [ẹks-är′kat, *St. N. Wb.*], *n.* The office, or province, of an exarch:—an outlying province.

mïen, sïr; mōve, nör, sŏn; bûll, bür, rūle, ůse.—Ç, Ġ, ç, ğ, *soft;* C, G, c, g, *hard;* ş *as* z; ẋ *as* gz; this.

Ex-ăs′per-āte, *v. a.* [L. *exasperare, exasperatum*, to provoke, to roughen; *ex*, out, and *asper*, rough.—See ASPERITY.] [*pp.* exasperating, exasperated.] To irritate in a high degree; to enrage; to vex:—to exacerbate; to inflame.

Ex-ăs-per-ā′tion, *n.* Great provocation; irritation; vexation; anger; increase of violence.

Ĕx′ca-vāte, *or* **Ex-că′vāte**, *v. a.* [L. *excavare, excavatum; ex*, out, and *cavare*, to hollow; *cavus*, hollow.] [*pp.* excavating, excavated.] To cut into hollows; to hollow; to make hollow.

Ĕx-ca-vā′tion, *n.* The act of excavating; cavity.

Ex-cēēd′, *v. a.* [L. *excedere*, to go beyond; *ex*, out, and *cedere*, to go.] [*pp.* exceeding, exceeded.] To go beyond; to excel; to surpass; to transcend; to outdo.—2, *v. n.* To go too far.

Ex-cēēd′ing, *p. a.* Great; very large.

Ex-cēēd′ing-ly, *ad.* To a great degree.

Ex-cĕl′, *v. a.* [L. *excellere*, to surpass.] [*pp.* excelling, excelled.] To outdo in excellence; to surpass.—2, *v. n.* To have or take high rank.

Ĕx′cel-lĕnce, *n.* State of excelling; superiority; good quality; dignity; goodness. [of a governor.

Ĕx′cel-len-cy, *n.* Excellence:—a title of honor, as

Ĕx′cel-lent, *a.* [L. *excellere, excellentis*, to excel.] Eminent in any good quality; superior; unusually good; highly meritorious.

Ĕx′cel-lent-ly, *ad.* Well in a high degree.

Ex-cĕl′si-ŏr, *a.* [L.] More elevated.

Ex-cĕn′tric, *a.* See ECCENTRIC.

Ex-cĕpt′, *v. a.* [L. *exceptare*, frequentative of *excipere, exceptum*, to take out; *ex*, out, and *capere*, to take.] [*pp.* excepting, excepted.] To leave out; to exclude.—2, *v. n.* To object; to make objections.—3, *prep.* Exclusively of; not including; with the exception of.

Ex-cĕpt′ing, *prep.* With exception of; except.

Ex-cĕp′tion, *n.* The act of excepting; thing excepted; exclusion; objection:—cavil.

Ex-cĕp′tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable to objection; faulty.

Ex-cĕp′tion-al, *a.* Implying exceptions:—constituting an exception; above or beyond average; not ordinary or common; supereminent; rare:—peculiar.

Ex-cĕp′tion-al-ly, *ad.* In an exceptional manner; to or in an exceptional degree.

Ex-cĕp′tive, *a.* Including an exception.

Ex-cĕrpt′, *n.* [L. *excerpere, excerptum*, to extract; *ex*, out, and *carpere*, to pluck.] A passage extracted; an extract.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* excerpting, excerpted.] To extract; to select out.

Ex-cĕrp′ta, *n. pl.* [L.] Extracts; selections.

Ex-cĕss′, *n.* [L. *excessus*, a going out.—See EXCEED.] More than enough; superfluity; exuberance; extravagance:—intemperance.

Ex-cĕs′sive, *a.* Beyond due bounds; vehement.

Ex-cĕs′sive-ly, *ad.* Exceedingly; extravagantly.

Ex-chānge′, *v. a.* [Fr. *échanger;* L. *ex*, away, and CHANGE (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* exchanging, exchanged.] To give one thing for another; to barter; to commute; to change.—2, *n.* Act of exchanging; traffic; barter:—balance of money of different countries:—a place where merchants meet.

Ex-chānge-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being exchangeable.

Ex-chānge′a-ble, *a.* That may be exchanged.

Ex-chĕq′uer (eks-chĕk′er), *n.* [Fr. *échiquier*, a chess-board; also a checkered board for counting and reckoning; hence, public accounts, a treasury.—See CHECKER and CHESS.] A public treasury.

Ex-cĭp′i-ĕnt, *n.* [L. *excipere, excipientis*, to receive; *ex*, out, and *capere*, to take.] A vehicle or substance in which a medicine is taken.

Ex-cīş′a-ble, *a.* Liable to the duty of excise.

Ex-cīşe′, *n.* [Fr. *accise, excise;* Dut. *aksiis*, Ger. *accise*, a tax; Sp. *sisa*, a cess or tax; Late L. *accisia*, a score, a tally,—hence, a tax-account, a tax; from L. *accidere, accisum*, to cut, to notch; *ad*, to, and *cædere*, to cut.] An inland tax levied upon commodities of home consumption.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* excising, excised.] To levy a tax:—[L. *excidere, excisus; ex*, out, and *cædere*, to cut] to cut out or off.

Ex-cīşe′man, *n.* Inspector of excised goods.

Ex-cĭ″şion (eks-sĭzh′un), *n.* Extirpation; ruin.

Ex-cī-ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Capability of being excited.

Ex-cī′ta-ble, *a.* Easy to be excited.

Ex-cī′tant [ĕk′se-tănt, *Sm. St. I.*], *n.* (*Med.*) Medicine which excites action.—2, *a.* Exciting; stimulating.

Ĕx-ci-tā′tion, *n.* Act of exciting or rousing.

Ex-cī′ta-tive, *a.* Having power to excite.

Ex-cī′ta-to-ry, *a.* Tending to excite.

Ex-cīte′, *v. a.* [L. *excitare*, freq. of *exciere*, to call out; *ex*, out, and *ciere*, to summon.] [*pp.* exciting, excited.] To rouse; to animate; to stir.

Ex-cīte′ment, *n.* State of being excited; sensation; agitation; commotion; *movement.*

Ex-cīt′ing, *p. a.* Tending to excite; rousing.

Ex-clāim′, *v. n.* [L. *exclamare, exclamatum; ex, out*, and *clamare*, to cry.] [*pp.* exclaiming, exclaimed.] To cry out; to vociferate.

Ĕx-cla-mā′tion, *n.* Vehement outcry; clamor:—a mark [!] indicating emotion.

Ex-clăm′a-to-ry, *a.* Using exclamation.

Ex-clūde′, *v. a.* [L. *excludere; ex*, out, and *claudere*, to shut.] [*pp.* excluding, excluded.] To shut out; to hinder from entrance; to debar; to prohibit; to expel.

Ex-clū′şion (eks-klū′zhun), *n.* [L. *exclusio.*—See EXCLUDE.] Act of excluding; prohibition; a shutting out.

Ex-clū′sive, *a.* Tending to exclude; debarring; excepting:—opposed to *inclusive.*

Ex-clū′sive-ly, *ad.* Without admitting another.

Ex-clū′sive-nĕss, *n.* State of being exclusive.

Ex-clū′so-ry, *a.* Excluding; exclusive.

Ex-cŏg′i-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *excogitare, excogitatum; ex*, out, and *cogitare*, to think.] [*pp.* excogitating, excogitated.] To invent; to cogitate.—2, *v. n.* To think; to cogitate.

Ex-cŏg-i-tā′tion, *n.* Invention; cogitation.

Ĕx-com-mū′ni-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *excommunicare, excommunicatum.*—See COMMUNICATE.] [*pp.* excommunicating, excommunicated.] To exclude from communion; to expel from fellowship.

Ĕx-com-mū-ni-cā′tion, *n.* Exclusion from the fellowship of the church; an interdict.

Ex-cō′ri-āte, *v. a.* [L. *excoriare, excoriatum*, to skin; *ex*, off, and *corium*, Gr. χόριον, the hide.] [*pp.* excoriating, excoriated.] To strip off the skin; to abrade.

Ex-cō-ri-ā′tion, *n.* Act of flaying; abrasion.

Ĕx′cre-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *excrementum; excernere, excretum*, to excrete (*q. v.*). Old writers, in speaking of hair and feathers as *excrements*, follow the L. *excrescere, excretum*, to grow out. *Excrementum* in Latin has both senses, that of ordure, and that of outgrowth.] Alvine discharges; ordure; dung.

Ĕx-cre-mĕnt′al, } *a.* Relating to or resem-
Ĕx-cre-men-tĭ″tious, } bling excrement.

Ex-crĕs′cence, *n.* [L. *excrescentia; excrescere, excretum*, to grow out; *ex*, out, *crescere*, to grow.—See CRESCENT.] A protuberance; a tumor.

Ex-crĕs′cent, *a.* Growing out of something.

Ex-crēte′, *v. a.* [L. *excernere, excretum*, to separate; *ex*, out, and *cernere*, to sift.] [*pp.* excreting, excreted.] To eject as injurious.

Ex-crē′tion, *n.* Ejection of a waste substance from the animal body:—waste substance ejected.

Ĕx′cre-tive [ĕks′kre-tĭv, *S. W. P. J. Wb. I.;* eks-krē′tiv, *Ja. St. Sm.*], *a.* Separating; ejecting.

Ĕx′cre-to-ry, *or* **Ex-crē′to-ry**, *a.* Excreting; excretive:—throwing out waste.

Ex-crū′ci-āte (eks-krū′she-āt), *v. a.* [L. *excruciare, excruciatum*, to torment; *ex*, out, and *cruciare*, to torment, to torture; *crux, crucis*, a cross.] To afflict with great pain; to torture; to torment.

Ex-crū-ci-ā′tion, *n.* Torment; vexation.

Ex-cŭl′pa-ble, *a.* That may be excused.

Ex-cŭl′pāte, *v. a.* [L. *exculpare, exculpatum; ex*, out, and *culpa*, blame.] [*pp.* exculpating, exculpated.] To clear from fault; to excuse.
Ĕx-cul-pā′tion, *n.* Vindication; excuse.
Ex-cŭl′pa-to-ry, *a.* Clearing, or tending to clear, from imputed fault.
Ex-cŭr′rent, *a.* [L. *excurrere, excurrentis*, to run out; *ex*, out, and *currere*, to run.] Running out; extending outward, like the midrib of certain leaves.

Excurrent midribs.

Ex-cŭr′sion, *n.* [L. *excursio*, from *excurrere, excursum*, to run out.] A ramble; digression; journey.
Ex-cŭr′sion-ĭst, *n.* One who goes on an excursion.
Ex-cŭr′sive, *a.* Rambling; wandering.
Ex-cŭr′sus, *n.* [L.] A literary exercise or digression; a digressive dissertation.
Ex-cūş′a-ble, *a.* That may be excused (said of persons or of faults); pardonable; *venial.*
Ex-cū′şa-to-ry, *a.* That excuses; apologetic.
Ex-cūşe′ (ẹks-kūz′), *v. a.* [L. *excusare*, to clear of a charge; *ex*, out, and *causa* or *caussa*, a cause (*q. v.*), a charge or accusation.] [*pp.* excusing, excused.] To extenuate by apology; to free from obligation; to remit; to pardon.
Ex-cūse′ (ẹks-kūs′), *n.* A reason alleged for doing or not doing a thing; plea; *apology;* pardon.
Ĕx′e-cra-ble, *a.* Hateful; detestable.
Ĕx′e-cra-bly, *ad.* In an execrable manner.
Ĕx′e-crāte, *p. a.* [L. *execrari, execratus*, to curse utterly; *ex*, out, and *sacrare*, to consecrate (also to pronounce accursed); *sacer*, sacred.] [*pp.* execrating, execrated.] To curse; to abominate.
Ĕx-e-crā′tion, *n.* Malediction; a *curse.*
Ex-ĕc′ū-tănt, *n.* One who executes or performs.
Ĕx′e-cūte, *v. a.* [Fr. *exécuter;* L. *exsequi, exsecutus*, to pursue, to follow out; *ex*, out, and *sequi*, to follow.] [*pp.* executing, executed.] To carry into effect; to perform; to complete; to finish:—to put to death.
Ĕx-e-cū′tion, *n.* The act of executing; performance:—death inflicted by the forms of law.
Ĕx-e-cū′tion-er, *n.* One who kills; one who puts to death condemned criminals.
Ex-ĕc′ū-tĭve, *a.* Having the power to act or execute; putting the laws in force.—2, *n.* The person or power that administers the government.
Ex-ĕc′ū-tor, *n.* [L.] One who executes a testator's [last will and testament.
Ex-ĕc′ū-tor-shĭp, *n.* The office of an executor.
Ex-ĕc′ū-to-ry, *a.* Relating to execution.
Ex-ĕc′ū-trĭx, *n.* [L.] A female executor.
Ĕx-e-ġē′sis, *n.* [Gr. ἐξήγησις; ἐξηγεῖσθαι, to explain; ἐξ, out, and ἡγεῖσθαι, to guide; ἄγειν, to lead.] The science or art of literary or critical interpretation; explanation.
Ĕx-e-ġĕt′i-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἐξηγητικός.—See Exegesis.] Explanatory; expository.
Ex-ĕm′plar, *n.* [L. *exemplar*, also *exemplarium* and *exemplum.*—See Example.] A pattern; an example; a copy; a model; plan; resemblance.
Ĕx′em-pla-ri-ly, *ad.* In an exemplary manner.
Ĕx′em-pla-ri-nĕss, *n.* State of being exemplary.
Ĕx′em-pla-ry [ẹgz-ĕm′pla-rẹ, *P. K. H.*], *a.* [L. *exemplaris.*—See Example.] Worthy of imitation; serving for a pattern; correct.
Ex-ĕm-pli-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Illustration:—copy.
Ex-ĕm′pli-fȳ, *v. a.* [Late L. *exemplificare;* L. *exemplum*, a copy, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* exemplifying, exemplified.] To illustrate by example:—to make a certified copy of.
Ex-ĕmpt′ (ẹgz-ĕmt′), *v. a.* [L. *eximere, exemptum*, to take out; *ex*, out, and *emere*, to procure, properly to buy.] [*pp.* exempting, exempted.] To free from; to dispense with; to privilege; to excuse.—2, *a.* Free by privilege; not liable.—3, *n.* A person exempted from certain services or duties.
Ex-ĕmpt′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being exempted.
Ex-ĕmp′tion (ẹgz-ĕm′shun), *n.* State of being exempted; immunity; *privilege.*
Ĕx-e-quā′tur, *n.* [L.] A written instrument recognizing a person as consul.
Ĕx′e-quy (ĕks′e-kwẹ), *n.*, *or* Ĕx′e-quieş (ĕks′ẹ-kwĭz), *n. pl.* [L. *exsequiæ*, funeral rites; *ex*, out, and *sequi*, to follow.] Funeral rites.
Ĕx-er-cīş′a-ble, *a.* That may be exercised.
Ĕx′er-cīşe, *n.* [Fr. *exercice;* L. *exercitium; exercere, exercitum*, to drive on, to keep at work; *ex*, out, and *arcere*, to compel, to drive away.] Labor; practice; performance.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* exercising, exercised.] To train by use; to *employ;* to engage; to practise; to use; to *exert.*—3, *v. n.* To use exercise; to labor.
Ex-ĕr-ci-tā′tion, *n.* Exercise; practice; use.
Ex-ĕrt′, *v. a.* [L. *exserere, exsertum*, to thrust out; *ex*, out, and *serere*, to put.] [*pp.* exerting, exerted.] To use with effort; to put into exercise; to perform.
Ex-ĕr′tion, *n.* The act of exerting; *effort;* endeavor.
Ĕx′e-ŭnt, *v. n.* [L. pl. of Exit.] They go out.
Ex-fō′li-āte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *exfoliare, exfoliatum; ex*, off, and *folium*, a leaf.] [*pp.* exfoliating, exfoliated.] To shell off; to peel off.
Ex-fō-li-ā′tion, *n.* The act of shelling off.
Ĕx-ha-lā′tion, *n.* The act of exhaling; evaporation; vapor; fume; effluvium.
Ex-hāle′ [ĕks-hāl′, *St.*], *v. a.* [L. *exhalare; ex*, out, and *halare*, to breathe.] [*pp.* exhaling, exhaled.] To send out in vapors; to emit.—2, *v. n.* To fly off or vanish as vapor.
Ex-hâust′ [ĕks-hâwst′, *St.;* ẹgz-âwst′ *or* ẹgz-hâwst′, *H.*], *v. a.* [L. *exhaurire, exhaustum; ex*, out, and *haurire*, to drain.] [*pp.* exhausting, exhausted.] To draw out totally; to empty; to weaken; to tire out.—2, *n.* (*Steam Eng.*) The steam to be let out of a cylinder after doing its work.
Ex-hâust′ed, *p. a.* Greatly fatigued; tired out:—emptied.
Ex-hâust′i-ble, *a.* That may be exhausted.
Ex-hâus′tion (ẹgz-hâwst′yun), *n.* The act of exhausting; state of being exhausted. [thorough.
Ex-hâust′ive, *a.* That exhausts:—complete:—
Ex-hâust′less, *a.* That cannot be exhausted.
Ex-hĭb′it [ĕks-hĭb′it, *St.;* ĕks-hĭb′it *or* ẹgz-hĭb′it, *H.*], *v. a.* [L. *exhibere, exhibitum*, to show; *ex*, out, and *habere, habitum*, to hold.] [*pp.* exhibiting, exhibited.] To offer to view; to show:—to administer, as medicine.—2, *n.* A paper exhibited; a statement:—that which is exhibited:—articles displayed.
Ex-hĭb′it-er, *n.* One who exhibits or offers.
Ĕx-hi-bĭ′′tion (ĕks-hẹ-bĭsh′un), *n.* The act of exhibiting; display; public *show:*—a public oratorical performance at a literary seminary:—an allowance; a pension.
Ĕx-hi-bĭ′′tion-er, *n.* (*England.*) A university student who enjoys a pension.
Ex-hĭl′a-rănt, *a.* Enlivening; cheering.—2, *n.* A medicine which enlivens; a cordial.
Ex-hĭl′a-rāte [ĕks-, *St.;* ĕks- *or* ĕgz-, *H.*], *v. a.* [L. *exhilarare, exhilaratum; ex*, out, and *hilarare*, to cheer; *hilaris*, glad.] [*pp.* exhilarating, exhilarated.] To make cheerful; to enliven; to cheer; to inspire; to *animate.*
Ex-hĭl-a-rā′tion, *n.* Hilarity; animation.
Ex-hôrt′, *v. a.* [L. *exhortari; ex* intensive, and *hortari*, to urge.] [*pp.* exhorting, exhorted.] To incite to good; to persuade.
Ĕx-hor-tā′tion, *n.* Incitement to good; advice; an address intended to incite to a right course.
Ex-hôr′ta-tive, *a.* Containing exhortation.
Ex-hôr′ta-to-ry, *a.* Hortatory; giving advice.
Ex-hôrt′er, *n.* One who exhorts.
Ĕx-hū-mā′tion, *n.* The act of disinterring.
Ex-hūme′, *v. a.* [Fr. *exhumer;* L. *ex*, out of, and *humus*, the ground.] [*pp.* exhuming, exhumed.] To dig out of the earth; to unbury; to disinter.

Ĕx′i-ğence, } *n.* Pressing necessity; urgency;
Ĕx′i-ğĕn-cy, } emergency; want; great need.

Ĕx′i-ğĕnt, *a.* [L. *exigere, exigentis,* to exact (*q. v.*).] Pressing; urgent.

Ĕx′īle, *n.* [L. *exsilium,* banishment; *ex,* out, and root of *salio,* to leap; *exsul,* an exile; *exsulare,* to banish.] Banishment:—the person banished.

Ẹx̣-īle′ [ĕks′īl, *Wb. J. Sm.*; ĕg′zīl *or* ĕx′īl, *H.*; ĕg′zīl, *St. I.*], *v. a.* [*pp.* exiling, exiled.] To drive from a country; to *banish.*

Ẹx̣-ĭst′, *v. n.* [L. *exsistere,* to stand forth, to be; *ex,* out, and *sistere,* to set, to cause to stand; *stare,* to stand (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* existing, existed.] To have existence; to be; to live.

Ẹx̣-ĭst′ẹnce, *n.* State of being; being; life.

Ẹx̣-ĭst′ẹnt, *a.* Having existence or being.

Ĕx′ịt, *n.* [L. for "he goes out;" *exire,* to go out; *ex,* out, and *ire,* to go.] Departure; a going out; death:—a passage out.—2, *v. a.* (pl. **Ĕx′ẹ-ŭnt.**) He, or she, goes out.

Ĕx′ọ-dŭs, *n.* [Gr. ἔξοδος; ἐξ, out, and ὁδός, a way.] A departure:—the second book of Moses, describing the journey from Egypt.

Ẹx-ŏğ′ạ-moŭs, *a.* Of or relating to exogamy; noting marriage outside one's tribe.

Ẹx-ŏg′ạ-mỵ, *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, and γάμος, marriage.] Marriage beyond one's own tribe; the custom of selecting wives from some outside tribe.

Ĕx′ọ-ğĕn, *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, and γενέσθαι, to be produced.] (*Bot.*) A plant or tree which is increased by growth on the outside.

Ẹx-ŏğ′ẹ-noŭs, *a.* Belonging to exogens.

Ẹx̣-ŏn′ẹr-āte, *v. a.* [L. *exonerare, exoneratum,* to disburden; *ex,* out, and *onus, oneris,* a burden.] [*pp.* exonerating, exonerated.] To disburden; to exculpate; to clear; to discharge; to relieve.

Ẹx̣-ŏn-ẹr-ā′tiọn, *n.* The act of exonerating:—state of being exculpated.

Ẹx̣-ŏn′ẹr-ạ-tĭve, *a.* That exonerates.

Ẹx̣-ŏr′bị-tạnce, } *n.* Excess; enormity; extrava-
Ẹx̣-ŏr′bị-tạn-cỵ, } gance.

Ẹx̣-ŏr′bị-tạnt, *a.* [L. *exorbitare, exorbitantis,* to go off the track; *ex,* out of, and *orbita,* an orbit (*q. v.*).] Exceeding due bounds; unreasonable; enormous; excessive:—anomalous.

Ẹx̣-ŏr′bị-tạnt-lỵ, *ad.* Excessively.

Ĕx′ọr-cīṣe [ẹks-ŏr′sīz, *K.*], *v. a.* [Gr. ἐξορκίζειν; ἐξ, out, and ὁρκίζειν, to adjure; ὅρκος, an oath.] [*pp.* exorcising, exorcised.] To expel, as evil spirits:—to purify from evil.

Ĕx′ọr-cĭṣm, *n.* [Gr. ἐξορκισμός.—See EXORCISE.] Expulsion of evil spirits.

Ĕx′ọr-cĭst, *n.* [Gr. ἐξορκιστής.—See EXORCISE.] One who expels evil spirits.

Ẹx̣-ŏr′dị-ŭm, *n.* [L. for a "beginning," a "warp;" *exordiri, ordiri,* to weave, to begin.] L. pl. **Ẹx̣-ŏr′dị-ạ**; Eng. **Ẹx̣-ŏr′dị-ŭmṣ.** (*Rhet.*) The opening part of an oration; a *preface;* an introduction.

Ĕx-ọ-skĕl′ẹ-tọn, *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outward, and SKELETON.] The external skeleton seen in many of the lower animals.

Ĕx-ọs-mōse′, *n.* [Gr. ἔξω, outside, and ὠθεῖν, to push, or thrust.] The outward passage of fluids through membranes.

Ĕx-ọs-mō′sis, *n.* See EXOSMOSE.

Ĕx-ọs-mŏt′ịc, *a.* Relating to exosmose.

Ĕx-ọs-tō′sis, *n.* [Gr. ἐξόστωσις; ἐξ, out, and ὀστέον, bone.] The protuberance of a bone.

Ĕx-ọ-tĕr′ịc, } *a.* [Gr. ἐξωτερικός, outward;
Ĕx-ọ-tĕr′ị-cạl, } ἐξωτέρω, more outward; ἔξω, outward; ἐξ, out.] Public; exterior; not secret:—opposed to *esoteric.*

Ẹx̣-ŏt′ịc (ẹgz-ŏt′ịk), *a.* [Gr. ἐξωτικός, foreign; ἔξω, outward.] Foreign; not native; not produced at home.—2, *n.* A foreign plant; a foreign word; any thing foreign.

Ẹx-pănd′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *expandere, expansum,* to spread out; *ex,* out, and *pandere,* to spread.] [*pp.* expanding, expanded.] To enlarge in surface; to spread out; to open; to dilate; to distend; to enlarge.

Ẹx-pănse′, *n.* Wide extent:—the firmament.

Ẹx-păn-sị-bĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* Capacity of extension.

Ẹx-păn′sị-ble, *a.* That may be expanded.

Ẹx-păn′siọn, *n.* Act or process of expanding; extent; the state of being expanded:—space.

Ẹx-păn′sịve, *a.* Having the power or capacity of expanding; tending to expansion.

Ẹx-păn′sịve-lỵ, *ad.* By expansion; in an expansive or diffuse manner.

Ẹx-păn′sịve-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being expansive; diffuseness; openness.

Ẹx-pā′tị-āte (ẹks-pā′shẹ-āt), *v. n.* [L. *exspatiari, exspatiatus; ex,* out, and *spatiari,* to roam; *spatium,* space (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* expatiating, expatiated.] To range at large; to enlarge upon in language.

Ẹx-pā-tị-ā′tiọn (ẹks-pā-shẹ-ā′shụn), *n.* The act of expatiating or roaming at large.

Ẹx-pā′trị-āte, *v. a.* [Late L. *expatriare, expatriatum,* to banish; *ex,* out, and *patria,* native country.] [*pp.* expatriating, expatriated.] To banish or remove from one's country.

Ẹx-pā-trị-ā′tiọn, *n.* Banishment; exile.

Ẹx-pĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *exspectare, exspectatum; ex,* out, and *spectare,* to look.] [*pp.* expecting, expected.] To look for; to wait for; to anticipate. See HOPE.

Ẹx-pĕct′ạnce, } *n.* Act or state of expecting;
Ẹx-pĕct′ạn-cỵ, } expectation; hope:—abeyance.

Ẹx-pĕct′ạnt, *a.* Waiting in expectation.

Ĕx-pec-tā′tiọn, *n.* Act of expecting; thing expected; hope; trust:—prospect of good.—*Expectation of life,* the mean average duration of the life of individuals of any given age.

Ẹx-pĕc′tọ-rănt, *a.* Causing expectoration.—2, *n.* A medicine to promote expectoration.

Ẹx-pĕc′tọ-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *expectorare, expectoratum; ex,* out, and *pectus, pectoris,* the breast.] [*pp.* expectorating, expectorated.] To eject from the breast, chest, or lungs; to cough up.—2, *v. n.* To eject phlegm or other matter from the lungs or breast.

Ẹx-pĕc-tọ-rā′tiọn, *n.* Discharge of matter from the chest or lungs by coughing:—matter expectorated.

Ẹx-pē′dị-ẹnce, } *n.* Quality of being expedient;
Ẹx-pē′dị-ẹn-cỵ, } fitness:—policy:—convenience, advisability; suitableness to a good end; utility.

Ẹx-pē′dị-ẹnt, *a.* [L. *expedire, expedientis,* to forward, to make ready; *ex,* out, and *pes, pedis,* the foot.] Proper; convenient:—profitable; accordant with present interests rather than with principle; suitable; requisite; advisable; useful. —2, *n.* Means to an end; device:—a shift.

Ẹx-pē′dị-ẹnt-lỵ, *ad.* Suitably; fitly.

Ĕx′pẹ-dīte, *v. a.* [L. *expedire, expeditum.*—See EXPEDIENT.] [*pp.* expediting, expedited.] To hasten; to quicken.—2, *a.* Quick; hasty; easy; active:—prompt.

Ĕx′pẹ-dīte-lỵ, *ad.* With quickness; hastily.

Ĕx-pẹ-dĭ″tiọn (ĕks-pẹ-dĭsh′ụn), *n.* Haste; speed; activity:—a military, naval, or other important enterprise; an undertaking:—a voyage or march of importance.

Ĕx-pẹ-dĭ″tioụs (ĕks-pẹ-dĭsh′ụs), *a.* Quick; nimble; soon done; speedy; swift; hasty; prompt.

Ĕx-pẹ-dĭ″tioụs-lỵ, *ad.* Speedily; nimbly.

Ẹx-pĕl′, *v. a.* [L. *expellere, expulsum; ex,* out, and *pellere,* to drive.] [*pp.* expelling, expelled.] To drive out; to eject; to *banish.*

Ẹx-pĕl′lạ-ble, *a.* That may be expelled.

Ẹx-pĕnd′, *v. a.* [L. *expendere,* to weigh out, to spend; *ex,* out, and *pendere,* to weigh.] [*pp.* expending, expended.] To lay out; to waste; to spend.

Ẹx-pĕn′dị-tụre, *n.* Sum expended; disbursement; cost; expense.

Ẹx-pĕnse′, *n.* [L. *expensa,* money spent.—See EXPEND.] Cost; charges; money expended.

Ẹx-pĕn′sịve, *a.* Given to expense; costly; dear.

Ẹx-pĕn′sịve-lỵ, *ad.* In an expensive manner.

Ẹx-pĕn′sịve-nĕss, *n.* Costliness.

Ex-pē'ri-ence, *n.* [L. *experientia*, trial, proof; *experiri*, *expertus*, to test; *ex*, out, and *periri*, to try (a verb not found except in composition).] Knowledge or wisdom gained by practice; repeated trial; proof; test.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* experiencing, experienced.] To know by practice or trial.

Ex-pē'ri-enced (eks-pē're-enst), *p. a.* Having had experience; versed; tried.

Ex-pē-ri-ĕn'tial, *a.* Related to or having experience.

Ex-pē-ri-ĕn'tial-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine that all knowledge and all our ideas are derived from individual experience:—opposed to *intuitionalism*.

Ex-pĕr'i-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *experimentum*, a test.—See Experience.] An operation to discover or prove some truth; a trial; test; proof.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* experimenting, experimented.] To make trial or proof.

Ex-pĕr-i-mĕn'tal, *a.* Founded on experience or experiment.

Ex-pĕr-i-mĕn'tal-ĭst, *n.* A maker of experiments; an experimenter.

Ex-pĕr-i-mĕn'tal-ly, *ad.* By experience.

Ex-pĕr'i-mĕnt-er, *n.* A maker of experiments.

Ex-pĕrt', *a.* [L. *expertus*.—See Experience.] Skilful; prompt; dexterous.—2, *n.* One who has or professes great skill.

Ex-pĕrt'ly, *ad.* In a skilful, ready manner.

Ex-pĕrt'ness, *n.* Skill; readiness; dexterity.

Ĕx'pi-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being expiated.

Ĕx'pi-āte, *v. a.* [L. *expiare*, *expiatum*; *ex*, out, and *piare*, to appease; *pius*, kind, good.] [*pp.* expiating, expiated.] To atone for; to appease.

Ĕx-pi-ā'tion, *n.* Act of expiating; satisfaction; atonement; compensation.

Ĕx'pi-a-to-ry, *a.* Relating to or making expiation.

Ĕx-pi-rā'tion, *n.* Act of expiring; emission of breath:—end; death:—evaporation.

Ex-pī'ra-to-ry, *a.* Relating to exhalation of breath.

Ex-pīre', *v. a.* [L. *exspirare*, to breathe out; *ex*, out, and *spirare*, to breathe.—See Spirit.] [*pp.* expiring, expired.] To breathe out; to exhale. —2, *v. n.* To emit the last breath; to die; to end.

Ex-pīr'ing, *a.* Dying or associated with dying.

Ĕx'pi-ry [ĕks'pi-re, *Wo. Wb. I. N.*; eks-pī're, *St.*], *n.* Expiration; end; cessation.

Ex-plāin', *v. a.* [L. *explanare*; *ex*, out, and *planare*, to spread; *planus*, smooth, plain (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* explaining, explained.] To make intelligible; to expound; to illustrate; to elucidate.

Ex-plāin'a-ble, *a.* That may be explained.

Ĕx-pla-nā'tion, *n.* Act of explaining; illustration; sense explained; *definition*; explication:—a note; a comment.

Ex-plăn'a-to-ry, *a.* Containing explanation.

Ĕx'ple-tive, *n.* [L. *expletivus*, filling up; *expletus*, filled up; *explere*, to fill; *ex*, out, and *plere*, to fill.] A word not necessary to the sense, but used to fill a space or for ornament.—2, *a.* Used to fill up a space.

Ĕx'pli-ca-ble, *a.* That may be explained.

Ĕx'pli-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *explicare*, *explicatum* or *explicitum*, to unfold; *ex* negative, and *plicare*, to fold; *plica*, a fold.] [*pp.* explicating, explicated.] To unfold; to explain.

Ĕx-pli-cā'tion, *n.* Act of explaining; explanation; interpretation.

Ĕx'pli-cā-tive, *a.* Tending to explain.

Ĕx'pli-cā-tor, *n.* An expounder; an explainer.

Ĕx'pli-cā-to-ry, *a.* Explicative; explaining.

Ex-plĭç'it, *a.* [L. *explicitus*, unfolded.—See Explicate.] Plain; clear; direct; express.

Ex-plĭç'it-ly, *ad.* Plainly; expressly.

Ex-plĭç'it-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being explicit.

Ex-plōde', *v. a.* [L. *explodere*, *explosum*, properly, to drive off the stage by a noisy demonstration; *ex*, off, and *plaudere*, to applaud (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* exploding, exploded.] To drive out; to discharge:—to decry; to disprove:—to destroy; to cause to burst.—2, *v. n.* To make an explosion; to burst with noise.

Ex-plŏĭt', *n.* [Fr. *exploit*; L. *explicitum*, a thing displayed.—See Explicate.] A great act; achievement; *deed*.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *exploiter*, to work, to take advantage of: *exploit* in French formerly meant profit, revenue.] [*pp.* exploiting, exploited.] To turn to account; to administer; to work.

Ĕx-plŏĭ-tā'tion, *n.* The act or process of utilizing; the act of turning to account or administering:—the process by which ores or other minerals are won and made available.

Ĕx-plo-rā'tion, *n.* The act of exploring; search.

Ex-plō'ra-tive, *or* **Ex-plŏr'a-to-ry** [eks-plŏr'a-tur-e, *S. J. K. I. St.*], *a.* Made for the purpose of exploration.

Ex-plōre', *v. a.* [L. *explorare*, to search out, to examine,—originally, to cry after; *ex*, out, and *plorare*, to grieve, to bewail, to weep.] [*pp.* exploring, explored.] To search into; to examine by trial; to try; to inspect; to scrutinize.

Ex-plōr'er, *n.* One who explores.

Ex-plō'şion (eks-plō'zhun), *n.* [L. *explosio*.—See Explode.] The act of exploding; a sudden, loud discharge; displosion.

Ex-plō'sive, *a.* Bursting; causing explosion.—2, *n.* A substance that will or may explode.

Ex-pō'nent, *n.* [L. *exponere*, *exponentis*, *expositum*, to set forth; *ex*, out, and *ponere*, to place.] (*Algebra.*) An index of a power; as, a^4, in which 4 is the exponent of *a*, denoting that *a* is raised to the fourth power:—one who expounds or sets forth any thing.

Ĕx-po-nĕn'tial, *a.* Relating to an exponent.

Ex-pōrt', *v. a.* [L. *exportare*; *ex*, out, and *portare*, to carry.] [*pp.* exporting, exported.] To carry out of a country.

Ĕx'pōrt, *n.* That which is exported; a commodity sent to a foreign market.

Ex-pōrt'a-ble, *a.* That may be exported.

Ĕx-por-tā'tion, *n.* The act of exporting; the act of carrying merchandise to another country.

Ex-pōrt'er, *n.* One who exports.

Ex-pōşe', *v. a.* [Fr. *exposer*; L. *ex*, and *pausare*, to halt, to pause (*q. v.*); the word has, however, acquired the meaning of L. *exponere*, to set forth, to expound.—See Exponent.] [*pp.* exposing, exposed.] To lay open; to disclose:—to put in danger; to make liable.

Exposé (ĕks-po-zā'), *n.* [Fr.] An exposition; a formal recital of causes and motives.

Ex-pōşed', *p. a.* Unsheltered:—liable.

Ĕx-po-şĭ''tion (ĕks-po-zĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *expositio*.—See Exponent.] Explanation; interpretation; exposure:—an exhibition.

Ex-pŏş'i-tor, *n.* An explainer; an interpreter.

Ex-pŏş'i-to-ry, *a.* Explanatory; illustrative.

Ex-pŏst'ū-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *expostulare*, *expostulatum*; *ex* intensive, and *postulare*, to demand.—Cf. *poscere*, to ask.] [*pp.* expostulating, expostulated.] To reason; to remonstrate.

Ex-pŏst-ū-lā'tion, *n.* The act of expostulating; discussion without anger; remonstrance.

Ex-pŏst'ū-la-to-ry, *a.* That expostulates; containing expostulation.

Ex-pō'şure (eks-pō'zhur), *n.* The act of exposing; state of being exposed; manifestation:—situation with respect to sun, air, or danger.

Ex-pound', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *espondre*, to explain; L. *exponere*, to set forth.—See Exponent.] [*pp.* expounding, expounded.] To lay open the meaning; to *explain*; to clear; to interpret.

Ex-pound'er, *n.* One who expounds.

Ex-prĕss', *v. a.* [L. *exprimere*, *expressum*; *ex*, out, and *primere*, to press (*q. v.*); *expressus*, plain, distinct.] [*pp.* expressing, expressed.] To represent; to utter; to declare; to signify:—to press out:—to send by express.—2, *a.* Exactly resembling:—given in direct terms; definite; clear; explicit; plain:—swift; swift and regular.—3, *n.* A messenger, vehicle, or message sent:—a regular conveyance.

Ex-prĕss'a̤ge, *n.* The charge for carrying by express:—the business of sending by express.

Ex-prĕss'i-ble, *a.* That may be expressed.

Ex-prĕs'sion (e̤ks-prĕsh'u̹n), *n.* The act of expressing; phrase; *term;* mode of speech:—representation:—appearance of the countenance.

Ex-prĕs'sion-a̤l (e̤ks-prĕsh'u̹n-a̤l), *a.* Conveying an expression.

Ex-prĕs'sive, *a.* Serving to express; lively.

Ex-prĕs'sive-ly̆, *ad.* In an expressive manner.

Ex-prĕs'sive-nĕss, *n.* Power of expression.

Ex-prĕss'ly̆, *ad.* In direct terms; plainly.

Ex-prō'brāte [ĕks'pro̤-brāt, *P. Wb. I. Sm.*], *v. a.* [L. *exprobrare, exprobratum; ex* intensive, and *probrum,* a scandalous act.] [*pp.* exprobrating, exprobrated.] To upbraid; to censure.

Ex-prō'bra̤-tive, *a.* Upbraiding; reproaching.

Ex-prō'pri-āte, *v. a.* [Fr. *exproprier;* L. *ex,* out, and *proprius,* one's own.—See Property.] [*pp.* expropriating, expropriated.] To part with.

Ex-prō-pri-ā'tion, *n.* The act of discarding.

Ex-pŭgn' (e̤ks-pūn'), *v. a.* [L. *expugnare,* to conquer; *ex,* out, and *pugnare,* to fight; *pugna,* a fight.] [*pp.* expugning, expugned.] To conquer; to take.

Ex-pŭg'na̤-ble, *a.* That may be won by force.

Ex-pŭl'sion, *n.* [L. *expulsio.*—See Expel.] The act of expelling; ejection.

Ex-pŭl'sive, *a.* Causing expulsion; expelling.

Ex-pŭnġe', *v. a.* [L. *expungere; ex,* out, and *pungere,* to prick.—See Pungent. At first no doubt applied to such inscriptions as had to be removed by a cutting instrument.] [*pp.* expunging, expunged.] To blot out; to rub out; to wipe out; to efface; to obliterate.

Ex-pŭr'gāte (*or* ĕks'pu̹r-gāt), *v. a.* [L. *expurgare, expurgatum; ex,* out, and *purgare,* to purge (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* expurgating, expurgated.] To expunge; to cleanse; to purify; to purge.

Ĕx-pu̹r-gā'tion, *n.* The act of expurgating or cleansing; purification.

Ex-pŭr'ga̤-to̤r (*or* ĕks'pu̹r-gā-tu̹r), *n.* A cleanser.

Ĕx'qui-şite, *a.* [L. *exquisitus,* choice; *exquirere,* to search out; *ex,* out, and *quærere,* to seek.] Excellent; consummate; fine.—2, *n.* A dandy; a fop.

Ĕx'qui-şite-ly̆, *ad.* Completely; perfectly.

Ex-săn'guine, *or* **Ex-săn'gui-oŭs**, *a.* [L. *ex,* out, and *sanguis, sanguinis,* blood.] Destitute of blood; pale.

Ex-scĭnd' (e̤ks-sĭnd'), *v. a.* [L. *exscindere; ex,* out or off, and *scindere,* to cut.] [*pp.* exscinding, exscinded.] To cut off.

Ex-sĕct', *v. a.* [L. *exsecare, exsectum,* to cut out; *ex,* out, and *secare,* to cut.] [*pp.* exsecting, exsected.] To cut; to cut away.

Ex-sĕrt'ed, *a.* [L. *exsertus.*—See Exert.] (*Bot.*) Standing out; projecting.

Exserted stamens.

Ex-sĭc'cāte, *v. a.* [L. *exsiccare, exsiccatum; ex,* out, and *siccare,* to dry; *siccus,* dry.] [*pp.* exsiccating, exsiccated.] To dry; to make dry.

Ĕx-sic-cā'tion, *n.* The act of drying; dryness.

Ĕx'tant, *a.* [L. *exstans, exstantis,* pres. part. of *exstare,* to stand forth, to exist; *ex,* out, and *stare,* to stand (*q. v.*).] Standing in view; now in being; still existing; as, a book still *extant.*

Ĕx'ta̤-sy̆, *n.* See Ecstasy.

Ex-tĕm-po̤-rā'ne-oŭs, *a.* Unpremeditated; sudden; extemporary.

Ex-tĕm-po̤-rā'ne-oŭs-ly̆, *ad.* Extempore.

Ex-tĕm-po̤-rā'ne-ous-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being unpremeditated.

Ex-tĕm'po̤-ra-ry̆, *a.* Uttered or performed without premeditation; extemporaneous.

Ex-tĕm'po̤-re̤, *a.* & *ad.* [L. *ex tempore,* at the time; *tempus,* time.—See Temporal.] Without premeditation.

Ex-tĕm'po̤-rīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* extemporizing, extemporized.] To speak extempore, or without previous study.—2, *v. a.* To devise or construct in haste.

Ex-tĕnd', *v. a.* [L. *extendere, extentum, extensum,* to stretch out; *ex,* out, and *tendere,* to stretch, to tend (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* extending, extended.] To stretch out; to expand.—2, *v. n.* To reach to any distance.

Ex-tĕn-si-bĭl'i-ty̆, *n.* Quality of being extensible.

Ex-tĕn'si-ble, *or* **Ex-tĕn'sile**, *a.* That may be extended.

Ex-tĕn'sion, *n.* [L. *extensio, extentio.*—See Extend.] The act of extending; stretching; extent; expansion; diffusion; dilatation.

Ex-tĕn'sive, *a.* Having great extent; large; wide; broad; *comprehensive;* expansive.

Ex-tĕn'sive-ly̆, *ad.* Widely; largely.

Ex-tĕn'sive-nĕss, *n.* Diffusiveness.

Ex-tĕn'so̤r, *n.* A muscle which extends.

Ex-tĕnt', *n.* [See Extend.] Space; extension; bulk; compass.—(*Law.*) A writ of execution.

Ex-tĕn'ū-āte, *v. a.* [L. *extenuare, extenuatum,* to make thin; *ex,* out, and *tenuare,* to thin; *tenuis,* thin.] [*pp.* extenuating, extenuated.] To lessen; to palliate:—to render thin.

Ex-tĕn-ū-ā'tion, *n.* Palliation; mitigation.

Ex-tĕn'ū-a̤-to̤-ry̆, *a.* Extenuating.

Ex-tē'ri-o̤r, *a.* [L. *exter* or *exterus,* out; *exterior,* outer; *extremus,* outmost, last; from *ex,* out.] Outward; external; extrinsic.—2, *n.* Outward surface.

Ex-tĕr'mi-na̤-ble, *a.* Capable of being exterminated.

Ex-tĕr'mi-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *exterminare, exterminatum; ex,* out of, and *terminus* (*q. v.*), the boundary.] [*pp.* exterminating, exterminated.] To root out; to *eradicate;* to destroy; to kill; to slay; to extirpate.

Ex-tĕr-mi-nā'tion, *n.* Total destruction; elimination.

Ex-tĕr'mi-nā-to̤r, *n.* A destroyer.

Ex-tĕr'mi-na̤-to̤-ry̆, *a.* Destructive.

Ex-tĕrn', *a.* [Fr. *externe;* L. *externus;* *exter,* outward; *ex,* out.] External; exterior; outward.—2, *n.* A student who does not board within a college or seminary:—a house-to-house surgeon of a hospital.

Ex-tĕr'na̤l, *a.* [See Extern.] Outward; *exterior;* visible.

Ex-tĕr'na̤l-ly̆, *ad.* In an external manner.

Ex-tĕr'na̤lş, *n. pl.* Things on the outside.

Ex-tĭnct', *a.* [See Extinguish.] Extinguished; put out; obliterated; quenched; destroyed; no longer existing.

Ex-tĭnc'tion, *n.* A quenching; destruction.

Ex-tĭn'guish (e̤k-stĭng'gwĭsh), *v. a.* [L. *extinguere, extinctum; ex,* out, and *stinguere,* to quench: on type of the cognate word *distinguish.*] [*pp.* extinguishing, extinguished.] To put out; to quench:—to suppress; to destroy.

Ex-tĭn'guish-a̤-ble, *a.* That may be quenched.

Ex-tĭn'guish-e̤r, *n.* One that quenches:—a utensil to extinguish a candle or a lamp.

Extinguisher.

Ex-tĭn'guish-mĕnt, *n.* The act of extinguishing; extinction; destruction.—(*Law.*) Consolidation of an estate with another.

Ex-tĭr'pāte, *v. a.* [L. *exstirpare, exstirpatum; ex,* out, and *stirps,* a stem or stock.] [*pp.* extirpating, extirpated.] To root out; to *eradicate.*

Ĕx-tir-pā'tion, *n.* Eradication; destruction.

Ex-tŏl', *v. a.* [L. *extollere,* to raise up; *ex,* out, and *tollere,* to lift.] [*pp.* extolling, extolled.] To praise; to magnify; to laud; to applaud; to *commend* highly.

Ex-tŏrt', *v. a.* [L. *extorquere, extortum; ex,* out, and *torquere,* to twist.] [*pp.* extorting, extorted.] To draw from by force; to force away; to wring from; to *exact.*—2, *v. n.* To practise oppression.

Ex-tŏr'tion, *n.* [L. *extorsio.*—See Extort.] Illegal exaction; oppression.

Ex-tŏr'tion-a̤-ry̆, } *a.* Partaking of extortion;
Ex-tŏr'tion-āte, } rapacious.

Ex-tör′tion-er, *n.* One who practises extortion.

Ĕx′tra. [L. *extra*, beyond; *exter*, *extera*, outside; *ex*, out.] A word (often used in composition) meaning *over and above*, *extraordinary*, as *extra*-pay, &c.; or *beyond*, as *extra*-judicial, &c.—2, *a.* Additional:—unusual:—special.—3, *n.* Something unusual or special.

Ex-trăct′, *v. a.* [L. *extrahere*, *extractum*; *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw.] [*pp.* extracting, extracted.] To draw out; to take from; to select.

Ĕx′trăct, *n.* Substance extracted; quotation.

Ex-trăc′tion, *n.* A drawing out:—lineage.

Ex-trăc′tive, *a.* Capable of being extracted.—2, *n.* That which may be extracted.

Ex-trăct′or, *n.* He who or that which extracts.

Ĕx′tra-dīte, *v. a.* [Fr. *extrader*, to surrender.—See Extradition.] [*pp.* extraditing, extradited.] To deliver up under a treaty of extradition.

Ĕx-tra-dĭ″tion, *n.* [Fr. *extradition*; L. *ex*, out, and *traditio*, a surrender.—See Tradition.] (*Law.*) The act of sending a person accused of a crime to be tried in a foreign country, where the crime was committed.

Ĕx′tra-ju-dĭ″cial (-dĭsh′al), *a.* Being out of the course of legal procedure:—not legally required.

Ĕx′tra-mŭn′dāne, *a.* [L. *extramundanus*; *extra*, beyond, and *mundus*, the world; *mundanus*, worldly.] Beyond the world.

Ex-trā′ne-oŭs, *a.* [L. *extraneus*; *extra*, beyond.] Not a part of; foreign; of different substance; *exterior.*

Ex-traör′di-na-ri-ly (ĕks-trör′de-na-re-le), *ad.* Uncommonly; remarkably.

Ex-traör′di-na-ry (*or* ĕks-tra-ör′de-na-re), *a.* [L. *extraordinarius*; *extra*, beyond, and *ordinarius*, ordinary (*q. v.*).] Not ordinary; eminent; remarkable; uncommon; unusual.

Ex-trăv′a-gance, *n.* Quality of being extravagant; irregularity; prodigal expense; waste.

Ex-trăv′a-gant, *a.* [L. *extravagans*, *extravagantis*; *extra*, beyond, and *vagans*, pres. part. of *vagari*, to wander; *vagus*, wandering, vague (*q. v.*).] Irregular; wasteful; wild.

Ex-trăv′a-gant-ly, *ad.* Wildly:—wastefully.

Ex-trăv-a-găn′za, *n.* [It. for "extravagance."] A piece of music or literature which is wild and extravagant.

Ex-trăv′a-sāte, *v. a.* [L. *extra*, beyond, and *vas*, a vessel.] [*pp.* extravasating, extravasated.] To force or let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

Ex-trăv-a-sā′tion, *n.* The act of forcing out, or passing out, of the proper vessels or ducts; effusion.

Ex-trēme′, *a.* [L. *extremus*, superlative of *exter*, *exterus*, outside.—See Exterior.] Greatest; of the highest degree; utmost; last:—rigorous; strict; severe.—*Extreme unction*, the rite of anointing a person at the point of death.—2, *n.* Utmost point; highest degree of any thing; extremity; end.

Ex-trēme′ly, *ad.* In the utmost degree.

Ex-trē′mist, *n.* A supporter of extreme doctrines or practice.

Ex-trĕm′i-ty, *n.* Utmost point or part; end:—necessity:—violence; rigor; distress.

Ĕx′tri-ca-ble, *a.* That may be extricated.

Ĕx′tri-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *extricare*, *extricatum*; *ex*, out, and *tricæ*, impediments, toys; *tricare*, to delay; to dally.] [*pp.* extricating, extricated.] To disembarrass; to free.

Ĕx-tri-cā′tion, *n.* Act of extricating.

Ex-trĭn′sic, } *a.* [L. *extrinsecus* (*a.* & *ad.*), from
Ex-trĭn′si-cal, } the outside; *extrim* (*ad.*), outward, and *secus*, according to.—Cf. Intrinsic.] Not contained in; external; not essential; *exterior.*

Ex-trĭn′si-cal-ly, *ad.* From without.

Ex-trūde′, *v. a.* [L. *extrudere*, *extrusum*, to push forth; *ex*, out, and *trudere*, to thrust.] [*pp.* extruding, extruded.] To thrust out; to drive off.

Ex-trū′şion, *n.* Act of driving out; expulsion.

Ex-ū′ber-ance, } *n.* Overflowing plenty; abun-
Ex-ū′ber-an-cy, } dance; luxuriance.

Ex-ū′ber-ant (ĕgz-yū′ber-ant), *a.* [L. *exuberare*, *exuberantis*, to be luxuriant; *ex*, out, over, and *uberare*, to be fruitful; *uber*, fertile, or (*n.*) an udder (*q. v.*).] Abundant; very copious; plenteous; luxuriant; rich.

Ex-ū′ber-ant-ly, *ad.* Abundantly.

Ex-ū′ber-āte, *v. n.* [L. *exuberare*, *exuberatum.*—See Exuberant.] [*pp.* exuberating, exuberated.] To abound.

Ĕx-ū-dā′tion, *n.* Act of exuding; that which exudes.

Ex-ūde′ (ĕks-yūd′), *v. a.* [L. *exudare*, *exsudare*; *ex*, out, and *sudare*, to sweat (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* exuding, exuded.] To force out; to discharge.—2, *v. n.* To sweat out; to issue out.

Ex-ŭlt′ (ĕgz-ŭlt′), *v. n.* [L. *exsultare*; intensive of *exsilere*, *exsultum*, to leap up; *ex*, out, and *salere*, to leap, to sally (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* exulting, exulted.] To rejoice; to triumph.

Ex-ŭlt′ant, *a.* Rejoicing; exulting.

Ĕx-ul-tā′tion, *n.* Act of joy; expression of joy or triumph; joy; triumph; delight.

Ex-ŭlt′ing-ly, *ad.* Triumphantly.

Ex-ū′vi-æ (ĕgz-yū′ve-ē), *n. pl.* [L.; from *exuere*, to strip off.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is shed by animals:—whatever is cast off; organic remains.

Ex-ū′vi-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, exuviæ, or parts of organisms shed or cast off.

Eye.

Eye (ī), *n.* [A.-S. *eage*; Dut. *oog*; Dan. *öie*; Ger. *auge*; Russ. *oko*; L. *oculus*; Fr. *œil*; Goth. *augo*; Skr. *aksha*; *iksh*, to see.] The organ of vision:—aspect; sight; view; notice:—a small hole:—a bud.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* eying, eyed.] To watch; to view; to observe.

Eye′bâll (ī′bâwl), *n.* The globe of the eye.

Eye′brīght (ī′brīt), *n.* [Named from an eye-like mark its flower sometimes bears: it was also once used to clear the vision.] A plant, the euphrasy.

Eye′brōw (ī′brŏû), *n.* The hairy arch over the eye; the brow.

Eye′-glăss, *n.* A glass to assist the sight.

Eye′lăsh, *n.* Hair that edges the eyelid.

Eye′let (ī′let), *n.* [Fr. *œillet*, dim. of *œil*, an eye.] A hole for the light, &c.:—a hole to receive a small cord or lace.

Eye′let-hōle, *n.* A hole for the eye of a button.

Eye′lĭd (ī′lĭd), *n.* The membrane or skin that shuts over the eye.

Eye′-sĕr-vant, *n.* A servant who works only when under the eye of his master.

Eye′-sĕr-vice (ī′sĕr-vis), *n.* Service performed only under inspection.

Eye′shŏt, *n.* A glance; range of vision.

Eye′sīght (ī′sīt), *n.* The sight of the eye.

Eye′sōre (ī′sōr), *n.* Something offensive.

Eye′-stōne, *n.* A small calcareous substance used to clear the eye from dust.

Eye′-tōōth (ī′tōth), *n.*; pl. **Eye′-tēēth.** The tooth on the upper jaw next to the grinders; the fang or upper canine tooth.

Eye′-wĭt-ness, *n.* One who sees a thing with his own eyes:—ocular evidence.

Eyne (īn), *n. pl.* Eyes. [Obs.]

Ey′ot, *n.* [A.-S. *igod*, dim. of *ig*, an island; Icel. *ey*, an island (*q. v.*).] An islet.

Eyre (âr) [âr, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. St. I.*; īr, *Wb.*], *n.* [O. Fr. *eire*, L. *iter*, a journey; Fr. *erre*, a way.] Court of itinerant justices; a circuit.

Eyr′y (âr′e) [â′re, *W. P. H.*; ē′re, *Sm.*; ī′re, *I. Wb.*; ē′re *or* ī′re, *St.*], *n.* [See Aerie.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch; an aerie.

F.

F, the sixth letter of the alphabet, has an unvaried sound, except in the preposition *of*. It is a labial or labio-dental mute, identical in sound with the digraph *ph*.

Fä, *n.* [From *famuli*, a word occurring in the Latin hymn whence most of the names of the eight notes of the gamut were selected.] (*Mus.*) The fourth note in music.

Fa-bā'ceous (fa-bā'shus), *a.* [L. *faba*, a bean; *fabaceus*, of beans.] Like a bean.

Fā'bi-an, *a.* Relating to Fabius:—cautious; wisely dilatory.

Fā'ble (fā'bl), *n.* [Fr. *fable;* L. *fabula* and *fabella*, a narrative; *fari*, to speak.] A fictitious story designed to enforce some moral precept; an apologue; a fiction:—a falsehood. See Novel.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fabling, fabled.] To feign; to write fiction.—3, *v. a.* To feign; to tell falsely.

Făb'ric, *n.* [L. *fabrica*, a workshop, a fabric; *faber*, a workman: akin to *facere*, to make.] A building; an edifice:—a manufacture; cloth.

Făb'ri-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *fabricari, fabricatus*, to construct.—See Fabric.] [*pp.* fabricating, fabricated.] To build; to construct; to devise falsely.

Făb-ri-cā'tion, *n.* The act of fabricating; construction:—that which is fabricated:—a figment; a falsehood; forgery.

Făb'ri-cā-tor, *n.* One who fabricates.

Făb'ū-lĭst, *n.* An author or writer of fables.

Făb'ū-loŭs, *a.* [L. *fabulosus.*—See Fable.] Feigned; full of fables:—passing belief; incredible; enormous.

Făb'ū-loŭs-ly, *ad.* In a fabulous manner.

Fa-çāde' [fa-säd', *P. E. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr.; It. *facciata*, a front; *faccia*, a face (*q. v.*).] The front of a building.

Face, *n.* [Fr. *face*, L. *facies*, the face.] The fore part of the head; visage; countenance:—surface; front or fore part:—a plane:—appearance; look:—boldness.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* facing, faced.] To meet in front:—to oppose with confidence; to front; to confront:—to stand opposite to:—to cover; to line.—3, *v. n.* To be turned; to front.

Făç'et, *n.* [Fr. *facette*, dim. of *face*, a face (*q. v.*).] A little face; a small surface.

Fa-cē'ti-æ (fa-sē'she-ē), *n. pl.* [L.; from *facetus*, pleasant, comely; *facies*, a face.] Witticisms; pleasantry; humorous compositions.

Fa-cē'tious (fa-sē'shus), *a.* Sportive; jocose; jocular; lively; gay; witty.

Fa-cē'tious-ly, *ad.* Gayly; wittily; merrily.

Fa-cē'tious-nĕss, *n.* Cheerful wit; mirth.

Face-văl'ūe (-văl'ū), *n.* Apparent value.

Fā'cial (fā'shal), *a.* Relating to the face.

Făç'ile (făs'il), *a.* [L. *facilis*, easy; *facere*, to do.] Easy; pliant; flexible.

Fa-cĭl'i-tāte, *v. a.* [Fr. *faciliter.*—See Facile.] [*pp.* facilitating, facilitated.] To make easy or easier. [less difficult.

Fa-cĭl-i-tā'tion, *n.* The act of making easy, or

Fa-cĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *facilité;* L. *facilitas.*—See Facile.] Readiness proceeding from skill or use; easiness; dexterity:—ductility; pliability; ready compliance:—ease; affability:—a means or appliance for a result.

Făç'ing, *n.* A covering; ornamental covering.

Făc-sĭm'i-le, *n.* [L. *factum simile*, a like fact; hence, a copy.] An exact copy or likeness of a writing, engraving, &c.

Făct, *n.* [L. *factum*, a thing done; *facere, factum*, to do.] A thing done; reality; action; deed.

Făc'tion, *n.* [L. *factio*, a doing; also a party, a taking sides; *facere*, to do; also to take sides, to stir up, to cause.] A political party; junto:—dissension; party spirit.

Făc'tion-ĭst, *n.* One who promotes faction.

Făc'tious (făk'shus), *a.* [L. *factiosus.*—See Faction.] Given to faction; turbulent; seditious.

Făc'tious-nĕss, *n.* Inclination to faction.

Fac-tĭ''tious (fak-tĭsh'us), *a.* [L. *facticius*, made up, artificial; *facere*, to make.] Made by art and not by nature; artificial; not natural.

Făc'tor, *n.* [L., a maker, a doer; *facere*, to make, to do.] A merchant's agent; a substitute.—(*Arith.*) A multiplier or a multiplicand:—an element or condition contributing to produce a result; a constituent.

Făc'tor-shĭp, *n.* State or office of a factor.

Făc'to-ry, *n.* [L. *factorium*, a manufactory; in classical use, an oil-press.] A house or residence of factors; a body of factors:—a manufactory.

Făc-tō'tum, *n.* [L. *fac totum*, do the whole: *fac* is the present imperative active of *facere*, to do.] A servant employed alike in all kinds of business; a handy deputy.

Făc'ul-ty, *n.* [Fr. *faculté*, L. *facultas*, skill, capacity; *facul, faculter* (*ads.*), with skill; *facilis*, ready, skilful; *facere*, to make, to do.] Power of mind or body:—ability; *gift;* dexterity:—the officers of a college:—a body of physicians.

Făc'und, *a.* [L. *facundus*, eloquent; *fari*, to speak; the suffix *-undus* implies fulness.] Eloquent; ready of speech.

Fa-cŭn'di-ty, *n.* [L. *facunditas.*—See Facund.] Easiness of speech.

Făd, *n.* [Slang contraction for Fr. *fadaise*, folly.] A craze; a crotchet; a hobby.

Fāde, *v. n.* [Fr. *fade*, insipid, weak; L. *fatuus*, foolish, insipid, silly: root of *fari, fatum*, to speak.—Cf. Garrulous.] [*pp.* fading, faded.] To lose color; to wither; to vanish.—2, *v. a.* To cause to lose color.

Fădge (făj), *v. n.* [Cf. A.-S. *fægian*, to fit, to adorn; found only in the word *afægian*, to depict.—Cf. also *fegan*, to fit.] [*pp.* fadging, fadged.] To suit; to fit; to agree.

Fæ'cal (fē'kal), *a.* See Fecal.

Fæ'cēs (fē'sēz), *n.* [L.; pl. of *fæx*, dregs.] Excrement:—lees.

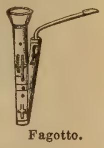
Fā'e-ry (*or* fâr'e), *a.* Fairy; fairy-like.—2, *n.* Fays collectively:—a fairy.

Făg, *v. n.* [Perhaps for *flag*, to droop, or for *fatigue.*] [*pp.* fagging, fagged.] To grow weary; to faint; to drudge.—2, *v. a.* To compel to drudge; to beat.—3, *n.* A drudge; a school-boy who does menial service:—a knot.

Făg-ĕnd', *n.* [Said to be for *flag-end.*] End of a web of cloth; refuse.

Făg'ot, *n.* [Fr. *fagot*, It. *fagotto, fangotto*, a bundle of sticks.—Cf. L. *facula*, dim. of *fax*, a torch; also Icel. *fanga*, an armful; *fa*, to grasp, to fetch.] A bundle of sticks; a twig.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fagoting, fagoted.] To tie up; to bundle together.

Fä-gŏt'tō, *n.*; pl. **Fä-gŏt'tî**, *or* **Fa-gŏt'tōs**. [It. for "a bundle:" it is made of strips of wood hooped; or, if taken in pieces, it may be carried in a bundle.] A kind of bassoon.


Fagotto.

Fäh-ren-heīt', *a.* [Named from the inventor.] Noting the common thermometric scale.

Faience, Fayence, (fä-yŏns), *n.* [Fr.; from *Faenza* in Italy; according to some, from *Fayence* in France; but that town possibly took its name from the ware.] Glazed earthen-ware; pottery.

Fāil, *v. n.* [Fr. *faillir*, to fail; L. *fallere*, to elude; Gr. σφάλλειν, to cause to fall (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* failing, failed.] To be deficient; to cease; to perish;

to decay: — to miss:—to become insolvent.—2, *v. a.* To desert; to disappoint; to deceive.—3, *n.* Omission; failure:—want:—death.

Fāil′ing, *n.* Deficiency; lapse:—fault; foible; an imperfection; weakness.

Fāil′ūre (fāl′yur), *n.* Deficiency; *decay;* cessation; omission; non-performance: — want of success:—*bankruptcy.*

Fāin, *a.* [A.-S. *fægen*, O. Saxon *fagan*, Icel. *feginn*, glad.] Glad; pleased.—2, *ad.* Gladly.

Fainéant (fā-nā-ŏn), *n.* [Fr.; *faire*, to do, *néant*, nothing.] An epithet applied to French kings during whose reigns the real power was exercised by the mayors of the palace:—an apathetic or worthless ruler:—an idle fellow.

Fāint, *n.* [Fr. *feint*, sham; *feindre*, to feign (*q. v.*).] A swoon.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fainting, fainted.] To decay; to sink motionless. —3, *a.* Languid; weak; feeble; dejected.

Fāint′-heärt-ed, *a.* Cowardly; timid.

Fāint′ly, *ad.* Feebly; languidly; timidly.

Fāint′ness, *n.* State of being faint; languor.

Fâir (fâr), *a.* [A.-S. *fæger;* Dan. *feir;* Icel. *fagr.*] Beautiful:—white:—clear; not foul:—favorable; equitable; just; honest:—plain:—open: —*candid:*—moderately good.—2, *n.* [L. *feria*, O. Fr. *feire*, Fr. *foire*, a holiday.] A stated market:—elliptically, a handsome woman. —The *fair*, the female sex.—3, *ad.* Gently; frankly; fairly; well.

Fâir′i-ly (fâr′i-le), *ad.* After the manner of a fairy.

Fâir′ing, *n.* A present given at a fair:—something unpleasant and unexpected.

Fâir′ly, *ad.* With fairness; justly; candidly.

Fâir′ness, *n.* Quality of being fair; honesty.

Fâir′wāy, *n.* A navigable channel.

Fâir′y (fâr′e), *n.* [From Fay (*q. v.*); O. Fr. *faerie*, enchantment.] A fabled, aërial, mischievous, or sportive being or spirit, in human shape; an elf; a fay:—an enchantress.—2, *a.* Given by, or belonging to, fairies.

Fâir′y-lănd, *n.* The ideal residence of fairies.

Fāith (fāth), *n.* [O. Fr. *fei, feid, foy, foit;* Fr. *foi;* L. *fides.*—Cf. Gr. πείθειν, to persuade; πίστις, faith. The final *th* in English is apparently in imitation of that seen in *health, truth, strength*, and other abstract nouns.] Active *belief;* trust in God; trust in Christ as a Saviour:—doctrine or tenets believed; creed:—fidelity; constancy; confidence; sincerity; honor. [upright.

Fāith′fûl, *a.* Firm to the truth; loyal; trusty;

Fāith′fûl-ly, *ad.* In a faithful manner.

Fāith′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being faithful; fidelity; honesty; loyalty.

Fāith′less, *a.* Without faith; perfidious.

Fāith′less-nĕss, *n.* Want of faith; perfidy.

Fāke, *n.* [A.-S. *fæc*, a space.] A coil or turn of a cable or rope.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [A.-S. *facian*, to deceive, to get; *feccan*, to fetch; *facen*, deceit. — Cf. Fakir.] [*pp.* faking, faked.] To cheat; to steal. [Slang.]

Fä-kîr′, *or* **Fä′kir** [fä′kir, *P. Sm. Wb.;* fä-kēr′, *St. I. K. C.*], *n.* [Arab. for "a poor man."] A sort of wandering monk in India:—(fā′kir) [associated with the idea of *fake*, to cheat.—Cf. Fr. *faquin*, a wretch, a poor sot; Sp. *fachin*, a porter; It. *facchino*, a porter, a base fellow] a wandering, cheating adventurer; a pedler. [Slang.]

Făl′cāte, *a.* [L. *falcatus*, scythe-shaped; *falx, falcis*, a scythe or sickle.] Bent like a hook.

Fâl′chion (fâl′chun *or* fâl′shun), *n.* [It. *falcione;* Fr. *fauchon;* Late L. *falcio;* from *falx*, a sickle. —Cf. Gr. φάλκης, a ship's rib or balk (*q. v.*); φολκός, bow-legged.] A broad, crooked sword.

Fâl′con (fâw′kn), *n.* [L. *falco, falconis*, Gr. φάλκων, Fr. *faucon*, a hawk; from the shape of the bill and talons; L. *falx, falcis*, a sickle.] A hawk trained for sport; a hawk.

Fâl′con-er (fâw′kn-er), *n.* A trainer of falcons.

Făl′co-nĕt, *or* **Fâl′co-nĕt**, *n.* A little falcon:—a sort of ordnance.

Fâl′con-ry (fâw′kn-re), *n.* [Fr. *fauconnerie.*] The art of training hawks, or of taking birds and other game with falcons.

Fâld′stōōl, *n.* [Late L. *faldistolium:* roots of Fold and Stool.—Cf. Fr. *fauteuil*, an arm-chair.] A reading-desk; a folding chair.

Fâll, *v. n.* [A.-S. *feallan;* Dut. *vallen;* Ger. *fallen.* —Cf. L. *fallere*, to deceive; *falli*, to err, to be deceived.—See Fail.] [*i.* fell; *pp.* falling, fallen.] To drop down:—to die:—to decline; to sink:—to decrease; to ebb:—to happen; to befall:—to revolt; to apostatize:—to lose rank.—2, *n.* Act of falling; overthrow; destruction; downfall: — decline; diminution: — cadence: — cataract (often in the *pl.*):—autumn.

Fal-lā′cious (fal-lā′shus), *a.* [L. *fallax, fallacis.*—See Fallacy.] Producing mistake; sophistical; deceitful; deceptive; delusive.

Fal-lā′cious-nĕss, *n.* Tendency to deceive.

Făl′la-cy, *n.* [L. *fallacia*, deceit; *fallax, fallacis*, deceitful; *fallere*, to deceive.] Sophism; deceitful argument.

Fâll′en (fâl′ln), *p.* from *fall.*

Făl-li-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being fallible.

Făl′li-ble, *a.* [L. *fallibilis; falli*, to err; *fallere*, to deceive.] Liable to error; imperfect.

Fâll′ing-sĭck′ness, *n.* The epilepsy.

Făl′lōw (făl′lō), *a.* [A.-S. *fealu, fealo*, yellow (*q. v.*); also unproductive; Dut. *vaal*, faded, pale; Icel. *fölr*, Ger. *fahl, falb*, L. *pallidus*, Gr. παλιός, Skr. *palita*, pale (*q. v.*).] Pale yellow or red:—untilled:—neglected.—2, *n.* Untilled land.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* fallowing, fallowed.] To plough and harrow land. [of European deer.

Făl′lōw-dēēr, *n.* [See Fallow.] A small species

Fâlse, *a.* [L. *falsus*, false, deceived; *fallere, falsum*, to deceive.] Not true; not genuine; untrue; mendacious; spurious; perfidious; counterfeit.

Fâlse′-heärt-ed, *a.* Perfidious.

Fâlse′hood (fâls′hûd), *n.* A false assertion; want of truth; untruth; a lie.

Fâlse′ly, *ad.* In a false manner; perfidiously.

Fâlse′ness, *n.* Want of truth; deceit.

Fâl-sĕt′tō, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A feigned voice, or unnatural manner of singing.

Fâl-si-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Act of falsifying.

Fâl′si-fī-er, *n.* One who falsifies.

Fâl′si-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *falsifier;* L. *falsus*, false, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* falsifying, falsified.] To make or prove false; to violate:—to forge; to counterfeit.—2, *v. n.* To utter lies or falsehoods.

Fâl′si-ty, *n.* Contrariety to truth; error.

Fâl′ter, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *falter*, to fail; Sp. *faltar*, It. *faltare*, to be at fault; Sp. & It. *falta*, a fault.] [*pp.* faltering, faltered.] To speak with broken utterance; to *hesitate;* to stammer:—to waver.

Fāme, *n.* [L. *fama*, report; Gr. φημί, L. *fari*, to speak.] Public and favorable report; public opinion; celebrity; renown; rumor.

Fāmed (fāmd), *p. a.* Renowned; celebrated.

Fa-mĭl′iar (fa-mĭl′yar), *a.* [L. *familiaris*, belonging to the household; *familia*, a family (*q. v.*).] Affable; easy; unceremonious; intimate; free; frank.—2, *n.* An intimate:—a demon.

Fa-mĭl-i-ăr′i-ty (fa-mĭl-ye-ăr′e-te), *n.* State of being familiar; intimacy; *acquaintance.*

Fa-mĭl′iar-īze (fa-mĭl′yar-īz), *v. a.* [*pp.* familiarizing, familiarized.] To make familiar; to make easy by habit.

Fa-mĭl′iar-ly, *ad.* In a familiar manner.

Făm′i-ly, *n.* [L. *familia*, a household, servants collectively; *famulus*, O. L. *famul*, a servant.—Cf. Oscan *famel*, a servant; *faama*, a house.] The persons collectively who live together in a house; household: — lineage; *race;* progeny; generation:—an order; class.

Făm′ine, *n.* [Fr. *famine;* Late L. *famina;* L. *fames.*] Great scarcity of food; dearth.

Făm′ish, *v. a.* [From *famine*, on type of *demolish.*] [*pp.* famishing, famished.] To afflict with hunger.—2, *v. n.* To starve; to die of hunger.

Fā'moụs, *a.* [L. *famosus; fama*, fame.] Renowned; celebrated; noted.

Fā'moụs-lỵ, *ad.* In a famous manner.

Făn, *n.* [L. *vannus*, a fan: akin to WIND and WINNOW.] An instrument for putting the air in motion, used by women to cool themselves:—a machine to make a draught in a furnace:—a utensil to winnow grain.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fanning, fanned.] To cool with a fan:—to winnow.

Fạ-năt'ịc, *n.* [L. *fanaticus*, filled with religious enthusiasm; *fanum*, a temple.] A wild *enthusiast;* a visionary.

Fạ-năt'ịc, } *a.* Filled with fanaticism; wild;
Fạ-năt'ị-cạl, } enthusiastic; mad.

Fạ-năt'ị-cạl-lỵ, *ad.* In a fanatical manner.

Fạ-năt'ị-cĭṣm, *n.* Visionary notions or feeling; wild *enthusiasm;* frenzy.

Făn'cị-ẹr, *n.* One who fancies; an amateur.

Făn'cị-fûl, *a.* Imaginative; visionary; chimerical; fantastical; whimsical.

Făn'cị-fûl-lỵ, *ad.* In a fanciful manner.

Făn'cị-fûl-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being fanciful.

Făn'cỵ, *n.* [For *fantasy* (*q. v.*).] The faculty of combining ideas; *imagination;* taste; idea; image:—inclination; fondness:—*freak;* humor; whim.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fancying, fancied.] To imagine; to suppose.—3, *v. a.* To imagine; to conceive:—to be pleased with; to like.—4, *a.* Fine; pleasing the fancy; ornamented.

Fạn-dăn'gō, *n.* [Sp.; name and dance are said to be of African origin.] A Spanish dance.

Fāne, *n.* [L. *fanum*, a temple.] A temple; a church:—a vane.

Făn'fâre, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *fanfarria*, bluster; *fanfarrear*, to brag.—Cf. Arab. *farfar*, talkative.] A flourish of trumpets:—a short, lively piece of music for trumpets and drums.

Făn-fạr-ọ-nāde', *n.* [Fr. *fanfaronnade;* Sp. *fanfarronada*, bluster.—See FANFARE.] A bluster.

Făng, *n.* [A.-S. *fang*, a seizure; Dut. *vangen*, Ger. *fangen*, to catch; *fang*, a fang, a claw.] Tusk of an animal; a talon; a claw.

Fạn-tä'ṣị-ạ, *n.* [It.—See FANTASY.] (*Mus.*) A fantastical or capricious air.

Fạn-tăs'tịc, } *a.* [Gr. φανταστικός.—See FAN-
Fạn-tăs'tị-cạl, } TASY.] Imaginary; *fanciful;* capricious; whimsical; odd.

Fạn-tăs'tị-cạl-lỵ, *ad.* In a fantastic manner.

Fạn-tăs'tị-cạl-nĕss, *n.* Whimsicalness.

Făn'tạ-sỵ, *n.* [Fr. *fantaisie;* Gr. φαντασία, imagination; φαντάζειν, to make visible; φαίνειν, to show.] Fancy; imagination.

Fä-quîr', *or* **Fä-queēr'**, *n.* See FAKIR.

Fär, *ad.* [O. E. *fer;* A.-S. *fear;* Ger. *fern;* Dut. *ver.*—Cf. Gr. πέραν, Skr. *paras*, beyond; *para*, far.] Remotely; at a distance:—much.—2, *a.* Distant; remote; alienated.

Fạ-răd'ịc, *a.* Relating to faradism.

Făr'ạ-dĭṣm, *n.* [From *Faraday*, a celebrated English physicist.] A form of electricity:—the medical use of faradic currents. [dism.

Făr-ạ-dị-zā'tịon, *n.* Medical application of fara-

Färce, *n.* [Fr. *farce*, a farce,—properly, a hodge-podge, force-meat, stuffing for a fowl; *farcer*, to stuff; L. *farcire*, to cram.] A ludicrous dramatic representation; a short piece of low comic character.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* farcing, farced.] To stuff; to cram.

Fär'cị-cạl, *a.* Relating to a farce; ludicrous.

Fär'cị-cạl-lỵ, *ad.* In a farcical manner.

Fär'cỵ, *n.* [Fr. *farcin*, L. *farciminum*, farcy; *farcimen*, a sausage; *farcire*, to cram; from the puffy tumors which characterize the disease.] Chronic glanders; a destructive disease of horses.

Fâre, *v. n.* [A.-S. *faran*, Dut. *varen*, Dan. *fare*, Ger. *fahren*, Goth. *faran*, to go.—Cf. Goth. *farjan*, to convey: probably akin to FAR, FERRY, PORT.] [*pp.* faring, fared.] To go; to pass; to travel:—to happen to any one, well or ill:—to feed; to eat.—2, *n.* Price of passage in a vehicle:—food; provisions:—fish taken:—a litter; farrow.

Fâre-wĕll', *or* **Fâre'wĕll**, *ad.* [For "go well," or "speed well."—Cf. WELCOME.] The parting compliment; be well; adieu.—2, *n.* *Leave;* departure:—adieu; valediction.—3, *a.* Valedictory; taking leave.

Fär-fĕtched' (fär-fĕtcht'), *a.* Brought from a distance:—studiously sought; strained; forced.

Fạ-rī'nạ [fạ-rē'nạ, *K. H.*], *n.* [L. *farina*, meal; *far*, the grain called spelt.—Cf. BERE.] Flour; meal; starch.

Făr-ị-nā'ceoụs, *a.* [L. *farinaceus.*—See FARINA.] Mealy; flour-like; starchy.

Färm, *n.* [Fr. *ferme*, a farm,—originally, a rent; Late L. *firma*, a farm, a rent; L. *firmitas*, security; *firmus*, firm, fixed.] Land cultivated by a farmer.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* farming, farmed.] To lease or let:—to cultivate.

Färm'ẹr, *n.* One who farms; a cultivator:—one who collects taxes on shares.

Färm'ịng, *n.* Business of a farmer.

Färm'stĕad (-stĕd), *n.* [On type of *homestead.*] A farm, with the buildings thereon.

Fâr'ō [fâ'rō, *St. I.;* fā'rō, *Wb.*], *n.* [It. *faraone;* Fr. *pharaon;* from *Pharaoh*, the royal title in ancient Egypt.] A game at hazard with cards.

Fạr-rā'gō, *n.* [L. for a "hodge-podge,"—properly, a mixture, or mash, of grain; *far, faris*, spelt.—See FARINA.] A confused mass; a medley.

Făr'rị-ẹr, *n.* [Fr. *ferreur*, a smith; L. *ferrarius*, an iron-worker; *ferrum*, iron.] A shoer of horses; a horse-doctor.

Făr'rị-ẹr-ỵ, *n.* The art or skill of farriers.

Făr'rōw (făr'rō), *n.* [A.-S. *fearh*, Dut. *vark*, Ger. *ferkel*, L. *porcus*, a pig; Dan. *fare*, to farrow.] A litter of pigs; young pigs.—2, *a.* [A.-S. *fear*, an ox; Dut. *vaar*, a bullock; *vaarkoe*, a heifer; Ger. *farre*, a steer, a bull. Thus a *farrow* cow is one that is unproductive, like an ox, for the season.] Not producing young; barren.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* farrowing, farrowed.] To bring forth pigs.

Fär'-sīght-ẹd (-sīt-ẹd), *a.* Seeing far:—prudent.

Fär'thẹr, *ad.* [O. E. *ferrer*, comp. of *fer*, far; much influenced by *further*, with which it was early confounded.] More remotely; beyond; moreover; further.—2, *a. comp.* More remote; further.—*Further* and *farther* are of much the same meaning, and are both in good use; but *farther* implies *greater remoteness*, while *further* means *additional, in addition, in advance.*

Fär'thẹst, *a. superl.* [O. E. *ferrest*, superl. of *fer*, far.] Most distant; furthest.—2, *ad.* At the greatest distance; furthest.

Fär'thịng, *n.* [A.-S. *feording, ferthing*, dim. of *feord*, fourth.] The fourth part of a penny.

Fär'thịn-gạle [-gāl, *H. I.*], *n.* [Fr. *vertugadin;* Sp. *verdugado*, hooped; *verdugo*, a green rod, a hoop-pole; *verde*, green.—See VERDANT.] A hoop or circle of whalebone, to spread the petticoat; crinoline.

Făs'cēṣ (făs'sēz), *n. pl.* [L. pl. of *fascis*, a bundle.—Cf. Gr. φάκελος, a band.—See FASCIA.] Rods with an axe anciently carried by lictors before the Roman consuls.

Fasces.

Făs'ci-ạ (făsh'ẹ-ạ), *n.* [L. for "a band."—See FASCINATE. The words of this group appear to have no relation to FAST and FASTEN.] A fillet; a bandage; the belt of a planet; the sheath of a muscle.

Făs'cị-cle, *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, a bundle.] A bundle:—a florescence.

Fạs-cĭc'ū-lạr, *a.* Belonging to a bundle.

Făs'cị-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *fascinare, fascinatum*, to charm.—Cf. Gr. βασκαίνειν, to bewitch; L. *fascinum*, Gr. βασκάνιον, a charm: kindred to *fascina*, a bundle.] [*pp.* fascinating, fascinated.] To enchant; to *charm;* to enrapture; to bewitch; to captivate.

Făs-cị-nā'tịon, *n.* Enchantment; charm.

Fas-cîne' (fas-sēn'), *n.* [Fr.; L. *fascina*, a fagot; *fascis*, a bundle; *fascia*, a band.] A long fagot used in fortifications.

Făsh'ion (făsh'un), *n.* [Fr. *façon;* O. Fr. *fachon;* L. *factio*, a making, a shaping; *facere*, to make. —See FACTION.] The custom of many; the general *custom* or practice:—form; make:—way; mode:—rank; high society.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fashioning, fashioned.] To form; to adapt.

Făsh'ion-a-ble (făsh'un-a-bl), *a.* Conformed to the fashion; modish; genteel.

Făsh'ion-a-bly, *ad.* In a fashionable manner.

Făst [fást, *St. I.;* fâst, *H. Wb.*], *v. n.* [A.-S. *fæstan;* Dut. *vasten;* Dan. *faste;* Ger. *fasten;* Goth. *fastan:* akin to FAST in the sense of firm, with the idea of strictness.] [*pp.* fasting, fasted.] To abstain from food; to be abstinent.—2, *n.* Abstinence from food:—time of fasting.—3, *a.* [A.-S. *fæst;* Dut. *vast;* Dan. & Sw. *fast;* Icel. *fastr;* Ger. *fest.*] Firm; strong; fixed:—[a special use of *fast* in the sense of firm, or fixed; the idea is that of urgency. This use of the word comes from the Scandinavian tongues] quick; swift.—4, *ad.* Firmly; closely; nearly:—swiftly.

Făst'-dāy, *n.* A day of a public fast.

Făst'en (făs'sn) [fásn, *St. I.;* fâsn, *H. Wb.*], *v. a.* [A.-S. *fæstnian;* from *fæst*, firm. The termination *-en* is formative, as in *harden, soften, blacken, quicken.*] [*pp.* fastening, fastened.] To make fast; to make firm; to cement; to link; to affix; to *bind.*—2, *v. n.* To fix itself.

Făst'en-er (făs'sn-er), *n.* One who fastens.

Făst'en-ing (făs'sn-), *n.* That which fastens.

Fas-tĭd'i-oŭs, *a.* [L. *fastidiosus; fastidium*, loathing; from *fastus*, pride. The derivation of the L. *fastidium* from *fasti tædium*, the disgust of pride, is very unlikely to be correct; the suffix *-idium* is the Gr. diminutive form in *-ιδιον.*—Cf. L. *præsidium*, garrison, from *præses*, guard.] Disdainful; squeamish.

Fas-tĭd'i-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a fastidious manner.

Fas-tĭd'i-ous-nĕss, *n.* Squeamishness.

Făst'ing, *n.* The act of abstaining from food.

Făst'ness, *n.* [Words ending in *-ness* usually express abstract qualities. In *fastness*, a stronghold, the name of an abstract quality is given to an object possessing that quality.—Cf. L. *dominio*, power, Late L. *dominio*, a dungeon; Ger. *feste*, strength, a fortress.] Firmness; strength:—swiftness:—a stronghold; a fortified place.

Făt, *n.* [A.-S. *fæt;* Dut. *vet;* Dan. *fed;* Sw. *fet.*] The unctuous part of animal flesh; concrete oil:—[see VAT] a measure; a vessel; a vat.—2, *a.* Plump; fleshy; gross; fertile; rich.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* fatting, fatted.] To make fat; to fatten.—4, *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full-fleshed.

Fā'tal, *a.* Appointed by fate:—*deadly;* mortal; destructive:—inevitable; necessary.

Fā'tal-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of overruling fate; belief in inevitable necessity.

Fā'tal-ĭst, *n.* An adherent of fatalism.

Fa-tăl'i-ty, *n.* Decree of fate:—cause of ill:—mortality.

Fā'tal-ly, *ad.* By fate; mortally.

Fāte, *n.* [L. *fatum*, fate, that which is spoken or decreed; *fari, fatum*, to decree, to speak.] An inevitable necessity; a fixed series of causes; *destiny;* final event; lot.

Fāt'ed, *a.* Decreed by fate; doomed.

Fāte'fûl, *a.* Momentous:—fatal:—decisive of fate.

Fātes, *n. pl.* (*Mythology.*) Three sister goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life, and death of men; the destinies.

Fä'ther, *n.* [A.-S. *fæder;* Dut. *vader;* Dan. *fader;* Icel. *fadir;* Ger. *vater;* L. *pater;* Gr. *πατήρ;* Per. *pidar;* Skr. *pitri.*] The male parent:—the first ancestor:—one who creates, invents, or forms:—a Catholic priest or confessor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fathering, fathered.] To take; to adopt, as a child.

Fä'ther-hood (-hûd), *n.* The character or relationship of a father.

Fä'ther-ĭn-lâw', *n.*; pl. **Fä'thers-ĭn-lâw'**. The father of one's husband or wife.

Fä'ther-lănd, *n.* One's native land.

Fä'ther-lĕss, *a.* Destitute of a father.

Fä'ther-li-nĕss, *n.* Tenderness of a father.

Fä'ther-ly, *a.* Like a father; *paternal.*—2, *ad.* In the manner of a father.

Făth'om, *n.* [A.-S. *fædm;* O. E. *fadom, fadme, vedme;* Dut. *vadem;* Dan. *favn;* Sw. *famn;* Ger. *faden.* The original meaning of the A.-S., Dan., & Sw. is an embrace,—hence, as much as can be measured by the two arms.—Cf. Ger. *fahen*, to grasp; L. *patere*, to extend.] A measure of six feet in length.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fathoming, fathomed.] To sound; to find the bottom.

Făth'om-a-ble, *a.* That may be fathomed.

Făth'om-lĕss, *a.* That cannot be fathomed.

Fa-tîgue' (fa-tēg'), *n.* [Fr. *fatigue*, weariness; *fatiguer*, to weary; L. *fatigare*, to weary.] Weariness; lassitude; the cause of weariness; labor; toil:—work or duty in the army which is not military.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fatiguing, fatigued.] To tire; to *weary.*

Făt'ling, *n.* An animal fed for slaughter.

Făt'ness, *n.* Quality of being fat; plumpness.

Făt'ten (făt'tn), *v. a.* [*pp.* fattening, fattened.] To make fat or fleshy.—2, *v. n.* To grow fat.

Făt'ti-nĕss, *n.* Grossness; fulness of flesh.

Făt'ty, *a.* Unctuous; oleaginous; greasy.

Fa-tū'i-ty, *n.* Foolishness; weakness of mind.

Făt'ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *fatuus*, foolish.—See FADE.] Foolish; silly; stupid.

Faubourg (fō'bōrg), *n.* [Fr.; Early Fr. *forsbourg*, from Late L. *foris burgum*, the town outside the gates; representing also a mediæval Fr. *faux bourg*, false town, which replaced the earlier *forsbourg.*] The environs of a city; a suburb.

Fâu'cēs, *n. pl.* [L.] The interior of the throat.

Fâu'cet, *n.* [Fr. *faucet* or *fausset;* from L. *faux, faucis*, a gullet; or, some say, from O. Fr. *faulser*, to falsify,—hence, to fault, break, or pierce.] A pipe to give vent to a vessel.

Fâugh (fâw), *interj.* Noting contempt; foh!

Fâult, *n.* [Fr. *faute;* Sp. & It. *falta;* L. *fallere*, to deceive; *falli*, to err, to fail (*q. v.*).] An offence; slight crime:—*blemish;* defect; want.—(*Min.*) A dislocation of strata.—*At fault*, puzzled; in difficulty.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* faulting, faulted.] To blame; to find fault with.

Fâult'i-ly, *ad.* In a faulty manner; wrongly.

Fâult'i-nĕss, *n.* Badness; viciousness; defect.

Fâult'less, *a.* Exempt from fault; perfect.

Fâult'less-nĕss, *n.* State of being faultless.

Fâult'y, *a.* Having faults; wrong; *defective.*

Fâun, *n.* [L. *Faunus:* akin to *Pan*, the Greek rural divinity, and to L. *favere, fautum*, to be propitious: a euphemistic name, since the fauns were dreaded by rustics.] A kind of demi-god or rural deity.

Fâu'na, *n.* [L. *Fauna*, a Roman goddess of cattle and farms, sister to *Faunus*, chief of the fauns.] (*Zoöl.*) The various kinds of animals found in, or peculiar to, a country.

Fauteuil (fō-tül), *n.* [Fr.; L. *faldistolium*, a faldstool (*q. v.*).] An arm-chair; a rocking-chair.

Fā'vor, *v. a.* [Fr. *faveur*, L. *favor*, good will; *favere, fautum*, to favor.] [*pp.* favoring, favored.] To support; to countenance; to assist; to spare:—to resemble.—2, *n.* Kindness; regard; support; lenity; good will:—any thing worn as a token.

Fā'vor-a-ble, *a.* Kind; propitious; friendly; tender; contributing to; convenient; advantageous; *auspicious; fair.*

Fā'vor-a-bly, *ad.* In a favorable manner.

Fā'vored (fā'vurd), *p. a.* Regarded with kindness:—featured (used with *well, ill*, &c.).

Fā'vor-ĭte, *n.* [Fr. *favori*, fem. *favorite.*—See FAVOR.] A person or thing beloved.—2, *a.* Beloved; regarded with favor.

Fā'vor-it-ĭsm, *n.* Act of favoring; partiality.

Fâwn, *n.* [Fr. *faon*, a fawn, a puppy; O. Fr. *feon*,

feun, a young animal; L. *fœtus*, *fetus*, offspring. —Cf. Prov. *feda*, a sheep. The Fr. termination *-on* is here diminutive.] A young deer:—flattery.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *fægnian*, to rejoice; Icel. *fagna*, to rejoice, to welcome.—See FAIN.] [*pp.* fawning, fawned.] To court servilely; to cringe.
Fâwn'ing, *n.* Gross or low flattery.—2, *p. a.* Meanly flattering; servile.
Fâwn'ing-ly, *ad.* In a cringing, servile way.
Fāy (fā), *n.* [Fr. *fée*, Port. *fada*, It. *fata*, a fairy; L. *fatum*, fate; *Fata*, the goddesses of fate, the Fates.] A fairy; an elf.—2, *v. a.* [A variant of FADGE.] [*pp.* faying, fayed.] To fit; to suit; to adapt; to join.—3, *v. n.* To lie or unite close; to fit.
Fē'al-ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *fealté*, fidelity (*q. v.*).] Oath of fidelity, or duty due, to a superior or liege lord; loyalty; *homage*.
Fēar (fēr), *n.* [A.-S. *fær*, danger, fear; Icel. *far*, mischief; Ger. *gefahr*, danger: root of FARE in the sense of to travel.—Cf. PERIL.] An uneasy or painful apprehension of danger; dread; terror; awe; anxiety.—2, *v. a.* To dread; to be afraid of:—to *apprehend:* to reverence.—3, *v. n.* To live in terror; to be afraid.
Fēar'fûl, *a.* Filled with fear; timorous; afraid:—awful; dreadful.
Fēar'fûl-ly, *ad.* In a fearful manner.
Fēar'fûl-nĕss, *n.* Timorousness; dread.
Fēar'less, *a.* Free from fear; intrepid.
Fēar'less-ly, *ad.* Without terror; intrepidly.
Fēar'less-nĕss, *n.* Courage; intrepidity.
Fēar'some, *a.* Causing fear; frightful:—timid.
Fēa-și-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Practicability.
Fēa'și-ble (fē'ze-bl), *a.* [Fr. *faisable;* from *faire*, to do; L. *facere.*] That may be done.
Fēa'și-ble-nĕss, *n.* Practicability.
Fēa'și-bly (fē'ze-ble), *ad.* Practicably.
Fēast (fēst), *n.* [L. *festum; festus*, glad; Fr. *fête*, O. Fr. *feste*, a feast.] An entertainment at the table; a sumptuous treat; a festival.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* feasting, feasted.] To eat sumptuously.—3, *v. a.* To entertain sumptuously; to pamper.
Fēat, *n.* [Fr. *fait;* L. *factum*, a deed; *facere*, to do.] An act; *deed;* action; exploit.
Fēath'er, *n.* [A.-S. *feder;* Dut. *veder;* Ger. *feder.* —Cf. L. *penna*, Gr. *πτερόν*, a wing; Skr. *patra*, a feather.] A plume of a bird; covering of birds:—an ornament:—kind; species.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* feathering, feathered.] To dress in feathers:—to turn edgewise, as an oar.
Fēath'er-y, *a.* Feathered; plumose.
Fēat'ly, *ad.* Skilfully; neatly.
Fēat'ūre (fēt'yur), *n.* [O. Fr. *faiture;* L. *factura*, formation, make; *facere*, to make, to do.] A lineament of the face:—a prominent characteristic.—*pl.* cast of the face.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* featuring, featured.] To take after or resemble in features.
Fēat'ūre-lĕss, *a.* Without distinctive characters.
Fĕb'ri-fūge, *n.* [L. *febrifugia; febris*, fever, and *fugare*, to put to flight.] Medicine to allay fever.
Fē'brile, *or* **Fĕb'rile**, *a.* [Fr. *fébrile;* L. *febris*, a fever (*q. v.*).] Relating to, partaking of, or indicating a fever.
Fĕb'ru-a-ry, *n.* [L. *Februarius; februa*, the annual Roman feast of purgation, on February 15; *februare*, to purge: a word of Sabine origin.] The second month in the year.
Fē'cal, *a.* Relating to excrement or lees.
Fē'cēș, *n. pl.* Dregs; ordure. See FÆCES.
Fĕc'ū-la, *n.* [L. *fæcula*, dregs, especially the tartar of wine; dim. of *fæx*, dregs, fæces (*q. v.*).—Cf. Gr. *φέκλη*, tartar.] Farina; starch.
Fĕc'ū-lĕnce, *n.* Lees; sediment; dregs.
Fĕc'ū-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *fæculentus*, abounding in dregs. —See FECULA.] Foul; dreggy; filthy.
Fĕc'und, *a.* Fruitful; prolific.
Fe-cŭn'dāte, *or* **Fĕc'un-dāte**, *v. a.* [*pp.* fecundating, fecundated.] To make fruitful or prolific; to impregnate.
Fĕc-un-dā'tion, *n.* Act of making prolific.
Fe-cŭn'di-ty, *n.* [L. *fecunditas; fecundus*, fruitful. —See FETUS.] Fruitfulness; fertility.
Fĕd, *i. & p.* from *feed.*
Fĕd'er-al, *a.* [L. *fœdus*, *fœderis*, a treaty: akin to *fides*, faith.] Relating to a league; confederate.
Fĕd'er-al-ĭșm, *n.* The principles of federalists.
Fĕd'er-al-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to a federal union:—a member of a political party.
Fĕd'er-ate, *a.* Joined in confederacy.
Fĕd-er-ā'tion, *n.* A league; a confederacy.
Fĕd'er-a-tive, *a.* Uniting; forming a league.
Fēe, *n.* [A.-S. *feoh*, *feo*, cattle, or property; Dut. *vee*, cattle; Icel. *fe*, cattle, money, property.—Cf. Goth. *faihu*, property, cattle; L. *pecus*, cattle; *pecunia*, money; Skr. *paçu*, cattle.] Reward; compensation for services.—(*Law.*) A tenure by which lands, &c., are held. An estate held in *fee-simple* is at the entire disposal of the owner. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* feeing, feed.] To reward; to pay:—to bribe; to hire.
Fēē'ble, *a.* [Fr. *faible*, weak, or a foible; O. Fr. *foible*, It. *fievole*, weak, feeble; L *flebilis*, mournful; *flere*, to weep.] Wanting strength, force, or vigor; *weak;* debilitated; sickly; infirm.—2, *n.* The thinnest part of a sword-blade.
Fēē'ble-mīnd'ed, *a.* Weak of mind.
Fēē'ble-nĕss, *n.* Weakness; imbecility.
Fēē'bly, *ad.* In a feeble manner; weakly.
Fēēd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *fedan.*—See FOOD.] [*i.* fed; *pp.* feeding, fed.] To supply; to furnish; to nourish; to cherish.—2, *v. n.* To take food; to eat; to pasture.—3, *n.* Food; that which is eaten; pasture.—4, *i. & p.* from *fee.*
Fēēd'er, *n.* One who feeds:—a stream or channel of water for supplying a canal.
Fēēl, *v. n.* [A.-S. *felan;* Ger. *fühlen;* Dut. *voelen.*] [*i.* felt; *pp.* feeling, felt.] To have feeling; to be affected.—2, *v. a.* To perceive by the touch:—to have sense of; to suffer:—to sound; to try. —3, *n.* Sense of feeling; touch; feeling.
Fēēl'er, *n.* He who or that which feels:—an antenna; a tentacle; a palp.
Fēēl'ing, *p. a.* Having sensibility; tender.—2, *n.* Sense of touch; sensibility.
Fēēl'ing-ly, *ad.* In a feeling manner.
Fēē'-sĭm-ple, *n.* An unconditional estate.
Fēēt, *n.* The plural of *foot.*
Feign (fān), *v. a.* [Fr. *feindre;* L. *fingere.*—See FICTION.] [*pp.* feigning, feigned.] To make a show of; to pretend; to *invent;* to forge; to counterfeit.—2, *v. n.* To relate falsely; to image; to pretend.
Feigned (fānd), *p. a.* Invented; falsified.
Feign'er (fān'er), *n.* One who feigns.
Feint (fānt), *n.* [See FEIGN.] False appearance; mock assault.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* feinting, feinted.] To make a pretended attack with a view of inducing an adversary to expose some point, as in fencing.
Fĕld'spär, *n.* See FELSPAR.
Fe-lĭç'i-tāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* felicitating, felicitated.] To express joy for; to wish happiness to; to *congratulate.*
Fe-lĭç-i-tā'tion, *n.* Congratulation.
Fe-lĭç'i-toŭs, *a.* Happy; blissful; prosperous.
Fe-lĭç'i-toŭs-ly, *ad.* Happily; joyfully.
Fe-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *félicité;* L. *felicitas; felix*, happy, fruitful.] *Happiness;* prosperity; bliss.
Fē'līne [fē'lin *or* fē'līn, *H.*], *a.* [L. *felinus*, catlike; *felis*, a cat.] Pertaining to or like a cat.
Fĕll, *a.* [A.-S. *fel*, O. Fr. & O. Dut. *fel*, fierce; Dan. *fæl*, grim, hideous.—Cf. Irish *feal*, evil; Welsh *ffel*, wily; cf. also FELON.] Cruel; inhuman; savage; bloody.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *fel* or *fell;* Icel. *fell*, *fjall;* Sw. *fäll;* Dut. *vel;* L. *pellis*, *vellus;* Gr. *πέλλα*; Fr. *peau;* O. Fr. *pel.*—Cf. PELT.] The skin; hide of a beast:—[Icel. *fell* or *fjall*, a mountain; Dan. *field;* Sw. *fjäll:* akin to FIELD] a hill; a mountain-slope:—a kind of seam.—3, *v. a.* [A.-S. *fellan*, to cause to fall, to fell; *fallan*, *feallan*, to fall; Dut. *vellen*, Ger. *fällen*, to

fell.—See FALL.] [*pp.* felling, felled.] To knock down; to hew or cut down:—to sew with a level seam.—4, *i.* from *fell.*

Fĕl′lah, *n.*; pl. **Fĕl-la-hīn′**. [Arab. for a "peasant," a "ploughman;" *fallah*, to plough.] An Arab peasant or husbandman.

Fĕl′lōe, *n.* The rim of a wheel. See FELLY.

Fĕl′lōw (fĕl′lō), *n.* [O. E. *felawe*, Icel. *felagi*, a partner; *felag*, a partnership; *fe*, property, fee, and *lag*, a laying, a law (*q. v.*), a laying together.—See LAY.] A companion; an associate; a mate; an equal; a peer:—a member of a corporation:—a privileged member of a college:—a mean person.

Fĕl′low-crēat′ūre (fĕl′lo-krēt′yur), *n.* One that [has the same creator.

Fĕl′low-fēēl′ing, *n.* Sympathy; joint interest.

Fĕl′low-shĭp, *n.* Companionship; society; association; frequency of intercourse:—an establishment in a college.

Fĕl′ly, *ad.* Cruelly; savagely; barbarously.

Fĕll′y, *n.* [A.-S. *felga*; Dut. *velg*; Dan. *fælge*; Ger. *felge*.—Cf. A.-S. *feolan*, to stick, to cleave; O. Ger. *felahan*, to put together.] The outward rim of a wheel; felloe.

Fē′lō-de-sē′, *n.* [Law L., "a felon upon himself."] (*Law.*) He who commits felony by suicide; a self-murderer.

Fĕl′on, *n.* [Law L. *felo*; Gael. *feallan*, a traitor; Breton *falloni*, treachery; Irish *feall*, to betray: akin to L. *fallere*, to deceive.] One convicted of felony:—a whitlow.—2, *a.* Cruel; felonious.

Fe-lō′ni-oŭs, *a.* Criminal; wicked; villanous.

Fe-lō′ni-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a felonious way.

Fĕl′o-ny, *n.* (*Law.*) A crime for which capital or other severe punishment may be inflicted.

Fĕl′spär, *n.* [Ger. *feldspath*; *feld*, a field, and *spath*, spar (*q. v.*).] A silicious mineral which forms a constituent part of granite and sienite.

Fĕl-spăth′ic, *a.* Relating to felspar.

Fĕlt, *i.* & *p.* from *feel.*—2, *n.* [Dut. *vilt*, Dan. *filt*, Ger. *filz*, Gr. πῖλος, felt; L. *pileus* or *pilleus*, a felt cap.—Cf. L. *pilus*, a hair; *villus*, a nap; *vellus*, a hide, a fleece; E. *wool.*] Woollen cloth or stuff for hats:—a skin.—3, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* felting, felted.] To turn into felt.

Fĕlt′ing, *n.* Cloth made of felt.

Fe-lŭc′ca (fe-lŭk′ka), *n.* [It. *feluca*; Sp. *falua*, *faluca*; Fr. *felouque*; Arab. *felukka*; *fulk*, a ship; *falaka*, to sail: root of *fallah*, to plough, whence *fellah*, a peasant.] A small vessel with two masts, propelled by oars and sails.

Felucca

Fē′māle, *n.* [Fr. *femelle*; L. *femella*, a girl; a dim. of *femina*, a woman. The English spelling is influenced by *male*, which is from a totally distinct origin.] One of the sex which brings forth young.—2, *a.* Not male; feminine; soft.

Feme covert (fām-ko-vĕrt′ *or* fĕm-kŭv′ert), *n.* [Law Fr. for "a woman protected."] (*Law.*) A married woman.

Feme sole (fām-sōl′ *or* fĕm-sōl′) [fām-sōl′, *Ja.*; fĕm-sōl′, *Sm.*], *n.* [Law Fr. for "a woman alone."] (*Law.*) A single woman.

Fĕm′i-nĭne, *a.* [L. *femininus*, pertaining to woman; *femina*, a woman.] Relating to women or females; *female*; soft; tender; delicate.

Fĕm-i-nĭn′i-ty, *or* **Fe-mĭn′i-ty**, *n.* The female nature.

Fĕm′o-ral, *a.* [See FEMUR.] Belonging to the thigh. [The thigh-bone.

Fē′mur, *n.*; pl. **Fĕm′o-ra**. [L. *femur*, *femoris*.]

Fĕn, *n.* [A.-S. & Norse, *fen*; Dut. *veen*, Goth. *fani*, mud.—Cf. L. *palus*, a fen; Gr. πηλος, mud.] A marsh; a moor; a bog; a morass.

Fĕnce, *n.* [For *defence*.] A wall or hedge for protection; a guard; enclosure; a mound; a hedge.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fencing, fenced.] To enclose; to secure; to guard.—3, *v. n.* To practise the art of fencing.

Fĕn′cer, *n.* One who teaches or practises fencing.

Fĕn′ci-ble, *a.* Capable of defence.—2, *n.* A soldier for defensive purposes.

Fĕn′cing, *n.* The art of defence by weapons.

Fĕnd, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [For *defend.*] [*pp.* fending, fended.] To dispute; to resist; to ward off:—to make provision.

Fĕnd′er, *n.* [From FEND.] A metal guard placed before a fire or fireplace:—something to protect the sides of a ship.

Fē′ni-an, *n.* [Irish *Fionna*, a legendary race of heroes.] A member of a political and military organization which originated in 1857, having for its object the national independence of Ireland.—2, *a.* Of or pertaining to Fenians.

Fē′ni-an-ĭsm, *n.* The principles of Fenians.

Fĕn′nĕc, *n.* [A Moorish name.] A fox-like animal of Africa.

Fĕn′nel, *n.* [L. *fœniculum*, dim. of *fœnum*, hay; A.-S. *finol*; Fr. *fenouil*; Ger. *fenchel*. The Latin also gives rise to Sp. *hinojo*, It. *finocchio*, Port. *funcho*.] A biennial aromatic plant.

Fĕn′ny, *a.* Marshy; boggy; moorish.

Fĕn′ū-grēēk [fĕn′-, *I.*], *n.* [L. *fœnum Græcum*, Greek hay.] A plant and its medicinal seeds.

Feo′dal (fū′dal), *a.* See FEUDAL.

Fēoff (fĕf) [fēf, *Ja.*], *v. a.* [See FIEF and FEE; O. Fr. *feoffer*, *fiefer*; Late L. *feoffare*.] [*pp.* feoffing, feoffed.] To put in possession; to invest.

Fēof′fēē, *or* **Fēof-fēē′**, *n.* One who is enfeoffed, or put in possession of real property.

Fēoff′ment, *n.* [Late L. *feoffamentum*.] Grant of a possession.

Fē′ral, *a.* [L. *feralis*, deadly; pertaining to the dead; *ferre*, to bear; *ferculum*, a bier.] Funereal; deadly:—[L. *fera*, a wild beast; *ferus*, wild, fierce (*q. v.*)] wild; fierce; untamed.

Fē′ri-al, *a.* [L. *feria*, a holiday; Eccl. L. *feria*, a day not kept as a holy-day.] Relating to holidays or common days.

Fer-mĕnt′, *v. a.* [L. *fermentum*, for *fervimentum*, leaven; *fervere*, to boil.—See FERVENT.] [*pp.* fermenting, fermented.] To raise or rarefy by internal motion:—to cause to act.—2, *v. n.* To have spontaneous internal commotion, as a liquid; to work.

Fĕr′mĕnt, *n.* That which causes fermentation:—commotion; tumult. [able.

Fer-mĕnt-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being ferment-

Fer-mĕnt′a-ble, *a.* Capable of fermentation.

Fĕr-men-tā′tion, *n.* The act of fermenting; a change by which a new fluid or gas is produced; a working.

Fer-mĕn′ta-tĭve, *a.* Causing fermentation.

Fĕrn, *n.* [A.-S. *fearn*; Dut. *varen*; Ger. *farn*.—Cf. Skr. *parna*, a leaf, a feather: akin to FEATHER.] A plant of many species; a brake.

Fe-rō′cious (fe-rō′shus), *a.* [L. *ferox*, *ferocis*, fierce (*q. v.*).] Savage; fierce.

Fe-rō′cious-ly, *ad.* In a ferocious manner.

Fe-rŏç′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *férocité*; L. *ferocitas*.—See FIERCE.] Savageness; fierceness.

Fĕr′re-oŭs, *a.* [L. *ferreus*, made of iron; *ferrum*, iron.] Like iron; made of iron.

Fĕr′ret, *n.* [Fr. *furet*; Late L. *furetus*, *furectus*; *furo*, a ferret; Welsh *ffured*, a ferret, a cunning person; *ffur*, crafty. By some *furetus* is derived from L. *fur*, a thief: root of *ferre*, to carry.] A kind of weasel:—[It. *fioretto*, a little flower, flowered silk; *fiore*, a flower (*q. v.*)] a tape.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ferreting, ferreted.] To drive out of lurking-places.

Ferret.

Fĕr′ri-aġe, *n.* Fare paid for passing a ferry.

Fĕr′ric, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, iron.

mīen, sĭr; môve, nŏr, sŏn; bûll, bür, rûle, ûse.—Ç, Ģ, ç, ģ, *soft*; C, G, c, g, *hard*; ș *as* z; ẋ *as* gz; this.

Fẹr-rū'ġị-noŭs, *a.* [L. *ferruginus, ferrugineus; ferrugo, ferruginis*, iron rust; *ferrum*, iron.] Containing iron.

Fĕr'rule (fĕr'rịl *or* fĕr'rụl), *n.* [Fr. *virole*, a ring; L. *viriola*, dim. of *viria*, a bracelet; *viere*, to bind, to twist: our word is influenced by L. *ferrum*, iron.] A metal ring at the end of a stick.

Fĕr'ry, *v. a.* [Dan. *færge;* Icel. *ferja;* Sw. *färja;* A.-S. *ferian*, to carry; *faran*, to go; Goth. *farjan*, to sail.] [*pp.* ferrying, ferried.] To carry over a river, &c., in a boat.—2, *v. n.* To pass over water in a boat.—3, *n.* A place for passing, or a passage over which ferry-boats pass; a ferry-boat.

Fĕr'ry-bōat, *n.* A boat for conveying passengers across a ferry.

Fĕr'ry-măn, *n.* One who tends a ferry.

Fĕr'tịle, *a.* [L. *fertilis; ferre*, to bear.] Fruitful; prolific; *productive.*

Fẹr-tĭl'ị-ty, *n.* State of being fertile; richness; fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness.

Fĕr-tịl-ị-zā'tiọn, *n.* The act of fertilizing.

Fĕr'tịl-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* fertilizing, fertilized.] To make fertile.

Fĕr'tịl-īz-ẹr, *n.* That which fertilizes; manure.

Fĕr'ụle [fĕr'rĭl *or* fĕr'ûl, *H. Wb.;* fĕr'ŭl, *St. I.*], *n.* [L. *ferula*, a rod; *ferire*, to strike.] An instrument of correction.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* feruling, feruled.] To chastise with the ferule.

Fĕr'vẹn-cy, *n.* Heat of mind; ardor; fervor.

Fĕr'vẹnt, *a.* [L. *fervere, ferventis*, to glow.] Hot; ardent; eager; *zealous.*

Fĕr'vẹnt-ly, *ad.* In a fervent manner. [zealous.

Fĕr'vịd, *a.* [L. *fervidus.*] Hot; vehement; eager;

Fĕr'vịd-ly, *ad.* In a fervid manner.

Fĕr'vịd-nĕss, *n.* Ardor of mind; zeal.

Fĕr'vọr, *n.* [L.] Heat; warmth; ardor.

Fĕs'cụe, *n.* [L. *festuca*, a straw.] A wire to point with:—a kind of grass.

Fĕs'tạl, *a.* Relating to feasts; festive.

Fĕs'tẹr, *v. n.* [Cf. Walloon *efister*, to become corrupt; Low Ger. *fistrig*, ill-smelling. But more probably akin to FOSTER (in A.-S. *foster* or *fester*).] [*pp.* festering, festered.] To rankle; to corrupt.—2, *n.* A small inflammatory tumor.

Fĕs'tị-vạl, *n.* A day of civil or religious joy; a festive anniversary; a *feast.*—2, *a.* Relating to a feast; festive.

Fĕs'tive, *a.* [L. *festivus.*—See FEAST.] Relating to feasts; mirthful; gay.

Fĕs'tive-ly, *ad.* In a festive manner.

Fẹs-tĭv'ị-ty, *n.* Festive or social joy; a festival.

Fẹs-tōōn', *n.* [Fr. *feston;* Late L. *festo:* probably allied to L. *fastigium*, a ridge, a crest.] (*Arch.*) An ornament; carved work in the form of a garland of flowers.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* festooning, festooned.] To adorn with festoons.

Fē'tạl, *a.* Relating to a fetus or fœtus.

Fĕtch, *v. a.* [A.-S. *fetian, feccan*, Dut. *vatten*, to take; Ger. *fassen*, to seize; A.-S. *facian*, to desire to get.] [*pp.* fetching, fetched.] To go and *bring;* to derive.—2, *n.* A long sweep or stroke:—[cf. Ger. *fatzen*, to trick; It. *fazio*, a fool; L. *fatuus*, foolish, or a jester] a stratagem; an artifice; a trick:—[Scand. *vætt*, a goblin: probably allied to L. *fatuus*, deceiving] a ghost; a wraith.

Fête (fāt), *n.* [Fr.] A feast; a holiday.

Fête-champêtre (fāt'shŏn-pātr'), *n.* [Fr.] A rural feast, celebrated out of doors.

Fē'tịçh, } **Fē'tịsh,** } *n.* [Fr. *fétiche*, Port. *feitiço*, a fetish, sorcery; *feitiço*, artificial; L. *factitius*, made up.—See FACTITIOUS.] An idol or charm; an object of worship in Africa.

Fĕt'ị-çhĭşm, *or* **Fĕt'ị-çĭşm**, *n.* The worship of material substances, as stones, weapons, plants, &c.

Fĕt'ịd [fē'tịd, *I. St. P.*], *a.* [L. *fetidus; fetere*, to stink.] Stinking; rancid.

Fĕt'ịd-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being fetid.

Fĕt'lŏck, *n.* [Dut. *vitlok;* for "foot-lock."] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of horses.

Fē'tŏr, *n.* [L.—See FETID.] A stench; an offensive smell.

Fĕt'tẹr, *n.* [A.-S. *feter;* Dut. *veter;* Icel. *fjöturr;* Ger. *fessel:* akin to FOOT.] A chain for the feet.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fettering, fettered.] To bind; to enchain; to tie.

Fĕt'tẹred, *p. a.* Bound by, or as by, fetters.

Fē'tụs, *n.;* pl. **Fē'tụs-ẹş**. [L. *fetus*, verbal noun from obs. *fuere*, Gr. *φύειν*, to generate. The spelling *fœtus* is less approved.] An animal in the womb.

Feūd (fūd), *n.* [A.-S. *fæhd*, Ger. *fehde*, Sw. *fejd*, hostility; Dan. *feide*, a fight.—See FOE.] A deadly *quarrel.*—(*Law.*) [See FEUDAL.] A fief; a conditional allotment of land.

Feū'dạl (fū'dạl), *a.* [Late L. *feudum*, a fief; *feudalis*, a vassal: akin to FEE.] Relating to feudalism, or to fees, feuds, or tenures; held by tenure.

Feū'dạl-ĭşm, *n.* A system of holding land by military service; the feudal system.

Feū'dạl-ĭst, *n.* A maintainer of feudalism; one versed in the feudal system or in feudal law.

Feū-dăl'ị-ty, *n.* The state of being feudal.

Feū'dạ-ry, *n.* A feudal tenant; feudatory.—2, *a.* Holding tenure under a superior.

Feū'dạ-tọ-ry, *or* **Feū'dạ-tạ-ry**, *n.* A tenant; a vassal.

Feuilleton (fû-ēl-tôn̄), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *feuillet*, a leaf.—See FOLIAGE.] Part of a newspaper devoted to light literature:—a tale or sketch for a newspaper.

Fē'vẹr, *n.* [Fr. *fièvre;* L. *febris:* probably akin to *fervere*, to burn.] A disease characterized by an accelerated pulse, increased heat, and thirst.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fevering, fevered.] To put into a fever.

Fē'vẹr-few, *n.* [A.-S. *fefer-fuge;* L. *febrifugia*, a febrifuge (*q. v.*).] A plant or herb.

Fē'vẹr-ĭsh, *a.* Diseased with a fever; tending to a fever:—inconstant:—hot; burning.

Fē'vẹr-ish-nĕss, *n.* State of being feverish.

Few (fū), *a.* [A.-S. *feawe*, pl. of *fea*, of small number; Dan. *faa.*—Cf. L. *paucus*, few; Gr. *παῦρος*, small.] Not many; small in number.

Fĕz, *n.* [From *Fez*, a city in Morocco.] A red Turkish or Moorish cap.

Fiacre (fē-ä'kr), *n.* [Fr.; named from the Hôtel St. Fiacre, in Paris, where they were offered for hire in 1640. But it is said that the name was first given to the vehicles used in conveying pilgrims to the shrine of St. Fiacre near Pontivy. St. Fiacre was an Irish hermit who died in France about 670 and came to be considered the patron of gardeners.] A light vehicle.

Fiancée (fē-ŏn̄-sā), *a.* [Fr.—See AFFY.] Betrothed.

Fī-äs'cō, *n.* [It. for "flask" (*q. v.*) or bottle. It is said that allusion is made to the story of a glass-blower who undertook to make a handsome flagon, but barely succeeded in producing a coarse bottle.] A failure, as in a musical performance; a blunder.

Fī'ạt, *n.* [L. for "let it be done;" *fieri*, to become.] An order or decree.—2, *a.* Noting a paper currency deriving its value from the *fiat* of the government issuing it.

Fĭb, *n.* [Old slang for *fable.*] A lie; a falsehood.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fibbing, fibbed.] To lie.

Fī'bre (fī'bẹr), *n.* [Fr. *fibre;* L. *fibra.*] A small thread or filament of animal or vegetable production; filaments collectively.

Fĭb'rị-fôrm, *a.* Resembling a fibre.

Fī'brịl, *n.* [L. *fibrilla*, dim. of *fibra*, a fibre.] A small fibre; a little root.

Fĭb-rịl-lā'tiọn, *n.* The state of being reduced to, or furnished with, fibrils.

Fī'brịne, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white fibrous substance obtained from coagulated blood.

Fī'broụs (fī'brụs), *a.* Composed of fibres.

Fĭb'ū-lạ, *n.;* pl. **Fĭb'ū-læ**. [L. *fibula*, for *figibula*, a buckle; *figere, fixum*, to fasten, to fix (*q. v.*).] (*Anat.*) The outer and smaller bone of the leg.

Fichu (fē-shû), *n.* [Fr., a neckerchief; properly the past part. of *ficher*, to fix. This participle has many slang meanings, such as *odd, queer, out of sorts, dressed, wretched, sorry.*] A light kind of lace or silk cape worn by ladies.

Fĭc′kle, *a.* [A.-S. *ficol,* deceitful: allied to *fic,* fraud; *facen,* deceit.] *Changeable;* inconstant; wavering; variable; unstable; volatile.
Fĭc′kle-nĕss, *n.* Inconstancy; unsteadiness.
Fĭc′tile, *a.* [L. *fictilis; fingere, fictum,* to mould.] Moulded, as by a potter; fit to be moulded; capable of being moulded.
Fĭc′tion, *n.* [L. *fictio; fingere, fictum,* to mould, to feign (*q. v.*).] Act of feigning or inventing; thing feigned; an invented story; an invention:—a tale; a *novel;* a falsehood.
Fic-tĭ′′tious (fik-tĭsh′us), *a.* [L. *ficticius.*] Counterfeit; false; feigned; imaginary; not real.
Fic-tĭ′′tious-ly, *ad.* In a fictitious manner.
Fĭd′dle, *n.* [A.-S. *fidele;* Icel. *fidla;* Dan. *fiddel;* Dut. *vedel;* Ger. *fiedel;* L. *fidicula,* dim. of *fides,* a stringed instrument, a viol (*q. v.*); Late L. *vitula,* a fiddle; Gr. σφίδη, catgut.] An instrument of music; a violin.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fiddling, fiddled.] To play upon the fiddle; to trifle.
Fĭd′dler, *n.* One who plays upon a fiddle; a kind of small crab.
Fĭd′dle-stĭck, *n.* A bow used by a fiddler.
Fĭd′dle-strĭng, *n.* The string of a fiddle.
Fi-dĕl′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *fidélité;* L. *fidelitas; fidelis,* faithful; *fides,* good faith.] Faithful adherence to duty; honesty; veracity; faithfulness.
Fĭdġ′et, *v. n.* [Dim. of Local Eng. *fidge,* a softened form of O. E. & Scot. *fike,* to be restless; Norse *fika,* to go nimbly; Dut. *ficken,* to switch.] [*pp.* fidgeting, fidgeted.] To move by fits and starts.—2, *n.* Restless agitation; uneasiness.
Fĭdġ′et-y, *a.* Restless; impatient.
Fi-dū′cial (fe-dū′shal), *a.* [L. *fiducia,* confidence; *fides,* trust; *fidus,* faithful.] Confident; firm:—having the nature of a trust.
Fi-dū′ci-a-ry (fe-dū′she-a-re), *n.* [L. *fiduciarius.* See Fiducial.] One who holds any thing in trust:—an Antinomian.—2, *a.* Confident; steady; fiducial:—held in trust.
Fīe (fī), *interj.* [Cf. Fr. *fi;* Icel., Sw., & Dan. *fy;* Ger. *pfui;* L. *phui;* Skr. *phut,*—all exclamations of disgust, with the idea of puffing or blowing away something offensive.] Expressing blame or contempt.
Fīef (fēf), *n.* [Fr. *fief;* Goth. *faihu;* O. Ger. *fihu, fehu;* A.-S. *feoh;* Ger. *vieh,* cattle.—See Fee.] A fee; a manor; a possession.
Fiēld, *n.* [A.-S. & Ger. *feld;* Dut. *veld;* Dan. *felt;* Russ. *pole.*—Cf. Fell.] A cultivated tract of ground:—ground of battle:—space; compass; extent:—all the competitors in any contest or trial, or all save one:—the body of fielders.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fielding, fielded.] To act as a fielder.
Fiēld′-drīv-er, *n.* An officer charged with the taking up and impounding of stray cattle.
Fiēld′er, *n.* (*Cricket.*) One of the party of cricketers who pick up or catch the balls:—also, the man who officiates in the same way in base-ball.
Fiēld′fāre, *n.* [A.-S. *feldefare,* field-traveller; *fealafor,* fellow-traveller.—See Field and Fare.] A kind of thrush.
Fiēld′-gŭn, *n.* (*Artil.*) A field-piece, *which see.*
Fiēld′ing, *n.* The act of one who fields at cricket or at base-ball.
Fiēld′-mär-shal, *n.* The commander-in-chief of an army; the highest military rank.
Fiēld′-ŏf-fi-cer, *n.* An officer of a regiment above the rank of captain.
Fiēld′-piēce (fēld′pēs), *n.* A small cannon.
Fiēnd (fēnd), *n.* [A.-S. *feond, fiond,* a hater, an enemy; *feogan,* to hate.—Cf. Dut. *vijand,* Dan. *fiende,* Ger. *feind,* an enemy.] A deadly enemy; an infernal enemy or being.
Fiēnd′ish, *a.* Infernal; diabolical; malicious.
Fiēnd′ish-ly, *ad.* In a fiendish manner.
Fiēnd′ish-nĕss, *n.* Quality of a fiend; maliciousness.
Fiērce (fērs), *a.* [Fr. *fier;* O. Fr. *fiers;* L. *ferus,* wild.—See Deer.] Savage; ravenous; *ferocious;* eager; violent; angry; furious.
Fiērce′ly, *ad.* In a fierce manner; furiously.
Fiērce′nĕss, *n.* Ferocity; savageness.
Fieri facias (fī′e-rī fā′she-ăs), *n.* [L.] (*Law.*) A writ of execution directed to a sheriff.
Fī′er-i-nĕss, *n.* Heat; acrimony.
Fī′er-y, *a.* Consisting of fire; full of fire; hot; fervid; fervent; vehement; ardent.
Fīfe, *n.* [Fr. *fifre;* Ger. *pfeife.*—Cf. Ger. *pfiff,* a whistle; *pfifen,* to fife.—See also Pipe.] A small wind-instrument of music.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fifing, fifed.] To play on a fife.
Fīf′er, *n.* One who plays on a fife.
Fĭf′tēēn, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *fiftyne; five* and *ten.*] Five and ten.
Fĭf′tēēnth, *a.* The ordinal of fifteen.—2, *n.* (*Mus.*) An interval of two octaves.
Fĭfth, *a.* The ordinal of five; next after fourth.
Fĭfth′ly, *ad.* In the fifth place.
Fĭf′ti-ĕth, *a.* The ordinal of fifty.
Fĭf′ty, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *fiftig;* Ger. *fünfzig.*] Five times ten; five tens.
Fĭg, *n.* [Fr. *figue;* Sp. *figo;* L. *ficus.*] The fruit of the fig-tree; a fig-tree.
Fīght (fīt), *v. n.* [A.-S. *feohtan;* Dut. *vechten;* Dan. *fegte;* Ger. *fechten.*] [*i.* fought; *pp.* fighting, fought.] To contend in battle or single combat; to battle; to combat; to contest.—2, *v. a.* To war or combat against.—3, *n.* A hostile engagement or conflict; a contest; a *battle;* a combat; a duel.
Fīght′er (fīt′er), *n.* One who fights; a warrior.
Fĭg′ment, *n.* [L. *figmentum,* a fiction; *fingere,* to feign (*q. v.*).] An invention; a fiction.
Fĭg′-trēē, *n.* The tree that bears figs.
Fĭg′ū-lĭne, *or* **Fĭg′ū-līne,** *n.* [Fr.; L. *figulinus* or *figlinus,* belonging to a potter; *figulus,* a potter; *fingere, fictum,* to mould.] Figured pottery-ware; figures in pottery; potter's clay:—written also *figurine.*
Fĭg′ū-ra-ble, *a.* Capable of form or figure; capable of being figured.
Fĭg′ū-rate, *a.* Having a determinate form.
Fĭg-ū-rā′tion, *n.* Act of giving a form.
Fĭg′ū-ra-tĭve, *a.* [L. *figurativus.*—See Figure.] Full of, or represented by, figures; typical; not literal; metaphorical.
Fĭg′ū-ra-tive-ly, *ad.* In a figurative manner.
Fĭg′ūre (fĭg′yur) [fĭg′yūr, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. Wb.;* fĭg′ur, *P.;* fĭg′yur, *K. H.;* fĭg′yūr *or* fĭg′ur, *St.*], *n.* [L. *figura; fingere,* to form.] The form of any thing, as terminated by the outline; shape:—appearance:—a statue; an image:—a character denoting a number, as 1, 2, 3, &c.:—an allegory; a type; a metaphor; an emblem.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* figuring, figured.] To form into any shape; to show by a resemblance; to represent.—3, *v. n.* To make a figure:—to act a part.
Fĭg′ūre-hĕad, *n.* A carved figure on a ship's prow:—one who is a mere puppet.
Fi-lā′ceous (-shus), *a.* [L. *filum,* a thread.—See Filament.] Consisting of threads.
Fĭl′a-grēē, *n.* Same as Filigree.
Fĭl′a-mĕnt, *n.* [Late L. *filamentum; filare,* to wind as thread; L. *filum,* thread: akin to *figere, fixum,* to fasten.] A slender thread; a fibre.
Fĭl-a-mĕn′tous, *a.* Like a thread; composed of threads.
Fī′lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to thread; furnished with a thread or threads.
Fĭl′a-to-ry, *n.* A machine to form thread.
Fĭl′a-tūre, *n.* [Fr.] The spinning of thread or silk from cocoons:—a thread-factory:—a silk-reel.
Fĭl′bert, *n.* [Origin doubtful; probably from St. *Philibert's* day, September 3.] A hazel-nut.
Fĭlch, *v. a.* [Cf. Icel. *fela,* to conceal; Goth. *filhan.*] [*pp.* filching, filched.] To steal; to pilfer.
Fīle, *n.* [Fr. *fil,* a thread; *file,* a line; L. *filum,* a thread.] A thread; a line or wire on which papers are strung:—a roll; a series:—a line of soldiers:—[A.-S. *feol;* Dut. *vijl;* Dan. *fil;* Ger. *feile;* Russ. *pila*] a tool for smoothing iron, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* filing, filed.] To string:—to smooth; to polish.—3, *v. n.* To march in a file or line; to rank.

Fīle′-lēad-ẹr, *n.* The soldier who leads a file or is placed in front of the file.

Fĭl′iạl (fĭl′yạl), *a.* [L. *filialis; filius*, a son.] Befitting a son or a daughter.

Fĭl′i-bŭs-tẹr, *n.* [Sp. *filibustero;* Fr. *flibustier;* O. Fr. *fribustier:* probably from Eng. FREEBOOTER.] A freebooter or buccaneer; a pirate:—a military adventurer.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* filibustering, filibustered.] To act as a freebooter.

Fĭl′i-grāne, } *n.* [Sp. *filigrano; fila*, a file, a line,
Fĭl′ị-grēē, } and *grano*, grain, fibre, texture.] Fine ornamental work in gold or silver, in the manner of little threads or grains.

Fĭl′ingṣ, *n. pl.* Particles rubbed off by a file.

Fĭll, *v. a.* [A.-S. *fyllan*, from *ful*, full; Dut. *vullen;* Dan. *fylde;* Icel. & Sw. *fylla;* Ger. *füllen.*—See FULL.] [*pp.* filling, filled.] To make full; to satisfy; to surfeit.—2, *v. n.* To give to drink; to grow full.—3, *n.* Fulness; satiety:—a thill; a bracing.

Fĭl′let, *n.* [Fr. *filet*, dim. of *fil*, a thread; L. *filum*, a thread.] A band for the head, &c.; a bandage:—the fleshy part of the thigh of veal.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* filleting, filleted.] To bind with a bandage. [which fills.

Fĭll′ing, *n.* Act of making full:—woof:—that

Fĭl′lip, *v. a.* [A variant of *flip.*] [*pp.* filliping, filliped.] To strike with the finger-nail.—2, *n.* A jerk or snap of the finger:—a stimulus.

Fĭl′ly, *n.* [A dim. of *foal;* Icel. *fylja*, a filly.] A young mare:—a wanton girl; a flirt.

Fĭlm, *n.* [A.-S. *fylmen*, a membrane; O. Fris. *filmene*, skin: allied to FELL.] A thin pellicle or skin.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* filming, filmed.] To become covered with a film.

Fĭl′my, *a.* Composed of membranes or films.

Fĭl′tẹr, *v. a.* [Fr. *filtrer*, to filter; *filtre*, a filter; Late L. *feltrum, filtrum*, felt, a felt bag, a filter.] [*pp.* filtering, filtered.] To defecate or purify by a filter; to strain; to filtrate.—2, *v. n.* To percolate.—3, *n.* A strainer for liquors.

Fĭlth, *n.* [A.-S. *fyld, fyldu, felthe;* from *ful*, foul; as *wealth* from *weal* or *well; health* from *heal* or *whole.*] Foul matter; dirt; grossness.

Fĭlth′i-ly, *ad.* In a filthy manner; grossly.

Fĭlth′i-nĕss, *n.* Foulness; dirtiness.

Fĭlth′y, *a.* Nasty; foul; dirty; polluted.

Fĭl′trāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* filtrating, filtrated.] To strain; to percolate; to filter.

Fĭl′trate, *n.* That which is filtered.

Fĭl-trā′tion, *n.* Act of filtrating or filtering.

Fĭm′bri-ạte, *a.* [L. *fimbriatus; fimbriæ*, fringe, shreds: nearly akin to FIBRE.] Fringed.

Fĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *fin;* Dut. *vin;* Dan. *finne.*—Cf. L. *pinna*, a fin; *penna*, a feather.] The wing of a fish, by which it swims. [that may be purified.

Fīn′ạ-ble, *a.* Admitting or deserving a fine:—

Fī′nạl, *a.* [L. *finalis; finis*, an end.—See FINISH.] Relating to the end; ultimate; last; latest:—*conclusive;* mortal.

Fi-nä′le, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The close; the last.

Fī-năl′i-ty, *n.* State of being final; state of being concluded or settled.

Fī′nạl-ly, *ad.* Ultimately; lastly; decisively.

Fi-nănce′, *n.;* pl. **Fi-năn′ceṣ.** [Fr.; Late L. *financia*, a payment; *finare*, to pay a tax or fine (*q. v.*); *finis*, a settlement, a settled payment; L. *finis*, the end.] The public revenue of a government or state; funds.

Fi-năn′cial (-shạl), *a.* Relating to finance.

Fĭn-an-ciẹr′ [fi-năn′sēr, *I. St.*], *n.* One who manages the public revenue; one skilled in finance.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* financiering, financiered.] To make shifts to raise money.

Fĭn′-băck, *n.* A kind of whale.

Fĭnch, *n.* [A.-S. *finc;* Dut. *vink;* Ger. & Sw. *fink;* Dan. *finke;* Welsh, *pinc;* Gr. *σπίγγος;* Fr. *pinson;* Sp. *pinzon;* Late L. *pincio:* named from the note of the bird.] A small bird of many kinds.

Fīnd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *findan;* Dut. *vinden;* Dan. *finde;* Ger. *finden.*] [*i.* found; *pp.* finding, found.] To obtain by searching; to meet with; to discover:—to furnish:—to determine by verdict.—2, *v. n.* (*Law.*) To arrive at a finding; to pronounce a verdict.—3, *n.* The act of finding; a discovery:—the object found.

Fīnd′ẹr, *n.* One who finds; a discoverer.

Fīnd′ing, *n.* A discovery:—a verdict of a jury.

Fīnd′ingṣ, *n. pl.* The tools and materials used by journeymen.

Fīne, *a.* [Fr. *fin;* Dut. *fijn;* Ger. *fein;* L. *finitus*, finished, polished, ended.—See FINISH. *Fine*, exquisite, and *fine*, the end, are thus etymologically the same.] Not coarse:—pure; clear:—thin; keen:—nice; exquisite; delicate:—splendid; showy; *beautiful;* elegant.—*Fine arts*, poetry, music, architecture, painting, sculpture, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fining, fined.] To refine; to purify:—[Late L. *finis*, a fine, a final payment; L. *finis*, the end.—See FINISH] to inflict a penalty; to amerce; to mulct.—3, *n.* A pecuniary punishment; a mulct; a penalty; forfeit:—the end, as *in fine.*

Fīne′ly, *ad.* Admirably:—nicely; well.

Fīne′nẹss, *n.* State of being fine; delicacy.

Fīn′ẹr, *n.* One who fines; a refiner.

Fīn′ẹr-y, *n.* [Fr. *finerie.*] Show; *gayety* in attire:—trinkets:—a furnace for refining metals.

Fi-nĕsse′, *n.* [Fr. *finesse*, fineness; also cunning, tact.] Artifice; stratagem.

Fĭn′ḡer (fĭng′ḡẹr), *n.* [A.-S., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *finger;* Icel. *fingr;* Dut. *vinger:* root of FANG.] One of the five extreme parts of the hand:—the breadth of the finger.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fingering, fingered.] To touch lightly; to handle.

Fĭn′ḡer-bōard, *n.* A board at the neck of a fiddle, guitar, &c.; key-board.

Fĭn′ḡered (fĭng′ḡẹrd), *a.* Having fingers.

Fĭn′ḡer-ing, *n.* The manual execution of music on a keyed instrument. [nacle.

Fĭn′i-ạl, *n.* [L. *finis*, the end.] The top of a pin-

Fĭn′i-cạl, *a.* [From *fine.*—See FINNIKIN.] Nice in trifles; foppish; showy.

Fĭn′i-cạl-ly, *ad.* In a finical manner.

Fī′nis, *n.* [L.] The end; conclusion.

Fĭn′ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *finir*, part. *finissant;* L. *finire, finitum*, to end; *finis*, the end, a boundary: root of *findere, fissum*, to cleave.] [*pp.* finishing, finished.] To complete; to perfect; to end.—2, *n.* The last touch; last polish. [polished.

Fĭn′ish-ẹr, *n.* One who finishes or perfects.

Fĭn′ish-ĭng, *n.* Completion; the last touch.

Fī′nīte [fī′nīt, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. H. St. I.;* fī′nit, *P.*], *a.* [L. *finire, finitum*, to limit.—See FINISH.] Limited; bounded; not infinite.

Fĭnned (fĭnd), *a.* Having fins.

Fĭn′ni-kĭn, *n.* [A variant of *finical.*—Cf. Dut. *fijnkens*, neatly.] A particular variety of pigeon.—2, *a.* Finical; foppish.

Fĭn′ny, *a.* Furnished with or having fins.

Fiord. See FJORD.

Fir.

Fĭr, *n.* [A.-S. *furh;* Ger. *föhre;* Sw. *fur, fura;* Dan. *fyr;* Welsh, *pyr:* perhaps akin to L. *quercus*, an oak.] An evergreen tree of several kinds.

Fīre, *n.* [A.-S., Sw., & Dan. *fyr;* Ger. *feuer;* Icel. *fyri;* Dut. *vuur;* Gr. *πῦρ.*] Combustion; conflagration; the igneous element:—any thing burning:—flame, lustre:—ardor; spirit.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* firing, fired.] To set on fire; to kindle; to inflame.—3, *v. n.* To take fire; to discharge fire-arms.

Fīre′-ạ-lärm, *n.* A telegraphic apparatus for giving notice of a fire.

Fīre′-ärmṣ, *n. pl.* Guns, muskets, pistols, &c.

Fīre′brănd, *n.* A piece of wood kindled:—an incendiary; one who inflames factions.

Fīre′-brĭck, *n.* A brick that will not melt.

Fīre′-clāy, *n.* Clay for making fire-bricks.

Fīre′-crăck-er, *n.* A squib; a small firework.
Fīre′-dămp, *n.* Carburetted hydrogen gas; an inflammable gas in coal-mines.
Fīre′-ĕn-ġine, *n.* A machine to extinguish fires.
Fīre′-es-cāpe, *n.* Means of escape from a building in case of fire.
Fīre′-fly̆, *n.* An insect which emits light.
Fīre′lŏck, *n.* A soldier's gun; a musket.
Fīre′man, *n.* One employed to extinguish fires:—one who tends fires.
Fīre′-new̄, *a.* New from the forge; brand-new.
Fīre′plāce, *n.* A place for a fire in a chimney.
Fīre′-plŭg, *n.* A stopple in a pipe, used in fires.
Fīre′-proof, *a.* Proof against fires.—2, *n.* A fire-proof room or safe.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* fire-proofing, fire-proofed.] To render proof against fire.
Fīre′-proof-ing, *n.* The act of making any thing fire-proof; the materials by which any thing is rendered fire-proof.
Fīre′-shĭp, *n.* A ship filled with combustibles.
Fīre′side, *n.* The hearth; chimney:—home.—2, *a.* Near the fire; domestic.
Fīre′wood (fīr′wûd), *n.* Wood to burn; fuel.
Fīre′works (fīr′würks), *n. pl.* Preparations of powder, &c., to be fired for amusement or display; pyrotechnics.
Fīr′ing, *n.* Fuel:—discharge of fire-arms.
Fĭr′kin, *n.* [Dut. *vier*, four, and dim. ending *-kin*, as in *lambkin;* a firkin was the fourth part of a barrel.] A vessel containing nine gallons.
Fĭrm, *a.* [L. *firmus:* Fr. *ferme*.] Solid; hard; fixed; stable; constant; steadfast; steady; resolute; strong.—2, *n.* [Sp. *firma*, signature, sign-manual; Port. *firma*, a handwriting, a firm. The idea is that of a confirmation, an agreement; it refers to the signature and business-name of a house.] The persons composing a partnership, or the name under which a partnership carries on mercantile or other business.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* firming, firmed.] To make firm
Fĭr′ma-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, a support, a prop, or the sky; *firmare*, to confirm, to support, to make firm (*q. v.*). As applied to the sky it means something fixed or established.] Region of the air; the sky.
Fĭr′man, *n.* [Pers. *farman.*—Cf. Skr. *pramana*, measure, authority; *pra*, before, and *ma*, to measure (*q. v.*).] A license or certificate from the sultan of Turkey; a passport.
Fĭrm′ly, *ad.* With firmness; strongly.
Fĭrm′ness, *n.* Solidity; stability; steadiness; *constancy;* resolution; strength; steadfastness.
Fĭrst, *a.* [A.-S. *fyrst;* Icel. *fyrstr;* Dan. & Sw. *förste, först.* It is the superlative of *fore* (*q. v.*).] Earliest in time; *primary;* pristine; primitive; original; foremost; *chief.*—2, *ad.* Before anything else; before all others; primarily.
Fĭrst′-bŏrn, *a.* First in order of birth; eldest.
Fĭrst′-clăss, *a.* Of the first quality; first-rate.
Fĭrst′-dāy, *n.* Sunday; the first day of the week.
Fĭrst′-flōor, *n.* The ground-floor:—the floor above the ground-floor.
Fĭrst′-hănd, *a.* Obtained direct from the producer.
Fĭrst′ling, *n.* The first produce or offspring.
Fĭrst′ly, *ad.* In the first place; first:—used by some writers instead of *first.*
Fĭrst′-rāte, *a.* Preëminent; superior; best.
Fĭrth, *n.* [A form of *fjord* (*q. v.*).—See also FRITH.] A frith; a fjord.
Fĭsc (fĭsk), *n.* [L. *fiscus*, a basket, also a purse, a treasury.] A public treasury.
Fĭs′cal, *a.* [L. *fiscalis*, relating to a fisc, or treasury.] Belonging to a public treasury.—2, *n.* Public revenue:—a treasure.
Fĭsh, *n.*; pl. **Fĭsh′es**. [*Fish* is also used collectively instead of the plural; it is mostly followed, in this use, by a plural verb.] [A.-S. *fisc;* Dut. *visch;* Icel. *fiskr;* Dan. & Sw. *fisk;* Ger. *fisch;* L. *piscis;* Welsh, *pysg.*] A vertebrated animal that inhabits the water:—the flesh of fish used for food.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fishing, fished.] To catch fish; to seek by art.—3, *v. a.* To search in quest of fish, &c.
Fĭsh′er, *n.* One employed in catching fish:—an animal of the marten kind.
Fĭsh′er-man, *n.* One who lives by fishing.
Fĭsh-er-y, *n.* The business, or a place, of fishing.
Fĭsh′-hook (-hûk), *n.* A hook to catch fish.
Fĭsh′ing, *n.* The art or practice of catching fish.
Fĭsh′-mär-ket, *n.* A place where fish is sold.
Fĭsh′-mŏn-ġer (-mŭng-ġer), *n.* A dealer in fish.
Fĭsh′-pŏnd, *n.* A small pool for fish.
Fĭsh′-wīfe, *n.* A woman who sells fish.
Fĭsh′y, *a.* Consisting of fish; like fish:—partaking of the character of a fish-story;—hence, dubious; suspicious. [Slang.]
Fĭs′sile [fĭs′sĭl, *I.*], *a.* [L. *fissilis; findere, fissum*, to cleave.] That may be split or cleft.
Fis-sĭl′i-ty, *n.* The quality of being fissile.
Fĭs′sion (fĭsh′un), *n.* A cleaving.
Fĭs′sure (fĭsh′yur), *n.* [L. *fissura; findere, fissum*, to cleave.] A cleft; a narrow chasm or opening; a crevice.
Fĭst, *n.* [A.-S. *fyst;* Dut. *vuist;* Ger. *faust;* Russ. *piaste.*—Cf. Gr. πύξ, with the fist; L. *pugnus*, Gr. πυγμή, the fist; L. *fistuca*, a beetle, a rammer.] The hand clinched or closed.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fisting, fisted.] To strike with the fist.
Fĭs′ti-cŭffs, *n. pl.* A combat with the fist.
Fĭst′ū-la, *n.* [L.] A pipe:—a sinuous ulcer.
Fĭst′ū-lar, *a.* Relating to a fistula; hollow.
Fĭst′ū-loŭs, *a.* Having the nature of a fistula.
Fĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *fit*, a struggle; *fitan*, to struggle: possibly allied to FIGHT.] A paroxysm of any distemper; a convulsion:—interval:—disorder of body or mind:—adjustment:—[A.-S. *fit*, a step, a song; Icel. *fet*, part of a poem, also a poetical foot; Skr. *pada*, a verse; *pad*, a foot (*q. v.*); A.-S. *fitan*, to sing, also to struggle] a fytte or canto.—2, *a.* Qualified; proper; becoming; meet; *appropriate;* suitable; *convenient;* apt.—3, *v. a.* [Norse *fitja*, to knit, to bind; Goth. *fetjan*, to adorn; Dut. *vitten*, to fit; O. E. *fettle*, to adorn.] [*pp.* fitting, fitted.] To accommodate; to suit; to adapt.—4, *v. n.* To be proper; to be adapted to.
Fĭtch, *n.* [See VETCH.] The vetch:—[O. Dut. *fisse*, O. Fr. *fissau*, Walloon *fichau*, a polecat; Dut. *vies*, foul: akin to FIZZ] fur of the polecat.
Fĭtch′et, *n.* The polecat:—polecat's fur.
Fĭt′fûl, *a.* Full of fits; inconstant; fickle.
Fĭt′fûl-ly, *ad.* In a fitful or broken manner; by fits; irregularly; brokenly.
Fĭt′ful-nĕss, *n.* Inconstancy; waywardness.
Fĭt′ly, *ad.* Properly; justly; suitably.
Fĭt′ment, *n.* A fixture; an article of furniture, or of an outfit or equipment.
Fĭt′ness, *n.* Quality of being fit; *qualification;* propriety; neatness; suitableness.
Fĭt′ting, *p. a.* Suiting; adapting:—fit; proper.
Fĭt′ting-ly, *ad.* Appropriately; suitably.
Fĭt′tings, *n. pl.* Fitments; findings; equipments.
Fīve, *a. & n.* [A.-S. *fif, fife;* Dut. *vijf;* Icel, *fimm;* Goth. *fimf;* Ger. *fünf;* L. *quinque;* Gr. πέντε; Skr. *panchan.*] Four and one; half of ten.
Fīve′fōld, *a. & n.* Five times as much.
Fĭx, *v. a.* [L. *figere, fixum*, to fix.—Cf. Gr. σφίγγειν, to bind.] [*pp.* fixing, fixed.] To make fast, firm, or stable; to settle.—2, *v. n.* To rest; to become firm or hard.
Fix-ā′tion, *n.* Act of fixing; stability; solidification.
Fixed (fĭkst *or* fĭks′ed), *p. a.* Made fast; *firm;* stable; not wandering; not volatile.
Fĭx′ed-ly, *ad.* Certainly; firmly; steadfastly.
Fĭx′ed-nĕss, *n.* Stability; firmness; solidity.
Fĭx′i-ty, *n.* Fixedness; stability.
Fĭxt′ūre (fĭkst′yur), *n.* A piece of furniture fixed to a house; any thing fixed to a place.
Fĭzz, *or* **Fĭz′zle**, *v. n.* [Imitative words, common in various forms in the Scandinavian languages.] [*pp.* fizzing, fizzed; fizzling, fizzled.] To make a hiss or a gushing sound.

Fĭz'zle, *n.* A flash in the pan; a failure. [Slang.] —2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fizzling, fizzled.] To make an abortive effort; to bungle; to fail. [Slang.]

Fjord (fyörd *or* fī-örd'), *n.* [Norse; allied to FORD, also remotely to L. *portus*, a port; Gr. πορθμός, a ferry: root of FARE, to travel.] A firth; a rock-bound strait or inlet.

Flăb'bi-nĕss, *n.* Condition of being flabby.

Flăb'by, *a.* [Dan. *flab*, the chops; Sw. *fläbb*, an under lip.—Cf. FLAP and L. *flabilis*, airy,—literally, blowing; *flare*, to blow. All this large class of words are imitative.] Soft; flaccid; lank.

Fla-bĕl'li-förm, *a.* [L. *flabella*, a fan or flap (*q. v.*), *forma*, form; *flare*, to blow.] Shaped like a fan.

Flăc'çid (flăk'sid), *a.* [L. *flaccidus* or *flaccus*, flabby; *flaccere*, to droop: akin to FLAG.] Weak and soft; lank; lax.

Flac-çĭd'i-ty, *n.* Lankness; limberness.

Flăc'çid-nĕss, *n.* State of being flaccid.

Flăg, *v. n.* [L. *flaccere*, to droop; Icel. *flaka*, to flap; Ger. *flackern*, Sw. *flage*, to flutter.—Cf. Fr. *flageoler*, to totter, to fail.] [*pp.* flagging, flagged.] To grow dejected or feeble; to lose vigor:—to hang loose.—2, *v. a.* To let fall:—to cover with flat stones:—to signal by a flag.—3, *n.* A water-plant:—a banner:—[Dan. *flag*; Dut. *vlag*; Ger. *flagge*] the colors or ensign of a ship, &c.:—[Icel. *flaga*, a slab; *flagna*, to flake (*q. v.*); Sw. *flag*, *flak*, a slice] a flat stone for paving.

Flăg'el-lănt, *n.* One of a religious society that [practised self-flagellation.

Flăg'el-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *flagellare*, *flagellantis*, *flagellatum*, to scourge; *flagellum* or *flagrum*, a scourge.] [*pp.* flagellating, flagellated.] To whip or scourge.

Flăg-el-lā'tion, *n.* A whipping; a scourging.

Flăg'eo-lĕt (flăj'o-lĕt), *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *flageol*, *flagel*, Port. *flaujol*, a flute (*q. v.*).—But cf. Gr. πλαγίαυλος, a flute.] A small musical wind-instrument resembling a flute.

Flăg'ging, *n.* A foot-pavement of flag-stone.

Flăg'gy, *a.* Weak; limber; not tense:—covered with flags.

Flăg'i-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *flagitare*, *flagitatum*, to demand.—See FLAGITIOUS.] [*pp.* flagitating, flagitated.] To demand with eagerness or violence; to importune.

Flăg-i-tā'tion, *n.* Eager entreaty; importunity.

Fla-gĭ''tious (fla-jĭsh'us), *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*; *flagitium*, a gross outrage,—properly, an intense desire; *flagitare*, to demand with eagerness: root of *flagrare*, to burn.] Grossly wicked; atrocious; villanous; *heinous*; profligate.

Fla-gĭ''tious-nĕss, *n.* Villany.

Flăg'man, *n.* One whose duty it is to signal with [a flag.

Flăg'-ŏf-fi-cer, *n.* A commander of a squadron.

Flăg'on, *n.* [Fr. *flacon*, O. Fr. *flascon*, Gr. φλάσκων, a great flask (*q. v.*).—Cf. L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.] A vessel for holding liquor.

Flā'gran-cy, *n.* Burning; heat:—enormity.

Flā'grant, *a.* [L. *flagrare*, *flagrantis*, Gr. φλέγειν, to burn.] Ardent; glowing:—enormous; glaring; notorious; *heinous*.

Flā'grant-ly, *ad.* In a flagrant manner.

Flăg'-shĭp, *n.* The ship which bears the commander of a fleet.

Flăg'-stăff, *n.* The staff on which the flag is fixed.

Flăg'-stōne, *n.* A flat stone for paving.

Flāil, *n.* [Fr. *fléau*; O. Fr. *flael*; Dut. *vlegel*; Ger. *flegel*; L. *flagellum*, *flagrum*, a scourge.] An instrument for threshing grain.

Flāke, *n.* [See FLAG, a stone; also Norse *flak*, a flake; *flagna*, to flake, to flay (*q. v.*).] Any thing loosely held together; a flock:—a layer; film; lamina:—scaffold.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* flaking, flaked.] To form into flakes or layers.—3, *v. n.* To break into laminæ or flakes.

Flā'ky, *a.* Consisting of flakes or layers.

Flăm, *n.* [Fr. *fla*, a drum-beat, a flam.—Cf. *fla-fla*, humbug, clap-trap; *flan*, refuse, a puff or light cake, a blank.] A falsehood; illusory pretext:—a drum-beat.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* flamming, flammed.] To deceive with a lie; to delude.

Flăm'beau (flăm'bō), *n.* [Fr.; *flamme*, a flame; *flamber*, to flame.] Fr. pl. **Flambeaux**; Eng. **Flambeaus** (flăm'bōz). A lighted torch; a flame.

Flāme, *n.* [Fr. *flamme*; L. *flamma* for *flagma*; *flagrare*, to burn; Gr. φλέγμα.] Lighted gas in a state of combustion; fire; blaze; flash:—ardent love; ardor.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* flaming, flamed.] To shine as fire; to burn.

Flā'men, *n.* [L.; probably from *flagrare*, to burn: referring to the burning of sacrifices.] (*Rom. Ant.*) A priest.

Flām'ing, *a.* Gaudy; resplendent:—ardent.

Fla-mĭn'gō, *n.*; pl. **Fla-mĭn'gōes**. [Sp. *flamenco*, from its flame-like color; but *flamenco* properly means Flemish, and it was doubtless at first applied to this bird by reason of a popular error. —Cf. Provençal *flammant*, flaming, also a flamingo.] A tall red bird allied to the geese.

Flā'my, *a.* Inflamed; burning; blazing.

Flănge, *n.* [A variant of *flank*.—Cf. *range* and *rank*.] A ledge or rim raised on an iron rail, or on the tire of a wheel.

Flănk, *n.* [Fr. *flanc*, Ger. *flanke*, Goth. *hlanc*, O. Ger. *lanc*, the side: root of L. *flaccus*, soft, which may have become nasalized into *flanc*.] Part of the side:—part of a bastion:—the side of an army or fleet.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* flanking, flanked.] To attack the side of a battalion or fleet:—to secure on the side:—to border.

Flănk'er, *n.* One who flanks; a structure which flanks.

Flăn'nel, *n.* [Fr. *flanelle*; Local E. *flannen*; Welsh, *gwlanen*; *gwlan*, wool (*q. v.*).] A soft, nappy woollen cloth.

Flăp, *n.* [Dut. *flappen*, to flap; *flap*, a stroke; L. *plaga*, a blow.—See FLAG.] Any thing that hangs broad and loose:—a blow.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* flapping, flapped.] To beat or move with a flap. —3, *v. n.* To ply the wings with noise.

Flăp'jăck, *n.* A broad, thin pancake.

Flăp'per, *n.* One who or that which flaps.

Flâre, *v. n.* [Norse *flara*, Sw. *flora*, to blaze: akin to FLASH and to L. *flare*, *flatum*, to blow. Some connect it with L. *flagrare*, to burn.—Cf. Ger. *flacker*, to flicker (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* flaring, flared.] To give a glaring or unsteady light; to glare; to glitter:—to expand or widen outward or upward.—2, *n.* An unsteady, glaring light; a glare:—expansion or divergence.

Flăsh, *n.* [Local Sw. *flasa*, to blaze.—See FLUSH.] A sudden blaze; *flame*:—a sudden burst of wit; something transient.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* flashing, flashed.] To burst out into flame or light.—3, *v. a.* To strike or throw up, as water; to throw, as light, on the eyes, or the mind:—[Icel. *flasa*, to rush; *flas*, a rushing.—See PLASH] to inundate; to flush.—4, *a.* Vile; low; vulgar:—vulgarly gaudy or showy:—trashy; false.

Flăsh'ing, *n.* A blazing.—(*Arch.*) A piece of metal let into the joints of a wall.

Flăsh'y, *a.* Dazzling for a moment; gay; showy, but empty; not solid; dashing.

Flăsk, *n.* [A.-S. *flasc*; Icel. *flaska*; Dan. *flaske*; Ger. *flasche*; It. *fiasco*; Gr. φλάσκη; Late L. *flasca*. Perhaps akin to L. *flare*, to blow.] A bottle; a powder-horn.

Flâs'ket, *n.* [Cf. Welsh *fflasg*, a basket, a flask.] A vessel in which viands are served:—a shallow basket; a clothes-basket.

Flăt, *a.* [Dan. *flad*; Sw. *flat*; Ger. *flach*; Dut. *vlak*.—Cf. Gr. πλάξ, a flat surface; πλατύς, wide; Fr. *plat*, flat.] Horizontal; plain:—*level*:—absolute:—insipid; dull:—not shrill; not sharp; not acute.—2, *n.* A level; plain:—a shoal:—a dunce:—a single story used as a dwelling.—(*Mus.*) A markof depression; a depressed tone.

Flăt'fĭsh, *n.* A fish with a flat body.

Flăt'-īr-on (-ī-urn), *n.* An instrument for smoothing clothes; a sad-iron.

Flăt'ly, *ad.* In a flat manner; peremptorily.
Flăt'ness, *n.* Evenness; insipidity; dulness.
Flăt'ten (flăt'tn), *v. a.* [*pp.* flattening, flattened.] To make flat, even, or level:—to make vapid:—to deject; to depress.—(*Mus.*) To make less sharp.—2, *v. n.* To grow even or dull.
Flăt'ter, *v. a.* [O. Dut. *flatteren*; Icel. *fladra*; Fr. *flatter*; O. Fr. *flater.*] [*pp.* flattering, flattered.] To compliment with praises; to praise falsely; to caress:—to raise false hopes.
Flăt'ter-er, *n.* One who flatters; a fawner.
Flăt'ter-ing, *p. a.* Bestowing flattery; encouraging; artful; obsequious; pleasing.
Flăt'ter-y, *n.* False, venal praise; *adulation.*
Flăt'tish, *a.* Somewhat flat.
Flăt'ū-lĕnce, **Flăt'ū-lĕn-cy**, *n.* Windiness; turgidness; emptiness; levity.
Flăt'ū-lĕnt, *a.* [Fr.; L. *flatus*, wind, a blowing; *flare, flatum*, to blow.] Turgid with air; windy.
Flā'tus, *n.* [L.] Wind; flatulence; breath.
Flăt'wīse, *ad.* With the flat side down.
Flaunt (flänt) [flawnt, *I. St. P. E.*], *v. n.* [Local Ger. *flandern*, to flaunt, to flutter; Ger. *flattern*, to flutter.] [*pp.* flaunting, flaunted.] To make ostentatious display; to flutter:—to show impudence.—2, *v. a.* To display ostentatiously or impudently.—3, *n.* Ostentatious display.
Fla-vĕs'cent, *a.* [L. *flavescere, flavescentis*, to become yellow; *flavere*, to be yellow; *flavus*, yellow.] Yellowish.
Flā'vor, *n.* [O. Fr. *flaveur*, odor; Late L. *flavor*, originally yellowness, then brightness or tint. It first acquired the meaning of Fr. *flair*, smell, fragrance (*q. v.*), and has in English received a still further change of meaning.] Power of pleasing or affecting the taste; relish; *taste;* savor:—odor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* flavoring, flavored.] To give a flavor or taste to.
Flā'vor-oŭs, *a.* Delightful to the palate.
Flaw, *n.* [A.-S. *floh*, Sw. *flaga*, a breach.—See Flake.] A crack; a defect:—[a variant of Flow] a gust of wind:—an uproar.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* flawing, flawed.] To break; to crack; to violate.
Flaw'y, *a.* Full of flaws or cracks:—gusty.
Flăx, *n.* [A.-S. *fleax*; Dut. *vlas*; Ger. *flachs*: root of Plat, to weave.—Cf. Fleece.] A fibrous plant, of which the finest thread is made:—the fibres of flax cleansed.
Flăx'en (flăk'sn), *a.* [Ger. *flächsen.*] Made of or like flax.
Flăx'seed, *n.* The seed of flax; linseed.
Flăx'y, *a.* Like flax; of a light color; flaxen.
Flāy (flā), *v. a.* [A.-S. *flean*; Icel. *flá*.—See Flake.] [*pp.* flaying, flayed.] To skin; to strip off the skin.
Flēa (flē), *n.* [A.-S. *flea, fleo*; Dut. *vloo*; Ger. *floh*: akin to Fly.] A small blood-sucking insect.
Flēa'bāne, *n.* A genus of plants, horse-weed.
Flēa'-bīte (flē'bīt), *n.* The sting of a flea.
Flēa'-bĭt-ten (flē'bĭt-tn), *a.* Stung by fleas.
Flēam, *n.* [Fr. *flamme*; Gr. φλεβοτόμον.—See Phlebotomy.] An instrument to bleed cattle.
Flĕck, *v. a.* [Ger. *fleck*, a spot; *flecken*, to spot: found in Dut. and Norse languages also.] [*pp.* flecking, flecked.] To spot; to streak; to dapple.—2, *n.* A spot; a stain; a streak:—a flake.
Flĕck'less, *a.* Without a fleck; spotless.
Flĕc'tion, *n.* [See Flexion.] The act of bending.
Flĕd, *i.* & *p.* from *flee.*
Flĕdge, *v. a.* [O. E. *flegge*, ready to fly; Icel. *fleygr*, able to fly; *fleygja*, to cause to fly (*q. v.*). Influenced by O. E. *fletch*, to feather an arrow; *fletcher*, an arrow-maker; Fr. *flèche*, O. Ger. *flitsch*, Dut. *flits*, Sp. *flecha*, an arrow.] [*pp.* fledging, fledged.] To furnish with wings or feathers.
Flĕdg'ling, *n.* A young bird newly fledged.
Flēe, *v. n.* [A variant of Fly; Sw. *fly*, Dan. *flye*, to flee.] [*i.* fled; *pp.* fleeing, fled.] To run from danger; to resort to shelter.
Flēece, *n.* [A.-S. *flys*; Dut. *vlies*; Ger. *fliess, flauss.*—Cf. Russ. *volos*, Czech *vlas*, hair: probably akin to Flax.] The wool shorn from one sheep.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fleecing, fleeced.] To shear off; to strip; to plunder.
Flēe'cy, *a.* Woolly; like a fleece.
Flēer, *v. n.* [Sw. & Norw. *flira*, for *flisa*, to titter.] [*pp.* fleering, fleered.] To mock; to gibe; to leer.—2, *n.* A mocking grimace; a sneer; mockery.
Flēet, *n.* [A.-S. *fleot, fliet, flota*, a ship; Icel. *floti*, a ship, a fleet; Ger. *flotte*, Fr. *flotte*, Dan. *flaade*, Sw. *flotta*, Dut. *vloot*, a fleet.—See Float.—Cf. also A.-S. *fleot*, a bay; O. E. *fleet*, a stream; Dut. *vliet*, a brook.] A company of ships; a navy.—2, *a.* [A.-S. *fleotig*, swift; *fleot*, to float (*q. v.*); Icel. *fljotr*, quick.—See Flit.] Swift of pace; quick; nimble.—3, *v. a.* [A.-S. *fliet*, cream, that which floats.] [*pp.* fleeting, fleeted.] To skim, as milk:—to hasten.—4, *v. n.* To fly swiftly; to hasten.
Flēet'ing, *a.* *Transitory;* swift; transient.
Flēet'ly, *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.
Flēet'ness, *n.* Swiftness; celerity; *quickness.*
Flĕm'ing, *n.* An inhabitant of Flanders.
Flĕm'ish, *a.* [Ger. *Flämisch*; Dut. *Vlaemisk.*] Relating to Flanders or to the Flemings; Belgian.
Flĕnse, *v. a.* [Dut. *vlensen*; Dan. *flense.*] [*pp.* flensing, flensed.] To cut up, as a whale for blubber.
Flĕsh, *n.* [A.-S. *flæsc*; Dut. *vleesch*; Ger. *fleisch.*—Cf. Dan. *flesk*, Sw. *fläsk*, Icel. *flesk*, bacon.—See Flitch.] The muscular part of an animal body; animal food:—pulp of fruit:—the human race:—animal nature, as opposed to *spirit.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fleshing, fleshed.] To initiate; to glut; to satiate.
Flĕsh'er, *n.* A butcher:—a dealer in meat.
Flĕsh'i-nĕss, *n.* Plumpness; fatness.
Flĕsh'less, *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean.
Flĕsh'li-nĕss, *n.* Carnal appetite.
Flĕsh'ly, *a.* Carnal; not spiritual; corporeal.
Flĕsh'-mēat, *n.* Flesh of animals used as food.
Flĕsh'-mŏn-ger, *n.* One who deals in flesh.
Flĕsh'-tĭnt, *n.* A color which represents the tint of the human body.
Flĕsh'-wound (-wônd *or* -wŏŭnd), *n.* A wound injuring no part beyond the flesh.
Flĕsh'y, *a.* Full of flesh; fat; pulpy; plump.
Fleur-de-lis (flūr-de-lē'), *n.* [Fr.] A flower resembling the iris, called also *flower-de-luce.*—(*Her.*) A bearing in the royal arms of France.
Flew (flū), *i.* from *fly.*
Flĕx, *v. a.* [L. *flectere, flexum*, to bend.] [*pp.* flexing, flexed.] To bend; to inflect.
Flĕx-i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Flexibleness; pliancy.
Flĕx'i-ble, *a.* [L. *flexibilis.*—See Flex.] That may be bent; pliable; pliant.
Flĕx'ile, *a.* [L. *flexilis.*—See Flex.] Pliant; easily bent; *flexible.*
Flĕx'ion (flĕk'shun), *n.* [L. *flexio.*—See Flex.] The act of bending.
Flĕx'or, *n.* [Late L.] A muscle which bends.
Flĕx'ū-oŭs, *a.* Winding; bending.
Flĕx'ūre (flĕks'yur), *n.* [L. *flexura.*—See Flex.] A bending; joint; bend.
Flĭck, *v. a.* [Icel. *flik*, a flap; *flekka*, to spot; A.-S. *flicerian*, to strike often.—See Fleck.—Cf. also Fr. *flic-flac*, a stroke of a whip; L. *fligere, flictum*, to strike.] [*pp.* flicking, flicked.] To whip with a light, quick stroke.—2, *n.* A light, quick stroke:—[see Flitch] a flitch.
Flĭck'er, *n.* [A.-S. *flicerian*, to strike lightly and often; Dut. *flikkeren*, to sparkle.—Cf. Ger. *flackern*, to flicker, which is not improbably influenced by L. *flagrare*, to burn.—Cf. also Flutter. *Flicker* in the sense of *flutter* is probably distinct in its origin from *flicker*, to gleam feebly, yet it is impossible to separate their senses at present.] A wavering, evanescent gleam, as of flame; an expiring flash:—the great woodpecker.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* flickering, flickered.] To flutter; to flap the wings:—to burn unsteadily.
Flī'er, *n.* One who flies:—part of a machine.

Flīght (flīt), *n.* [A.-S. *flyht;* Ger. & Icel. *flug;* Sw. *flygt, flykt;* Dan. *flugt;* Dut. *vlugt.*] The act of flying or fleeing; escape :—a flock of birds :—a sally of the imagination :—a series of steps.

Flīght'i-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being flighty.

Flīght'y (flī'tę), *a.* Wild; of disordered imagination; extravagant in fancy; capricious.

Flĭm'şi-nĕss, *n.* Weakness of texture.

Flĭm'şy, *a.* [Fr. *flême*, idleness, inactivity; a variant of *flegme*, phlegm (*q. v.*), dulness, insipidity.—But cf. Limp, flexible.] Of weak texture; feeble; mean; superficial; without force.

Flĭnch, *v. n.* [L. *flectere*, to bend; Fr. *fléchir:* it acquired a modification from *blench*, to which it gave in turn a new meaning.] [*pp.* flinching, flinched.] To shrink; to withdraw; to wince.

Flĭn'dẹrş, *n. pl.* [Cf. Ger. *flinder*, a spangle; Dut. *flenter*, a splinter.] Broken pieces; shreds.

Flĭng, *v. a.* [O. Sw. *flenga*, to strike; *fläng*, hard exercise; *flänga*, to romp.] [*i.* flung; *pp.* flinging, flung.] To cast from the hand; to throw; to dart :—to scatter about.—2, *v. n.* To flounce; to wince; to sneer.—3, *n.* A throw; a cast :—a sneer; an insinuation :—a kind of dance.

Flĭnt, *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *flint;* Sw. *flinta.*—Cf. Plinth, and Fr. *flin*, pyrites.] A hard stone; a stone for striking fire.

Flĭnt'y, *a.* Made of flint; hard :—cruel.

Flĭp, *n.* [A variant of Flap.] A light blow; a fillip :—liquor made of beer, spirits, and sugar :—a leap.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* flipping, flipped.] To skip; to leap.—3, *v. a.* To strike lightly. [Colloq.]

Flĭp'pan-cy, *n.* Loquacity; pertness of talk.

Flĭp'pant, *a.* [Cf. Icel. *fleipa*, to prattle; Sw. *flepa*, to talk nonsense; Local Sw. *flip*, the lip.] Talkative; loquacious; pert.

Flĭp'pẹr, *n.* [See Flap.] The arm of a seal, whale, or turtle; a broad fin.

Flĭrt, *v. a.* [Cf. Scot. *flird*, to flirt; *flirdoch*, a flirt; Sw. *flärd*, deceit; A.-S. *fleard*, a foolish act; but the primary meaning in English seems to be a quick motion, as with a fan.] [*pp.* flirting, flirted.] To throw with a quick motion.—2, *v. n.* To be unsteady; to coquet.—3, *n.* A jerk :—a pert girl; a coquette.

Flir-tā'tion, *n.* The act of flirting; coquetry; desire or effort to attract notice.

Flĭt, *v. n.* [Cf. Sw. *flytta*, Dan. *flytte*, to flit, to remove; Ger. *flittern*, to flit; Icel. *flyta*, to hasten: akin to Fleet, Float, and Fly.] [*pp.* flitting, flitted.] To fly away; to remove; to flutter :—to be unstable.

Flĭtch, *n.* [A.-S. *flicce;* Icel. *flikki* (see Flesh). *Flitch* is a softened form of Flick, which is a variant of Flake (*q. v.*).—Cf. Ger. *flatsche*, a piece.] The side of a hog salted and cured :—a slab or plank of timber.

Flĭt'tẹr, *n.* [Ger. & Sw. *flitter*, a gew-gaw.] A rag; a scrap.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* flittering, flittered.] To flutter; to flit.

Flōat (flōt), *v. n.* [A.-S. *fleotan, flotian;* Sw. *flyta;* Ger. *flössen;* Fr. *flotter;* the latter from L. *fluere, fluctum*, to flow; the others from the root of Flow: both are from the same remote roots.] [*pp.* floating, floated.] To swim; to move easily.—2, *v. a.* To cover with water; to flood:—to cause to swim.—3, *n.* [A.-S. *flota*, a ship; Icel. *floti*, Dut. *vlot*, Ger. *floss*, a raft.] A body swimming on water; a raft :—a cork or quill fastened to a fishing-line :—a rasp or file.

Flōat'a-ble, *n.* [Fr. *flottable.*] Capable of floating :—navigable for rafts.

Flōat'ing, *p. a.* Not settled; not fixed; unattached.

Flŏc'cụ-lĕnce, *n.* Quality of being flocculent.

Flŏc'cụ-lĕnt, *a.* Floccose :—adhering in flakes; full of flakes; flaky:—noting the floccus or down on newly-hatched birds.

Flŏc'cụs, *n.* [L.] The down of unfledged birds.

Flŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *flocc;* Icel. *flokkr;* Dan. *flok;* Ger. *flug.*] A company of birds or sheep :—a congregation :—[L. *floccus*, a lock of wool] down from cloth.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* flocking, flocked.] To gather in crowds or companies :—to go away in a crowd.

Flōe, *n.* [Dan. *flage*, a flake (*q. v.*).—Cf. Ger. *fluh*, a stratum.] A mass of floating ice.

Flŏg, *v. a.* [L. *flagellare*, to scourge; *flagellum* or *flagrum*, a scourge.] [*pp.* flogging, flogged.] To lash; to whip; to beat.

Flŏg'ġing, *n.* A whipping; act of beating.

Flōod (flŭd), *n.* [A.-S. *flod;* Dut. *vloed;* Icel., Sw., & Dan. *flod;* Goth. *flodus;* Ger. *fluth.*—Cf. L. *fluctus*, a wave, a flood.—See Flow.] A great flow of water; the sea :—a river :—a deluge; an inundation; the general deluge :—flow; flux.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* flooding, flooded.] To deluge; to overwhelm.

Flōod'gāte (flŭd'gāt), *n.* A gate to stop or let out water; a passage; an avenue.

Flōor (flōr), *n.* [A.-S. *flor;* Dut. *vloer;* Ger. *flur;* Welsh, *llawr.*] The bottom of a room or building; a platform :—a story in a building.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* flooring, floored.] To cover with a floor:—to place on the floor; to strike down.

Flōor'ing, *n.* Materials for floors :—a floor.

Flŏp, *v. a.* [A variant of Flap.] [*pp.* flopping, flopped.] To clap the wings; to flap.—2, *n.* The sound made by a broad flat object falling to the ground :—a flap.

Flō'ra, *n.* [L. *Flora*, goddess of flowers; *flos, floris*, a flower (*q. v.*).] (*Bot.*) The botany, or various plants and flowers, of a country:—a treatise on local botany :—a list of plants.—(*Astron.*) A small planet.

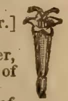
Flō'ral, *a.* [L. *floralis*, belonging to Flora, goddess of flowers.] Relating to flowers.

Flŏr'en-tīne, *n.* A native of Florence :—a silk.—2, *a.* Belonging to Florence.

Flo-rĕs'cence, *n.* The act of flowering :—the season of the flowering of plants.

Flo-rĕs'cent, *a.* [L. *florescere, florescentis*, inchoative of *florere*, to flower (*q. v.*).] Blooming into flower; flowering.

Flō'ret, *n.* [Dim. of L. *flos, floris*, a flower.] A little flower; a floweret.



Floret.

Flŏr'i-cŭlt-ūre, *n.* [L. *flos, floris*, a flower, and *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of flowers.

Flŏr-i-cŭlt'ū-rist, *n.* A cultivator of flowers.

Flŏr'id, *a.* [L. *floridus; flos, floris*, a flower (*q. v.*).] Having flowers; flowery :—flushed with red :—embellished; splendid.

Flo-rĭd'i-ty, *n.* State of being florid; freshness.

Flŏr'in, *n.* [It. *fiorino; fiore*, a flower: it bore a lily, in allusion to Florence (L. *Florentia*); L. *florere*, to flower; *flos, floris*, a flower.] [Fr.] A coin first made at Florence; now a coin of different values :—a modern English coin, worth 2*s.* sterling, or 50 cents.

Flō'rist, *n.* [Fr. *fleuriste.*] A cultivator of flowers.

Flŏss, *n.* [It. *floscia seta*, floss silk; *floscio*, local *flosso*, soft; L. *fluxus*, flowing; *fluere*, to flow (*q. v.*).] Ravelled or untwisted silk.

Flŏs'sy, *a.* Like floss; made of floss.

Flo-tā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *flottaison; flotter*, to float.] The act of floating.

Flo-tĭl'la, *n.* [Sp., dim. of *flota*, a fleet (*q. v.*).] A fleet of small vessels; a little fleet :—a large naval force.

Flŏt'sam [flŏt'sam, *H. I.*], **Flōat'sam,** *or* **Flŏt'son** [flŏt'son, *H. I.*], *n.* [Law Fr.; root of Float and the Norse termination *-samr*, seen in the words *lonesome, wholesome.*] (*Law.*) Goods that float on the sea without an owner, when a ship is wrecked.

Flounce, *v. n.* [Local Sw. *flunsa*, to plunge, to flounder (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* flouncing, flounced.] To move with violence.—2, *v. a.* [O. E. *frounce;* Fr. *froncer*, to plait, to wrinkle.—See Front and Frown.] To deck with flounces.—3, *n.* A jerk :—a dash:—a frill or ruffle sewed to a woman's gown.

Flöûn′dẹr, *n.* [Sw. *flundra;* Dan. *flynder;* Icel. *flydra;* Ger. *flunder.*] A small, flat fish.—2, *v. n.* [Ger. & Dut. *flodderen*, to flap, to splash; Sw. *fladdra*, to flutter.] [*pp.* floundering, floundered.] To struggle; to stumble.

Flounder.

Flöûr, *n.* [Identical with *flower*, in the sense of the choicest part.] The edible part of wheat, and other grain, bolted or sifted; meal.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* flouring, floured.] To convert into flour:—to sprinkle with flour.

Flour′ish (flŭr′ịsh), *v. n.* [Fr. *fleurir;* pres. part. *fleurissant;* L. *florescere*, inceptive of *florere*, to bloom; *flos, floris*, a flower.] [*pp.* flourishing, flourished.] To thrive, as a plant; to grow; to be prosperous:—to boast.—(*Mus.*) To play with bold, irregular notes.—2, *v. a.* To adorn; to brandish.—3, *n.* Bravery:—state of prosperity:—ostentatious embellishment; display:—a musical prelude; a triumphant sounding of musical instruments.

Flöût, *v. a.* [Dut. *fluiten*, to play the flute (*q. v.*); also to jeer; Scot. *flyte*, to scold.] [*pp.* flouting, flouted.] To mock; to insult; to sneer at.—2, *v. n.* To practise mockery; to sneer.—3, *n.* A mock; an insult; a sneer; a jeer.

Flöût′ing-ly, *ad.* In an insulting manner.

Flōw (flō), *v. n.* [A.-S. *flowan;* Dut. *vloeijen.* Assigned by etymologists to the root *plu*, to swim (Gr. πλέειν, πλώειν, to swim, to sail; L. *pluit*, it rains, etc.), rather than to the root *flu*, to flow; whence L. *fluere*, to flow.] [*pp.* flowing, flowed.] To run as water:—to rise as the tide:—to melt:—to proceed; to issue; to circulate; to glide smoothly:—to abound.—2, *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.—3, *n.* The rise of water; current; stream; volubility.

Flö̂w′ẹr (flöû′ẹr), *n.* [L. *flos, floris;* Fr. *fleur:* cognate with BLOOM, BLOW.] The blossom of a plant:—an ornament:—the prime:—the most excellent part, as the *flower* of an army.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* flowering, flowered.] To be in flower; to blossom.—3, *v. a.* To adorn with flowers.

Flö̂w′ẹr-dẹ-lūce′, *n.* The iris; *fleur-de-lis.*

Flö̂w′ẹr-ẹt, *n.* A small flower; a floret.

Flö̂w′ẹr-ị-nĕss, *n.* State of being flowery.

Flöw′ẹr-y, *a.* Adorned with flowers; florid.

Flōw′ing, *p. a.* Fluent; copious; abundant.

Flōw′ing-ly (flō′ịng-lẹ), *ad.* With copiousness.

Flōwn (flōn), *p.* from *fly.* Gone away.

Flŭct′ụ-āte, *v. n.* [L. *fluctuare, fluctuatum; fluctus*, a wave; *fluere*, to flow.] [*pp.* fluctuating, fluctuated.] To roll hither and thither, as a wave; to waver; to vacillate.

Flŭct-ụ-ā′tion, *n.* The act of fluctuating; alternate motion; uncertainty.

Flūe, *n.* [O. Fr. *flue*, a flow; Fr. *fluer*, L. *fluere*, to flow; but some say a corruption of *flute.*] Pipe of a chimney:—[Fr. *floc;* Low Ger. *flog*, down.—See FLOCK.—Cf. Fr. *flou*, light, soft] down or fur.

Flū′ẹn-cy, *n.* The act of flowing; volubility; smoothness of speech; copiousness.

Flū′ẹnt, *a.* [L. *fluere, fluentis, fluxum*, to flow; Gr. φλύειν, to overflow, to swell; Skr. *plu*, to swim.] Liquid; flowing:—voluble.—2, *n.* A stream.

Flū′ẹnt-ly, *ad.* With ready flow; volubly.

Flŭff, *n.* [See FLUE.—Cf. also Welsh *pluf*, feathers.] Nap or down:—loose, light, downy stuff.

Flŭf′fy, *a.* Downy; like fluff.

Flū′gel-măn (flū′gl-măn), *n.* [Ger. *flügelmann; flügel*, a wing, a file, and *mann*, man.] A soldier or non-commissioned officer used as a guide to soldiers in the drill; a fugleman.

Flū′ịd, *a.* [L. *fluidus; fluere*, to flow.] Running, as water; not solid; liquid or gaseous.—2, *n.* A liquid or gas; juice; animal juice.

Flū-ĭd′ị-ty, *n.* The quality of being fluid.

Flū′ịd-nĕss, *n.* State of being fluid; fluidity.

Flūke, *n.* [Ger. *pflug*, a plough; or, better, Low Ger. *flunk*, a wing, an anchor-fluke; Dan. *flig*, a fly or lapel, an anchor-fluke; Sw. *fly*, a fluke.] The broad part or arm of an anchor:—tail of a whale:—[A.-S. *floc;* Icel. *floki*] a flat fish:—a turbot:—a chance stroke at billiards:—hence, an unexpected advantage gained rather by luck than by judgment. [Slang.]

Flūme, *n.* [A.-S. *flum*, Norse *flaum*, a stream.—Cf. L. *flumen*, a river; *fluere*, to flow.] A channel or passage for water.

Flŭm′mẹr-y, *n.* [Welsh *llymru*, sour oatmeal jelly; *llymrig* or *llym*, sharp or sour.] A kind of jelly or food made of flour, &c.:—flattery; nonsense.

Flŭng, *i.* & *p.* from *fling.*

Flŭnk, *n.* [Scot. *flunk*, to squat; also a lazy fellow: perhaps from FLUNKY.] A total failure in a college recitation; a backing out. [Slang.]—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* flunking, flunked.] To fail utterly in a college examination. [Slang.]

Flŭnk′y, *n.* [Fr. *flanquer*, to flank (*q. v.*), to stand at one's elbow.] A mean person; a lackey; a liveried servant; a snob.

Flŭnk′y-dom, *n.* The region of flunkies; flunkies as a class; the state or characteristics of flunkies; snobbishness.

Flū′or, **Flū′or-spär**, *n.* [L. *fluor*, a flow; *fluere*, to flow: so called from its fusibility.] (*Min.*) Lime fluoride, a mineral often very beautiful.

Flu-ŏr′ịc, *a.* Partaking of fluorine.

Flū′or-īde, *n.* A compound containing fluorine.

Flū′or-īne, *n.* [Because found in *fluor-spar.*] A corrosive chemical element.

Flŭr′ry, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *fleurée*, a light foam; *fleuret*, a kind of step, or *flourish*, in the dance; *fleur*, a flower.] A gust of wind:—a light squall of snow:—hurry; bustle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* flurrying, flurried.] To put in agitation; to alarm.

Flŭsh, *v. n.* [In all its senses it seems to be deved from L. *fluxus*, a flow.—See FLUX.—Cf. also Dut. *fluysen*, to rush; Ger. *fliessen*, to flow.] [*pp.* flushing, flushed.] To flow suddenly; to start:—to glow.—2, *v. a.* [Cf. Sw. *flossa*, to blaze.] To color; to redden:—to elate:—to arouse:—to wash out or flood.—3, *a.* Fresh; glowing:—[Norse *flus*, open-handed] affluent:—even or level with something else.—4, *n.* Flow; bloom; abundance:—a blush:—[Sp. *flux*, a suit of cards] a run of cards of the same suit.

Flŭs′tẹr, *v. a.* [Icel. *flaustr*, hurry; *flaustra*, to be agitated: akin to BLUSTER.] [*pp.* flustering, flustered.] To make hot, as with liquor; to confound; to hurry.—2, *n.* Agitation:—hurry.

Flŭs′tẹred (flŭs′tẹrd), *p. a.* Agitated.

Flūte, *n.* [Fr. *flûte;* O. Fr. *flaüter*, to blow; O. E. *flowte*, to flute; Late L. *flatuare;* L. *flare, flatum*, to blow. The old derivation from L. *fluta*, a lamprey (which has holes not unlike those of a flute), is quite unhistorical.] A musical wind-instrument:—an upright channel in a column; a groove.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fluting, fluted.] To play on the flute.—3, *v. a.* To cut into hollows; to channel.

Flū-tī′na, *n.* [Ital. *flautino.*] A musical instrument [of the nature of the concertina.

Flŭt′tẹr, *v. n.* [A.-S. *flotorian*, to float (*q. v.*); Low Ger. *fluttern*, to flutter; Ger. *flittern*, to flit (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* fluttering, fluttered.] To fly or move quickly.—2, *v. a.* To drive quickly; to agitate.—3, *n.* Hurry; quick motion:—confusion.

Flū′vị-ạl, *a.* [L. *fluvialis; fluvius*, a river; *fluere*, to flow.] Relating to rivers; fluviatic.

Flū′vị-ạ-tĭle, *a.* Belonging to rivers.

Flŭx, *n.* [L. *fluxus*, a flowing; *fluere, fluxum* (*fluctum*), to flow.] The act of flowing:—dysentery:—a substance to promote fusion.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [*pp.* fluxing, fluxed.] To melt; to cause to melt.

Flŭx′ion (flŭk′shun), *n.* [L. *fluxio*, better *fluctio*, a flowing.—See FLUX.] The act of flowing; matter that flows.—(*Math.*) An infinitely small,

variable quantity; a fluent.—*pl.* The analysis of fluxions and fluents.

Flȳ, *v. n.* [A.-S. *fleogan;* Dut. *vliegen;* Ger. *fliegen;* Dan. *flyve.*] [*i.* flew; *pp.* flying, flown.] To move through the air with wings; to float in the air; to pass swiftly:—to run away; to flee.—2, *v. a.* To shun; to avoid:—to cause to fly.—3, *n.* [A.-S. *fleoga;* Icel. *fluga;* Ger. *fliege.*] A small winged insect:—the regulator of a machine:—a light carriage.

Flȳ′blōw (flī′blō), *n.* The egg of a fly.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* flyblew; *pp.* flyblowing, flyblown.] To fill with eggs of flies.

Flȳ′-cătch-er, *n.* A bird that devours flies.

Flȳ′ing-fĭsh, *n.* A fish which has apparently a power of flight.

Flȳ′ing-jĭb, *n.* The sail spread on the flying-jib-boom outside of the standing-jib.

Flȳ′ing-squir′rel (-skwĭr′rel, -skwĕr′rel, *or* -skwŭr′rel), *n.* A squirrel that takes long leaps, having a natural parachute.

Flȳ′-lēaf, *n.* An inserted, loose, or blank leaf.

Flȳ′-whēel, *n.* A heavy wheel attached to machinery to regulate its motion.

Fōal (fōl), *n.* [A.-S. *fola;* Dut. *veulen;* Icel. *foli;* Ger. *fohlen;* Gr. πῶλος.—Cf. L. *pullus*, a young animal.] The offspring of a mare; a colt.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* foaling, foaled.] To bring forth a colt or filly.—3, *v. a.* To bring forth, as a mare.

Fōam, *n.* [A.-S. *fam;* Local Ger. *faum;* Ger. *feim.*—Cf. L. *spuma*, Russ. *piena*, Skr. *phena*, foam.] A white substance; froth; spume.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* foaming, foamed.] To froth; to gather foam; to rage.

Fōam′y, *a.* Covered with foam; frothy.

Fŏb, *n.* [Local Ger. *fuppe*, a pocket.] A small pocket for a watch.—2, *v. a.* [Dut. *foppen.*] [*pp.* fobbing, fobbed.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Fō′cal, *a.* Belonging to the focus.

Fō′cus, *n.* [L. for "hearth" or "fireplace"]; pl. **Fō′cī**; Eng. pl. **Fō′cus-es** (little used). (*Optics.*) The point of convergence, where the rays of light are concentrated by a lens or concave mirror.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* focussing, focussed.] To bring to a focus, as a camera or a microscopic object.

Fŏd′der, *n.* [A.-S. *fodor;* Dut. *voeder;* Icel. *fodr;* Dan. *foder.*—See FOOD.] Food for cattle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* foddering, foddered.] To feed with fodder.

Fōe, *n.* [A.-S. *fah; feogan*, to hate.] An *enemy* in war; an adversary.

Fōe′man (fō′man), *n.* An enemy in war.

Fœ′tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a fœtus; embryonic.

Fœ-tā′tion, } *n.* [L. *fetare*, to breed.—See FŒTUS.]
Fē-tā′tion, } The formation of a fœtus in the womb; pregnancy.

Fœ′tus, *n.* [L.; better *fetus;* from the obsolete *feo*, I breed; Gr. φύω, I produce.] A child in the womb:—a young animal unborn.

Fŏg, *n.* [Dan. *fog*, Icel. *fjuk*, a snow-storm; *fok*, spray; *fjuka*, to drift.] A thick mist; a moist vapor:—[Welsh *ffwg*] dead aftergrass.

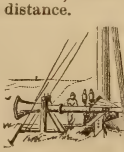
Fŏg′-bănk, *n.* An appearance at sea, in hazy weather, resembling land at a distance.

Fŏg′gage, *n.* Dead aftergrass.

Fŏg′gi-nĕss, *n.* State of being foggy.

Fŏg′gy, *a.* Filled with fog; misty; cloudy.

Fŏg′-hôrn, *n.* A horn blown by steam, or otherwise, as a signal during fogs.



Fog-horn.

Fō′gy, *n.* [Perhaps from FOG.—Cf. Dan. *fjog*, a dullard.] An eccentric old man:—a stickler for old customs; a stupid fellow:—written also *fogey.*

Fō′gy-ĭsm, *n.* Stubborn adhesion to old usages.

Fōh, *interj.* Expressing contempt or aversion.

Foi′ble, *n.* [O. Fr. *foible*, Fr. *faible*, weak, or a weakness.—See FEEBLE.] A weakness; a failing; a fault:—the slender part of a sword; the feeble.

Foil, *v. a.* [Fr. *fouler*, to oppress, to trample.—See FOUL.] [*pp.* foiling, foiled.] To defeat; to balk; to frustrate; to puzzle:—to blunt; to dull.—2, *n.* A defeat:—[Fr. *feuille*, a leaf; L. *folium*] a thin plate or leaf of gold or other metal; gilding:—something to heighten lustre:—a coat of tin or quicksilver on the back of a plate of glass:—a blunt sword.

Foist, *v. a.* [Probably Fr. *fausser*, to falsify.] [*pp.* foisting, foisted.] To insert wrongfully; to interpolate.

Fōld, *n.* [A.-S. *fald, falod;* Welsh, *ffald;* Dan. *fold.*] A pen or enclosure for sheep; a flock of sheep:—[A.-S. *fealdan;* Dan. *folde;* Ger. *falten*] a plait; a double; a complication.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* folding, folded.] To shut in a fold:—to double.—3, *v. n.* To close over another.

Fōld′er, *n.* One who folds:—an instrument for folding paper, &c.

Fō-li-ā′ceous (fō-le-ā′shus), *a.* [L. *foliaceus; folium*, Gr. φύλλον, a leaf.] Leafy.

Fō′li-age, *n.* [Fr. *feuillage; feuille*, L. *folium*, a leaf.] Leaves of trees collectively.

Fō-li-ā′tion, *n.* The act of beating into leaves:—arrangement in leaves or layers.

Fō′li-ō, *or* **Fōl′iō**, *n.*; pl. **Fō′li-ōs**. [Sp. *folio*, It. *foglio*, a leaf; in L. *folio* is the ablative singular of *folium*, a leaf.] A leaf or page:—a book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.—2, *a.* Noting the size of a book having a sheet doubled into two leaves.

Fōlk (fōk), *or* **Fōlks** (fōks), *n. pl.* [A.-S. *folc;* Norse, *folk;* Dut. & Ger. *volk:* perhaps akin to FLOCK.—Cf. Russ. *polk, pulk*, a regiment.] People, in familiar language; persons; mankind.—*Folk* is a collective noun; yet in modern use the plural form *folks* is more common.

Fōlk′-lōre, *n.* Popular legends and superstitions.

Fŏl′li-cle (fŏl′le-kl), *n.* [L. *folliculus*, dim. of *follis*, a bag.] (*Anat.*) A little bag or cyst; a gland.—(*Bot.*) A seed-vessel.

Fol-lĭc′ū-lar, *a.* Having the shape of, or pertaining to, a follicle.

Fŏl′lōw (fŏl′lō), *v. a.* [A.-S. *fylcgan, fyligan*, Dut. *volgen*, Dan. *fölge*, Ger. *folgen*, to follow: said to be akin to FOLK.] [*pp.* following, followed.] To succeed; to go after; to pursue; to attend:—to imitate; to copy.—2, *v. n.* To come after another; to be posterior in time; to result.

Fŏl′low-er, *n.* One who, or that which, follows; a disciple.

Fŏl′low-ing, *n.* A body of followers:—occupation; employment.—2, *p. a.* Succeeding; next in order.

Fŏl′ly, *n.* [Fr. *folie; fol* or *fou*, foolish, or a fool (*q. v.*).] Foolishness; weakness:—depravity:—a foolish act.

Fo-mĕnt′, *v. a.* [L. *fomentare; fomentum* for *fovimentum*, a warm lotion; *fovere*, to warm.] [*pp.* fomenting, fomented.] To cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions:—to excite:—to abet.

Fō-men-tā′tion, *n.* The act of fomenting; a warm lotion; excitation.

Fo-mĕnt′er, *n.* One who foments.

Fŏnd, *a.* [O. E. *fon*, Sw. *fane*, a fool: closely akin to VANE (*q. v.*), a weathercock; O. E. *fonnen*, to act the fool, whence the participle *fonned* and our adjective *fond.*] Indulgent; weakly tender; attached:—foolish:—highly enjoying.

Fŏn′dle, *v. a.* [Frequentative verb from *fond*, in the sense of loving.] [*pp.* fondling, fondled.] To treat fondly; to caress.

Fŏnd′ling, *n.* A person or thing much fondled.

Fŏnd′ly, *ad.* Dotingly:—with tenderness:—foolishly.

Fŏnd′ness, *n.* Tenderness; love; affection.

Fŏnt, *n.* [L. *fons, fontis*, a fount.] A baptismal basin or vessel; a fount:—[Fr. *fonte*, a casting; *fondre*, to cast.—See FOUND] an assortment of printing-types.

Fōōd, *n.* [A.-S. *foda;* Icel. *fædi;* Dan. *föde;* Sw. *föda.*] Victuals; any thing that nourishes.

Fôôl, *n.* [Fr. *fou* or *fol;* L. *follis*, a bellows, a wind-bag.] A person void of understanding; an idiot; a changeling:—a buffoon; a jester.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fooling, fooled.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle.—3, *v. a.* To disappoint; to cheat; to befool.

Fôôl′er-y, *n.* Habitual folly; an act of folly.

Fôôl′här-di-nĕss, *n.* Courage without sense.

Fôôl′här-dy, *a.* Foolishly bold; rash.

Fôôl′ish, *a.* Void of understanding; idiotic; silly; indiscreet; *simple;* unwise; ridiculous.

Fôôl′ish-ly, *ad.* In a foolish manner; weakly.

Fôôl′ish-nĕss, *n.* Folly; foolish practice.

Fôôl′ş′-căp, *n.* [Said to be from a fool's cap and bells once used as a water-mark on paper.] A kind or size of writing-paper.

Foot (fût), *n.*; pl. **Fēēt.** [A.-S. *fot;* Dut. *voet;* Dan. *fod;* Ger. *fuss;* L. *pes, pedis;* Gr. *πούς, ποδός*; Skr. *pad.*] The part upon which a man, an animal, or a thing stands:—a base; bottom; end:—infantry:—a certain number of syllables in verse:—a measure of twelve inches.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* footing, footed.] To dance; to trip; to walk:—to be summed up.—3, *v. a.* To kick; to tread:—to add up.

Foot′-bâll (fût′bâl), *n.* A ball driven by the foot:—a play with the foot-ball.

Foot′-fâll (fût′-), *n.* A stumble:—a footstep.

Foot′-hĭll (fût′hĭl), *n.* One of the hills of an outlying range of a mountain system, or of a subalpine region.

Foot′hōld (fût′hōld), *n.* A space for the foot to stand on; that on which one may stand.

Foot′ing (fût′ing), *n.* Ground for the foot; support; basis; foundation:—state; condition:—foot of a shoe or stocking:—the act of adding.

Foot′man (fût′man), *n.* A menial servant.

Foot′-nōte (fût′nōt), *n.* A note, as of illustration, comment, &c., at the bottom of a page.

Foot′păd (fût′păd), *n.* A highwayman on foot.

Foot′-pāth (fût′-), *n.* A way for foot-passengers.

Foot′-pōûnd (fût′-), *n.* (*Mech.*) The unit of work done.

Foot′print (fût′-), *n.* Mark of the foot.

Foot′-rāce (fût′-), *n.* A race run by men on foot.

Foots (fûts), *n. pl.* Settlings; lees.

Foot′-sōre (fût′-), *a.* Having feet rendered painful by travel.

Foot′stâlk (fût′stâwk), *n.* The stem of a leaf; a petiole.

Foot′stĕp (fût′-), *n.* A mark or tread of the foot; footprint; track; mark; vestige.

Foot′stôôl (fût′-), *n.* A stool for the feet.

Fŏp, *n.* [Dut. *foppen*, to cheat; Ger. *foppen*, to banter, to make a fool of.] A gay, trifling man; a coxcomb; a beau.

Fŏp′ling, *n.* A petty fop; a dandy.

Fŏp′per-y, *n.* Impertinence; showy folly.

Fŏp′pish, *a.* Like a fop; vain in dress; finical.

Fŏp′pish-ly, *ad.* In a foppish manner.

Fŏp′pish-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being foppish.

Fŏr, *prep.* [A.-S. & Dan. *for;* Dut. *voor;* Ger. *für;* L. *pro;* Gr. *πρό.* Etymologically, it is closely related to Fore.] Because of; with respect to; in the place of; for the sake of; during; on account of.—2, *conj.* Because; on this account that. *For* (or *fore*), in composition, has sometimes an intensive force, and often conveys the idea of *from*, as in *forbid*, to bid from; *forefend*, to fend off.

Fŏr′aġe, *v. n.* [Fr. *fourrage*, forage; *fourrager*, to forage; *feurre*, straw, fodder; Late L. *fodrum*, fodder (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* foraging, foraged.] To wander in search of forage or food.—2, *v. a.* To plunder; to strip; to spoil.—3, *n.* Search for provisions:—food for horses and cattle; fodder.

Fŏr′a-ġer, *n.* One that forages; a provider.

Fo-rā′men, *n.*; pl. **Fo-răm′i-na.** [L.; *forare*, to bore.] A small hole; a perforation.

Fŏr-aș-mŭch′, *conj.* Because; since.

Fŏr′ăy (fŏr′ā *or* fo-rā′), *n.* [A form of Forage.] A hostile incursion; a raid.

For-băde′ (for-băd′), *i.* from *forbid.*

For-beâr′ (for-bâr′), *v. n.* [*For-*, away from, and Bear.] [*i.* forbore; *pp.* forbearing, forborne.] To cease from any thing; to intermit; to pause; to abstain.—2, *v. a.* To decline; to avoid; to omit; to spare.

Fōr′bēar (*or* fōr′bâr), *n.* [Scot.; *fore*, before, and *bear*, to produce.] An ancestor.

For-beâr′ance, *n.* The act of forbearing; intermission:—command of temper; lenity.

For-beâr′ing, *p. a.* Patient; favorable; lenient.

For-bĭd′, *v. a.* [*For-*, away from, and *bid*, to command.] [*i.* forbade, forbid; *pp.* forbidding, forbidden.] To prohibit; to interdict.

For-bĭd′den (for-bĭd′dn), *p.* from *forbid.*

For-bĭd′ding, *p. a.* Causing aversion; austere.

For-bōrne′, *p.* from *forbear.*

Fōrce, *n.* [L. *fortis*, strong; Late L. *fortia*, strength.] Strength exerted; vigor; might; violence:—virtue; efficacy; validness:—armament; military preparation; an army.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* forcing, forced.] To *compel;* to constrain; to impel; to urge; to *coerce:*—to ravish:—to hasten.

Forced (fōrst), *p. a.* Overstrained; affected:—strained; compulsory.

Fōrce′fûl, *a.* Violent; strong; forcible.

Fōrce′less, *a.* Weak; feeble; impotent.

Fōrce′mēat, *n.* [Farce, to cram, and Meat.] Finely-cut meat.

Fōr′ceps, *n.* [L. *forceps*, tongs; *formus*, hot, and *capio*, to take.] A surgeon's pincers.

Fōrce′-pŭmp, *n.* A pump which ejects water forcibly.

Fōr′ci-ble, *a.* Strong; mighty; *cogent;* valid; efficacious; active; powerful; violent.

Fōr′ci-bly, *ad.* Powerfully; by force.

Fōrd, *n.* [A.-S. *ford;* Ger. *furd:* root of Fare, to travel.] A shallow part of a river; a current.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fording, forded.] To pass a river without swimming.

Fōrd′a-ble, *a.* Passable without swimming.

Fōre, *a.* [A.-S. *fore*, before (*prep.*); *forau*, fore (*ad.*). These words are modifications of *for* (*q. v.*).] Anterior; not behind; coming first.—2, *ad.* Anteriorly.—*Fore and aft*, the whole length of a ship.—*Fore* is much used in composition to mark priority. [See For.]—3, *n.* The front.—*To the fore*, to the front; into or in plain view; in existence; living.

Fōre′ärm, *n.* That part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

Fōre-ärm′, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* forearming, forearmed.] To provide early for attack.

Fōre-ärmed′ (-ärmd′), *p. a.* Armed beforehand.

Fōre-bōde′, *v. a.* [Fore and Bode.] [*pp.* foreboding, foreboded.] To prognosticate; to augur.

Fōre-bōd′ing, *n.* Presage; presentiment.

Fōre-cȧst′, *v. a. & v. n.* [Fore and Cast.] [*i.* forecast; *pp.* forecasting, forecasted.] To project; to contrive; to prognosticate.

Fōre′cȧst, *n.* Foresight; forethought:—an attempt to anticipate the future; a prognostication.

Fōre′cȧs-tle (fōr′kās-sl), *n.* [Fore and Castle.] (*Naut.*) The upper deck, near the head of a ship.

Fōre-clōșe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *forclore*, part. *forclos;* L. *foris*, outside, and *claudere*, *clausum*, to close (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* foreclosing, foreclosed.] To shut up; to preclude.

Fōre-clōș′ure (fōr-klō′zhur), *n.* Act of foreclosing.—(*Law.*) A deprivation of the power of redeeming a mortgage.

Fōre-dôôm′, *v. a.* [Fore and Doom.] [*pp.* foredooming, foredoomed.] To doom beforehand.

Fōre′dôôm, *n.* Previous doom.

Fōre′-ĕnd, *n.* The anterior part.

Fōre′fä-ther [fōr-fä′ther, *W. F. R. Wb.*], *n.* [Fore and Father.] An ancestor.

Fōre-fĕnd′, *v. a.* [Prefix *fore-*, away from, off, and Fend.] [*pp.* forefending, forefended.] To forbid:—to avert; to prevent.

Fōre′fĭn-ġer, *n.* The finger next to the thumb.

Fōre′foot (fōr′fût), *n.* The anterior foot.

Fōre′-frŏnt, *n.* The foremost rank.
Fōre-gō′, *v. a.* [Prefix *fore-*, away from, and Go; A.-S. *forgan.*] [*i.* forewent; *pp.* foregoing, foregone.] To quit; to give up; to resign.
Fōre-gō′ing, *p. a.* Previous; antecedent.
Fōre-gŏne′, *p. a.* [For *gone before.*] Past; gone by; settled:—already determined.
Fōre′grŏŭnd, *n.* That part of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.
Fŏre′head (fŏr′ed *or* fōr′hĕd), *n.* [Fore and Head; Ger. *vorhaupt;* Dut. *voorhoofd.*] The upper part of the face.
Fŏr′eign (fŏr′in), *a.* [Fr. *forain;* Late L. *foraneus;* L. *foras*, out of doors, outside.—See Door.] Of another country; not domestic; exotic; outlandish; alien; remote:—not to the point; extraneous.
Fŏr′eign-er (fŏr′in-er), *n.* One from another country; not a native; an alien; a *stranger.*
Fōre-jŭdge′, *v. a.* [*pp.* forejudging, forejudged.] To judge beforehand:—[Law Fr. *forjuger*, to deprive; *fors*, apart, L. *foris*, out of doors, and Fr. *juger*, to judge] to dispossess by legal judgment.
Fōre-knōw′ (fōr-nō′), *v. a.* [*i.* foreknew; *pp.* foreknowing, foreknown.] To know previously; to have prescience of; to foresee.
Fōre-knŏwl′edge (fōr-nŏl′ej), *n.* Knowledge of what has not yet happened; prescience.
Fōre′lănd, *n.* [Dan. *forland;* Dut. *voorland;* Ger. *vorland;* Fore and Land.] A promontory.
Fōre′lŏck, *n.* A lock of hair on the forehead.
Fōre′man, *n.* [Fore and Man.] The first or presiding officer of a jury:—a chief workman.
Fōre′măst, *n.* The first or head mast of a ship.
Fōre′mōst, *a.* [Fore and Most; corrupted from O. E. *formest*, a double superlative of *fore*, of which the A.-S. superlative was *forma*, first.—Cf. L. *primus*, first.] First in place, or in dignity.
Fōre′nōōn, *n.* The time before mid-day.
Fō-rĕn′sic, *a.* [L. *forensis; forum*, a court.] Belonging to courts of law.
Fōre-or-dāin′, *v. a.* [*pp.* foreordaining, foreordained.] To ordain beforehand.
Fōre-ōr′der, *v. a.* [*pp.* foreordering, foreordered.] To order or arrange beforehand; to foreordain.
Fōre-ōr-di-nā′tion, *n.* [Fore and Ordination.] Predetermination; predestination.
Fōre′pärt, *n.* The anterior or previous part.
Fōre-rŭn′, *v. a.* [Ger. *vorrennen;* Goth. *faurrinan;* Fore and Run.] [*i.* foreran; *pp.* forerunning, forerun.] To come before; to precede.
Fōre-rŭn′ner, *n.* A precursor; a harbinger.
Fōre′sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) The sail of the foremast.
Fōre-sēē′, *v. a.* [Fore and See; A.-S. *foreseon;* Dut. *vorzien;* Ger. *vorsehen.*] [*i.* foresaw; *pp.* foreseeing, foreseen.] To see beforehand.—2, *v. n.* To have the faculty of foresight; to see or look before.
Fōre-sēē′ing, *a.* Having the faculty of foresight; thoughtful for the future; provident.
Fōre-shăd′ōw, *v. a.* [*pp.* foreshadowing, foreshadowed.] To typify before:—to indicate beforehand.
Fōre′shōre, *n.* The sea-bottom near the shore:—land near the sea.
Fōre-shōrt′en (fōr-shōr′tn), *v. a.* [*pp.* foreshortening, foreshortened.] To shorten in accordance with a fore-view of the object.
Fōre-shōw′, *v. a.* [*i.* foreshowed; *pp.* foreshowing, foreshown.] To discover before it happens; to represent before; to predict.
Fōre′sight (fōr′sīt), *n.* Act of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge; forecast:—prudence.
Fōre′skĭn, *n.* The prepuce.
Fōre-spĕnt′, *n.* See Forspent.
Fŏr′est, *n.* [Fr. *forêt;* Late L. *foresta* or *forestis*, forest, waste land; L. *foris*, out of doors; *fores*, a door.] A tract of land covered with trees.
Fŏr′est-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a forest.
Fōre-stăll′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *forsteal*, an obstruction; *fore*, before, and *steall*, a settling.—See Stall.] [*pp.* forestalling, forestalled.] To anticipate:—to buy up corn, &c., before it comes to market.
Fōre-stăll′er, *n.* One who forestalls.
Fŏr′est-er, *n.* A keeper or inhabitant of a forest.
Fŏr′est-ry, *n.* The art of forming, caring for, or cultivating forests; the business of a forester.
Fōre′tāste, *n.* Taste beforehand; anticipation.
Fōre-tĕll′, *v. a.* [Fore and Tell.] [*i.* foretold; *pp.* foretelling, foretold.] To tell beforehand; to portend; to predict; to prophesy; to prognosticate.—2, *v. n.* To utter prophecy.
Fōre′thought (fōr′thăwt), *n.* Prescience; anticipation; provident care; forecast.
Fōre-tō′ken (fōr-tō′kn), *n.* [Fore and Token.] A previous sign.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* foretokening, foretokened.] To foreshow.
Fōre-tōld′, *i.* & *p.* from *foretell.*
Fōre′tōōth, *n.*; pl. **Fōre′tēēth.** A tooth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.
Fōre′tŏp, *n.* The top part in front:—hair on the forehead:—a platform on the foremast.
For-ĕv′er, *ad.* Eternally; without end.
Fōre-wârn′, *v. a.* [*pp.* forewarning, forewarned.] To admonish beforehand.
Fōre-wârn′ing, *n.* Caution beforehand.
Fŏr′feit (fŏr′fit), *n.* [Fr. *forfait*, a forfeit; *forfaire*, to forfeit,—properly, to trespass; Late L. *forisfacere, forisfactum*, to transgress; L. *foris*, beyond, outside, and *facere*, to do.] A *fine* for an offence; mulct:—a deposit as a security.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* forfeiting, forfeited.] To lose by some offence.—3, *a.* Forfeited; alienated for neglect or crime.
Fŏr′feit-a-ble, *a.* That may be lost.
Fŏr′feit-ūre (fŏr′fit-yūr), *n.* The act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited; a mulct; a *fine.*
For-fĕnd′, *v. a.* See Forefend.
For-gāve′, *i.* from *forgive.*
Fōrge, *n.* [Fr. *forge*, Sp. *forja*, a forge; Fr. *forger*, Sp. *forjar*, to forge; L. *fabricari*, to forge.—See Fabric.] A place where iron is beaten; a stithy: a smithy:—a furnace:—act of working iron:—a place where any thing is made.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* forging, forged.] To form by the hammer; to make:—to counterfeit; to falsify; to *feign.*—3, *v. n.* To move on.
Fōrg′er, *n.* One who forges or counterfeits.
Fōrg′er-y, *n.* The crime of forging, falsifying, or counterfeiting; fabrication.
For-gĕt′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *forgitan;* Dut. *vergeten;* Ger. *vergessen;* Dan. *forgiette;* A.-S. *for*, away, and *gitan*, to get.] [*i.* forgot; *pp.* forgetting, forgotten *or* forgot.] To lose memory of; to overlook; to neglect. [heedless.
For-gĕt′fŭl, *a.* [A.-S. *forgitol.*] Apt to forget;
For-gĕt′fŭl-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being forgetful.
For-gĕt′-me-nŏt, *n.* A plant and its flower.
Fōrg′ing, *n.* The act of one who forges at a foundry or smithy:—that which is forged:—the act of one who commits forgery.
For-gĭve′, *v. a.* [Fore, away, from, and Give; A.-S. *forgifan;* Dut. *vergeven;* Ger. *vergeben.*] [*i.* forgave; *pp.* forgiving, forgiven.] To overlook an offence and treat the offender as not guilty; to pardon:—to condone:—to remit.
For-gĭv′en (for-gĭv′vn), *p.* from *forgive.*
For-gĭve′ness, *n.* The act of forgiving; pardon.
For-gĭv′ing, *p. a.* Ready to forgive; placable.
For-gŏt′, *i.* & *p.* from *forget.*
For-gŏt′ten (for-gŏt′tn), *p.* from *forget.*
Fôrk, *n.* [A.-S. *forc;* Dut. *vorc;* Fr. *fourche;* L. *furca.*] An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs:—a point.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* forking, forked.] To shoot into blades; to divide.—3, *v. a.* To raise or pitch with a fork.
For-lôrn′, *a.* [A.-S. & Dan. *forloren*, Dut. & Ger. *verloren*, lost; all participles from verbs signifying to lose; A.-S. *forleosan;* *for*, away, and *leosan*, to lose (*q. v.*).] Forsaken; helpless; desperate; lost.—*Forlorn hope*, a body of soldiers put upon a service of great peril.

Fŏrm, *n.* [L. *forma*, shape; *formare*, to form: akin to FIRM. The old etymology which made *forma* an anagram of the Gr. μορφή, form, is now abandoned by all.] A mould; method; shape; *figure*:—order; empty show; *ceremony*; rite.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* forming, formed.] To make; to constitute; to fashion; to model; to contrive; to arrange.—3, *v. n.* To take form.

Fōrm, *or* **Fŏrm**, *n.* A long seat:—a class:—bed of a hare:—type for a sheet set up and locked in an iron frame or chase.

Fŏr′mal, *a.* [L. *formalis*.—See FORM.] Ceremonious; ceremonial; solemn; precise; stiff; exact; regular; methodical.

Fŏr′mal-ĭşm, *n.* Quality of being formal:—immoderate adherence to form; excess of form.

Fŏr′mal-ĭst, *n.* An observer of forms only.

For-măl′i-ty, *n.* State of being formal; ceremony; preciseness:—established procedure.

Fŏr′mal-ly, *ad.* In a formal manner; precisely.

For-mā′tion, *n.* [L. *formatio*.] The act of forming; contrivance.—(*Geol.*) An assemblage or group of rocks referred to a common origin.

Fŏr′ma-tĭve, *a.* Giving form; plastic:—serving to form; derivative; not radical.

Fōrm′er, *n.* One who forms; a maker.

Fŏr′mer, *a.* [A.-S. *forma*, first, superlative of *fore* (*q. v.*); *formest*, a later double superlative of the same word (see FOREMOST). The comparative *former* was afterward invented to go with this superlative.] Before; previous; prior.

Fŏr′mer-ly, *ad.* In times past.

Fŏr′mic, *a.* [L. *formica*, an ant.] Noting an acid first obtained from ants.

Fŏr′mi-ca-ry, *n.* An ant-hill.

Fŏr-mi-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *formicatio*.—See FORMIC.] A sensation as of ants creeping over the skin.

Fŏr′mi-da-ble, *a.* [L. *formidabilis*; *formido*, dread; *formidare*, to fear.] Terrible; dreadful; terrific.

Fŏr′mi-da-bly, *ad.* In a terrible manner.

Fōrm′less, *a.* Shapeless; having no form.

Fŏr′mū-la, *n.* [L.; dim. of *forma*, a form (*q. v.*).] L. pl. **Fŏr′mū-læ**; Eng. **Fŏr′mū-laş**. A prescribed form; a model.

Fŏr′mū-la-ry, *n.* A book containing forms.—2, *a.* Ritual; prescribed; stated.

Fŏr′mū-lāte, *v. a.* [Fr. *formuler*.] [*pp.* formulating, formulated.] To reduce to a formula.

Fŏr-mū-lā′tion, *n.* The act or process of formulating, or state of being formulated.

Fŏr′ni-cāte, *v. n.* [L. *fornicari*, *fornicatus*; *fornix*, *fornicis*, an arch,—later, a brothel.] [*pp.* fornicating, fornicated.] To commit lewdness.

Fŏr-ni-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *fornicatio*.] Incontinence or lewdness of unmarried persons.

Fŏr′ni-cā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who commits fornication.

For-rāy′, *or* **Fŏr′ray**, *n.* & *v.* See FORAY.

For-sāke′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *forsacan*; Dut. *verzagen*; Dan. *forsage*; Ger. *versagen*. The Ger. and Dut. verbs seem to stand for *for-* negative, and *say*, thus meaning to deny; the others apparently come from *for*, against, and A.-S. *sacan*, Goth. *sakan*, to contend.] [*i.* forsook; *pp.* forsaking, forsaken.] To leave; to quit; to desert; to relinquish; to neglect; to *abandon*.

For-sook′ (for-sûk′), *i.* from *forsake*.

For-sōōth′, *ad.* [A.-S. *for*, for, and *sode*, truth.—See SOOTH.] In truth; indeed; certainly.

For-swear′ (for-swâr′), *v. a.* [A.-S. *forswerian*; *for-* negative, and *swerian*, to swear (*q. v.*).] [*i.* forswore; *pp.* forswearing, forsworn.] To renounce or deny upon oath.—*To forswear one's self*, to swear falsely.—2, *v. n.* To swear falsely.

Fōrt, *n.* [Fr. *fort*, strong, a stronghold; L. *fortis*, strong.] A fortified post; a castle; a fortress.

Fōr′ta-lĭce, *n.* [O. Fr. *fortelesse*, Sp. *fortaleza*, Late L. *fortalitia*, a fortress (*q. v.*).] A small fortress.

Fōrte, *n.* [L. *fortis*, neuter *forte*, strong.] That in which one excels; a peculiar talent or faculty; a strong side.

Fŏr′te (fŏr′tā), *ad.* [It.] (*Mus.*) With force.

Fōrth, *ad.* [A.-S. *forth*, from *fore*, before; Dut. *voort*, forward.] Forward; abroad; out of doors.

Fōrth′-cŏm-ing, *a.* Ready or about to appear.

Fōrth-wĭth′, *ad.* [*With* what is *forth*, or just before.] Immediately.

Fŏr′ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of forty; fourth tenth.

Fŏr′ti-fī-a-ble, *a.* That may be fortified.

Fŏr-ti-fi-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *fortificatio*.—See FORTIFY.] The science of military architecture:—the works constructed around a place for defence.

Fŏr′ti-fī-er, *n.* One who fortifies.

Fŏr′ti-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *fortificare*; *fortis*, strong, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* fortifying, fortified.] To strengthen against attacks by walls or other works:—to encourage.

Fŏr-tĭs′si-mō, *ad.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Very loud.

Fŏr′ti-tūde, *n.* [L. *fortitudo*; *fortis*, strong: akin to *ferre*, to bear.] Strength and patience to endure pain or to encounter danger; resolution; patience; firmness; *courage*.

Fōrt′nīght (fŏrt′nit *or* fŏrt′nīt), *n.* [A.-S. *feowertyne nihta*, fourteen nights.—Cf. SENNIGHT.] The space of two weeks.

Fōrt′nīght-ly, *a.* Occurring, or published, every fortnight.—2, *ad.* Every fortnight.

Fŏr′tress, *n.* [Fr. *forteresse*; O. Fr. *fortelesce*.—See FORTALICE.] A stronghold; a fortified place.

For-tū′i-toŭs, *a.* [L. *fortuitus*; *fors*, *fortis*, chance; *forte*, by chance: akin to *ferre*, to bear, to produce.] *Accidental*; casual; contingent.

For-tū′i-toŭs-ly, *ad.* Accidentally.

For-tū′i-toŭs-nĕss, *n.* Accident; chance.

For-tū′i-ty, *n.* Chance; fortuitousness.

Fōrt′ū-nate, *a.* [L. *fortunatus*, lucky; *fortunare*, *fortunatum*, to bless, to prosper; *fortuna*, fortune (*q. v.*).] Lucky; successful; happy.

Fōrt′ū-nate-ly, *ad.* Happily; successfully.

Fōrt′ūne (fŏr′chūn, *W. J.*; fŏr′tūn, *I. S. F. Ja.*; fŏr′tūn *or* fŏrt′shŏn, *Sm.*], *n* [L. *fortuna*; *fors*, *fortis*, chance: akin to *ferre*, to bear, to produce.] The good or ill that befalls man; chance; *luck*; fate; event; success, good or bad:—destiny:—estate; portion; wealth; riches.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fortuning, fortuned.] To befall; to happen.

Fōrt′ūne-tĕll-er, *n.* A foreteller of fortunes.

Fŏr′ty, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *feowertig*; *feower*, four, and the root of *ten*; Dut. *veertig*; Ger. *viertig*.] Four times ten.

Fō′rum, *n.* [L.: akin to *foras*, out of doors.] L. pl. **Fō′ra**; Eng. **Fō′rumş**. The Roman market and tribunal; a court.

Fŏr′ward, *ad.* [A.-S. *foreweard*; *fore*, before, and *-weard*, denoting direction. *Forward* was at first an adjective, *forwards* an adverb.] Onward; progressively; before.—2, *a.* Warm; earnest; ready:—confident; bold:—early ripe:—anterior; early.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* forwarding, forwarded.] To hasten; to quicken; to advance:—to send on, as goods.

Fŏr′ward-er, *n.* One who forwards.

Fŏr′ward-nĕss, *n.* Boldness:—assurance:—advanced stage of progress or of preparation.

Fŏr′wardş, *ad.* [Dut. *voorwaarts*; Ger. *vorwärts*.—See FORWARD.] Onward:—same as *forward*.

Fŏsse, *n.* [Fr.; L. *fossa*, a ditch; *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig.] A ditch; a moat; an intrenchment.

Fŏs′sil, *n.* [L. *fossilis*; *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig.] A substance dug out of the earth, as a petrified plant, mineral, shell, bone, &c.—2, *a.* Dug out of the earth:—antiquated.

Fŏs-sil-ĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [*Fossil*, and L. *ferre*, to produce.] Producing fossils.

Fŏs′sil-īze, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* fossilizing, fossilized.] To change to a fossil state.

Fos-sō′ri-al, *a.* [L. *fossorius*; *fodere*, *fossum*, to dig.] Digging in the earth; burrowing.

Fŏs′ter, *v. a.* [A.-S. *fostrian*; *fostor*, food; Dut. *voedster*, a "foodster," a nurse; Icel. *fostra*, to nurse; Dan. & Sw. *foster*, offspring: root of FOOD.] [*pp.* fostering, fostered.] To nurse; to feed; to support; to cherish; to pamper.

Fŏs′tẹr-brŏth-ẹr, *n.* One fed at the same breast.
Fŏs′tẹr-chīld, *n.* A child nursed or bred by one who is not its parent. [man's child.
Fŏs′tẹr-fä-thẹr, *n.* One who brings up another
Fŏs′tẹr-mŏth-ẹr, *n.* A nurse. [mother.
Fŏs′tẹr-pȧr-ẹnt, *n.* A foster-father or foster-
Fŏs′tẹr-sŏn, *n.* One fed and educated as a son, though not a son by nature.
Fŏth′ẹr, *v. a.* [Ger. *futter*, a lining,—originally meaning fodder (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* fothering, fothered.] (*Naut.*) To stop a leak in a ship.—2, *n.* [Ger. *fuder*, *foder*, Dut. *voeder*, a cart-load.] A load:—a weight for lead or coals.
Fought (fâwt), *i.* & *p.* from *fight.*
Fôûl, *a.* [A.-S. & Sw. *ful;* Dut. *vuil;* Icel. *full;* Dan. *fuul;* Ger. *faul.*] Not clean; filthy; dirty; impure:—coarse; gross:—unfair:—not clear; not fair.—2, *ad.* With rude force, against; as, to run or fall *foul* of.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* fouling, fouled.] To daub; to bemire; to soil:—[Fr. *fouler*, to press, to full (*q. v.*)] to jostle unfairly in a race:—in a boat-race, to collide with.—4, *v. n.* To become foul or entangled; to come into collision.—5, *n.* A touch or jostle in a race:—in a boat-race, a collision.
Fôu-lärd′, *n.* [Fr.; *fouler*, to full (*q. v.*).] A kind of silk.
Fôûl′ly, *ad.* In a foul manner; filthily.
Fôûl′-môûthed (fôûl′môûthd), *a.* Scurrilous.
Fôûl′nẹss, *n.* State of being foul; filthiness.
Fôûnd [A.-S. *funden*, part. of *findan*, to find], *i.* & *p.* from *find.*—2, *v. a.* [L. *fundare; fundus*, a base.] [*pp.* founding, founded.] To lay the basis of; to build; to raise; to institute; to establish; to ground; to fix:—[Fr. *fondre;* L. *fundere*, to pour] to form in a mould; to cast.—3, *v. n.* To lay a foundation; to base as an argument, inference, or opinion; to rely.
Fôûn-dā′tiọn, *n.* The lowest part of a structure lying on the ground; base; basis; groundwork:—first principles; ground; establishment.
Fôûnd′ẹr, *n.* One who founds; a builder:—a disease in a horse's hoof.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* foundering, foundered.] To cause lameness or soreness in a horse's foot.—3, *v. n.* [Fr. *fonder*, to sink; *effondrer*, to fall in; *fond*, L. *fundus*, the bottom; *fondrière*, a slough.] To sink:—to trip; to fall.
Fôûn′dẹr-y, *n.* [Fr. *fonderie.*—See Found.] The art of casting metals; a place in which founding is carried on:—written also *foundry.*
Fôûnd′ling, *n.* [Dim. from *found.*—See Find.] A child deserted or exposed. [font; a fountain.
Fôûnt, *n.* [See Font and Fountain.] A spring; a
Fôûn′tain (fôûn′tịn), *n.* [Fr. *fontaine;* Late L. *fontana*, a spring; L. *fontanus*, of a spring; *fons, fontis*, a spring: akin to L. *fundere*, to pour.] A well; a spring; a source; a jet; a spout of water:—first principle; first cause; *origin:*—a printer's trough.
Four (fōr), *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *feower;* Fris. *fior;* Dut. & Ger. *vier;* L. *quatuor;* Albanian, *kater;* Skr. *chatvar.*] Twice two.
Fōur′fōld (fōr′fōld), *a.* Four times told.—2, *n.* Four times as many or as much.
Fōur′-foot-ẹd (fōr′fût-ẹd), *a.* Having four feet.
Fôu′riẽr-ĭṣm, *n.* [From M. *Fourier*, who proposed the theory.] A form of socialism.
Fōur′-in-hănd, *n.* A carriage drawn by four horses, with one driver.
Fōur′pẹnce, *n.* Four pennies:—a groat.
Fōur′scōre, *a.* & *n.* Four times twenty; eighty.
Fōur′squȧre (fōr′skwâr), *a.* Quadrangular.
Fōur′tēēn (fōr′tēn), *a.* & *n.* Four and ten.
Fōur′tēēnth, *a.* The ordinal of fourteen.
Fōurth (fōrth), *a.* The ordinal of four.—2, *n.* A quarter; a fourth part.
Fōurth′ly (fōrth′lẹ), *ad.* In the fourth place.
Fôŵl (fôûl), *n.* [A.-S. *fugol;* Dut. & Ger. *vogel;* Dan. *fugl.*] A winged animal; a bird:—birds.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fowling, fowled.] To kill birds for food or game.
Fôŵl′ẹr, *n.* A sportsman who pursues birds.
Fôŵl′ịng-piēce, *n.* A gun for shooting birds.
Fŏx, *n.* [A.-S. *fox;* Icel. *fox, foa;* Dut. *vos;* Ger. *fuchs.*] An animal remarkable for cunning.

Fox.

Fŏx′glōve (fŏks′glŭv), *n.* [A.-S. *foxes glofa:* some say *folk's glove* is an older form, meaning *fairies' glove;* but this is improbable.] A plant, digitalis.
Fŏx′-hŭnt-ịng, *n.* The act of hunting foxes.
Fŏx′ị-nĕss, *n.* The state of being foxy, or of having a harsh flavor or a sour taste.
Fŏx′tāil, *n.* A plant, a species of grass. [holes.
Fŏx-tẽr′rị-ẹr, *n.* A dog that hunts foxes in their
Fŏx′-trŏt, *n.* A pace of a horse intermediate between a trot and a walk.
Fŏx′y, *a.* Relating to or like a fox:—having a flavor or odor like that of the fox; austere.
Frā′cạs (frā′kạs *or* frä-kä′) [frăk′ạs, frā′kạs, *or* frăk-ä, *H.*], *n.* [Fr. *fracas*, It. *fracasso*, a crash; Fr. *fracasser*, It. *fracassare*, to break; *fra-* (L. *tra-*, *trans*), across, and *cassare*, L. *quassare* or *quatere*, to break.—See Quash.] A noisy quarrel; a disturbance.
Frăc′tiọn (-shụn), *n.* [L. *fractio*, a breaking; *frangere, fractum*, to break.] The act of breaking; a broken part; a break:—a broken number, or part of an integer.
Frăc′tiọn-ạl, *a.* Relating to fractions.
Frăc′tioụs (-shụs), *a.* [Akin to Freak (*q. v.*).] Cross; irritable. [fracture.
Frăct′ụ-rạl, *a.* Pertaining to or consequent on a
Frăct′ụre (frăkt′yụr), *n.* [L. *fractura; frangere, fractum*, to break.] A breach; a rupture.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fracturing, fractured.] To break.
Frăġ′ịle, *a.* [L. *fragilis; frangere, fregi*, to break.] Brittle; easily broken; frail.
Frạ-ġĭl′ị-ty, *n.* Brittleness; weakness.
Frăg′mẹnt, *n.* [L. *fragmentum; frangere*, to break.] A part broken off; a piece.
Frăg′mẹn-tạ-ry, *a.* Composed of fragments.
Frā′grạnce, } *n.* Sweetness of *smell;* pleasing
Frā′grạn-cy, } scent or odor; perfume.
Frā′grạnt, *a.* [L. *fragrare, fragrantis*, to emit an odor.] Odorous; sweet of smell.
Frāil, *a.* [Fr. *frêle*, L. *fragilis*, fragile (*q. v.*).] Weak; infirm; liable to error; easily led astray:—liable to decay; *fragile.*—2, *n.* [Norman Fr. *fraile*, a basket; O. Fr. *frayel.*] A basket made of rushes; a rush.
Frāil′nẹss, *n.* Weakness; instability.
Frāil′ty, *n.* State of being frail; weakness; infirmity; irresolution; instability.
Frāme, *v. a.* [A.-S. *fremman*, to promote, to forward, to further, to effect; Icel. *fremja*, to promote; A.-S. *fram, from*, forward, excellent.—Cf. Ger. *fromm*, foremost, excellent (now meaning harmless, devout): akin to From.] [*pp.* framing, framed.] To form or fabricate; to make:—to compose; to regulate; to contrive; to plan; to devise; to *invent.*—2, *n.* The timbers which support a building; a fabric; a structure:—order; regularity:—scheme:—shape; form.—(*Printing.*) A stand for the compositor's cases.
Frām′ẹr, *n.* One who frames; a former.
Frāme′work (-wûrk), *n.* Skeleton; frame.
Frām′ịng, *n.* A joining together; timber-work.
Frănc, *n.* [Named from *France.*—See Frank.] A French coin, value nearly 20 cents.
Frăn′chịṣe (frăn′chịz) [frăn′chīz, *St. I.*], *n.* [Fr. *franchir*, to clear; part. *franchissant;* Fr. *franc*, free.—See Frank.] Exemption from an onerous duty or service; privilege; immunity; right granted:—a privileged district.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* franchising, franchised.] To make free; to enfranchise.
Fran-cĭs′cạn, *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis; a gray friar.
Frăn-ġị-bĭl′ị-ty, *n.* State of being frangible.

Frăn'ġi-ble, *a.* [Fr.; L. *frangere*, to break.] Easily broken; fragile; brittle.
Frănk (frăngk), *n.* [Fr. *franc*, free, frank; Late L. *francus*, free; from the *Franci* or *Franks*, a German tribe.] A free letter; exemption from postage:—a native of Western Europe.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* franking, franked.] To exempt letters from postage.—3, *a.* Free; open; ingenuous; *candid.*
Frănk-al-möign' (frăngk-al-moin'), *n.* [Fr. *franc*, free, O. Fr. *almoine*, *almosne*, Fr. *aumône*, alms (*q. v.*).] (*Law.*) A tenure of divine service.
Frănk'in-cĕnse (frăngk'in-sĕns), *n.* [Fr. *franc*, unadulterated, and *encens*, incense.] A gum-resin used as a perfume; olibanum:—pitch.
Frănk'lin, *n.* [A dim. form of *frank*, free; O. E. *frankeleyn;* Late L. *franchilanus.*] A freeholder; a yeoman.
Frănk'ly, *ad.* Liberally; freely; candidly.
Frănk'ness, *n.* Openness; liberality; candor.
Frăn'tic, *a.* [Fr. *frénétique*, L. *phreneticus*, Gr. φρενιτικός, insane; φρενῖτις, inflammation of the brain; φρήν, diaphragm, or mind.] Mad; raving; furious; fierce.
Frăn'tic-ly, *ad.* Furiously; outrageously.
Fra-tĕr'nal, *a.* [Fr. *fraternel;* L. *fraternus; frater*, a brother (*q. v.*).] Brotherly; like brothers.
Fra-tĕr'nal-ly, *ad.* In a brotherly manner.
Fra-tĕr'ni-ty, *n.* A body of men united; a society; a brotherhood:—brotherly spirit.
Fra-tĕr'nīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* fraternizing, fraternized.] To concur; to agree or associate as brothers.
Frăt-ri-cī'dal, *a.* Relating to fratricide.
Frăt'ri-cīde, *n.* [L. *fratricida*, murderer of a brother; *fratricidium*, murder of a brother; *frater, fratris*, a brother, and *cædere*, to slay.] The murder of a brother:—the murderer of a brother.
Fraud, *n.* [Fr. *fraude;* L. *fraus, fraudis.*] Deceit in contracts or dealing; imposition; a cheat.
Fraud'ū-lĕnce, } *n.* [L. *fraudulentia.*—See FRAUD.]
Fraud'ū-lĕn-cy, } Deceitfulness; trickishness.
Fraud'ū-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *fraudulentus.*—See FRAUD.] Full of fraud or artifice; treacherous; deceitful.
Fraud'ū-lent-ly, *ad.* By fraud; by artifice.
Fraught (frawt), *p.* from *freight.* [The verb *to fraught* was once identical in meaning with the later verb *to freight.*] Laden.
Frāy, *n.* [For *affray.*] A battle; a fight; a quarrel; a riot:—a chafe.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *frayer*, to rub; L. *fricare.*—See FRICTION.] [*pp.* fraying, frayed.] To fright; to terrify:—to rub; to wear. —3, *v. n.* To become worn, as by rubbing.
Frēak (frēk), *n.* [Scot. *frack*, A.-S. *frec*, Ger. *frech*, Dan. *fræk*, impudent, bold.] A sudden fancy; a whim; a caprice; a prank.—2, *v. a.* [Dan. *fregne*, Sw. *fräkne*, a freckle (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* freaking, freaked.] To variegate; to checker.
Frēak'ish, *a.* Capricious; whimsical; fickle.
Frēak'ish-ly, *ad.* Capriciously.
Frĕc'kle (frĕk'kl), *n.* [Dim. of the verb *freak.*] A spot on the skin.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* freckling, freckled.] To give or acquire freckles.
Frĕc'kled (frĕk'kld), *a.* Spotted; maculated.
Frĕck'ly, *a.* Full of freckles; spotted.
Frēē, *a.* [A.-S. *freo;* Dut. *vrij;* Norse, *fri;* Ger. *frei.*] Being at liberty; not enslaved:—familiar; open; ingenuous; *frank;* liberal:—lax; licentious:—innocent; *clear;* exempt.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* freeing, freed.] To set at liberty; to rescue.
Frēē'bôōt-er, *n.* [Dut. *vrijbuiter;* Ger. *freibeuter;* Dut. *buiter*, a plunderer.—See BOOTY.] A robber; a pillager; a pirate.
Frēē'bŏrn, *a.* Born free; inheriting liberty.
Frēēd'măn, *n.* A slave manumitted.
Frēē'dom, *n.* State of being free; liberty:—independence:—privileges; franchises; immunities:—facility:—license.
Frēē'-hănd, *a.* (*Art.*) Drawn without the help of instruments or measurement; executed freely by the hand.
Frēē'-hănd-ed, *a.* Liberal; generous.
Frēē'-heärt-ed, *a.* Open; liberal.
Frēē'hōld, *n.* An estate held in perpetual right.
Frēē'hōld-er, *n.* One who has a freehold.
Frēē'-lănce, *n.* A mercenary soldier:—a literary Ishmaelite.
Frēē'-lōve, *n.* The doctrine or practice of sexual commerce without marriage.
Frēē'ly, *ad.* With freedom; frankly.
Frēē'man, *n.* One who enjoys liberty:—one possessed of civil rights; a citizen.
Frēē'mā-son (frē'mā-sn), *n.* One of the fraternity of masons. See MASON.
Frēē'mā-son-ry, *n.* The craft of freemasons.
Frēē'ness, *n.* Openness; candor.
Frēē-sŏil', *a.* In *American politics*, the party opposed to the extension of slavery.
Frēē'stōne, *n.* A sandstone used in building, easily wrought, and cut freely.
Frēē'thĭnk-er [frē'thĭnk-er, *Sm. Wb. H. I.;* frē-thĭnk'er, *S. W.*], *n.* An unbeliever; an *infidel.*
Frēē'thĭnk-ing, *n.* Unbelief; infidelity; deism.
Frēē'-trāde, *n.* The admission of goods into a country free of duty.
Frēē-wĭll', *n.* The power of directing one's own actions freely; voluntariness.—2, *a.* Voluntary; spontaneous.
Frēēze, *v. n.* [A.-S. *freosan;* Dan. *fryse;* Ger. *frieren.*—Cf. L. *pruina*, frost; thought to be allied to Skr. *plush*, to burn; L. *pruna*, a live coal; *prurire*, to burn, to itch.] [*i.* froze; *pp.* freezing, frozen.] To be congealed by cold; to chill.—2, *v. a.* To congeal by cold; to chill.
Frēēz'ing-pöint, *n.* The temperature at which congelation takes place.
Freight (frāt), *v. a.* [O. E. *fraught, fret;* Dan. *fragte*, to freight; *fragt*, freight; Sw. *frakta*, to freight; Dut. *vracht*, cargo; Ger. *frachten*, to freight; *fracht*, Fr. *fret*, cargo; Fr. *freter*, to charter,—formerly, to freight.] [*pp.* freighting, freighted *or* fraught.] To load, as a ship, &c.—2, *n.* The cargo or lading of a ship; burden:—price of transportation of goods. [freight.
Freight'aġe (frāt'aj), *n.* Freight:—charge for
Freight'-cär (frāt'kär), *n.* A railroad-car for carrying goods.
Freight'er (frāt'er), *n.* One who freights.
Frĕnch, *n.* [Fr. *français.*—See FRANK.] The language of France.—*pl.* The people of France.—2, *a.* Belonging to France or to the French.
Frĕnch'man, *n.* A native of France.
Frĕnch-rōōf', *n.* A mansard roof.
Fre-nĕt'ic [frĕn'e-tĭk, *S. E. K.;* fre-nĕt'ĭk *or* frĕn'e-tĭk, *W. P. Ja.*], *a.* [See FRANTIC.] Mad; distracted; frantic.
Frĕn'zied, *a.* Frantic; maddened.
Frĕn'zy, *n.* [Fr. *frénésie;* L. *phrenesis;* Gr. φρένησις, for φρενῖτις.—See FRANTIC.] Madness; distraction; phrensy.
Frē'quence, *n.* [L. *frequentia*, a crowd.] A throng; a crowd:—frequency.
Frē'quen-cy, *n.* Frequent or common occurrence.
Frē'quent, *a.* [L. *frequens, frequentis*, crowded, dense: allied to *farcire*, to cram.—See FARCE.] Often occurring; usual.
Fre-quĕnt', *v. a.* [Fr. *frequenter*, L. *frequentare*, to resort to (see above).] [*pp.* frequenting, frequented.] To visit often; to resort to.
Frē-quen-tā'tion, *n.* The practice of frequenting.
Fre-quĕn'ta-tive, *n.* (*Gram.*) A verb which denotes the frequent repetition of an act.—2, *a.* Noting frequent repetition:—applied to verbs.
Fre-quĕnt'er, *n.* One who frequents.
Frē'quent-ly, *ad.* Often; commonly.
Frĕs'cō, *n.* [It. *fresco*, fresh (*q. v.*).] A painting on fresh plaster.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* frescoing, frescoed.] To decorate with frescos, as walls.
Frĕsh, *a.* [A.-S. *fersc;* Icel. *friskr;* Sw. *frisk;* Dut. *versch;* Ger. *frisch;* Fr. *frais, fraîche:* allied to FRISK, and probably to BRISK.] Cool:—not salt:—*new;* recent; not stale:—florid; vigorous; ruddy:—raw.—2, *n.;* pl. Frĕsh'eş. Fresh water; a flood, or overflowing of a river.

Frĕsh'en (frĕsh'shn), *v. a.* [*pp.* fre-hening, freshened.] To make fresh.—2, *v. n.* To grow fresh.
Frĕsh'et, *n.* A flood of water or sudden rise caused by rain or melting snow; a spate.
Frĕsh'ly, *ad.* Coolly; newly; recently; ruddily.
Frĕsh'man, *n.* A novice:—one in the lowest class in a college.
Frĕsh'ness, *n.* State of being fresh.
Frĕsh'-wâ-ter, *a.* Living in fresh water.
Frĕt, *n.* [A.-S. *fretan; for* intensive, and *etan*, to eat (*q. v.*).—Cf. Ger. *fressen*, for *ver-essen;* Dut. *vreten, ver-eten;* Sw. *fräta, för-äta;* Goth. *fraitan, fra-itan.*] Agitation:—worry:—wear and tear:—agitation of mind; irritation.—[A.-S. *frætuwe*, ornament; O. Saxon *fratahon*, to adorn.] An ornament:—[Fr. *frette*, a hoop; *fretter*, to hoop; Late L. *ferrare*, to hoop with iron; L. *ferrum*, iron] a bar on a musical instrument.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fretting, fretted.] To agitate violently; to vex:—to corrode:—to form into raised work.—3, *v. n.* To be agitated or angry; to be worn.
Frĕt'fûl, *a.* Disposed to fret; irritable; petulant; peevish; ill-humored; *captious.*
Frĕt'fûl-ly, *ad.* In a fretful manner.
Frĕt'fûl-nĕss, *n.* State of being fretful.
Frĕt'ty, *a.* Adorned with fretwork.
Frĕt'work (frĕt'würk), *n.* A sort of raised work; masonry raised in protuberances.
Frī-a-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Capacity of being easily re-
Frī'a-ble-nĕss, } duced to powder.
Frī'a-ble, *a.* [L. *friabilis; friare*, to crumble, to rub.—Cf. Frivolous.] Easily pulverized.
Frī'ar, *n.* [Fr. *frère*, L. *frater*, a brother (*q. v.*).] A religious brother of some order.
Frī'a-ry, *n.* A monastery or convent of friars.
Frĭb'ble, *a.* [Local Fr. *friboler*, to trifle; L. *frivolus*, frivolous (*q. v.*).] Frivolous; trifling; silly.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fribbling, fribbled.] To trifle; to fritter.—3, *n.* A fribbler.
Frĭb'bler, *n.* A trifler; a fop.
Frĭc-as-sēē', *n.* [Fr. *fricassé; fricasser*, to squander,—also, to hash up.—Cf. L. *frigere, frixum*, to fry (*q. v.*). It may also be allied to the word *fracas*, through a popular confusion of terms.] A dish of chickens, &c., cut small and dressed with strong sauce.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fricasseeing, fricasseed.] To dress as a fricassee.
Frĭc'tion, *n.* [L. *frictio; fricare, frictum*, a variant of *friare*, to rub.] The act of rubbing; resistance caused by rubbing; attrition.
Frĭc'tion-al, *a.* Produced by, or relating to, friction.
Frī'day, *n.* [A.-S. *Frige-dæg*, Friga's day; Friga was the goddess of love; *frigu*, love.—Cf. Fr. *vendredi*, literally, Venus's day; Ger. *Freitag.*] The sixth day of the week.
Frīed (frīd), *p. a.* from *fry.* Roasted in a pan.
Friĕnd (frĕnd), *n.* [A.-S. *freond;* Dut. *vriena;* Dan. *frænd;* Ger. *freund;* the A.-S. is a participle from *freon* or *freogan*, to love.] One joined to another by affection; an intimate; a confidant:—one of a religious denomination; a Quaker.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* friending, friended.] To favor; to befriend.
Friĕnd'less (frĕnd'les), *a.* Wanting friends.
Friĕnd'li-nĕss (frĕnd'le-nĕs), *n.* Kindness.
Friĕnd'ly (frĕnd'le), *a.* Having friendship; *amicable;* kind; favorable:—salutary.
Friĕnd'shĭp, *n.* Intimacy united with affection; personal kindness; favor.
Friēṣe (frēz), *or* **Friē'ṣic**, *n.* The language of Friesland; Frisian.
Friēze (frēz), *n.* [Fr. *frize, frise;* Sp. *frisa;* probably named from Friesland.] A coarse woollen cloth.—[Fr. *frise, fraise*, a border, a ruff; Sp. *friso;* It. *fregio;* from the source of Friz, to curl, through which it is connected with the cloth called frieze.] (*Arch.*) A large, flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* friezing, friezed.] To form nap on cloth; to frizz.
Frĭg'ate, *n.* [Fr. *frégate;* It. *fregata;* Sp. *fragata.*—Cf. Sp. *fraguar*, L. *fabricare*, to forge, to construct. Some derive it from Gr. ἄφρακτος, undecked,—an undecked ship.] A ship of war smaller than a ship of the line.
Frīght (frīt), *v. a.* [A.-S. *fyrhto;* Dan. *frygt;* A.-S. *fyrht*, timid; Ger. *fürchten*, Sw. *frukta*, to fear: perhaps akin to Fear.] [*pp.* frighting, frighted.] To terrify; to frighten.—2, *n.* A sudden terror; panic; *alarm:*—a thing to cause terror.
Frīght'en (frī'tn), *v. a.* [*pp.* frightening, frightened.] To terrify; to daunt.
Frīght'fûl (frīt'fûl), *a.* Terrible; dreadful; terrific; direful; awful; *fearful.*
Frīght'fûl-ly (frīt'fûl-le), *ad.* Dreadfully.
Frīght'fûl-nĕss, *n.* Quality of causing fright.
Frĭg'id, *a.* [L. *frigidus; frigere*, to be cold; *frigus*, Gr. ῥῖγος, cold.] Cold:—dull; lifeless:—impotent.—*Frigid zone*, the part of the globe between a polar circle and the pole.
Fri-ġĭd'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being frigid; coldness.
Frĭg'id-ly, *ad.* In a frigid manner; coldly.
Frĭg'id-nĕss, *n.* Frigidity; coldness.
Frĭg-o-rĭf'ic, *a.* [L. *frigorificus; frigus*, cold, and *facere*, to make.] Causing or producing cold.
Frĭll, *n.* [O. Fr. *friller*, to tremble, to shiver; Fr. *frileux*, L. *frigidulus*, chilly; *frigidus*, cold.—See Frigid.] An edging of linen or cotton; a ruffle.
Frĭnġe, *n.* [O. Fr. *fringe;* Fr. *frange;* L. *fimbria*, a fringe; a variant of *fibra*, a fibre (*q. v.*).—Cf. Roumanian *fimbrie, fringhie*, a fringe.] Ornamental trimming; edge.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fringing, fringed.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate.
Frĭp'per-y, *n.* [Fr. *friperie*, trifles, rags, old clothes; *fripe* (slang), victuals, scraps.—formerly, a rag; *friper*, to crumple, to wear out; also, to devour.—Cf. Ger. *flickerei*, patchwork.] Traffic in old clothes; old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags:—gaudy finery or trumpery; trifles.—2, *a.* Trifling; contemptible.
Frĭṣ'i-an (frĭzh'yan), *a.* Of or pertaining to Friesland.—2, *n.* A native of Friesland or of the islands on its coast; a Frieslander:—the language of Friesland; Friese.
Frĭsk, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *frisque*, Icel. *friskr*, Dan. *frisk*, hearty, brisk (*q. v.*); Sw. *frisk*, fresh: closely related to Fresh.] [*pp.* frisking, frisked.] To leap; to skip; to dance.—2, *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety; a leap.
Frĭsk'et, *n.* [Fr. *frisquet.*] A light iron frame to confine sheets of paper in printing.
Frĭsk'i-nĕss, *n.* Gayety; liveliness; frolic.
Frĭsk'y, *a.* [Fr. *frisquet*, brisk.] Gay; airy; frolicsome; wanton.
Frĭt, *n.* [Fr. *fritte;* L. *frigere, frictum, frixum*, to fry (*q. v.*), to roast.] Matter for making glass, consisting of calcined silex, fixed alkali, &c.
Frĭth, *n.* [A variant of Firth or Fjord; possibly influenced by L. *fretum*, a strait.] A strait of the sea; an estuary; a firth.
Frĭt'ter, *n.* [Fr. *friture*, a frying, something fried.—See Fry. From this, by extension, came in English the idea of a slice, a shred, and the verb *to fritter*, as below.—Cf. Sp. *fritilla*, a pancake.] A pancake:—a fragment.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* frittering, frittered.] To cut or break into small pieces:—to waste little by little.
Fri-vŏl'i-ty, *n.* Triflingness; frivolousness.
Frĭv'o-loŭs, *a.* [L. *frivolus;* origin doubtful.] Slight; trifling; trivial.
Frĭv'o-loŭs-ly, *ad.* Triflingly; foolishly.
Frĭv'o-lous-nĕss, *n.* Triflingness; vanity.
Frĭzz, *n.* [Fr. *friser*, Sp. *frisar*, to curl; originally, to raise a nap like that on frieze (*q. v.*).] A curl; a frizzle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* frizzing, frizzed.] To curl; to frizzle.
Frĭz'zle, *v. a.* [Dim. of *frizz.*] [*pp.* frizzling, frizzled.] To curl in short curls.—2, *n.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped.
Frō, *ad.* [Dan. & Icel. *fra*, from; Scot. & North Eng. *frae.*—See From.] From.—To and *fro*, backward and forward.

Frŏck, *n.* [Fr. *froc;* Late L. *frocus* and *floccus:* related perhaps to Ger. *rock,* O. Ger. *hroch,* a cloak, or possibly to L. *floccus,* a flock or lock of wool.—Cf. Sw. & Ger. *frack,* a coat; Port. *fraca;* Fr. *frac.*] A dress; a coat:—a loose outer garment:—a gown for children.

Frŏck′-cōat, *n.* A kind of coat for a man.

Frŏg, *n.* [A.-S. *froga;* Dut. *vorsch;* Ger. *frosch.*] A small amphibious animal:—an ornamental button:—a tender horn beneath a horse's foot.

Frŏl′ic, *a.* [Dut. *vrolijk,* Ger. *frölich,* merry; Ger. *froh,* A.-S. *frah,* merry, and the termination *-lich,* like.] Gay; full of levity or pranks.—2, *n.* A wild prank; a scene of mirth.—3, *v. n.* [*i.* frolicked; *pp.* frolicking, frolicked.] To play pranks; to be merry.

Frŏl′ic-sōme, *a.* Full of gayety; playful.

Frŏm, *prep.* [A.-S. *from, fram;* Sw. *fran;* Dan. & Icel. *fra;* Goth. *fram:* closely allied are Icel. & Sw. *fram,* forth, forward: root of Far (*q. v.*).] Noting source, privation, distance, absence, or departure; out of; since.

Frŏnd, *n.* [L. *frons, frondis,* a leafy branch.] A leaf of a palm or fern.

Fron-dĕs′cence, *n.* [L. *frondescere,* inceptive of *frondere,* to put forth leaves.] The time or the act of putting forth leaves.

Frŏn-dōse′, *or* **Frŏn′dous**, *a.* [L. *frondosus.*—See Frond.] Full of leaves; leafy.

Frŏnt [frŏnt, *S. K.;* frŭnt *or* frŏnt, *W.*], *n.* [L. *frons, frontis:* cognate with Brow.] The forehead; face:—van of an army:—forepart.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* fronting, fronted.] To oppose directly; to face.—3, *v. n.* To face; to be opposite.

Frŏnt′aġe, *n.* The forepart; the front.

Frŏnt′al, *a.* [Late L. *frontalis; frons, frontis,* a forehead.] Relating to the forehead or front.—2, *n.* A little pediment; a frontlet.

Frŏn′tiēr [frŏnt′yēr, *S. J. F. W.*], *n.* [Fr. *frontière; front,* a front.] Utmost verge of any territory; a border; confine.—2, *a.* Belonging to a frontier.

Frŏn′tis-piēce, *n.* [Fr. *frontispice;* Late L. *frontispicium,* a front view; L. *frons,* a front, and *specere* or *spicere,* to see.] An ornamental page of a book:—the face of a building.

Frŏnt′less, *a.* Unblushing; wanting shame.

Frŏnt′let, *n.* [Dim. of *frontal.*] A bandage worn upon the forehead:—the margin behind the bill of a bird.

Frōre, *a.* [A.-S. *froren, gefroren,* part. from *freosan,* to freeze (*q. v.*).] Frosty; frozen.

Frŏst (frŏst *or* frâwst), *n.* [A.-S. *forst;* Dut. *vorst;* Dan. & Ger. *frost;* Goth. *frius:* closely akin to Freeze.] A fluid congealed by cold; the power of congelation; the effect of congelation; frozen dew; hoar-frost:—frosting.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* frosting, frosted.] To cover, as with hoar-frost.

Frŏst′-bīte, *n.* A freezing; congelation.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* frost-bit; *pp.* frost-biting, frost-bitten.] To nip or wither with frost:—to expose to the frosty air.

Frŏst′-bĭt-ten (-tn), *a.* Nipped by frost.

Frŏst′ed, *a.* Covered with hoar-frost; chilled.

Frŏst′-fĭsh, *n.* A small sea-fish.

Frŏst′i-ly, *ad.* With frost:—chillingly.

Frŏst′i-nĕss, *n.* Cold; freezing cold.

Frŏst′ing, *n.* A crust, as of sugar on a cake:—that which resembles frost.

Frŏst′ling, *n.* A fruit, flower, or leaf injured by frost.

Frŏst′-work (-wŭrk), *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost:—singular forms assumed by frost.

Frŏst′y, *a.* Very cold; hoary:—producing or containing frost:—of a cold disposition:—resembling frost.

Frŏth (frŏth *or* frâwth), *n.* [Icel. *froda;* Dan. *fraade;* Sw. *fradga.*] Spume; foam; unsubstantial matter.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* frothing, frothed.] To foam; to throw out spume.

Frŏth′i-nĕss, *n.* The state of being frothy.

Frŏth′y, *a.* Full of foam, froth, or spume.

Frŏunce, *n.* [Fr. *froncer,* to wrinkle.—Cf. Ger. *runzel,* a wrinkle.] A wrinkle; a curl; a fringe.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* frouncing, frounced.] To curl; to frizzle; to wrinkle.

Frōw, *n.* See Froe.

Frō′ward, *a.* [A.-S. *fromweard;* O. E. *froward; fro* for *from:* on type of *toward.*] Peevish; refractory; perverse.

Frō′ward-ly, *ad.* Peevishly; perversely.

Frō′ward-nĕss, *n.* Peevishness; perverseness.

Frōŵn, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *frongner;* Fr. *se refrogner,* to frown; Norse *fröyna:* perhaps allied to L. *frons,* the forehead.] [*pp.* frowning, frowned.] To express displeasure; to scowl.—2, *v. a.* To repel by stern looks.—3, *n.* A stern look; a look of dislike.

Frōŵ′y, *a.* [Local E. *frow,* a slattern.—Cf. Ger. *frau,* a woman.] Musty; frowzy.

Frōŵ′zy, *a.* Fetid; musty:—dim; cloudy.

Frōze, *i.* from *freeze.*

Frō′zen (frō′zn), *p.* from *freeze.* Congealed.

Fruc-tĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *fructus,* fruit, and *ferre,* to bear.] Bearing fruit.

Frŭc-ti-fi-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *fructificatio.*] Act of fructifying; fecundation; fertility.

Frŭc′ti-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *fructifier;* L. *fructificare; fructus,* fruit, and *facere,* to make.] [*pp.* fructifying, fructified.] To make fruitful; to fertilize.—2, *v. n.* To bear fruit; to be fruitful.

Frū′gal, *a.* [L. *frugalis,* belonging to fruit, also worthy, virtuous, thrifty, sparing; *frux,* fruit, dative *frugi,* for fruit,—hence, advantageous, honest, fit, virtuous, discreet, thrifty.] Thrifty; sparing; economical.

Fru-găl′i-ty, *n.* State of being frugal; thrift; *economy;* frugal management.

Frū′gal-ly, *ad.* Economically; thriftily.

Fru-ġĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *frugifer; frux, frugis,* fruit, and *ferre,* to bear.] Bearing fruit; fructiferous.

Fru-ġĭv′o-roŭs, *a.* [L. *frux, frugis,* fruit, and *vorare,* to devour.] Feeding on fruit.

Fruit (frût), *n.* [Fr. *fruit;* L. *fructus,* fruit, or enjoyment; *frui, fructus,* to enjoy.] Product of the earth, trees, and plants:—profit; effect:—offspring.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fruiting, fruited.] To bear fruit.

Frûit′aġe (frût′aj), *n.* Fruit collectively.

Frûit′er, *n.* A ship that carries fruit.

Frûit′er-er, *n.* One who trades in fruit.

Frûit′fûl, *a.* Productive; *fertile;* bearing fruit; prolific; child-bearing; not barren.

Frûit′fûl-ly, *ad.* In a fruitful manner.

Frûit′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Plentiful production.

Fru-ĭ′′tion (fru-ĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *fruitio; frui,* to enjoy.] Act of enjoying; enjoyment; possession.

Frûit′less, *a.* Barren; vain; idle; unfruitful.

Frûit′less-ly, *ad.* Vainly; unprofitably.

Frûit′less-nĕss, *n.* Unfruitfulness; vanity.

Frûit′-trēē, *n.* A tree that produces fruit.

Frûit′y, *a.* Having the taste or smell of fruit.

Frū-men-tā′ceous (-shus), *a.* [L. *frumentaceus; frumentum,* grain: akin to Fruit.] Made of grain.

Frŭsh, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *frosch,* a frog.] The frog or tender horn in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot:—thrush.

Frŭs′trāte, *v. a.* [L. *frustrari, frustratus; frustra,* in vain: akin to Fraud.] [*pp.* frustrating, frustrated.] To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.

Frus-trā′tion, *n.* Disappointment; defeat.

Frŭs′tûle, *n.* [L. *frustulum,* dim. of *frustum,* a piece.] The horny cell of a diatom.

Frŭs′tum, *n.*; pl. **Frŭs′ta**. [L.—Cf. Gr. θραυστός, broken; θραῦσμα, a fragment.] The part of a solid next to the base when cut off by a plane.

Fru-tĕs′cent, *a.* [An inceptive form; better *frutiscescent;* L. *frutex,* a shrub; *frutiscescere,* to become shrubby.] (*Bot.*) Almost shrubby; becoming shrubby.

Frū-ti-cōse′, *a.* [L. *fruticosus,* shrubby; *frutex,* a shrub.] (*Bot.*) Shrubby.

Frȳ, *n.* [Icel. *fræ,* Dan. *frö,* Fr. *frai,* spawn; Goth. *fraiw,* seed.] A swarm of little fishes:—little fishes:—a dish fried.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *frire;*

L. *frigere;* Gr. φρύγειν; Skr. *bhraij.*] [*pp.* frying, fried.] To dress food in a pan on the fire. —3, *v. n.* To be roasted or cooked in a pan.

Fūch′sia (fū′shē-a), *n.* [After Leonhard Fuchs, a German botanist. *Fuchs* is the German for "fox."] A genus of beautiful flowering plants.

Fûch′sine (fûk′sin *or* fū′sin), *n.* [From the tints characteristic of the fuchsias.] A deep-red coloring matter derived from coal-tar.

Fŭd′dle, *v. a.* [Low Ger. *fuddig,* confused.—Cf. Ger. *füsseln,* to be unsteady on the feet.] [*pp.* fuddling, fuddled.] To make drunk; to intoxicate.—2, *v. n.* To drink to excess; to tipple.

Fŭdge, *interj.* [Cf. Local Fr. *feuche,* Ger. *futsch,* interjections of contempt.] An expression of contempt.—2, *n.* Nonsense.

Fū′el, *n.* [O. Fr. *fouaille;* Late L. *foallia;* O. Fr. *fuelles,* brushwood; Late L. *focale,* right of cutting fuel; *focus,* a hearth.—See Focus.] Matter or aliment of fire; wood, &c.

Fu-gā′cious (fu-gā′shus), *a.* [L. *fugax, fugacis; fuga,* flight.] Volatile; flying.

Fu-gā′cious-nĕss, *n.* Volatility.

Fu-găç′i-ty, *n.* Act of flying away; volatility.

Fū-gä′tō, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A composition in the style of the fugue.

Fū′gi-tĭve, *a.* [L. *fugitivus; fugere, fugitum,* to flee; Gr. φεύγειν, to flee.] Unstable; not durable; volatile; fleeting; wandering; short-lived. —2, *n.* A deserter; a runaway.

Fū′gle-măn, *n.* See Flugelman.

Fūgue (fūg), *n.* [Fr.; It. *fuga,* L. *fuga,* a flight.] (*Mus.*) A repetition of parts in a composition.

Fŭl′crum, *n.* [L.; from *fulcire,* to prop.] L. pl. **Fŭl′cra**; Eng. **Fŭl′crums.** A prop; a support to a lever.

Fûl-fĭl′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *fulfyllan:* Full and Fill.] [*pp.* fulfilling, fulfilled.] To accomplish; to complete:—to fill full; to make full; to replenish.

Fûl-fĭl′ler, *n.* One who fulfils.

Fûl-fĭl′ment, *n.* Completion; performance.

Fŭl′gen-cy, *n.* Splendor; effulgence.

Fŭl′gent, *a.* [L. *fulgere, fulgentis,* to glow.—Cf. Gr. φλέγειν, to burn.] Shining; very bright.

Fŭl′gŏr, *n.* [L. for "lightning," "splendor," a "gleam;" *fulgere,* to gleam.—Cf. *fulgur,* lightning.] Splendor; dazzling brightness.

Fu-lĭg′i-noŭs, *a.* [L. *fuliginosus; fuligo, fuliginis,* soot.] Smoky; sooty.

Fûll, *a.* [A.-S. *ful;* Dut. *vol;* Ger. *voll;* Icel. *fullr.* —See Fill.] Having no space empty; filled; replete; without vacuity; saturated; sated; impregnated:—strong:—large:—*complete;* entire; perfect:—not horned or gibbous; as, a *full* moon. —2, *n.* Complete measure; the whole.—3, *ad.* Quite; exactly:—often used in composition; as, *full-fed,* sated.—4, *v. a.* [A.-S. *fullian,* to cleanse; Fr. *fouler,* to compress.—See Fuller.] [*pp.* fulling, fulled.] To thicken and cleanse, as cloth.

Fûll′er, *n.* [A.-S. *fullere;* L. *fullo, fullonis;* Fr. *foulon.*] One whose trade it is to full cloth.

Fûll′er's-ëarth′, *n.* A kind of clay, used in fulling and cleansing cloth.

Fûl′ly, *ad.* Completely; without lack.

Fûl′mar, *n.* [Gael. *fulmaire;* Icel. *fulmar:* variously explained.] A kind of sea-bird; a petrel.

Fŭl′mi-nănt, *a.* Making a loud noise.

Fŭl′mi-nāte, *v. n.* [L. *fulminare, fulminatum,* to thunder or lighten; *fulmen,* a thunderbolt; *fulgere,* to flash.] [*pp.* fulminating, fulminated.] To thunder; to explode.—2, *v. a.* To utter, as a threat; to denounce:—to cause to explode.—3, *n.* A salt of fulminic acid.

Fŭl-mi-nā′tion, *n.* A thundering; an explosion.

Fŭl′mi-na-to-ry, *a.* Thundering; terrific.

Ful-mĭn′ic, *a.* Noting an acid which forms explosive salts.

Fûl′ness, *n.* State of being full; completeness; abundance; satiety; repletion.

Fŭl′some, *a.* [Full and the suffix *-some,* denoting tendency.—See Gamesome, Gladsome.] Nauseous; offensive.

Fŭl′vid, *a.* [Late L. *fulvidus,* yellowish; *fulvus,* yellow.—Cf. *flavus,* yellow; *fulvere,* to glow.] Yellowish; tawny.

Fŭl′voŭs, *a.* [L. *fulvus.*] Yellow; tawny; fulvid.

Fū′ma-rōle, *n.* [It. *fumaruolo; fumare,* to smoke.] A volcanic smoke-hole.

Fŭm′ble, *v. n.* [Dut. *fommelen;* Sw. *famla, fumla;* Dan. *famle;* Icel. *falma.*—Cf. A.-S. *folm,* L. *palma,* the palm (*q. v.*) of the hand.] [*pp.* fumbling, fumbled.] To attempt awkwardly; to feel.—2, *v. a.* To manage awkwardly.

Fūme, *n.* [L. *fumus,* smoke; *fumare,* Fr. *fumer,* to smoke.—Cf. Skr. *dhuma,* smoke.] Smoke; vapor:—rage; idle conceit.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fuming, fumed.] To smoke:—to be in a rage. —3, *v. a.* To smoke; to perfume by smoke.

Fū′mid, *a.* Smoky; vaporous.

Fu-mĭd′i-ty, *n.* Smokiness; tendency to smoke.

Fū′mi-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *fumigare, fumigatum;* referred to *fumus,* smoke, and *agere,* to drive.] [*pp.* fumigating, fumigated.] To smoke; to cleanse or purify by smoke; to perfume.

Fū-mi-gā′tion, *n.* Act of fumigating; vapor.

Fū′mi-tō-ry, *n.* [Fr. *fume-terre,* L. *fumus terræ,* smoke of the earth: names of similar meaning are found in various languages, probably from the rank smoky odor.] A strong-smelling plant.

Fū′my, *a.* Filled with fumes; smoky.

Fŭn, *n.* [Irish & Gael. *fonn,* pleasure: possibly allied to A.-S. *fon,* foolish.] Sport; high merriment; frolic.

Fu-năm′bu-la-to-ry, *a.* Like a rope-dancer.

Fu-năm′bu-lĭst, *n.* [L. *funis,* a rope, and *ambulare,* to walk.—See Amble.] A rope-dancer.

Fŭnc′tion, *n.* [L. *functio; fungi, functus,* to perform.] Employment; office; power.

Fŭnc′tion-al, *a.* Relating to some office.

Fŭnc′tion-a-ry, *n.* One who has an office.

Fŭnd, *n.* [L. *fundus,* bottom, foundation.—Cf. Skr. *budh-nas,* ground.] Funded stock or capital; stock; capital; a bank of money.—*Public funds,* the public debt due from a government.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* funding, funded.] To place in the funds, as money.

Fŭnd′a-ble, *a.* That can be funded or converted into bonds.

Fŭn′da-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *fundamentum; fundare,* to found (*q. v.*).] The seat of the body:—a base.

Fŭn-da-mĕnt′al, *a.* Serving for the foundation or basis; essential; important.

Fŭn-da-mĕnt′al-ly, *ad.* Essentially; originally.

Fū′ner-al, *n.* [Late L. *funeralis;* L. *funus, funeris,* a burial.] *Burial;* interment; obsequies.—2, *a.* Relating to burial; mourning.

Fu-nē′re-al, *a.* [L. *funereus; funus, funeris,* a burial, a dead body.] Suiting a funeral; dismal.

Fŭn′goŭs, *a.* Like a fungus; excrescent.

Fŭn′gus, *n.* [L.—Cf. Gr. σφόγγος *or* σπόγγος, a sponge (*q. v.*).] L. pl. **Fŭn′gī**; Eng. **Fŭn′gus-es.** A mushroom:—an excrescence.

Fū′ni-cle, *n.* [L. *funiculus;* dim. of *funis,* a rope.] A small cord; a fibre; a string.

Fu-nĭc′u-lar, *a.* Consisting of cord or fibre.

Fŭn′nel, *n.* [L. *fundibulum,* for *infundibulum; in,* into, and *fundere,* to pour.—See Tunnel.—Cf. Breton *founil,* a funnel.] A pipe; a shaft.

Fŭn′ny, *a.* Comical; droll. [Colloq.]

Fŭr, *n.* [Fr. *fourrer,* to cover, to sheathe, to thrust; *fourrure,* fur; *fourreau,* a scabbard; Sp. *forro,* a lining; Late L. *fodratura,* fur: akin to Fodder. —Cf. Dut. *voeder,* fodder,—also fur; Ger. *futter,* fodder,—also a case or a lining. The idea is that of a covering or lining.] Soft hair:—a skin with soft hair.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* furring, furred.] To line with fur:—to cover with morbid matter:—to line with slips of wood.—3, *a.* Made of fur.

Fŭr′be-lōw, *n.* [Fr. *farbala, falbala;* Sp. & It. *falbala, falfala:* origin doubtful.] A flounce, fringe, or other ornament on a woman's dress. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* furbelowing, furbelowed.] To adorn with furbelows.

Fûr′bish, *v. a.* [Fr. *fourbir*, part. *fourbissant;* O. Ger. *furpjan*, *vürben*, to brighten, to cleanse.] [*pp.* furbishing, furbished.] To burnish; to polish; to rub.
Fûr′bish-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being furbished.
Fûr′cate, *or* **Fûr′cāt-ed**, *a.* [L. *furca*, a fork (*q. v.*).] Forky; fork-shaped.
Fur-cā′tion, *n.* Forkiness; a forking.
Fûr′cu-la, *n.* [L.; dim. of *furca*, a fork.] The wish-bone, or merrythought in birds.
Fûr-fū-rā′ceous (fûr-fū-rā′shus), *a.* [L. *furfuraceus; furfur*, bran, or dandruff.] Husky; scaly.
Fū′ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *furiosus.*—See FURY.] Mad; frantic; raging; violent.
Fū′ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a furious manner.
Fū′ri-ous-nĕss, *n.* Frenzy; madness; fury.
Fûrl, *v. a.* [O. E. *furdle* or *fardel*, to pack; Eng., Sp., & O. Fr. *fardel*, a pack; Fr. *fardeau*, a load: probably from the Arabic.] [*pp.* furling, furled.] To draw up; to contract; to roll up.
Fûr′lŏng, *n.* [A.-S. *furlang*, "furrow-long," the length of a furrow.] The eighth part of a mile.
Fûr′lough (fûr′lō), *n.* [Dut. *verlof;* Dan. *forlov;* Ger. *verlaub: for-* in the sense of away, far, and *leave* (*q. v.*).] A temporary leave of absence from military service.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* furloughing, furloughed.] To give leave of absence to.
Fûr′nace [fûr′nās, *I. St.*], *n.* [Fr. *fournaise;* L. *fornax*, *fornacis*, also *fornus*, an oven.—Cf. L. *formus*, warm (*q. v.*).] An enclosed fireplace for producing great heat:—a place for melting metals.
Fûr′nish, *v. a.* [Fr. *fournir*, part. *fournissant;* O. Fr. *fornir*, *furnir*, also *fronnir;* O. Ger. *frumjan*, to furnish, to provide; *fruma*, advantage, profit; Ger. *fromm*, good: allied to Eng. *from*, with the idea of furthering or advancing.] [*pp.* furnishing, furnished.] To supply; to fit up.
Fûr′ni-ture [-tyur, *H;* -tŏŏr *or* -chûr, *St.*], *n.* *Goods* in a house for use; movables:—appendages; equipage.
Fu-rō′re, *n.* [It.; L. *furor*, fury (*q. v.*).] A rage; intense excitement; fury.
Fûr′ri-er, *n.* A dealer in furs.
Fûr′ring, *n.* Timber nailed to joists or rafters in order to bring them to an even surface.
Fŭr′rōw (fŭr′rō), *n.* [A.-S. *furh;* Icel. *for;* Ger. *furche;* Dan. *fure;* Sw. *fara.*] A long trench or hollow.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* furrowing, furrowed.] To cut in furrows.
Fŭr′rōw-y, *a.* Marked with furrows; ridged.
Fûr′ry, *a.* Covered with or consisting of fur.
Fûr′ther, *a.* [A.-S. *furthur*, comparative of *fore*, before; Dut. *verder;* Ger. *förder.* It is distinct from FARTHER (*q. v.*).] [comp. of *fore* or of *forth;* superl. *first* and *furthest.*] More in advance; at a greater distance; farther.—*Further* and *farther* are both in good use, and have much the same meaning. See FARTHER.—2, *ad.* [A.-S. *furthran;* Dut. *vorderen;* Ger. *fördern.*] To a greater distance; farther.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* furthering, furthered.] To forward; to promote; to assist.
Fûr′ther-ance, *n.* Promotion; advancement.
Fûr′ther-er, *n.* A promoter; an advancer.
Fûr′ther-mōre, *ad.* Moreover; besides.
Fûr′ther-mōst, *a.* Most distant; furthest.
Fûr′thest, *a.* [A factitious superlative of FURTHER, of which the true and original superlative is *first.*] Most remote.
Fûr′tive, *a.* [L. *furtivus*, secret, stolen; *furtum*, a theft; *fur*, Gr. φώρ, a thief; L. *furari*, to steal; allied to *ferre*, to carry.] Stolen; got by theft; thievish:—stealthy.
Fûr′tive-ly, *ad.* Stealthily.
Fū′run-cle, *n.* [L. *furunculus*, a boil,—literally, a little thief.] An inflamed tumor; a pustule.
Fū′ry, *n.* [L. *furia*, rage; *furere*, to rage.] Madness; rage; passion; frenzy.
Fûrze, *n.* [A.-S. *fyrs:* thought to be akin to FIR.] A prickly shrub; gorse; whin.
Fûrz′y, *a.* Overgrown with furze.
Fŭs′cous, *a.* [L. *fuscus*, tawny.] Brown; dark; dusky.
Fūṣe, *v. a.* [L. *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, to melt.] [*pp.* fusing, fused.] To melt; to liquefy by heat:—to unite closely.—2, *v. n.* To be melted; to melt:—to unite closely.—3, *n.* [Corrupted from *fusee* or *fusil.*] A fuze; a slow-match.
Fu-ṣēē′, *n.* [Fr. *fusée*, a fuse, a match, a spindle-full; *fuseau*, L. *fusus*, a spindle.] Part of a watch on which a chain is wound:—a pipe for firing a bomb:—[a corruption of *fusil*] a small musket; a *fusil.*

Fusee.

Fū′ṣel-oĭl, *n.* [Ger. *fusel*, bad liquor; *fuseln*, to drink, or have the smell of, bad liquor.—Cf. FUDDLE, FUZZLE.] An oily substance obtained from whiskey; amylic alcohol.
Fū-ṣi-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being fusible.
Fū′ṣi-ble, *a.* That may be melted.
Fū′ṣi-fōrm, *a.* Shaped like a spindle.
Fū′ṣil (fū′zil *or* fu-zē′), *n.* [Fr. *fusil;* L. *focile*, a fire-steel; *focus*, a hearth.] A firelock; a fusee.
Fū′ṣile, *or* **Fū′ṣil**, *a.* [L. *fusilis*, molten, liquid; *fundere*, *fusum*, to pour.] Fusible:—liquid.
Fū-ṣi-lēēr′, *n.* A soldier armed with a fusil.
Fū-ṣil-lāde′, *n.* [Fr. *fusillade.*] A discharge of fire-arms.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *fusiller.*] [*pp.* fusillading, fusilladed.] To attack or destroy by a fusillade.
Fū′ṣion (fū′zhun), *n.* The act of melting; fluidity; a coalition; a blending together.
Fŭss, *n.* [Usually referred to A.-S. *fus*, *funs*, quick; Icel. *fuss*, eager; but it is probably identical with *fuzz*, *fizzle.*—Cf. Ger. *pfuschen*, to dabble, to meddle, to bungle; Dan. *fuske*, Sw. *fuska*, to bungle.] A tumult; bustle; noise.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* fussing, fussed.] To make ado about trifles.
Fŭs′si-nĕss, *n.* State of being fussy.
Fŭs′sy, *a.* Busy about trifles; bustling.
Fŭst, *v. n.* [See FUSTY.] [*pp.* fusting, fusted.] To become mouldy, rusty, or rancid.—2, *n.* [Fr. *fût*, L. *fustis*, a stick.] The shaft of a column.
Fŭs′tet, *n.* [Fr.] A dye-wood resembling fustic.
Fŭst′ian (fŭst′yan), *n.* [O. Fr. *foustaina;* Fr. *futaine;* It. *fustagno;* from *Fostat*, or old Cairo, in Egypt.—Cf. Arab. *fustat*, a goat's-hair tent.] A kind of cloth:—bombast.—2, *a.* Made of fustian:—pompous.
Fŭs′tic, *n.* [L. *fusticulus*, a little stick; *fustis*, a cudgel.] A sort of wood used in dyeing.
Fŭs′ti-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *fustigare*, *fustigatum;* *fustis*, a cudgel.] [*pp.* fustigating, fustigated.] To beat with a stick.
Fŭs′ti-nĕss, *n.* Mouldiness:—a bad smell.
Fŭs′ty, *a.* [O. Fr. *fusté;* *fuste*, Fr. *fût*, a cask, a stave, a staff, a stick; L. *fustis*, a cudgel: *fusty* at first meant something like a foul cask.] Ill-smelling; musty.
Fū′tile, *a.* [L. *futilis*, better *futtilis*, vain, empty,—literally, easily pouring; *fundere*, *fudi*, *fusum*, to pour.—Cf. *futtilis* or *futis*, a water-jug.] Trifling; worthless; of no weight.
Fu-tĭl′i-ty, *n.* Want of effect; worthlessness.
Fŭt′tocks, *n. pl.* [For *foot-hooks.*] The lower timbers in a ship.
Fūt′ūre, *a.* [L. *futurus*, about to be.—Cf. *fui*, I was.] That will be hereafter; that is to come.—2, *n.* Time to come.
Fu-tū′ri-ty, *n.* Future time, or time to come.
Fūze, *n.* A tube used in exploding.
Fŭzz, *v. n.* [Dut. *voos*, spongy.] [*pp.* fuzzing, fuzzed.] To fly out in small particles.—2, *n.* Light particles; volatile matter.
Fȳ, *interj.* A word of blame and contempt.
Fȳke, *n.* [Dut. *fuik.*] A bow-net for catching fish.
Fȳl′fot, *n.* [A.-S. *fier-fote*, four-foot.—Cf. *trivet* (for *three-feet*).] A very ancient and wide-spread symbol, of dubious import.

Fylfot.

Fȳtte, *n.* A division of a poem; a canto.

G.

G has two sounds: one hard, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *go*; the other soft, like *j*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *gem*.—(*Mus.*) The treble clef.

Găb, *n.* [Sw. & Icel. *gabb*, mockery; Icel. *gabba*, to mock.—Cf. Irish *gob*, the mouth; Gael. *gabair*, to talk.] The mouth:—loquacity; prate.

Găb-ar-dîne′ (-dēn′), *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*; *gaban*, a great-coat: akin to *cabaña*, a shelter, a cabin (*q. v.*).] A coarse frock.

Găb′ble, *v. n.* [Frequentative form of Gab.] [*pp.* gabbling, gabbled.] To talk idly; to prate.—2, *n.* Loud, foolish talk; prate.

Gā′bel, *n.* [A.-S. *gafol*, Fr. *gabelle*, Ger. *gaffel*, Sp. *gabela*, Late L. *gabulum*, tax: said to be Arab. *qabala*, agreement, impost.] A tax or impost.

Gā′bi-on, *n.* [Fr. *gabion*; It. *gabbione*; augmented form of *gabbia*, a cage: cognate with Cage and Cave.] (*Fort.*) A wicker basket filled with earth, used for a protection.

Gā′ble, *n.* [Dut. *gevel*; Dan. *gavl*; Sw. *gafvel*; Ger. *giebel*: closely related to Ger. *gabel*, Icel. *gafl*, Irish *gabhal*, Welsh *gafl*, a fork.] The triangular end of a house from the eaves up.

Găd, *n.* [Icel. *gaddr*, a goad (*q. v.*); Norse *gadd*, a point.] An ingot of steel; a style or graver:—a goad:—a spike.—2, *v. n.* [Probably from *gad*, a goad, with the idea of driving.] [*pp.* gadding, gadded.] To ramble about; to rove idly.

Găd′flȳ, *n.* A fly that stings cattle and horses.

Gae′lic (gā′lik), *n.* The Gaelic language, a dialect of the Celtic, spoken in the Highlands of Scotland.—2, *a.* Pertaining to the Gaelic language, or to the Highlanders.

Găff, *n.* [Fr. *gaffe*, Sp. *gafa*, Irish *gaf*, *gafa*, a hook: akin to L. *capere*, to take.—Cf. W. *gafl*, Ger. *gabel*, a fork.] A harpoon or large hook:—a boom, or spar.

Găf′fer, *n.* [For *grandfather*.] An old title of respect for an aged man:—grandfather:—master:—an aged rustic.

Găg, *v. a.* [Cf. Welsh *ceg*, the mouth; Irish *gaggach*, stammering; Local Swiss *gaggen*, to stutter; Gael. *gag*, a chink, an impediment.] [*pp.* gagging, gagged.] To stop the mouth; to shut up.—2, *n.* An instrument to stop the mouth with.

Gāġe, *n.* [Fr. *gage*, Late L. *vadium*, L. *vas*, *vadis*, A.-S. *wed*, a pledge.—See Wed and Wage.] A pledge; a pawn:—a measure; a rule:—a challenge to combat.—2, *v. a.* [See Gauge.] [*pp.* gaging, gaged.] To engage:—to measure.

Gāġ′er, *n.* One who gages. See Gauger.

Gāi′e-ty, *n.* Cheerfulness; mirth. See Gayety.

Gāi′ly, *ad.* Cheerfully; merrily. See Gayly.

Gāin (gān), *n.* [Sw. & Icel. *gagn*, advantage; *gagna*, to help; Dan. *gavn*, gain; *gavne*, to benefit.] Profit; advantage; interest; benefit:—overplus,—opposed to *loss*.—2, *v. a.* [From the noun; the Fr. *gagner*, which early acquired the meanings of this word, and afterwards influenced it in turn, originally meant to pasture.—Cf. Fr. *gagnage*, pasturage.] [*pp.* gaining, gained.] To obtain; to win; to get; to reach.—3, *v. n.* To grow rich; to advance.

Gāin′fŭl, *a.* Profitable; lucrative; productive.

Gāin′fŭl-ly, *ad.* Profitably; advantageously.

Gāin′fŭl-nĕss, *n.* Profit; advantage.

Gāin-sāy′, *or* **Gāin′sāy**, *v. n.* [A.-S. *gegn*, Ger. *gegen*, against, and Say (*q. v.*).] [*i.* gainsaid; *pp.* gainsaying, gainsaid.] To contradict; to deny.

Gāin-sāy′ing, *n.* Opposition; denial.

Gâir′ish, *a.* Gaudy; fine; gay. See Garish.

Gāit, *n.* [A special use of Gate (*q. v.*) in the sense of a way.] March; walk; manner of walking.

Gāi′ter, *n.*; pl. **Gāi′ters**. [Fr. *guêtre*; O. Fr. *guestre*; Breton, *gweltren*: akin to Welt (*q. v.*).] A covering for the leg and ankle; a kind of spatterdashes.

Gā′la, *n.* [Fr.; It. *gala*, finery.—See Gallant.] A festival; a show; mirth.—*Gala-day*, a day of festivity and show.

Ga-lăn′gal, *n.* [O. Fr. *garingal*, Fr. *galangue*, Sp. *galanga*, Arab. *khalanján* (thought to be allied to Gr. ἐλένιον, elecampane); Chinese *Kau-liang-Kiang*, ginger of Kau-liang, an old name for a district near Canton.] An aromatic drug like ginger.

Găl′ax-y, *n.* [Fr. *galaxie*; Gr. γαλαξίας; γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.—Cf. L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] The Milky Way, a luminous tract crossing the heavens:—a splendid assemblage.

Găl′ba-nŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. χαλβάνη, Heb. *chelbenah*, a kind of gum or dried resinous sap.] A kind of gum-resin.

Gāle, *n.* [Dan. *gal*, furious; Icel. *gola*, a breeze; Norse *galen storm*, a gale, a furious storm.] A strong wind, not tempestuous; gust; current of air:—[Fr. *galé*; Dut. *gagel*; Sp. *galo*] a fragrant shrub.

Găl′eas, *or* **Gā′le-ăs**, *n.* [Fr. *galéasse*; Sp. *galeaza*; It. *galeazza*, augmentative form of *galea*, a galley.] A heavy-built vessel.

Gā′le-āt-ed, *a.* [L. *galeatus*; *galea*, a helmet; Skr. *jal*, to cover.] Covered as with a helmet.

Ga-lē′na, *n.* [L. for "lead ore;" Gr. γαλήνη, silvery lead ore; also, an antidote; originally, a calm.] (*Min.*) A sulphuret of lead.

Găl′iot [găl′yot, *W. Ja. K. C.*; găl′e-ot, *P. Sm. I. St. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr. *galiote*; It. *galeotta*, dim. of *galea*, a galley.] A little galley; a Dutch vessel.

Găll, *n.* [A.-S. *gealla*; Dut. *gal*; Ger. *galle*; Gr. χολή: akin to Yellow.] The bile, a bitter animal juice:—rancor; malignity; bitterness of mind:—[Fr. *galle*, L. *galla*, a gall-nut] a nut-gall:—an excoriation.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *gale*, a scab; *galler*, to scratch; L. *callus*, a thick place in the skin.] [*pp.* galling, galled.] To rub off the skin:—to tease; to vex.—3, *v. n.* To fret; to be teased or chafed.

Găl′lant, *a.* [Fr. *galant*; O. Fr. *galer*, Late L. *galare*, to regale (*q. v.*), to rejoice; Goth. *gailjan*, to rejoice; It. & Fr. *gala*, fine attire, festivity.—Cf. A.-S. *gal*, luxurious; Ger. & Dut. *geil*, lustful,—formerly, merry.] Brave; high-spirited.

Gal-lănt′, *a.* [See Gallant, above.] Polite and attentive to ladies.—2, *n.* A man attentive to ladies; a wooer; a paramour.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* gallanting, gallanted.] To pay attention to ladies.

Gal-lănt′ly, *ad.* In a gallant manner.

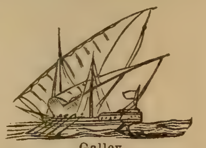
Găl′lant-ly, *ad.* Bravely; generously.

Găl′lant-ry, *n.* Quality of being gallant:—show:—bravery; *courage*:—nobleness; generosity:—refined address to women.

Găll′-blăd-der, *n.* (*Anat.*) A membranous sac that receives the bile from the liver.

Găl′le-on, *n.* [Sp. *galeon*; Fr. *galion*; It. *galleone*, augmentative form of *galea*, a galley.] A large ship with four decks.

Găl′ler-y, *n.* [Fr. *galerie*; It. *galleria*; Late L. *galeria*; originally probably a place of amusement; *galare*, to rejoice.] A covered passage of greater length than breadth:—a balcony around a building:—an apartment in a church or a ship.



Galley.

Găl′ley (găl′le), *n.*; pl. **Găl′leys**. [Fr. *galère*, a

galley (ship); *gallée*, a printer's galley; Late L. & It. *galea*, a galley; O. Fr. *galie*; Sp. *galera*.] A low, flat-bottomed vessel driven with oars and sails:—a frame which receives the contents of the printer's composing-stick.

Gâll′-flȳ, *n.* A fly that causes galls on plants.

Găl′lic, **Găl′li-can**, *a.* [L. *gallicus*; *Gallus*, a Gaul.] Relating to Gaul or France; French.

Gâll′ic, *a.* Relating to the gall-nut.

Găl′li-can-ĭşm, *n.* The former French ecclesiastical theory and system.

Găl′li-cĭşm, *n.* A French idiom or phrase.

Găl-li-găs′kinş, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *grègues*, *gargesques*, *greguesques*, breeches, Greekish (hose); Fr. *grégeois*, It. *grechescho*, Greek; formerly a kind of breeches: the last two syllables come from the old idea in England that the garment was of Gascon origin.] Large hose or breeches.

Găl-li-mâu′fry, *n.* [Fr. *galimafrée*, a hash; *galimafré*, a clown (the latter name was assumed by one Guérin, a noted clown of Paris, about 1809).—Cf. *galimatias*, a hodge-podge of ideas or words.] A hash; a vile medley.

Găl-li-nā′ceous (găl-le-nā′shus), *a.* [L. *gallinaceus*; *gallina*, a hen; *gallus*, a cock.] Denoting birds of the gallinacean or pheasant kind.

Găl′li-nĭp-per, *n.* A large mosquito.

Găl′li-pŏt, *n.* [O. Dut. *gleypot*, a clay pot.] A pot painted and glazed:—[Fr. *galipot*] a resin found on fir and pine trees.

Gâll′-nŭt, *n.* An excrescence growing on a species of oak, used in making ink; nutgall.

Găl′lon, *n.* [Sp. *galon*; Late L. *galo*, or *galona*; O. Fr. *galion*, *jalon*.—Cf. Fr. *jale*, a bowl; L. *gaulus*, Gr. γαῦλος, a bucket: akin to GILL.] A measure of four quarts.

Găl-lōōn′, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *galon*; It. *gallone*.—Cf. It. & Sp. *gala*, finery.] A kind of lace.

Găl′lop, *v. n.* [Fr. *galoper*; *galop*, a gallop; O. Flem. *walop*, a gallop; O. Fr. *waloper*, to gallop; a form of WALLOP (*q.v.*).—Cf. Skr. *valg*, to gallop.] [*pp.* galloping, galloped.] To move by leaps or very fast.—2, *n.* The swiftest motion of a horse.

Găl-lo-pāde′, *n.* A kind of dance.

Găl′lop-er, *n.* One that gallops.

Găl′lo-wāy, *n.* [From *Galloway*, in Scotland.] A species of small horse.

Găl′lows [găl′lus, *S. W. P. J. F. C. H.*; găl′lōz, *I. St. Ja.*], *n.*; pl. **Găl′lows-ęş**. [A.-S. *galga*, a gibbet; O. E. *galwe*, pl. *galwes*.—Cf. Dan. *galge*, Dut. *galg*, Ger. *galgen*, a gibbet.] An erection for hanging criminals:—suspenders.

Gâll′-stōne, *n.* A concretion in the gall-bladder.

Ga-lōçhe′ (ga-lōsh′) [ga-lŏsh′, *H. I. St.*], *n.*; pl. **Ga-lō′çheş** (ga-lō′shez). [Fr.; Gr. καλοπόδιον, dim. of καλάπους, a shoe; κᾶλον, wood, and πούς, ποδός, a foot. But Cf. L. *gallica*, a kind of shoe, a Gallic shoe.] A shoe worn over another shoe, or a boot, in wet weather.

Găl′op (*or* gä-lō), *n.* [Fr.—See GALLOP.] A lively sort of dance; also, the music for the dance.

Ga-lōre′, *ad.* [Irish *gu leoir*, *goleor*, in plenty.] Abundantly; in abundance.

Ga-lŏsh′eş, *n. pl.* See GALOCHE.

Gal-văn′ic, *a.* Relating to galvanism.—*Galvanic battery*, an apparatus for accumulating galvanism; the voltaic pile or battery.

Găl′van-ĭşm, *n.* A branch of electricity named from *Galvani*; voltaic or dynamic electricity.

Găl′van-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* galvanizing, galvanized.] To affect with galvanism.

Găl-va-nŏm′e-ter, *n.* [GALVANISM and METER.] An instrument for detecting currents of electricity.

Găm′bit, *n.* [Fr. *gambit*; It. *gambetto*, a trip, a fall; *gamba*, a leg.] An opening at chess.

Găm′ble, *v. n.* [A frequentative form of GAME.] [*pp.* gambling, gambled.] To play for money.

Găm′bler, *n.* One addicted to gambling.

Găm′bling, *n.* Act of playing for money.

Gam-bōġe′ [gam-bōj′, *St. H. Wb.*], *n.* [Named from *Cambodia*.] A gum-resin used in medicine and as a pigment.

Găm′bol, *v. n.* [Fr. *gambade*, a gambol; It. *gambata*, a kick; O. E. *gambaude*, *gambauld*, *gambold*.—See GAMBREL.] [*pp.* gambolling, gambolled.] To dance; to skip; to leap.—2, *n.* A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.

Găm′brel, *n.* [L. *gamba*, a hough; Sp. *gamba*, a leg; Gr. κάμπη, a bend.] The hind leg of a horse:—a crooked stick to hang meat on.

Gāme, *n.* [A.-S. *gamen*, Dan. *gammen*, sport, glee, joy.] Sport of any kind; *play*:—a single match at play:—advantage in play:—field sports:—animals pursued in the field or forest:—a solemn contest; as, the Grecian *games*.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* gaming, gamed.] To play for money; to gamble.—3, *a.* Courageous like a game-cock; plucky:—lame; defective.

Gāme′-cŏck, *n.* A cock bred to fight.

Gāme′some (gām′sum), *a.* Frolicsome; gay.

Gāme′some-ly (gām′sum-le), *ad.* Merrily.

Gāme′ster, *n.* One addicted to gaming.

Gamin (gä-măñ), *n.* [Fr. slang; very doubtfully conjectured to be for L. *homuncio*, a manikin; *homo*, a man.] A neglected boy of the criminal class; a street Arab.

Gām′ing, *n.* Practice of gamesters; gambling.

Găm′mer, *n.* [For *grandmother*.] An old woman; grandmother.

Găm′mon, *n.* [O. Fr. *gambon*, Fr. *jambon*, It. *gambone*, a ham, the thigh; L. *gamba*, a hough.—See GAMBREL.] The thigh or buttock of a hog salted and dried:—backgammon:—[A.-S. *gamen*, play, jest.—See GAME] a hoax; humbug.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gammoning, gammoned.] To salt and dry in smoke, as bacon:—to hoax:—to fasten a bowsprit.

Găm-o-pĕt′a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. γάμος, marriage, union, and πέταλον, a leaf.] Having the petals united.

Găm′ut, *n.* [Fr. *gamme*. The Greek letter γ (*gamma*) was formerly used to mark the *g* (now *b*), or seventh note in the musical scale. This letter *gamma* was followed by *ut* (now *do*), the first note of the next octave. *Ut* is a Latin conjunction, and was arbitrarily chosen, like the other names of the notes, from the syllables of a Latin hymn.] The scale of musical notes.

Gām′y, *a.* Having the flavor of game; having a somewhat high flavor:—showing game; plucky.

Găn′der, *n.* [A.-S. *gandra*, older form *ganra*; Dut. *gent*; Ger. *gänserich*; L. *anser*.—See GOOSE.] The male of the goose.

Găng, *v. n.* [Icel. *ganga*, Scot. *gang*, to go; A.-S., Dut., & Dan. *gang*, a walk; Icel. *gangr*, a going, a gang, a crowd.] [*pp.* ganging, ganged.] To go; to walk. [Old E. & Scot.]—2, *n.* A troop; a company; a *band*; crew.

Găn′gli-on, *n.*; pl. **Găn′gli-a**. [Gr. γάγγλιον.] A minor nerve-centre.

Găn-gli-ŏn′ic, *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion.

Găng′-plank, *n.* A plank used in going on board a ship.

Găng′-plōūgh (-plŏŵ), *n.* A plough that cuts several furrows at once.

Găn′grēne (găng′grēn), *n.* [Gr. γάγγραινα, an eating; γραίνειν, γράειν, to gnaw; Skr. *gri*, *gras*, to eat.] The first stage of mortification:—a mortification.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gangrening, gangrened.] To corrupt and mortify.—3, *v. n.* To become mortified.

Găn′gre-noŭs, *a.* Mortified; putrefied.

Gangue (găng), *n.* [Fr.; root of Scot. *gang*, to go.] (*Min.*) The matrix of an ore or the course of a vein:—a substance containing ore.

Găng′wāy, *n.* A passage-way in a ship.

Găn′net, *n.* [A.-S. *ganot*, a sea-fowl.—Cf. Ger. *gans*, a goose; Dut. *gent*, a gander (*q. v.*); Cymric *gan*, Gr. χήν, L. *anser*, Skr. *hansa*, a goose.] A large aquatic bird.

Gā′nŏid, *a.* [Gr. γάνος, splendor, and εἶδος, appearance.] Noting certain fishes with bony plates or scales.

Gănt′lĕt, *n.* [Corrupted from the Sw. *gatlopp*, a gantlet; *gata*, a lane (see GATE), and *lopp*, a course.—See LOPE.] A military punishment in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man. See GAUNTLET.

Gāol (jāl), *n.* [O. Fr. *gaiole*, Fr. *geôle*, a cage, a jail; Late L. *gabia*, dim. *gabiola*, a cage (*q. v.*).] A prison:—also written *jail.*

Gāol′er (jāl′er), *n.* A keeper of a jail; jailer.

Găp, *n.* [Icel. & Sw. *gap*, a gap; Dan. *gab*, a mouth, a gap.] An opening; a breach; a passage.

Gāpe, *or* **Gäpe**, *v. n.* [A.-S. *geapan*, Dut. *gapen*, Dan. *gabe*, Ger. *gaffen*, Skr. *jabh*, to yawn.] [*pp.* gaping, gaped.] To open the mouth wide; to yawn:—to crave:—to stare.—2, *n.* Act of gaping; yawn. [several kinds.

Gär, *n.* [A.-S. *gar*, Icel. *geirr*, a spear.] A fish of

Gärb, *n.* [O. Fr. *garbe*, comeliness; It. *garbo*, grace, polish, style; Ger. *gerben*, to polish, to make ready: root of Scot. *gar*, to compel,—literally, to get ready.—See GEAR, GARMENT.] Dress; clothes; exterior appearance.

Gär′bage, *n.* [Probably from *garble*, to purify, to sort out.—Cf. Fr. *grabeau*, refuse.] The entrails:—offal; refuse.

Gär′ble, *v. a.* [Sp. *garbillar*, It. *garbellare*, to sift; Sp. *garbillo*, Arab. *ghirbal*, Per. *gharbil*, a sieve.—Cf. Sp. *cribillo*, L. *cribellum*, *cribrum*, a sieve.] [*pp.* garbling, garbled.] To select and cull so as to give a false impression; to purify by assorting; to assort or pick out.

Gär′den (gär′dn *or* gär′den), *n.* [Ger. *garten;* Fr. *jardin;* Prov. *giardina:* cognate with A.-S. *geard*, a yard (*q. v.*).] A piece of ground enclosed, appropriated to plants, flowers, or fruits; ground highly cultivated.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* gardening, gardened.] To cultivate a garden.

Gär′den-er, *n.* A cultivator of a garden.

Gär′den-ing (gär′dn-ing), *n.* Horticulture.

Gär′gle, *v. a.* [Fr. *gargouiller*, to gargle, to rattle, to rumble; Gr. γαργαρίζειν, to gargle: akin to GURGLE.—See GORGE.] [*pp.* gargling, gargled.] To wash, as the throat and mouth, with a liquid preparation.—2, *n.* A wash for the throat.

Gär′göyle, *n.* [Fr. *gargouille*, a water-spout.—See GORGE.] A projecting water-spout.

Gȧr′ish, *a.* [O. E. *gare*, *gauren*, to stare: perhaps variants of GAZE.] Gaudy; showy; staring.

Gär′land, *n.* [O. Fr. *garlande;* Fr. *guirlande;* It. *ghirlanda;* related to O. Ger. *wiara*, a golden ornament (see WIRE).—Cf. L. *viriæ*, armlets.] A wreath of branches or flowers:—an ornamental band or wreath.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* garlanding, garlanded.] To deck with a garland.

Gär′lic, *n.* [A.-S. *garleac;* *gar*, a spear, and *leac*, a leek (*q. v.*).] A strong-scented plant.

Gär′lick-y, *a.* Containing or resembling garlic.

Gär′ment, *n.* [Fr. *garniment;* *garnir*, to garnish (*q. v.*).] An article of clothing; dress.

Gär′ner, *n.* [O. Fr. *garnier*, Fr. *grenier*, L. *granarium*, a granary (*q. v.*).] A place for grain; a granary.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* garnering, garnered.] To store, as in a granary.

Gär′net, *n.* [Fr. *grenat;* It. *granato;* L. *granatum*, a pomegranate; *granatus*, having seeds or grains; *granum*, a grain (*q. v.*). The mineral was probably named from its resemblance in color to the interior of a pomegranate.] A red mineral:—a tackle.

Gär′nish, *v. a.* [Fr. *garnir*, part. *garnissant*, to decorate, to fit out, to provide,—originally, to forewarn; O. Fr. *guarnir*, *warnir*.—See WARN.] [*pp.* garnishing, garnished.] To decorate with appendages:—to warn.—2, *n.* Decoration; embellishment:—a fee.

Gär-nish-ēē′, *n.* (*Law.*) A person in whose hands the property belonging to another is attached.

Gär′nish-mĕnt, *n.* Ornament:—legal notice.

Gär′ni-tūre, *n.* Embellishment; ornament.

Găr′ret, *n.* [Fr. *garite*, a ship's top, a lookout; O. Fr. *garir*, *warir*, to guard, to keep; A.-S. *warian*, to defend.—See WARY.] The uppermost room of a house.

Găr-ret-ēēr′, *n.* One who lives in a garret.

Găr′ri-son (găr′re-sn), *n.* [Fr. *garnison;* *garnir*, to stock, to supply.—See GARNISH.] Soldiers or guard for a fortified place; a fortified place.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* garrisoning, garrisoned.] To fortify.

Gar-rōte′ [ga-rŏt′, *St. I.*], *n.* [Sp. *garrote* (gär-rō′tā), dim. of *garra*, a clutch, a talon.] A mode of capital punishment practised in Spain, and performed by strangling a criminal with an iron collar.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* garroting, garroted.] To rob a person after disabling him by throttling him:—to punish by the garrote.

Gar-rū′li-ty, *n.* [L. *garrulitas.*] The *talkativeness* of old age; loquacity.

Găr′ru-lous, *a.* [L. *garrulus;* *garrire*, to chatter; Skr. *gir*, speech.] Prattling; prating; talkative.

Gär′ter, *n.* [O. Fr. & Walloon *gartier;* Fr. *jarretière;* *jerret*, O. Fr. *garret*, a leg; Breton *garr*, Irish *cara*, the shank or leg.] A string, ribbon, or elastic band, to hold up the stocking:—the mark of an English order of knighthood:—chief English king of arms.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gartering, gartered.] To bind with a garter; to invest with the order of the Garter. [yard.

Gärth, *n.* [See GARDEN and YARD.] A garden; a

Găs, *n.*; pl. **Găs′es**. [Invented by Van Helmont, a Flemish experimenter in the seventeenth century; conjectured to be for Dut. *geest*, Ger. *geist*, spirit or ghost (*q. v.*).] A permanently elastic, aëriform fluid or air.

Găs-con-āde′, *n.* [Fr. *gasconnade*, a boast; *Gascon*, a native of Gascony, a boaster.] A boast; a bravado.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* gasconading, gasconaded.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

Găs′e-oŭs, *a.* Having the form or state of gas.

Găs′-fĭx-tūre, *n.* A bracket or chandelier for gas.

Găsh, *v. a.* [Corrupted from O. E. *garsh* or *garse;* O. Fr. *garser*, to cut; Late L. *garsa*, a cut.—Cf. Gr. χάραξις, a cut.] [*pp.* gashing, gashed.] To cut deep; to make a gash in.—2, *n.* A deep cut; a gaping wound.

Găs′-līght (găs′līt), *n.* The light produced by the combustion of carburetted hydrogen gas.

Găs′-mē-ter, *n.* A measure for gas.

Găs′o-lēne, *n.* [GAS, and L. *oleum*, oil.] A volatile hydrocarbon.

Găsp [gäsp, *H.;* găsp, *I. St.*], *v. n.* [Icel. *geispa;* Sw. *gäspa;* O. Norse *gapsa;* which may be a frequentative of GAPE.] [*pp.* gasping, gasped.] To catch for breath.—2, *n.* A catch of breath.

Găs′ter-o-pŏd, *n.*; pl. **Găs′ter-o-pŏds**, *or* **Găs-ter-ŏp′o-da**. [Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, and ποῦς, ποδός, a foot.] A mollusk that walks by a ventral disk.

Găs′tric, *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ, γαστέρος or γαστρός, the belly.] Relating to the belly or stomach.

Gas-trĭl′o-quĭst, *n.* [L. *gaster*, the belly, and *loqui*, to talk.] A ventriloquist.

Găs-trī′tis, *n.* [Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, and the term *-itis*, denoting inflammation.] An inflammation of the stomach.

Găs-tro-nŏm′ic, *a.* Relating to gastronomy.

Gas-trŏn′o-mĭst, *n.* An epicure.

Gas-trŏn′o-my, *n.* [Gr. γαστήρ, the belly, and νόμος, a rule.] Delight in eating; epicurism; the science or the art of good living.

Gāte, *n.* [A.-S. *geat*, Dut. *gat*, a gate or opening.—Cf. Dan. *gade*, Ger. *gasse*, a street: the latter are distinct from the others, but are kindred forms, being represented by the Scot. *gate*, a way, a course. Both are related to *get* in the sense of to reach.] The door of a city, castle, palace, building, or yard:—an avenue; a way.

Gāte′-wāy, *n.* A passage having a gate.

Găth′er, *v. a.* [A.-S. *gædrian*, *gaderian;* Dut. *gaderen;* A.-S. & Dut. *gader*, together.] [*pp.* gathering, gathered.] To collect; to pick up; to glean:—to assemble:—to contract:—to pucker.—2, *v. n.* To be condensed:—to assemble.—3, *n.* A pucker; cloth drawn together.

Găth'er-er, *n.* One who gathers; a collector.
Găth'er-ĭng, *n.* An assembly:—an abscess.
Găt'ling-gŭn, *n.* [From *Gatling*, the inventor.] A machine-gun or mitrailleuse.
Gaucherie (gōsh-rē), *n.* [Fr.; *gauche*, left-handed.] Awkwardness; clumsiness; bungling:—an awkward action.
Gâud, *n.* [L. *gaudium*, joy; *gaudere*, Gr. *γαίειν*, to rejoice.] A trinket; a piece of finery.
Gâu'di-ly, *ad.* In a gaudy manner; showily.
Gâu'di-nĕss, *n.* Showiness; tawdry show.
Gâu'dy, *a.* [See GAUD.] Showy; tawdry; gay.
Gauge (gāj), *v. a.* [Fr. *jauger*; O. Fr. *gauger*; *jauge*, a gauge; Late L. *gaugia*, a measure.] [*pp.* gauging, gauged.] To measure with respect to the capacity or contents of a vessel.—2, *n.* A measure; a standard.
Gaug'er (gāj'er), *n.* One who gauges.
Gaug'ing, *n.* The art of measuring vessels or casks, as hogsheads, barrels, vats, &c.
Gâul'ish, *a.* Relating to the Gauls; Gallic.
Gäunt (gänt) [gâwnt, *St. S. P.*], *a.* [Cf. Norse *gand*, a stick, a thin man, a tall stripling.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre.
Gäunt'let [gâwnt'let, *St. I. P. Ja.*], *n.* [Fr. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant*, a glove.—Cf. Dan. *vante*, Dut. *want*, a mitten.] An iron glove. See GANTLET.
Gäunt'ly (gänt'le), *ad.* Leanly; slenderly.
Gâuze, *n.* [Fr. *gaze*; Late L. *gazzatum*: named from *Gaza*, in Syria.] A kind of thin, transparent silk.
Gâu'zy, *a.* Relating to or resembling gauze.
Gāve, *i.* from *give*.
Găv'el, *n.* [Fr. *javelle*, O. Fr. *gavelle*, It. *gavella*, a heap of straw or grain.—Cf. Late L. *capella*, a handful; L. *capere*, to take; Welsh *gafael*, a holding.] A pile of reaped grain:—[Cf. Ger. *gaffel*, a fork] a mallet.
Găv'el-kĭnd, *n.* [Possibly derived from A.-S. *gafol*, tax, and *cynd*, kind, condition, or sort; more probably the Celt. *gabal-cined*; *gabal*, a branch or share, and *cined*, a family.] The distribution of land among heirs.
Gā'vi-al, *n.* [Beng. *gharial*.] An Asiatic crocodile.
Găv'ot, *or* **Ga-vŏt'**, *n.* [Fr. *gavot*, fem. *gavotte*, belonging to *Gap*, a town.] A kind of dance.
Gâwk, *n.* [A.-S. *geac*, Ger. *gauch*, Scot. *gowk*, a cuckoo; L. *cucus*, a cuckoo, a fool. Many bird-names are used as synonymes of *fool* in almost every language.] A cuckoo:—a booby; a gawky.
Gâwk'y, *n.* [A dim. of GAWK.] A stupid or awkward person.—2, *a.* Awkward; ungainly.
Gāy (gā), *a.* [Fr. *gai*; Ger. *jähe*, gay, rash: allied to Go.] Airy; cheerful; jovial; merry; sportive:—fine; finical; showy; gaudy.
Gāy'e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *gaieté*.] Cheerfulness; joy; mirth:—finery; show:—also written *gaiety*.
Gāy'ly, *ad.* Merrily; cheerfully:—finely.
Gāze, *v. n.* [Local Sw. *gasa*, to stare.] [*pp.* gazing, gazed.] To look intently and earnestly; to stare; to gape.—2, *n.* Intent regard; a look of wonder.
Ga-zĕlle', *n.* [Fr.; Arab. *ghazal*.] A small, beautiful antelope.
Ga-zĕtte', *n.* [Fr.; It. *gazzetta*, a small coin, dim. of L. *gaza*, Gr. *γάζα*, wealth; of Persian origin: it is said that this coin, worth about half a cent, was paid for the privilege of reading the first news-sheets; or perhaps the word is derived from It. *gazzetta*, dim. of *gazza*, a magpie, a chatterer.] A newspaper.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gazetting, gazetted.] To insert in a gazette.
Găz-et-tēēr', *n.* A writer or publisher of news:—a geographical dictionary.
Gēar, *n.* [A.-S. *gearwe*, preparations, adornments; *gearu*, ready; Dut. *gaar*, dressed.—See GARB.] Furniture; accoutrements; dress:—ornaments:—stuff; goods:—harness; gearing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gearing, geared.] To put in harness:—to connect by gearing.—3, *v. n.* To fit together, as toothed wheels.

Gēar'ing, *n.* A series of wheels working into one another to transmit motion; toothed wheels.
Gĕck'ō, *n.*; pl. **Gĕck'ōes**. [Named from its cry.] A kind of lizard.
Gēēse (gēs), *n.* The plural of *goose*.
Gēēz, *n.* The old Ethiopic language.
Ge-hĕn'na, *n.* [Heb. *ge-hinom*, the valley of *Hinnom*.] Hell; future punishment.
Gĕl'a-tĭne, *n.* [Fr. *gélatine*; L. *gelare*, *gelatum*, to congeal; *gelu*, frost.] A viscous substance of animal origin.
Ge-lăt'i-nīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* gelatinizing, gelatinized.] To convert into gelatine or jelly.
Ge-lăt'i-noŭs, *a.* Containing gelatine or jelly; viscous; cohesive; like glue.
Gĕld, *v. a.* [Icel. *gelda*; Dan. *gilde*.] [*i.* gelded *or* gelt; *pp.* gelding, gelded *or* gelt.] To castrate; to mutilate.
Gĕld'ing, *n.* [Icel. *gelding*; Dan. *gilding*.] A castrated horse.
Gĕl'id (jĕl'id), *a.* [L. *gelidus*, cold; *gelu*, frost: probably akin to CHILL.] Extremely cold.
Gĕlt, *i.* & *p.* of *geld*.
Gĕm (jĕm), *n.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, a jewel: probably related to L. *gemere*, to swell (hence, to sigh); Gr. *γέμειν*, to swell.] A jewel; a precious stone:—a bud.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gemming, gemmed.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.—3, *v. n.* To put forth the first buds; to bud.
Gĕm'i-nī, *n. pl.* [L. for "twins."] The Twins, Castor and Pollux; the third sign in the zodiac.
Gĕm'mate, *a.* (*Biol.*) Producing *gemmæ*, or buds:—reproducing by buds; gemmiparous.
Gem-mā'tion, *n.* [L. *gemmatio*; *gemmare*, to bud.] (*Biol.*) Budding:—a mode of reproduction in some of the lowest animals by the development of buds on the parent, which form new individuals or remain attached as independent organisms:—that process by which certain animals reproduce parts which they have lost.
Gĕm'me-oŭs, *a.* [L. *gemmeus*.] Pertaining to or like gems.
Gem-mĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *ferre*, to bear.] Propagating by buds.
Gem-mĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* [L. *gemma*, a bud, and *parere*, to produce.] Reproducing by buds.
Gĕm-mu-lā'tion, *n.* Multiplication or reproduction by buds or gemmules; gemmation.
Gĕm'mule, *n.* [L. *gemmula*, dim. of *gemma*, a bud.] A little bud.
Gĕm'my (jĕm'me), *a.* Resembling gems.
Gĕms'bŏk, *n.* [Dut.; Ger. *gemse*, a chamois, and *bock*, a buck.] A South African antelope.
Gendarme (zhän-därm'), *n.* [Fr.; from *gens d'armes*, men of arms.] A military man.—The *gendarmes*, *gens d'armes*, or *gendarmerie*, are a body of police in France.
Gĕn'der, *n.* [Fr. *genre*, kind; L. *genus*, *generis* (see GENUS); *generare*, to generate (*q. v.*).] A sex:—the distinction in regard to sex.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gendering, gendered.] To beget; to engender.—3, *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.
Gĕn-e-a-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to genealogy, or to descent of families.
Gĕn-e-ăl'o-gist, *n.* One who traces descents.
Gĕn-e-ăl'o-gy [jē-ne-ăl'o-je, *W. P. F. Ja. Sm. St. I.*], *n.* [Gr. *γενεαλογία*; *γενεά*, race, descent, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] The pedigree, or a history of the succession, of families:—a successive series of families.
Gĕn'e-ra (jĕn'e-ra), *n.* The plural of *genus*.
Gĕn'er-al, *a.* [L. *generalis*, common, belonging to a *genus* or class.] Relating to a genus or whole class:—public; extensive; common:—compendious.—2, *n.* A high military officer; the commander of an army:—the whole; the total; the public.—*In general*, in the main.
Gĕn-er-al-ĭs'si-mō, *n.* [It.; from *generale*, a general, with the superlative suffix *-issimo*.] The commander-in-chief of a very large army.
Gĕn-er-ăl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *généralité*.] The main body; the bulk:—a vague or general statement.

Gĕn-er-al-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of generalizing:—a general statement; a general inference.

Gĕn'er-al-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* generalizing, generalized.] To arrange under general heads:—to reduce to a genus.—2, *v. n.* To form classes or genera; to draw general inferences or conclusions from individual instances.

Gĕn'er-al-ly, *ad.* In general; commonly.

Gĕn'er-al-shĭp, *n.* The conduct of a general.

Gĕn'er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *generare, generatum*, to produce.—See GENUS.] [*pp.* generating, generated.] To beget; to produce; to cause.

Gĕn-er-ā'tion, *n.* The act of begetting:—a race; offspring:—a single succession; an age.

Gĕn'er-a-tĭve, *a.* Producing; prolific.

Gĕn'er-ā-tor, *n.* He who or that which produces.

Ge-nĕr'ic, *a.* [See GENUS.] Relating to, or embracing, the genus.

Ge-nĕr'i-cal-ly, *ad.* With regard to the genus.

Gĕn-er-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* Liberality in dispensing favors; *magnanimity;* munificence.

Gĕn'er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *generosus*, of noble birth.—See GENUS.] Magnanimous; noble; liberal; munificent:—strong; courageous.

Gĕn'er-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a generous manner.

Gĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. γένεσις, source, origin; γεννάειν, to beget.] The first book of Scripture:—the act or process of producing or originating any thing; the mode or conditions of reproduction; origination.

Gĕn'et, *n.* [Sp. *ginete*, a horseman, a horse; from the *Zenete*, a Berber tribe, famous in Spanish annals; more probably from L. *ginnus*, a mule.] A small Spanish horse:—[Fr. *genette;* Sp. *gineta;* Arab. *djerneit*] an animal of the weasel kind.

Ge-nĕt'ic, *a.* Relating to birth or origin.

Ge-nē'va, *n.* [Fr. *genièvre*, juniper; Dut. *jenever*, juniper, gin; a popular error gave the word the form of *Geneva*, a town name.] A spirituous liquor; *gin.*

Gē'ni-al, *a.* [L. *genialis*, agreeable,—properly, pertaining to generation or birth.—See GENUS.] Causing production:—cheerful; merry; kindly; sympathetic.

Gē-ni-ăl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being genial; cheerfulness; kindliness.

Gē'ni-al-ly, *ad.* In a genial manner.

Ge-nĭc'ū-late, *a.* [L. *geniculare, geniculatum*, to bend the knee; *geniculum*, dim. of *genu*, the knee (*q. v.*).] (*Bot.*) Knee-jointed.

Ge-nĭc-ū-lā'tion, *n.* Knottiness; a jointing.

Gē'nie (jē'ne), *n.* [Arab. *jinnee*, pl. *jinn;* perhaps for L. *genius*, a tutelary spirit.] (*Moham. Myth.*) A spirit.

Gĕn'i-tal, *a.* [L. *genitalis; gignere, genitum*, to beget.] Belonging to generation.

Gĕn'i-tĭve, *a.* [L. *genetivus*, belonging to birth or origin; *gignere*, to beget; this case denotes primarily the origin or source, and is called the "whence case."] (*Gram.*) Applied to the second case of Latin, Greek, and German nouns; possessive.

Gĕn'i-tor, *n.* [L.] A father; a sire.

Gēn'ius, *or* **Gē'ni-ŭs**, *n.*; pl. **Gēn'ius-es**. [L. *genius*, the native quality, inborn faculty; *gignere*, to beget.] Inborn bent of mind; mental power; power of invention; peculiar cast of mind; disposition of nature; talent:—a man of great mental power.

Gē'ni-ŭs, *n.*; pl. **Gē'ni-ī**. [L.] A spirit, good or evil; a tutelary divinity.

Genre (zhŏn'r), *n.* [Fr.—See GENDER.] Method or style in painting:—a style of art which depicts scenes from every-day life.—2, *a.* Noting paintings of every-day scenes.

Gen-tēel', *a.* [Fr. *gentil;* L. *gentilis*, belonging to a family; *gens, gentis*, a clan.] *Polite;* well-bred; polished; elegant; civil; graceful:—elegantly dressed.

Gen-tēel'ly, *ad.* Elegantly; politely.

Gĕn'tian (jĕn'shan), *n.* [L. *gentiana:* said to be named from *Gentius*, an Illyrian king.] A plant and its flower

Gĕn'tīle (jĕn'tīl), *n.* [L. *gentilis*, a pagan; from *gens, gentis*, a nation or race.] A pagan; a heathen.—2, *a.* Belonging to heathens.

Gen-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Dignity of birth:—elegance of behavior; gracefulness; politeness.

Gĕn'tle, *a.* [A variant of GENTEEL.] Soft; mild; meek:—well-born.

Gĕn'tle-fōlk (-fōk), *or* **Gen'tle-fōlks** (-fōks), *n. pl.* Persons distinguished from the vulgar; gentry.

Gĕn'tle-man, *n.* A man raised above the vulgar by birth, education, condition, or profession; a man of refinement and honor.

Gĕn'tle-man-līke, } *a.* Becoming a gentleman;
Gĕn'tle-man-ly, } honorable; polite.

Gĕn'tle-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being gentle; softness of manners; mildness.

Gĕn'tle-wom-an (jĕn'tl-wûm-an), *n.* A woman above the vulgar; a lady.

Gĕn'tly, *ad.* Softly; meekly; tenderly.

Gĕn'try, *n.* [O. Fr. *genterise, gentillece*, from *gentil*, gentle, like Fr. *noblesse* from *noble.*] A class of people above the vulgar.

Gĕn-ū-flĕct', *v. n.* [*pp.* genuflecting, genuflected.] To make genuflections.

Gē-nū-flĕc'tion, *n.* [L. *genu*, the knee (*q. v.*), and *flectere, flexum*, to bend.] The act of bending the knee.

Gē-nū-flĕx'ion, *n.* Same as GENUFLECTION.

Gĕn'ū-ĭne (jĕn'yu-ĭn), *a.* [L. *genuinus*, true to its *genus* or kind.] Belonging to the original stock; native; free from adulteration; uncorrupt; not spurious; *authentic;* real; true.

Gĕn'ū-ine-nĕss, *n.* State of being genuine.

Gē'nus, *n.*; pl. **Gĕn'e-ra**. [L. *genus*, Gr. γένος, race; L. *gignere*, to beget; Gr. γίγνεσθαι, to be born; Skr. *jan*, to beget.] A race or family:—a class of beings comprehending under it different species. See SPECIES.

Gē-o-cĕn'tric, *a.* [Gr. γῆ, the earth, and κέντρον, the centre.] Having the earth for its centre:—opposed to *heliocentric.*

Gē'ōde, *n.* [Gr. γεώδης, earthy; γῆ, the earth, and εἶδος, form.] A hollow stone; a hollow in a stone.

Ge-ŏd'e-sy, *n.* [Fr. *géodésie;* Gr. γῆ, the earth, and δαίειν, to divide, to lay off in shares.] The art of measuring the earth:—land-surveying.

Gē-o-dĕt'ic, *a.* Relating to geodesy.

Ge-ŏg'no-sy, *n.* [Gr. γῆ, the earth, and γνῶσις, knowledge.] Geology, or a branch of it. [phy.

Ge-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who is versed in geography.

Gē-o-grăph'ic, } *a.* Relating to geography.
Gē-o-grăph'i-cal, }

Ge-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. γεωγραφία; γῆ, the earth, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of the earth:—a book containing a description of the earth:—the science which treats of the earth's surface.

Gē-o-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to geology.

Ge-ŏl'o-gist, *n.* One who is versed in geology.

Ge-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. γῆ, the earth, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science which treats of the formation and structure of the earth, its soil, rocks, strata, organic remains, &c., and the changes it has undergone.

Ge-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* One skilled in geometry.

Gē-o-mĕt'ric, } *a.* Pertaining or according to
Gē-o-mĕt'ri-cal, } geometry.

Ge-ŏm-e-trĭ''cian, *n.* One versed in geometry.

Ge-ŏm'e-try, *n.* [Gr. γεωμετρία; γῆ, the earth, and μέτρον, measure.] The science of the relations of magnitude; or the science which treats of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.

Geōrge (jōrj), *n.* A figure of St. George on horseback, worn by the knights of the Garter.

Geōr'gic (jōr'jik), *a.* [L. *georgicus;* Gr. γεωργικός; γεωργία, tillage; γῆ, the earth, and ἔργειν, to work; γεωργός, a farmer.] Relating to agriculture.—2, *n.* A poem on agriculture.

Ge-rā'ni-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. γεράνιον; γέρανος, a crane.] A plant; crane's-bill.

Ger′fal-con (jẽr′fâw-kn), *n.* [Late L. *gyrofalco; gyrare*, to circle, and *falco*, a falcon (*q. v.*).] A bird of prey.

Germ, *n.* [Fr. *germe;* L. *germen, germinis.*] A sprout; a shoot; a bud:—origin.

Ger′man, *a.* [See GERMANE.] Akin; related.—*Cousin-german*, a first-cousin. — *German silver*, a silver alloy composed of nickel, copper, and zinc.—2, *n.* [L. *Germanus.*] A native of Germany:—a dance combining the principles of round and square dancing.

Ger′man-der, *or* **Ger-măn′der**, *n.* [Fr. *germandrée;* It. *calamandrea;* Gr. χαμαίδρυς; χαμαί, ground, and δρῦς, tree.] A plant; a shrub.

Ger-māne′, *a.* [L. *germanus*, akin, or (*n.*) a brother: root of GERM.] Pertinent:—appropriate.

Ger′mi-nal, *a.* Relating to a germ.

Ger′mi-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *germinare, germinatum*, to bud; *germen*, a bud, a germ (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* germinating, germinated.] To sprout; to shoot.—2, *v. a.* To cause to sprout.

Ger-mi-nā′tion, *n.* Act of sprouting; growth.

Ger′mi-nā-tive, *a.* Pertaining to germination.

Ger-ry-măn′der, *v. a. & v. n.* [From Elbridge *Gerry*, who was accused of having introduced the practice, and *salamander:* the outline of one of his districts was compared to that of a salamander.] [*pp.* gerrymandering, gerrymandered.] (*Amer. Pol.*) To rearrange electoral districts so as to enable one political party to return more representatives than it is fairly entitled to.

Ger′und, *n.* [L. *gerundium; gerere*, to carry; *gerundum*, that which is to be carried on or performed.] A verbal noun, in Latin.

Ge-rŭn′dive, *n.* A participle used like a gerund; a participial noun.

Ges-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *gestatio; gestare*, frequentative of *gerere*, to carry.] The act of bearing young in the womb; pregnancy.

Ges-tĭc′ū-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *gesticulari, gesticulatus*, to make gestures; *gesticulus*, dim. of *gestus*, a gesture (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* gesticulating, gesticulated.] To use gestures; to act.—2, *v. a.* To act; to imitate.

Ges-tic-ū-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *gesticulatio.*] Act of gesticulating; representation by gestures; action.

Gĕst′ūre (jĕst′yur), *n.* [L. *gestus*, gesture, posture; Late L. *gestura; gerere, gestum*, to carry.] Action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* gesturing, gestured.] To gesticulate; to make gestures.

Gĕt, *v. a.* [A.-S. & Goth. *gitan;* Icel. *geta.* L. *hendere* and Gr. χανδάνειν, to seize, are nasalized forms from the same root.] [*i.* got; *pp.* getting, got.—Formerly, *i.* gat, *obsolete; p.* gotten, *obsolescent.*] To procure; to obtain; to gain; to beget.—2, *v. n.* To arrive at; to become; to advance.

Gĕt′-ŭp, *n.* Equipment; appointments; style.

Gew′gâw, *n.* [O. E. *givegove*, Local Eng. *giff-gaff*, give and take,—reduplicated form of *give.*] A showy trifle; a toy. — 2, *a.* Showy, without value; gaudy.

Gey′ser, *n.* [Icel. *geysir*, a gusher; *geysa*, to gush (*q. v.*).] An intermittent hot spring.

Ghăst′li-nĕss, *n.* Frightful aspect.

Ghăst′ly, *a.* [A.-S. *gæstan*, Goth *usgaisjan*, to frighten.] Like a ghost; dismal; horrid.

Ghēē, *n.* [Hind. *ghi.*] A kind of butter. [India.]

Ghĕr′kin, *n.* [Sw. *gurka;* Dut. *agurkje;* O. Dut. *agurkken, agurke.*—Cf. Pers. *khiyar*, a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber.

Ghōst (gōst), *n.* [A.-S. & Sw. *gast;* Dut. *geest;* Ger. & Dan. *geist.*] The soul of man; a spirit:—a spectre; an *apparition.*

Ghōst′ly, *a.* Spiritual; relating to the soul.

Ghoul, *n.* [Pers. *ghol.*] A demon that feeds on human flesh.

Gī′ant, *n.* [Fr. *géant;* L. *gigas, gigantis;* Gr. γίγας.] A man of extraordinary size.—2, *a.* Large, like a giant; gigantic.

Gī′ant-ĕss, *n.* A female giant.

Giaour (jöûr), *n.* [Pers. *gawr;* Turk. *giaour* or *jaur;* from Arab. *kafir*, an infidel.] An infidel:—applied by Turks to Christians.

Gĭb′ber, *v. n.* [A form of JABBER.] [*pp.* gibbering, gibbered.] To speak inarticulately.

Gĭb′ber-ĭsh, *n.* [O. E. *gibberage;* from GIBBER.] Words without meaning; confused, inarticulate talk; slang.—2, *a.* Canting; unintelligible.

Gĭb′bet (jĭb′bet), *n.* [Fr. *gibet;* Dut. *wippen.*—Cf. Sw. *jippa*, to jerk upward.] A gallows.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gibbeting, gibbeted.] To hang or expose on a gibbet.

Gĭb′bon, *n.* [Fr. *gibbon.*—Cf. Gr. κῆβος, Heb. *kof*, Egypt. *kaf*, Skr. *kapi*, an ape.] A long-armed ape.

Gĭb-bŏs′i-ty, *n.* Convexity; protuberance.

Gĭb′bous, *a.* [L. *gibbosus*, hunch-backed; *gibbus*, bent,—also a hump; *gibber*, humped; Skr. *kubja*, Gr. κυφός, crooked.] Convex; protuberant.

Gĭb′bous-nĕss, *n.* Convexity; protuberance.

Gībe, *v. n.* [Possibly akin to GAB.—Cf. Icel. *geip*, idle talk; *geipa*, to talk nonsense: more closely allied to *jab*, a thrust.] [*pp.* gibing, gibed.] To join censure with contempt.—2, *v. a.* To scoff at; to deride; to taunt.—3, *n.* A sneer; a hint of contempt; a taunt.

Gīb′ing-ly, *ad.* Scornfully; contemptuously.

Gĭb′lets, *n. pl.* [Gael. *giblion*, giblets.—Cf. Fr. *gibelotte*, a stew; *gibier*, game; L. *gigeria*, giblets.] The eatable internal parts of a fowl.

Gĭd′di-ly, *ad.* In a giddy manner; unsteadily.

Gĭd′di-nĕss, *n.* State of being giddy; vertigo:—levity; wildness; fickleness.

Gĭd′dy, *a.* [A.-S. *gyddian*, to sing, to be merry; *gied*, a song; Norse *gidda*, to shake.] Vertiginous; having a whirling sensation; whirling; inconstant; wild; fickle.

Gier′ēa-gle (jẽr′ē-gl), *n.* [Dut. *gier*, Ger. *geier*, a vulture.] A kind of large eagle.

Gĭft, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Ger. *gift.*—See GIVE.] A thing given; a present; a donation; gratuity; *benefaction:*—a talent; faculty.

Gĭft′ed, *a.* Endowed with eminent powers.

Gĭg, *n.* [Fr. *gigue*, a jig, a shank; It. *giga*, a jig; Ger. *geige*, a jig, a fiddle.—See JOG and SHAKE.] Any thing whirled round:—a light chaise:—a harpoon:—a boat.

Gī-găn′tic, *a.* [Gr. γιγαντικός; γίγας, a giant (*q. v.*).] Like a giant; big; enormous.

Gĭg′gle (gĭg′gl), *n.* [A variant of CACKLE; imitative.—Cf. Ger. *kichern*, to giggle.] A kind of laugh; a titter.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* giggling, giggled.] To laugh; to titter.

Gĭg′gler, *n.* A laugher; a titterer.

Gĭld, *v. a.* [A.-S. *gyldan;* Icel. *gylla.*—See GOLD.] [*i.* gilt *or* gilded; *pp.* gilding, gilt *or* gilded.] To overlay with gold in leaf or powder:—to adorn; to illuminate.

Gĭld′er, *n.* One who gilds:—a Dutch coin; a guilder. See GUILDER.

Gĭld′ing, *n.* The act of laying on gold:—gold laid on a surface for ornament.

Gĭll (jĭl), *n.* [O. Fr. *gelle;* Late L. *gillo, gella*, a wine measure.—See GALLON.] The fourth part of a pint:—[For *Jill* or *Gillian*, a woman's name; L. *Juliana*] ground-ivy.

Gĭll (gĭl), *n.* [Icel. *gil, geil.*] A glen; a ravine; a gully.

Gĭlls, *n. pl.* [Dan. *giælle;* Sw. *gäl.*—Cf. JOWL.] The apertures of a fish's head which are the organs for breathing.

Gĭl′ly-flŏw-er, *n.* [Fr. *giroflée*, a clove gillyflower; *girofle*, a clove; Gr. καρυόφυλλον, a clove; from κάρυον, a nut, and φύλλον, a leaf.] A garden flower; stock.

Gĭlt, *i. & p.* of *gild.*—2, *n.* Gilding.

Gĭm′bals [gĭm′-, *H. I. Wb.*], *n. pl.* [Fr. *gemeau* (later *jumeau*), fem. *gemelle*, a twin; L. *gemellus*, a twin.—See GEMINI.] Rings to suspend a sea-compass.

Gĭm′crăck, *n.* [O. E. *gincrack*, a fop; perhaps from *jimp*, spruce, neat, and *crack* or *crake*, a lad, a fop.] A trivial mechanism; a toy.

Gĭm'lęt, *n.* [Fr. *gibelet; O. Fr. guimbelet;* Eng. *wimble;* Ger. *wendelbohrer.*—See Wind.] A small instrument with a screw at its point for boring holes:—sometimes written *gimblet.*

Gĭmp, *n.* [Ger. *gimpf;* probably from Fr. *guimpe*, a wimple (*q. v.*).—Cf. Guipure.] A kind of silk twist or lace.

Gĭn, *n.* [See Geneva.] A distilled spirit:—[For Engine (*q. v.*); influenced by Norse *ginna*, to deceive] a trap; a snare:—a machine for raising great weights:—a machine for separating the seeds from cotton.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ginning, ginned.] To entrap:—to clean cotton.

Gĭn'ġer, *n.* [L. *zingiberi;* Fr. *gingembre;* Ger. *ingwer;* Gr. ζιγγίβερις; Skr. *çringavera;* Arab. *zanjabil;* Pers. *chankober.*—Cf. Tamil *inchi*, ginger, and *ver*, root.] A plant or root of a hot quality.

Gĭn'ġer-brĕad (jĭn'jer-brĕd), *n.* A sweet cake [containing ginger.

Gĭn'ġer-ly, *ad.* [Cf. Local Sw. *gingla, gängla*, to totter, to walk gently.—Cf. *gang*, to go.] Cautiously; timidly.

Gĭng'hąm (gĭng'am), *n.* [Fr. *guingan;* probably from *Guingamp*, a town in France: some derive it from Javanese *ginggang*, perishable, slight.] A checkered cotton cloth.

Gĭng'ko, *n.* [A Japanese name.] A large Japanese tree. [An aromatic root and plant.

Gĭn'sĕng, *n.* [Chinese; *dzhin*, man, *seang*, form.]

Gĭp'sy, or **Gĭp'sey**, *n.* See Gypsy.

Gi-răffe' [ji-răf' *or* je-răf', *H.;* je-răf', *Wb. I.;* jĭ-răf' *or* zhĭ-răf', *St.*], *n.* [Fr. *girafe;* Sp. *girafa;* Arab. *zarafa, jarafa.*—Cf. Egypt. *sorafe*, long-necked.] The tallest of quadrupeds; the camelopard.

Gĭrd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *gyrdan;* Dut. *gorden;* Icel. *gyrda;* Sw. *gjorda;* Dan. *giorde;* Ger. *gürten;* Goth. *bigairdan:* akin to Garden.] [*i.* girt *or* girded; *pp.* girding, girt *or* girded.] To bind round; to invest:—[A.-S. *geard*, a yard (*q. v.*), a rod] to strike; to reproach; to gibe.—2, *v. n.* To sneer.—3, *n.* A stroke or blow; a twitch; a pang; a gibe; a sneer.

Gĭrd'er, *n.* A large beam.

Gĭr'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *gyrdel;* Dut. *gordel;* Ger. *gürtel.*—See Gird.] A band or belt for the waist; belt; sash; *zone;* enclosure.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* girdling, girdled.] To gird; to bind:—to make a circular incision round a tree.

Gĭrl, *n.* [Low Ger. *gör*, a child; Local Ger. *gurre*, a girl; O. E. *girl*, a young person of either sex.] A young woman; a female child.

Gĭrl'hood (gĭrl'hûd), *n.* The time of being a girl.

Gĭrl'ish, *a.* Suiting a girl; youthful.

Gĭrl'ish-ly, *ad.* In a girlish manner.

Gĭrt, *i. & p.* from *gird.*

Gĭrt, } *n.* [Dan. *giord;* Goth. *gairda.*—See Gird.]
Gĭrth, } A band by which the saddle is fixed upon a horse:—a bandage:—the compass measured by a girt.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* girting, girted; girthing, girthed.] To bind or encompass with a girt; to encircle; to gird.

Gĭst (jĭst), *n.* [O. Fr. *giste*, Fr. *gîte*, a lodging; *gît*, it lies,—third person pres. ind. of the nearly obsolete *gésir*, L. *jacere*, to lie.] The main point of a question or action, or that on which it turns; essence; meaning.

Gĭt'tern, *n.* See Cithara.

Gĭve (gĭv), *v. a.* [A.-S. *gifan;* Dut. *geven;* Icel. *gefa;* Dan. *give;* Ger. *geben.*] [*i.* gave; *pp.* giving, given.] To bestow; to confer; to yield; to grant; to supply; to pay; to allow; to apply.—2, *v. n.* To yield or give way, as to pressure:—to melt or soften; to thaw:—to open:—to afford a view.—3, *n.* Elastic quality.

Gĭv'er, *n.* One who gives; a donor.

Gĭveş, *n. pl.* Fetters. See Gyve.

Gĭz'zard, *n.* [Fr. *gésier.*—Cf. L. *gigeria*, giblets.] The musculous stomach of a fowl.

Glā'broụs, *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth.—Cf. Gr. γλαφυρός, smooth, hollowed.] Smooth.

Glā'ci-al (glā'she-al), *a.* [L. *glacialis; glacies*, ice: remotely akin to Glass.] Icy; frozen; like ice.—*Glacial period* (*Geol.*), the period connecting the tertiary and post-tertiary ages, marked by indications of the action of ice.

Glā'ci-āte (glā'she-āt), *v. n.* [*pp.* glaciating, glaciated.] To turn into ice.

Glā-ci-ā'tion (glā-she-ā'shun), *n.* Act of freezing.

Glăç'i-er (glăs'e-er) [glā'sher *or* glăs'e-er, *H. St.;* glā'she-er, *I.*], *n.;* pl. **Glăç'i-erş.** [Fr. *glacier; glace*, ice; L. *glacies*, ice; *glaciare*, to freeze.] A field of ice and snow, as in the elevated valleys of the Alps.

Glacis (glā'sis *or* glă-sēs') [glā'sē *or* glā'sis, *H.*], *n.* [Fr.; from *glace*, ice.] (*Fort.*) A sloping bank of earth; an insensible declivity or slope.

Glăd, *a.* [A.-S. *glæd*, shining, glad; Dut., Dan., & Sw. *glad*, glad; Ger. *glatt*, smooth.] Much pleased; delighted; cheerful; gay; elevated with joy; joyful.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gladding, gladded.] To make glad; to gladden.

Glăd'den (glăd'dn), *v. a.* [*pp.* gladdening, gladdened.] To make glad.

Glāde, *n.* [Cf. Norse *glette, glott*, a clear place among clouds; *gletta*, to peep: akin to Glad and Glitter.] A lawn or opening in a wood.

Glăd'i-ate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Sword-shaped.

Glăd'i-ā-tor, *n.* [L. for "a swordsman;" *gladius*, a sword: akin to *clades*, slaughter.] A sword-player; a prize-fighter; a combatant.

Glăd-i-a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to prize-fighters.

Glăd'i-a-to-ry, *a.* Same as Gladiatorial.

Gla-dī'o-lŭs, *n.;* L. pl. **Gla-dī'o-lī;** Eng. pl. **Gla-dī'o-lus-eş.** [L.; dim. of *gladius*, a sword.] A bulbous plant.

Glăd'ly, *ad.* Joyfully; with gladness.

Glăd'ness, *n.* Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.

Glăd'some (glăd'sum), *a.* Gay; delighted.

Glăd'some-nĕss, *n.* Gayety; delight.

Glâir, *n.* [Fr. *glaire*, Sp. *clara*, It. *chiara*, white of egg; L. *clarus*, clear (*q. v.*), white.—See Glare.] The white of an egg:—a halberd.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* glairing, glaired.] To smear with glair.

Glâir'y, *a.* Relating to or resembling glair.

Glāive, *n.* [Fr. for "a sword;" Welsh *glaif*, a bill: akin to L. *gladius*, a sword.—See Claymore.] A broadsword:—a battle-axe.

Glā'mour, } (*or* glă'mer) [glăm'er, *St. I.*], *n.* [Al-
Glā'mer } lied to Gleam.—Cf. *Glamr*, a spirit much celebrated in Norse myths. Some derive this word from *grammar*, which in the Middle Ages was popularly associated with sorcery as a mysterious art.] Fascination; witchery; charm.

Glănce, *n.* [Sw. & Dut. *glans*, Dan. *glands*, Ger. *glanz*, splendor; Local Sw. *glänta*, to glance off.—See Glint, Glitter.] A sudden shoot of light:—a darting of the eye:—a snatch of sight; a glimpse:—lustre of a mineral.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* glancing, glanced.] To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye; to fly off obliquely:—to censure by oblique hints.—3, *v. a.* To dart suddenly.

Glănd, *n.* [L. *glans, glandis*, an acorn.] (*Anat.*) A secreting organ of the body, composed of blood-vessels, nerves, &c.

Glăn'derş [glăn'derz, *I.*], *n. pl.* [From the *glands*, which it affects.] A disease in horses.

Glan-dĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *glandifer; glans, glandis*, an acorn, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing mast or acorns.

Glăn'dū-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the glands.

Glăn'dūle, *n.* [L. *glandula*, dim. of *glans*, a gland.] A small gland, as in plants. [glands.

Glăn'dū-loŭs, *a.* [L. *glandulosus.*] Relating to

Glâre [glâr, *I. St.*], *v. n.* [A.-S. *glær*, amber, or a pellucid substance; Dut. *gloran*, Icel. *glora*, to gleam.—Cf. Dan. *glar*, O. Sw. *glær*, Icel. *gler*, glass.] [*pp.* glaring, glared.] To *shine* so as to dazzle the eyes, as lightning; to flare; to blaze:—to stare.—2, *n.* Dazzling light or lustre; *flame:*—glassiness; smoothness.

Glâr'ing, *a.* Blazing; dazzling:—notorious.

Glăss, *n.* [A.-S. *glæs*; Dut., Sw., & Ger. *glas.* Like many other words beginning with *gl* (root *gal*), it conveys the idea of shining.] A hard, brittle, transparent substance:—any thing made of glass; a glass vessel; a cup:—as much as a glass holds:—a looking-glass; a mirror:—a telescope:—an hour-glass.—2, *a.* Vitreous; made of glass.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* glassing, glassed.] To cover with glass; to glaze:—to reflect, as a mirror.

Glăss′-blō-er (glăs′blō-er), *n.* One whose business it is to blow or fashion glass.

Glăss′i-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being glassy.

Glăss′y, *a.* Made of glass; like glass; vitreous.

Glâu′ber's-sâlt, *n.* [From *Glauber*, a German chemist, died 1668.] A sulphate of soda.

Glâu-cō′ma, *n.* [Gr. γλαύκωμα; γλαυκός, greenish.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye,—opacity of the vitreous humor.

Glâu′cous, *a.* [L. *glaucus*; Gr. γλαυκός.] Of a sea-green color.

Glāze, *v. a.* [From Glass.] [*pp.* glazing, glazed.] To furnish or cover with glass:—to polish.—2, *n.* A polishing substance:—a hard, smooth surface.

Glā′zier (glā′zher), *n.* One who glazes.

Glāz′ing, *n.* The act of furnishing with glass:—a vitreous substance on potter's ware.

Glēam, *n.* [A.-S. *glæm*, *glimu*: akin to Glow, Glimmer.] A sudden shoot of light; glimmer.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* gleaming, gleamed.] To shine suddenly; to flash.

Glēan, *v. a.* [Fr. *glaner*; *glane*, a gleaning; Late L. *glena*, a handful,—all probably from A.-S. *gilm*, a handful, O. E. *gelm*, *gleme*, *yelm*, to glean.] [*pp.* gleaning, gleaned.] To gather what is left or thinly scattered.—2, *n.* A collection gleaned.

Glēan′er, *n.* One who gleans or gathers.

Glēan′ing, *n.* Act of gleaning; thing gleaned.

Glēbe, *n.* [Fr. *glèbe*; L. *glæba.*] Turf; soil; ground:—land belonging to a parish church or to a benefice.

Glēde, *or* **Glēad**, *n.* [A.-S. *glida*; from *glidan*, to glide.] A kind of hawk.

Glēē, *n.* [A.-S. *gleow*, *gleo*, *gliw*, *glig*, joy, music; Icel. *gly*, glee.—Cf. Gr. χλεύη, a jest.] Joy; merriment; mirth:—a song.

Glēē′fŭl, *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.

Glēē′some (glē′sum), *a.* Merry; joyous.

Glēēt, *n.* [A.-S. *glit*: root of Glide.] A thin matter running from a sore.

Glēēt′y, *a.* Ichory; thinly sanious.

Glĕn, *n.* [Celt. *gleann*; Welsh, *glyn*.—Cf. Welsh *glan*, a hill-side.] A narrow valley; a dale; a vale.

Glē′nōid, *a.* [Gr. γληνοειδής; γλήνη, a socket.] Like a shallow socket.

Glĭb, *a.* [Dut. *glibberig*, slippery; *glibberen*, *glippen*, to slip.] Smooth; slippery; voluble; quick.

Glĭb′ly, *ad.* Smoothly; volubly; quickly.

Glĭb′ness, *n.* Smoothness; slipperiness.

Glīde, *v. n.* [A.-S. *glidan*; Dut. *glijden*; Dan. *glide*; Ger. *gleiten*.] [*pp.* gliding, glided.] To flow or move easily.—2, *n.* Lapse; act of passing smoothly:—a kind of dance.

Glĭm, *n.* [A form of Gleam.] A candle; a light.

Glĭm′mer, *v. n.* [Dan. *glimre*; Ger. *glimmern*; frequentatives from the root of Gleam.] [*pp.* glimmering, glimmered.] To shine or appear faintly.—2, *n.* [Sw., Dan., & Ger. *glimmer*.] A faint, unsteady *gleam* of light; a ray.

Glĭmpse, *v. n.* [A variant of Gleam.] [*pp.* glimpsing, glimpsed.] To appear by glimpses.—2, *n.* A faint or transitory view:—a gleam; a glance.

Glĭnt, *v. n.* [Dan. *glindse*, to shine; Local Sw. *glinta*, to gleam; Dut. *glinster*, a glittering: closely akin to Glow.] [*pp.* glinting, glinted.] To gleam; to glisten; to flash.—2, *n.* A gleam; a flash; a glance.

Glĭs′ten (glĭs′sn), *v. n.* [A.-S. *glisnian*: akin to Glitter.] [*pp.* glistening, glistened.] To *shine*; to sparkle.

Glĭs′ter, *v. n.* [O. Dut. *glisteren*, Dut. *glinsteren*, Ger. *glitzern*, to glitter.] [*pp.* glistering, glistered.] To *shine*; to glimmer; to glitter.

Glĭt′ter, *v. n.* [Sw. *glittra*; Icel. *glita*, *glitra*; A.-S. *glitian*; O. Sax. *glitan*; Ger. *gleissen*.] [*pp.* glittering, glittered.] To *shine*; to exhibit light or lustre.—2, *n.* Sparkling light; specious lustre.

Glōam′ing, *n.* [A.-S. *glomung*, *glom*, twilight; Scot. *gloam*, to gloom, to grow dark.—See Gloom.] Incipient or partial darkness; a slight degree of gloom; shade; twilight.

Glōat, *v. n.* [Icel. *glotta*, to grin; Dan. *gloe*, Ger. *glotzen*, *klotzen*, to stare: akin to Glow; influencĕd in its meaning by Glut.] [*pp.* gloating, gloated.] To stare with desire; to gaze with satisfaction or longing.

Glō′bate, *a.* [L. *globatus.*] Having the form of a globe.

Glōbe, *n.* [L. *globus.*—See Glome.] A spherical solid body; a sphere; a ball:—the earth; the world:—a spherical map of the earth or of the heavens.

Glo-bōse′, *a.* [L. *globosus.*] Globular; spherical; round.

Glo-bŏs′i-ty, *n.* Sphericity; sphericalness.

Glō′bous, *a.* Spherical; round; globular.

Glŏb′ū-lar, *a.* Having the form of a globe or sphere; round; spherical.

Glŏb′ūle, *n.* [L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*, a globe.] A small round particle, as of blood; a little globe.

Glōme, *n.* [L. *glomus*, a ball: akin to Globe and Clew.] A roundish head of flowers.

Glŏm′er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *glomerare*, *glomeratum*; *glomus*, *glomeris*, a ball.] [*pp.* glomerating, glomerated.] To gather into a ball.

Glŏm-er-ā′tion, *n.* Conglomeration.

Glōōm, *n.* [A.-S. *glom*: akin to Glow, Gleam.—See Glum.] Dimness; darkness:—dismalness; sadness; melancholy.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* glooming, gloomed.] To be dark or melancholy.

Glōōm′i-ly, *ad.* Dismally; not cheerfully.

Glōōm′i-nĕss, *n.* State of being gloomy.

Glōōm′y, *a.* Dark; *dismal*; melancholy.

Glō-ri-fi-cā′tion, *n.* The act of glorifying.

Glō′ri-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *glorifier*; L. *glorificare*; *gloria*, glory, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* glorifying, glorified.] To honor; to exalt to glory.

Glō′ri-oŭs, *a.* Noble; illustrious; excellent.

Glō′ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Nobly; illustriously.

Glō′ry, *n.* [L. *gloria.*] High honor; praise; renown:—lustre; splendor:—pomp:—a circle of rays round a head in painting.—2, *v. n.* [L. *gloriari.*] [*pp.* glorying, gloried.] To boast; to exult; to be proud.

Glŏss, *n.* [Fr. *glose*; L. *glossa*, a word requiring explanation; Gr. γλῶσσα, a tongue; also, a word requiring explanation.] A comment or exposition:—[Icel. *glossi*, a blaze; O. Ger. *glosen*, to glow; *glosa*, a glow] superficial lustre; a smooth, shining surface.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* glossing, glossed.] To explain by comment:—to palliate: to smooth; to embellish.

Glŏs′sa-rĭst, *n.* A writer of a gloss or glossary.

Glŏs′sa-ry, *n.* [L. *glossarium*; *glossa*, a difficult word.—See Gloss.] A *dictionary* of difficult words or phrases, or of uncommon words.

Glŏs′si-nĕss, *n.* State of being glossy; polish.

Glos-sŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. γλῶσσα, a tongue, a hard word, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of languages:—the nomenclature of a science.

Glŏs′sy, *a.* Smooth and shining; polished.

Glŏt′tis, *n.* [Gr. γλωττίς.—Cf. γλῶττα, for γλῶσσα.] (*Anat.*) An opening in the larynx.

Glot-tŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. γλῶττα, a tongue, and λόγος, a treatise.] Comparative philology; glossology.

Glŏve (glŭv), *n.* [A.-S. *gluf*; Icel. *glofi.*] A covering for the hand.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gloving, gloved.] To cover, as with a glove.

Glŏv′er, *n.* One who makes or sells gloves.

Glōw, *v. n.* [A.-S. *glowan*, to glow; Dan. *gloe*; Dut. *gloeijen*; Ger. *glühen*.] [*pp.* glowing, glowed.] To shine with intense heat; to burn:—to feel heat; to feel ardent passion.—2, *n.* Shining heat; passion:—brightness.

Glōw′ing, *p. a.* Shining with heat; bright.

Glōw′worm (glō′wŭrm), *n.* A small insect that shines in the dark.

Glōze, *v. n.* [Fr. *gloser*, to comment, to explain, to gloze.—See GLOSS.] [*pp.* glozing, glozed.] To flatter; to comment.—2, *v. a.* To palliate by specious exposition; to smooth over; to put a fair face on.—3, *n.* Flattery; specious show.

Glowworm.

Glū′cōse [glu-kōs′, *St. I.*], *n.* [Gr. γλυκύς, sweet.] Sugar obtained from starch and from fruits.

Glūe (glū), *n.* [Fr. *glu;* L. *glus* (*glutis*), *gluten;* Gr. γλία, γλοιός.] A viscous substance; cement.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gluing, glued.] To join with glue or a viscous cement; to cement; to join.

Glū′ey (glū′e), *a.* Having the nature of glue.

Glŭm, *a.* [Local Ger. *glumm:* akin to GLOOM.] Sullen; frowning; stubbornly grave.

Glūme, *n.* [L. *gluma*, a husk; *glubere*, to peel.—Cf. Gr. γλύφειν, to carve.] The husk of corn; chaff of grass, &c.

Glŭt, *v. a.* [L. *glutire*, to swallow; *gula*, throat; *gulo*, a glutton; Skr. *gri*, *gal*, to eat.] [*pp.* glutting, glutted.] To swallow:—to cloy; to saturate.—2, *n.* More than enough; superabundance; repletion:—a large wooden wedge.

Glū′ten, *n.* [L.—See GLUE.] A viscid, elastic substance, found in wheat and other grains.

Glū′ti-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *glutinere*, *glutinatum;* from *gluten*, glue.] [*pp.* glutinating, glutinated.] To join with glue; to glue.

Glū′ti-noŭs, *a.* [L. *glutinosus.*] Gluey; viscous; tenacious.

Glū′ti-nous-nĕss, *n.* Viscosity; tenacity.

Glŭt′ton (glŭt′tn), *n.* [Fr. *glouton;* L. *gluto*, *glutonis.*—See GLUT.] One who eats to excess; a gormandizer:—a wolverene.

Glŭt′ton-oŭs, *a.* Given to excessive eating.

Glŭt′ton-y, *n.* Excess in eating; voracity.

Glўç′e-rīne, *n.* [Fr. *glycérine;* Gr. γλυκερός, for γλυκύς, sweet.] A sweet, viscid liquid, extracted from fatty substances:—written also *glycerin.*

Glўp′tic, *n.* [Gr. γλυπτικός, carving; γλυπτός, carved; γλύφειν, to carve.] The art of engraving gems and precious stones.—2, *a.* Pertaining to gem-cutting.

Gnärl (närl), *v. n.* [Frequentative of O. E. *gnar*, to snarl; Dut. *knorren*, Dan. *knurre*, Ger. *knurren*, to growl.] [*pp.* gnarling, gnarled.] To growl; to snarl:—to twist; to knot.—2, *n.* [Dim. of O. E. *gnar*, *knur*, a knot; O. Dut. *knor;* Dut. *knorf;* Dan. *knort*, Icel. *gnerr*, Ger. *knorren*, a knot.] A knot in wood.

Gnärl′ed (närl′ed), *a.* Knotty; twisted.

Gnär′ly, *a.* Having knots; knotty; gnarled.

Gnăsh (năsh), *v. a.* [Sw. *knastra;* Dan. *knaske;* Ger. *knastern.*] [*pp.* gnashing, gnashed.] To strike together; to clash.—2, *v. n.* To grind the teeth.

Gnăt (năt), *n.* [A.-S. *gnæt.*—Cf. Sw. *gnet*, a nit.] A small stinging insect.

Gnâw (nâw), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *gnagan*, Dut. *knagen*, Dan. *gnave.*—Cf. Ger. *nagen*, Dan. *nage*, to gnaw.] [*pp.* gnawing, gnawed.] To bite; to corrode; to wear away by biting.

Gneīss (nīs), *n.* [Ger.] (*Min.*) A stratified stone resembling granite.

Gnōme (nōm), *n.* [Fr.; probably Gr. γνώμη, intelligence.] An imaginary being; a spirit.

Gnome (nō′me *or* nōm), *n.* [Gr. γνώμη, a maxim, intelligence; γνῶναι, to know (*q. v.*).] A wise saying.

Gnŏm′ic (nŏm′ik), *a.* [Gr. γνωμικός.—See GNOME.] Didactic; sententious.

Gnō′mon (nō′mon), *n.* [Gr. for "interpreter;" γνῶναι, to know (*q. v.*).] The hand or pin of a dial:—an instrument for taking altitudes.

Gno-mŏn′ics (no-mŏn′iks), *n.* The art of dialling.

Gnŏs′tic (nŏs′tik), *n.* [Gr. γνωστικός, knowing; γνωτός, γνωστός, known; γνῶσις, knowledge; γνῶναι, to know (*q. v.*).] One of certain early sects of heretics.

Gnŏs′ti-cĭsm, *n.* An ancient system of half-Christian philosophy, of many sects.

Gnū (nū), *n.* [A Hottentot name.] (*Zoöl.*) An African antelope, called *horned horse*, or *wildebeest.*

Gō, *v. n.* [A.-S. *gan*, for *gangan*, to go; Dan. *gaae;* Sw. *ga;* Dut. *gaan;* Ger. *gehen.*] [*i.* went; *pp.* going, gone.] To walk; to move; to travel; to proceed; to pass.—2, *n.* [Colloq.] Spirit; enterprise:—a fashion; prevailing mode.

Gōad (gōd), *n.* [A.-S. *gad*, *gadu;* Icel. *gaddr.*—See GAD.] A pointed stick to drive oxen.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* goading, goaded.] To drive with a goad; to incite; to spur; to irritate.

Gō′-a-hĕad (gō′a-hĕd), *a.* Rapidly progressive; pushing; energetic. [Colloq.]

Gōal (gōl), *n.* [Fr. *gaule*, a pole, winning-post; Fris. *waal;* Goth. *walus.*] The point to which racers run; a starting-post:—final purpose; end.

Gōat, *n.* [A.-S. *gat;* Dut. *geit;* Ger. *geiss;* Goth. *gaitsa;* L. *hædus.*—Cf. Eng. *kid.*] A well-known ruminant animal.

Gōat′hĕrd, *n.* One who tends goats.

Gōat′sŭck-er, *n.* A nocturnal bird, popularly believed to suck the milk of goats.

Gŏb′bet, *n.* [Fr. *gobet*, a morsel; *gobe*, a bolus; O. Fr. *gob*, mouthful, gulp; Irish *gob*, the mouth.—See GAB.] A mouthful; a lump.

Gŏb′ble, *v. a.* [Frequentative from Fr. *gober*, to swallow.] [*pp.* gobbling, gobbled.] To swallow with noise.—2, *v. n.* [Imitative.] To make a noise as a turkey.—3, *n.* The noise of a turkey.

Gŏb′bler, *n.* One that gobbles:—a male turkey.

Gō′-be-twēēn, *n.* One that transacts business by going between two parties:—a neutral.

Gŏb′let, *n.* [Fr. *gobelet*, dim. of O. Fr. *gobeau*, *gobel*, a cup; Late L. *cupellus*, a cup (*q. v.*); L. *cupella*, *cupa*, a vat.] A cup or drinking-vessel.

Gŏb′lin, *n.* [Fr. *gobelin;* Late L. *gobelinus*, for *cobalus*, Gr. κόβαλος, a goblin.—See KOBOLD.] An evil spirit; phantom; fairy.

Gō′by, *n.* [Fr. *gobie;* L. *gobius*, *gobio;* Gr. κωβιός.] A spiny sea-fish.

Gō′-cärt, *n.* A machine or small frame by which to teach children to walk.

Go-cart.

Gŏd, *n.* [A.-S. & Dut. *God;* Icel., Dan., & Sw. *Gud;* Ger. *Gott;* Goth. *Guth:* probably quite distinct from GOOD.] The Supreme Being; the Creator; the Deity:—a false god; an idol.

Gŏd′chīld, *n.* [See GOSSIP.] A child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

Gŏd′dâugh-ter (gŏd′dâw-ter), *n.* A girl for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

Gŏd′dess, *n.* A female divinity.

Gŏd′fä-ther, *n.* A male sponsor in baptism.

Gŏd′hĕad, *n.* [GOD, and A.-S. *had*, Ger. *heit*, Eng. *-hood*, state or condition.] Deity; divine nature; divinity.

Gŏd′less, *a.* Atheistical; wicked; impious.

Gŏd′līke, *a.* Divine; supremely excellent.

Gŏd′li-nĕss, *n.* Piety; religious life.

Gŏd′ly, *a.* Pious toward God; religious.

Gŏd′mŏth-er (gŏd′mŭth-er), *n.* A woman who has undertaken sponsion in baptism.

Gŏd′s-ā′cre (-ā′ker), *n.* [Ger. *gottesacker.*] The church-yard.

Gŏd′sĕnd, *n.* An unexpected help or gift; something providentially sent.

Gŏd′sŏn (gŏd′sŭn), *n.* [See GOSSIP.] He for whom one has become sponsor in baptism.

Gŏd′-spēēd, *n.* Prosperous journey; success.

Gŏd′wĭt, *n.* [Referred to A.-S. *god wiht*, good wight, good creature, from its excellent flavor.] A kind of snipe.

Gŏf'fer, *v. a.* [Fr. *gaufrer; gaufre*, a plait, a wafer (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* goffering, goffered.] To form in flutes or plaits.

Gŏg'gle (gŏg'gl), *v. n.* [Cf. Gael. *gogshuileach*, having wandering eyes; *gog*, to move slightly, and *suil*, the eye.] [*pp.* goggling, goggled.] To strain or roll the eyes.—2, *n.* A stare; a bold or strained look. —*pl.* Blinds for horses:—glasses worn to defend the eyes.—3, *a.* Staring; having full eyes.

Gō'ing, *n.* Act of walking; departure.

Goitre (goi'tẹr), *n.* [Fr. *goître* (gwätr); L. *guttur*, the throat.] A tumor or swelling on the throat; a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland; bronchocele.

Goi'troŭs, *a.* [Fr. *goîtreux;* L. *gutturosus.*] Partaking of, or like, the goitre.

Gōld, *n.* [A.-S. & Ger. *gold;* Dut. *gold, goud;* Dan. *guld.*] A precious metal:—money.—2, *a.* Made of gold.

Gōld'-bēat-ẹr, *n.* A beater of gold.

Gōld'-dŭst, *n.* Gold in particles.

Gōld'en (gōl'dn), *a.* Made of gold:—bright; splendid:—yellow:—excellent; precious:—happy and prosperous.

Gōld'fĭnch, *n.* A small singing-bird.

Gōld'-lēaf, *n.* Gold beaten into thin leaf.

Gōld'smĭth, *n.* One who works in gold.

Gōlf, *n.* [Dut. *kolf;* Ger. & Dan. *kolbe*, a club (*q. v.*).] A game played with a ball and bat.

Gọ-lō'çheş, *n. pl.* See GALOCHE.

Gŏm'bō, *n.* [Fr. *gombaud, gombo:* probably from *gomme*, gum (*q. v.*).] Soup or food made from the pods of the plant okra:—okra; gumbo.

Gŏn'dọ-lạ, *n.* [It., dim. of *gonda*, a boat.—Cf. Late Gr. κόνδυ, Pers. *kandu*, an earthen vessel.] A Venetian barge or pleasure-boat; a flat-bottomed boat:—a kind of freight-car.

Gŏn-dọ-liēr', *n.* One that rows a gondola.

Gŏne (gŏn *or* gâwn), *p.* from *go.* Advanced; past.

Gŏn'fạ-lŏn, *or* **Gŏn'fạ-nọn**, *n.* [Fr.; O. Ger. *gund*, battle, and *fano*, Ger. *fahne*, standard. —See VANE.] A banner; a standard.

Gŏng, *n.* [Malay, *gang, agong;* Chinese, *gong-gong.*] A sort of brass drum or cymbal:—a sounding instrument used at hotels.

Gō-nị-ŏm'ẹ-tẹr, *n.* [Gr. γωνία, an angle, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring angles, as those of crystals.

Gō-nị-ọ-mĕt'rị-cạl, *a.* Relating to goniometry.

Gō-nị-ŏm'ẹ-trỵ, *n.* Art of measuring angles.

Gŏn-ọr-rhœ'ạ (gŏn-ọr-rē'ạ), *n.* [Gr. γονόρροια; γονός, seed, and ῥέειν, to flow.] (*Med.*) A morbid running, occasioned by contagious taints.

Good (gûd), *a.* [A.-S., Dan., & Sw. *god;* Dut. *goed;* Ger. *gut.*] [*comp.* better; *superl.* best.] Possessed of excellent qualities; not bad; excellent; right; proper; fit; convenient; sound.—2, *n.* The contrary to *evil;* benefit.—3, *ad.* Well; not ill; not amiss.

Good'-brēēd'ing, *n.* Politeness; civility.

Good'-bȳ' (gûd'bī'), *ad.* [For *God be with you.*] Adieu; farewell.

Good'-Frī'day (gûd'frī'dẹ), *n.* The fast in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion, being the Friday before Easter.

Good'-hū'mọr (gûd'yū'mụr), *n.* A cheerful and agreeable temper of mind. See HUMOR.

Good'-hū'mọred (gûd'yū'mụrd), *a.* Cheerful.

Good-lăck', *interj.* Alack (an exclamation of surprise).

Good'lị-nĕss (gûd'lẹ-nĕs), *n.* Beauty; grace.

Good'lỵ (gûd'lẹ), *a.* Beautiful; graceful:—happy; pleasant; desirable.

Good'mạn, *n.* A rustic term of civility.

Good'-nāt'ūre (gûd'nāt'yụr), *n.* A kindly disposition; good-humor; kindness.

Good'-nāt'ūred (gûd'nāt'yụrd), *a.* Of a kindly disposition; placid; benevolent.

Good'ness (gûd'nẹs), *n.* Quality of being good; excellence; benevolence; *virtue.*

Goodş (gûdz), *n. pl.* Movables:—merchandise.

Good-wĭll' (gûd-wĭl'), *n.* Benevolence; kindness; friendly feeling and influence.

Good'ỵ (gûd'ẹ), *n.*; pl. **Good'ieş.** A rustic appellation for a woman, especially an old woman:—*pl.* Delicacies; sweetmeats.

Gôôs-ăn'dẹr [gôs'ạn-dẹr, *N. I.*], *n.* [Probably a diminutive form of GOOSE.] A large water-fowl.

Goose.

Gôôse, *n.*; pl. **Gēēse.** [A.-S. *gos*, pl. *ges;* Dan. *gaas*, pl. *gæs;* Icel. *gas;* Russ. *gus;* Lith. *zasis;* Ger. *gans;* L. *anser;* Gr. χήν; Skr. *hansa.*] A large domestic water-fowl:—a tailor's iron:—a simpleton.

Gôôşe'ber-rỵ, *n.* [Dut. *kruisbezie;* Fr. *groseille;* Sw. *krusbär;* Ger. *krausbeere; kraus*, rough, curled, and *beere*, berry.] A shrub and its fruit.

Gō'phẹr, *n.* [Fr. *gaufre*, to honeycomb; from the burrows of the various animals of this name.] A pouched rat:—a kind of ground-squirrel:—a kind of serpent:—[probably from its burrowing (as above); but its native name is said to be *mungofa*] a species of North American tortoise:—[Heb.: perhaps akin to CYPRESS] anciently, a tree and its wood.

Gŏr'dị-ạn, *a.* Relating to Gordius; intricate.—*Gordian knot*, an intricate knot made by Gordius and cut by Alexander the Great.

Gōre, *n.* [A.-S. *gor*, filth; Icel. *gor*, gore; Sw. *gorr*, dirt.] Blood clotted or congealed:—[A.-S. *gara;* from *gar*, a spear; Icel. *geiri;* from *geirr*, a spear.—Cf. L. *gæsum*, a javelin] a triangular piece of cloth:—a slip of land.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* goring, gored.] To stab; to pierce; to penetrate.

Gŏrġe, *n.* [Fr. *gorge*, Sp. *gorja*, the throat; L. *gurges*, a whirlpool, the throat; *gurgulio*, a gullet. —Cf. Skr. *gargara*, a whirlpool.] The throat; the swallow; the gullet:—a passage through a mountain.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gorging, gorged.] To glut; to satiate; to swallow.—3, *v. n.* To feed; to eat greedily.

Gŏr'ġeoụs (gŏr'jụs), *a.* [O. F. *gorgias*, a gorget, a neck-ruff (*q. v.*),—later (slang), *gorgias*, gaudy, showy; *se gorgiaser*, to flaunt.] Splendid; showy.

Gŏr'ġẹt (gŏr'jẹt), *n.* [Fr. *gorgette;* from *gorge*, the throat.] A piece of armor to defend the throat:—a pendant:—a surgical instrument:—the throat-patch on certain birds.

Gŏr'gọn, *n.* [Gr. Γοργώ; L. *Gorgon.*—Cf. Gr. γοργός, active, dreadful.] A fabled monster; any thing horrid.

Gorilla.

Gọ-rĭl'lạ, *n.* [Gr.; from a W. African name, through the Punic.] A large ape in form much like a man.

Gŏr'mạnd, *n.* A gourmand.

Gŏr'mạnd-īze, *v. n.* [Fr. *gourmander; gourmandise*, gluttony. — See GOURMAND.] [*pp.* gormandizing, gormandized.] To eat greedily.

Gŏr'mạnd-īz-ẹr, *n.* A voracious eater.

Gŏrse, *n.* [A.-S. *gorst.*—Cf. A.-S. *gears, gærs*, grass.] A prickly shrub; furze; whin.

Gōr'ỵ, *a.* Covered with clotted blood; bloody.

Gŏs'hâwk, *n.* [For *goose-hawk.*] A hawk of a large kind.

Gŏş'lịng, *n.* [Dim. of A.-S. *gos*, a goose.] A young goose not full grown.

Gŏs'pẹl, *n.* [A.-S. *godspell; god*, God, and *spell*, a story; also for *god*, good, and *spell*, a story, tidings.—Cf. O. Ger. *gotspel*, Icel. *gudspjall*, God-story.] The evangelical history of Christ:—the Christian revelation:—divinity.

Gŏs′sa̤-mer, *n.* [Called locally *summer-goose, summer-gauze, summer-colt;* in German, *sommerfäden,* summer-threads, *mädchen-sommer,* virgin's-summer; Dut. *zomerdraden,* Sw. *sommertrad,* summer-thread; many other similar names are found. There is a legend that the gossamer is made of the shreds of St. Mary's winding-sheet which fell away at her assumption.] Down of plants:—a thin, floating cobweb or film spun by spiders.

Gŏs′sip, *n.* [A.-S. *god,* God, and *sib,* peace,—later, kindred, meaning kindred through God.—See GODCHILD, GODFATHER. A *gossip* at first was a sponsor or a godchild.—Cf. Ger. *sippe,* affinity; Goth. *sibja,* relationship.] An idle tattler:—trifling talk:—a close friend; a sponsor.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* gossiping, gossiped.] To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Gŏs′sip-ĭng, *p. a.* Tattling; talking idly.

Gŏt, *i. & p.* from *get.*

Gŏth, *n.* One of an old Teutonic people:—a barbarian.

Gŏth′ĭc, *a.* Relating to the Goths; rude:—noting a style of pointed architecture.

Gŏth′ĭ-cĭşm, *n.* A Gothic idiom:—rudeness.

Gŏt′ten (gŏt′tn), *p.* of *get.* Got. [*Obsolescent.*]

Gouġe (göûj *or* gôj), *n.* [Fr. *gouge;* Sp. *gubia.*—Cf. Gr. κοπίς, a curved knife.] A scooping chisel.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gouging, gouged.] To scoop out, as with a gouge:—to force out with the thumb.

Gourd (gōrd *or* gôrd), *n.* [Fr. *gourde;* O. Fr. *cougourde, gouhourde;* L. *cucurbita.*] A plant that bears a bottle-shaped fruit.

Gourd′-trē̄e (gōrd′-), *n.* The calabash-tree.

Gôur′mănd, *n.* [Fr.—Cf. Irish *gioraman,* a glutton; *giorr,* to gorge.] A glutton; a greedy eater.

Gourmet (gôr-mā), *n.* [Fr.; said to be for *gromet,* a cellar-boy; O. Dut. *grom,* a boy.] A connoisseur in eating and drinking; a delicate eater.

Göût, *n.* [Fr. *goutte,* L. *gutta,* a drop.] (*Med.*) A painful inflammation of the joints; a very painful disease; arthritis.

Gout (gô), *n.* [Fr. *goût;* L. *gustare,* to taste.] Taste; relish.

Göût′ĭ-nĕss, *n.* The state of being gouty.

Göût′y̆, *a.* Diseased with the gout.

Gŏv′ẹrn (gŭv′ẹrn), *v. a.* [Fr. *gouverner,* to rule; L. *gubernare,* Gr. κυβερνάειν, to steer.] [*pp.* governing, governed.] To rule; to direct; to regulate; to control.—2, *v. n.* To administer the laws.

Gŏv′ẹr-na̤nce, *n.* Government; rule.

Gŏv′ẹrn-ĕss, *n.* A directress; an instructress.

Gŏv′ẹrn-mĕnt, *n.* [Fr. *gouvernement.*] The act of governing; the body of fundamental laws of a state; *administration;* direction; control; exercise of authority; executive power; management:—a state, or body politic.—(*Gram.*) The power of one word in determining the case, mood, &c., of another.

Gŏv-ẹrn-mĕnt′a̤l, *a.* Relating to government.

Gŏv′ẹrn-ọr, *n.* [L. *gubernator,* steersman, ruler.] One who, or that which, governs:—a device for maintaining uniform velocity in machines.

Göŵ′a̤n, *n.* [Cornish *growan, grouan,* gravel.—Cf. Breton *grouan,* sand.] Decomposed granite:—[Gael. *gugan*] the daisy.

Göŵn, *n.* [Welsh, *gwn;* Gael. *gun.*] A garment of women,—also of men devoted to arts of peace, as divinity, law, &c.

Göŵned (göûnd), *a.* Dressed in a gown.

Göŵnş′ma̤n, *n.* A man devoted to the arts of peace; a divine, lawyer, professor, or student, wearing a gown.

Grăb, *v. a.* [Sw. *grabba,* to grasp; Skr. *grabh, grah,* to seize.—See GRIPE.] [*pp.* grabbing, grabbed.] To seize suddenly; to gripe.—2, *n.* A sudden act of seizing:—something grabbed.

Grāce, *n.* [L. *gratia,* favor; *gratus,* pleasing.—Cf. Gr. χάρις, favor, grace.] The unmerited favor of God; undeserved kindness; pardon; mercy:—virtue; piety; goodness:—privilege:—ease and elegance of form and manners; polish; beauty; ornament:—a short prayer before or after meals:—the title of a duke or of an archbishop.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gracing, graced.] To adorn; to embellish.

Grāce′fûl, *a.* Elegant in manner or appearance; *beautiful; becoming; genteel;* comely.

Grāce′fûl-ly̆, *ad.* In a graceful manner.

Grāce′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Elegance of manner.

Grāce′lẹss, *a.* Void of grace; very wicked.

Grā′cẹş, *n. pl.* (*Myth.*) Three sister goddesses, attendants on Venus:—elegant manners; charms:—favor:—a game for girls.

Grā′cio̤us (grā′shus), *a.* Merciful; benevolent; kind; acceptable; good; condescending.

Grā′cio̤us-ly̆, *ad.* Mercifully; kindly.

Grā′cio̤us-nĕss, *n.* Mercifulness; condescension.

Gra̤-dā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *gradatio.*—See GRADE.] Regular progress from one degree to another; a step; order; a series.

Grăd′a̤-to̤-ry̆, *n.* A series or flight of steps.—2, *a.* Proceeding step by step.

Grāde, *n.* [L. *gradus,* a step; *gradi,* to go.] Rank; degree; step:—the rise and descent of a railroad.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* grading, graded.] To reduce, or level, and prepare, as ground, for placing rails on a railroad:—to cross with a purer breed.—3, *a.* Cross-bred.

Grā′dị-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *gradiens, gradientis,* pres. part. of *gradi,* to walk, to go.] Walking; moving by steps.—2, *n.* Degree of ascent and descent.

Grăd′ụ-a̤l (grăd′yụ-a̤l), *a.* [L. *gradus,* a step.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step.—2, *n.* An order of steps:—[Late L. *graduale, gradale,* a church service-book; properly, that part of the service sung from the altar-steps; L. *gradus,* a step] a grail, or service-book.

Grăd′ụ-a̤l-ly̆, *ad.* By degrees; step by step.

Grăd′ụ-āte, *v. a.* [Late L. *graduare, graduatum; gradus,* a step, or degree.—See GRADE.] [*pp.* graduating, graduated.] To dignify with a degree or diploma:—to divide into degrees.—2, *v. n.* To receive a degree; to proceed regularly or by degrees.—3, *n.* A man dignified with a degree:—a glass cup marked off for measuring.

Grăd-ụ-ā′tiọn, *n.* The act of graduating; state of being graduated:—regular progression.

Grăd′ụ-ā-to̤r, *n.* One who graduates:—an instrument for dividing into degrees:—a contrivance to hasten evaporation.

Grăft, *n.* [Fr. *graeffe,* O. E. *graff,* a scion; L. *graphiolum,* a pencil, a shoot; Gr. γραφίον, a pencil; γράφειν, to write.] A small shoot or scion of a tree.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* grafting, grafted.] To insert a scion, or branch, of one tree into the stock of another; to insert.

Grāil, *n.* [See GRADUAL.] A book of hymns and prayers:—[O. Fr. *graal, grasal;* Late L. *gradale:* probably from Late L. *cratellus,* dim. of *crater,* a cup.—See CRATER] an ancient name for a cup.

Grāin, *n.* [Fr. *graine;* L. *granum.*] Any kind of corn:—a seed, or the seeds, of a cereal:—a minute particle:—a small weight:—the direction of the fibres of wood, &c.:—disposition; temper; heart.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* graining, grained.] To form with grains; to paint so as to resemble the fibres of wood.

Grāined (grānd), *a.* Painted to resemble the grain of wood:—finished with a grain, as leather.

Grāinş (grānz), *n. pl.* Husks of malt in brewing:—a fish-spear.

Grăl′la̤-to̤-ry̆, *a.* [L. *grallator,* pl. *grallatores,* a stilt-walker; *grallæ,* stilts; *gradi,* to go.] Noting a wading bird; wading.

Grăm, *n.* Same as GRAMME:—[Hind.] the chick-pea.

Gra̤-mẽr′cy̆, *interj.* [Fr. *grand merci,* great thanks.] An expression of gratitude.

Gra̤-mĭn′ẹ-a̤l, *or* **Gra̤-mĭn′ẹ-oŭs**, *a.* [L. *gramineus; gramen, graminis,* grass.] Grassy.

Grăm-ị-nĭv′ọ-roŭs, *a.* [L. *gramen,* grass, and *vorare,* to eat.] Living upon grass.

Grăm′ma̤r, *n.* [Fr. *grammaire;* Late L. (probably) *grammaria;* L. *grammatica,* Gr. γραμματική, grammar; γράμμα, a letter, a writing; γράφειν,

to write.] The art of speaking or writing a language correctly; a system of laws or rules which regulate language; a book of principles.
Gram-mā'ri-an, *n.* One versed in grammar.
Grăm'mar-school, *n.* A school in which the Greek and Latin languages are taught:—a school in rank above a primary school.
Gram-măt'i-cal, *a.* Conformed to grammar.
Grămme (grăm), *n.* [Fr.; Gr. γράμμα, a letter (see GRAMMAR),—also, a scruple's weight.] The metric unit of weight; 15.43 grains troy.
Grăm'pus, *n.* [Fr. *grand poisson*, Sp. *gran pes*, great fish; Norman, *grapois.*] A cetaceous animal.
Grăn'a-ry [grā'na-re, *P. Ja.*], *n.* [L. *granaria*, from *granum*, grain (*q. v.*).] A storehouse or room for grain.
Grănd, *a.* [Fr. *grand;* L. *grandis*, great (*q. v.*).] Great; illustrious; high in power; splendid; *magnificent; sublime:*—principal; chief.
Grănd'chīld, *n.* The child of a son or daughter.
Grănd'dâugh-ter (grănd'dâw-ter), *n.* The daughter of a son or daughter.
Grănd-dūke', *n.* A title of certain princes.
Gran-dēē', *n.* [Sp. *grande*, a nobleman; *gran*, or *grande*, great; L. *grandis.*—See GRAND.] A man of great power or dignity; a Spanish nobleman.
Grăn'deur (grănd'yur), *n.* [Fr.—See GRAND.] Splendor; magnificence; greatness.
Grănd'fā-ther, *n.* A father's or mother's father.
Gran-dĭl'o-quĕnce, *n.* High, lofty speaking.
Gran-dĭl'o-quĕnt, } *a.* [L. *grandiloquus; grandis*, **Gran-dĭl'o-quoŭs**, } large, and *loqui*, *loquentis*, to talk.] Using lofty words; pompous.
Grăn'di-ōse, *a.* [Fr.; It. *grandioso.*—See GRAND.] Bombastic; turgid:—grand; imposing.
Grăn-di-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being grandiose; grandeur or pomp in style or manner.
Grănd'-jū'ror, *n.* One of a grand-jury.
Grănd'-jū'ry, *n.* A jury whose duty it is to consider whether bills of indictment should be presented to the court against persons accused.
Grănd'ly, *ad.* Sublimely; loftily.
Grănd'mŏth-er (grănd'mŭth-er), *n.* A father's or mother's mother. [parent.
Grănd'pâr-ent, *n.* The father or mother of a
Grănd'sīre, *n.* A grandfather; an ancestor.
Grănd'sŏn, *n.* The son of a son or daughter.
Grănge, *n.* [Fr. *grange*, a barn; Sp. *granja*, a villa, a farm-house; Late L. *granea*, a barn; L. *granum*, grain.] A farm; a farm-house:—an association of farmers designed to bring the producer and consumer into direct relations. [U. S.]
Grăn'ger, *n.* A member of a grange. [U. S.]
Gra-nĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *granifer; granum*, corn, and *ferre*, to produce.] Grain-bearing.
Grăn'ite, *n.* [Fr. *granit;* It. *granito*, granite,—also, grained, speckled; *granire*, to speckle.] (*Min.*) A hard stone or rock, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica.
Gra-nĭt'ic, *a.* Containing or like granite.
Gra-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [L. *granum*, a grain, and *vorare*, to eat.] Living upon grain.
Grănt, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *graunter*, *creanter*, to caution, to assure, to grant; Late L. *creantare*, *credentare*, to guarantee; *credentia*, a promise; L. *credere*, to trust: influenced by GUARANTEE.] [*pp.* granting, granted.] To *admit* as true what is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede; to cede:—to give; to bestow.—2, *n.* Any thing granted; a gift; a boon.
Grăn-tēē', *n.* One to whom a grant is made.
Grănt'or, *or* **Grănt-ŏr'**, *n.* A person by whom a grant is made.
Grăn'ū-lar, } *a.* Consisting of grains; resem- **Grăn'ū-la-ry**, } bling grain or seed.
Grăn'ū-lāte, *v. n.* [Fr. *granuler.*] [*pp.* granulating, granulated.] To be formed into grains.—2, *v. a.* To break into grains. [like mass.
Grăn-ū-lā'tion, *n.* Act of granulating:—a grain-
Grăn'ūle (grăn'yūl), *n.* [L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*, a grain.] A small particle.
Grăn'ū-loŭs (grăn'yu-lŭs), *a.* Full of grains.
Grāpe, *n.* [Fr. *grappe*, a cluster, a bunch, a handful: root of GRAPPLE, GRAB.] The fruit of the vine:—grape-shot.
Grāp'e-ry, *n.* A plantation of grape-vines.
Grāpe'-shŏt, *n.* A combination of small shot fired from a cannon.
Grāpe'-stōne, *n.* Stone or seed of a grape.
Grāpe'-vīne, *n.* The vine that bears grapes.
Grăph'ic, } *a.* [Gr. γραφικός; γράφειν, to **Grăph'i-cal**, } write.] Relating to delineation; descriptive; delineated.
Grăph'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a graphical manner.
Grăph'īte, *n.* [Gr. γράφειν, to write.] Black lead; plumbago.
Gra-phĭt'ic, *a.* Of the nature of graphite.
Grăp'nel, *n.* [Fr. *grappin;* Ger. *krapfe*, a hook.] (*Naut.*) A small anchor; a grappling-iron.
Grăp'ple (grăp'pl), *v. n.* [Fr. *grappe*, a handful; Sp. *grapa*, a clamp; It. *grappolo*, a cluster: akin to GRAB.] [*pp.* grappling, grappled.] To contest in close fight; to struggle, as wrestlers; to seize.—2, *v. a.* To seize; to lay fast hold of.—3, *n.* Close fight:—a seizure.—(*Naut.*) A hook or iron instrument.
Grăp'pling, *or* **Grăp'pling-īr'on** (-ī'urn), *n.* (*Naut.*) An instrument used in close action.
Grăsp, *v. a.* [Ger. *grapsen:* akin to GRAB, GRIPE, GROPE.—Cf. Gr. δράσσομαι, to grasp.] [*pp.* grasping, grasped.] To lay hold of; to hold in the hand; to gripe; to seize.—2, *v. n.* To endeavor to seize; to struggle.—3, *n.* Gripe or seizure of the hand; hold:—comprehension.
Grăsp'ing, *a.* Avaricious; greedy.
Grăss, *n.* [A.-S. *græs, gaers;* Dut., Goth., & Ger. *gras;* Dan. & Sw. *gräs.*] The common herbage of fields.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* grassing, grassed.] To breed grass; to become pasture.—3, *v. a.* To cover with grass. [allied to the locust.
Grăss'hŏp-per, *n.* [A.-S. *gaershoppa.*] An insect
Grăss'i-nĕss, *n.* State of abounding in grass.
Grăss'-plŏt, *n.* A level spot covered with grass.
Grăss'y, *a.* Covered with or containing grass.
Grāte, *n.* [It. *grata*, Late L. *grata*, *crata*, L. *crates*, a hurdle, a crate (*q. v.*).] A partition or frame made with bars:—a range of bars within which fires are made.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *gratter*, It. *grattare*, Sw. *kratta*, Dut. *krassen*, Ger. *kratzen*, to scratch (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* grating, grated.] To rub off; to make a harsh sound:—to rub so as to vex:—to enclose with bars.—3, *v. n.* To rub; to make a harsh noise. [ing bars like a grate.
Grāt'ed, *a.* Granulated; worn by rubbing:—hav-
Grāte'fûl, *a.* [L. *gratus*, pleasing; *gratiæ*, thanks.—See GRACE.] Having a due sense of benefits; thankful:—acceptable; delightful. [ner.
Grāte'fûl-ly, *ad.* In a grateful or pleasing man-
Grāte'fûl-nĕss, *n.* Gratitude; thankfulness.
Grāt'er, *n.* He who or that which grates:—a rough instrument to grate with.
Grăt-i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of gratifying; enjoyment; pleasure; delight; that which affords enjoyment.
Grăt'i-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *gratifier:* L. *gratificari; gratus*, pleasing, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* gratifying, gratified.] To indulge; to humor; to please.
Grāt'ing, *n.* A harsh noise:—the bars of a grate.—2, *p. a.* Sounding harshly; offensive. [freely.
Grā'tis, *ad.* [L.; from *gratia*, favor.] For nothing;
Grăt'i-tūde, *n.* [L. *gratitudo; gratus*, pleasing.] A due sense of benefits received; duty to benefactors; *thankfulness.*
Gra-tū'i-toŭs, *a.* [L. *gratuitus.*—See GRATUITY.] Bestowed freely; free:—voluntary:—asserted without proof or reason. [without proof.
Gra-tū'i-toŭs-ly, *ad.* Without compensation:—
Gra-tū'i-ty, *n.* [L. *gratuitas; gratis*, free.] A present; free gift; *benefaction.*
Grăt'ū-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *gratulari*, *gratulatus; gratus*, pleasing.] [*pp.* gratulating, gratulated.] To congratulate; to salute.

Grăt-ụ-lā′tiọn, *n.* Congratulation.
Grăt′ụ-la-tọ-ry, *a.* Congratulatory.
Grạ-vā′men, *n.* [L.; from *gravis*, weighty, troublesome]; pl. **Grạ-văm′ị-nạ.** (*Law.*) The essential part of the grievance complained of; the substantial cause of action.
Grāve, *n.* [Ger. *grab;* Dut. *graf;* Pol. & Russ. *grob:* root of GRAVE, to cut, to dig.] A pit in the earth for the dead.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *grafan*, Dan. *grave*, Dut. *graven*, Ger. *graben*, to cut, to dig; Gr. γράφειν, to write, to engrave.] [*i.* graved; *pp.* graving, graven *or* graved.] To carve; to cut; to engrave:—[from Eng. *greaves* or *graves*, waste tallow; Ger. *griebe;* Platt-Deutsch *greven*] to clean and dress, as a ship's bottom.—3, *v. n.* To delineate on hard substances.—4, *a.* [L. *gravis*, heavy; Fr. *grave.*] Solemn; serious; *weighty:*—slow:—not showy:—not acute or sharp in sound.
Grăv′ẹl, *n.* [Fr. *gravelle*, dim. of *grève*, or *grave*, gravel.—Cf. Celt. *grow*, *gro*, sand, pebbles; Skr. *gravan*, a stone.] Hard, rough sand:—sandy or calculous matter concreted in the kidneys or bladder.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gravelling, gravelled.] To cover with gravel:—to puzzle.
Grāve′lẹss, *a.* Wanting a tomb; unburied.
Grăv′el-ly, *a.* Abounding with gravel.
Grāve′ly, *ad.* Solemnly; seriously; soberly.
Grāv′en, *p. a.* from *grave.* Engraved; carved.
Grāve′nẹss, *n.* State of being grave.
Grāv′ẹr, *n.* One who engraves:—a graving-tool.
Grāve′stōne, *n.* A stone placed by a grave.
Grāve′yärd, *n.* A place for burying the dead.
Grăv′id, *a.* [L. *gravidus; gravis*, heavy.] Heavy with pregnancy.
Grạ-vĭm′ẹ-tẹr, *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy, and METRE.] An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of bodies.
Grāv′ịng, *n.* Carved work; engraving.
Grăv′ị-tāte, *v. n.* [Fr. *graviter;* L. *gravare*, to burden; *gravis*, heavy.] [*pp.* gravitating, gravitated.] To be affected by gravitation; to tend to the centre of attraction.
Grăv-ị-tā′tiọn, *n.* The act of gravitating or tending to the centre of gravity; gravity.
Grăv′ị-ty, *n.* Tendency to the centre; heaviness; ponderosity; *weight:*—seriousness.—*Specific gravity* is the weight of the matter of any body, compared with the weight of an equal bulk of pure water taken as a standard.
Grā′vy, *n.* [From O. E. *grave*, *greaves*, drippings, tallow-waste.—See GREAVE.] The juice of roasted meat, &c.
Grāy, *a.* [A.-S. *græg;* Dan. *graa;* Dut. *graauw;* Ger. *grau;* Gr. γραιος; L. *ravus.*] White mixed with black; hoary.—2, *n.* A gray color:—a badger.
Grāy′bēard (grā′bērd), *n.* An old man.
Grāy′ish, *a.* Approaching to a gray color.
Grāy′lịng, *n.* [From its gray color.] A fish much like a trout.
Grāze, *v. n.* [From GRASS.] [*pp.* grazing, grazed.] To eat grass; to supply grass.—2, *v. a.* To supply with grass; to feed on or devour, as grass: Dut. *krassen*, Ger. *kratzen*, to scrape; Fr. *raser*, to grate (*q. v.*).—Cf. Skr. *grish*, to grind; Gr. χρίειν, to graze] to touch or rub lightly.—3, *n.* The act of grazing:—a slight scratch or rub.
Grāz′iẹr (grā′zhẹr), *n.* One who feeds cattle.
Grāz′ịng, *n.* The act of feeding on grass.
Grēase (grēs), *n.* [Fr. *graisse;* *gras*, fat, plump; L. *crassus*, fat, thick.] Animal fat in a soft state; fatty matter:—a swelling in a horse's leg.
Grēaṣe (grēz), *v. a.* [*pp.* greasing, greased.] To smear with grease.
Grēaṣ′i-nĕss, *n.* State of being greasy.
Grēaṣ′y (grē′zẹ), *a.* Oily; fat; unctuous.
Grēat (grāt), *a.* [A.-S. *great;* Dut. *groot;* Ger. *gross:* akin to GROW.] Having magnitude; large in bulk or number; chief; principal; illustrious; noble; grand; generous:—distant by one or more generations, as *great*-grandfather.
Grēat′ly (grāt′lẹ), *ad.* In a great degree.
Grēat′nẹss, *n.* Largeness; dignity; power.
Grēave, *n.*; pl. **Grēaveṣ.** [Fr. *grèves;* Sp. *grebas.*] Ancient armor for the legs:—[Ger. *griebe;* Low Ger. *greven;* Local Sw. *grevar*] sediment of melted tallow.
Grēbe, *n.* [Fr. *grèbe.*—Cf. Cymric *crib*, a crest.] A [water-bird.
Grē′ciạn (grē′shạn), *a.* Relating to Greece.—2, *n.* A native of Greece; a Greek.
Grēēd, *n.* [See GREEDY.] Greediness; avarice.
Grēēd′ị-ly, *ad.* In a greedy manner.
Grēēd′ị-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being greedy; ravenousness; voracity; *avidity:*—avarice.
Grēēd′y, *a.* [A.-S. *grædig;* Dut. *gretig;* Dan. *graadig;* Skr. *griddhin; gridh*, to be greedy.—Cf. Goth. *gredus*, Russ. *golod*, Icel. *gradr*, hunger.] Ravenous; voracious; eager.
Grēēk, *a.* [L. *Græcus.*] Relating to Greece; Grecian.—2, *n.* A native of Greece; a Grecian:—the language of the Greeks or Grecians.
Grēēn, *a.* [A.-S. *grene;* Dan. *grön;* Dut. *groen;* Ger. *grün.*] Of the color of grass; verdant:—flourishing; fresh; new:—not dry:—unripe; immature:—inexperienced.—2, *n.* Green color:—a grassy plain.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* greening, greened.] To make or become green.
Grēēn′băck, *n.* In United States currency, a legal-tender note, so called because the backs were printed in green.
Grēēn′brī-ẹr, *n.* An American climbing shrub.
Grēēn′ẹr-y, *n.* Green vegetation; verdure.
Grēēn′-grō-cẹr, *n.* A retailer of vegetables.
Grēēn′hōuse, *n.* A house for tender plants.
Grēēn′ịng, *n.* A large, green apple.—2, *p. & a.* Growing green; becoming verdurous.
Grēēn′nẹss, *n.* State of being green.
Grēēn′rōōm, *n.* A retiring-room attached to a theatre.
Grēēnṣ, *n. pl.* Leaves of vegetables for food.
Grēēn′shănk, *n.* A species of snipe.
Grēēn′swärd, *n.* Turf on which grass grows.
Grēēn′-wood (-wûd), *n.* A green or leafy forest.
Grēēt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *gretan;* Dut. *groeten;* Ger. *grüssen.*] [*pp.* greeting, greeted.] To address kindly at meeting; to welcome; to hail; to congratulate.—2, *v. n.* To meet and salute.
Grēēt′ịng, *n.* A friendly salutation at meeting.
Grẹ-gā′rị-oŭs, *a.* [L. *gregarius; grex*, *gregis*, a flock.] Going in flocks or herds.
Grẹ-nāde′, *n.* [Fr. *grenade*, a grenade,—properly, a pomegranate; Sp. *granado;* L. *granatus*, seedy; *granum*, a seed.] A little hollow ball of iron, to be filled with powder, and thrown upon invaders.
Grĕn-ạ-diēr′, *n.* A tall foot-soldier.
Grĕn′ạ-dīne, *n.* [Fr. *grenadin;* from *Granada*, in Spain.] A thin fabric for ladies' dresses.
Grew (grū), *i.* of *grow.*
Grew′sọme (grū′sụm), *a.* [Dut. *gruwzaam;* Ger. *grausam;* Dut. *grue*, to dread; *gru*, horror.] Frightful; dreadful; ugly.

Greyhound.

Grey (grā), *a.* Gray. See GRAY.
Grey′hōūnd (grā′hōūnd), *n.* [GREY and HOUND.—Cf. Icel. *greyhundr*, a dog, a greyhound; *grey*, a dog, and *hundr*, a hound (*q. v.*).—Cf. Local E. *grey*, a badger.] A tall dog, remarkable for swiftness and keenness of sight.
Grĭd′dle, *n.* [Welsh, *gredyll;* Irish, *greideal;* Welsh *greidio*, Irish *greadaim*, Sw. *gräda*, to bake or broil.] An iron pan for baking cakes.
Grīde, *v. n.* [By metathesis from GIRD.] [*pp.* griding, grided.] To strike; to cut:—to grate; to chafe.—2, *n.* A grating sound.
Grĭd′īr-on (grĭd′ī-ụrn), *n.* [GRIDDLE and IRON.] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled.
Grīef (grēf), *n.* [Fr. *grief*, sorrow,—also, heavy, burdensome; L. *gravis*, heavy.] Sorrow; affliction; regret.
Griēv′ạnce, *n.* A wrong suffered; an injury.

Grieve (grēv), *v. a.* [Fr. *grever*, L. *gravare*, to burden; *gravis*, heavy.] [*pp.* grieving, grieved.] To afflict; to make sad.—2, *v. n.* To feel sorrow; to mourn.—3, *n.* A farm manager or bailiff; the principal servant on a farm; a reeve.

Griev'ous (grē'vus), *a.* Afflictive; painful; sad; causing sorrow:—atrocious; heinous; heavy.

Griev'ous-ly, *ad.* Painfully; calamitously.

Griev'ous-ness, *n.* Oppressiveness:—sorrow; pain:—enormity.

Grif'fin, **Grif'fon**, *n.* [Gr. γρύψ; L. *gryphus*; Fr. *griffon*; Ger. *greiff*.] A fabled animal, with the upper part resembling an eagle and the lower part a lion.

Grig, *n.* [Probably a form of Cricket.—Cf. Dut. *kriek*, *kriekel*, a cricket. Similar names are given in various languages to insects and small animals.—Cf. Ger. *kriechen*, to creep.] A cricket; a grasshopper:—a young eel.

Grill, *v. a.* [Fr. *gril*, a gridiron; *grille*, a grating; L. *craticula*, dim. of *crates*, a crate (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* grilling, grilled.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.—2, *n.* A grating.

Grilse, *n.*; pl. **Grilse**. [Fr. *gril*.] A salmon one year old.

Grim, *a.* [A.-S. & Dan. *grim*; Icel. *grimr*.—Cf. Ger. *grimm*, fury; *grimmen*, to rage: closely allied to Ger., A.-S., & Dan. *gram*, angry, and to Grum.—Cf. Sp. *grima*, dread.] Horrible; hideous:—sour:—surly.

Gri-mace', *n.* [Fr.: akin to A.-S. & Icel. *grima*, a mask, and to Grin.] A distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence.

Gri-mal'kin, *n.* [For *gray malkin*: *malkin* is an old dim. of *Matilda*.] The name of an old cat.

Grime, *v. a.* [Dan. *grim*; O. Dut. *grimsel*; Fris. *grime*.] [*pp.* griming, grimed.] To sully deeply; to daub.—2, *n.* Dirt deeply insinuated.

Grim'ly, *ad.* Horribly; hideously; sourly.

Grim'ness, *n.* Horror; frightfulness.

Gri'my, *a.* Dirty; sooty:—grim; frightful.

Grin, *v. n.* [A.-S. *grennian*; Dan. *grine*; Sw. *grina*; Dut. *grijnsen*; Ger. *grinsen*.—Cf. Ger. *greinen*, to grin,—also, to howl; Dut. *grijnen*, to fret, to weep: closely related to Groan.] [*pp.* grinning, grinned.] To show the teeth set together; to simper.—2, *n.* The act of grinning; an affected laugh; a forced or contemptuous smile.

Grind, *v. a.* [A.-S. *grindan*.—Cf. Skr. *ghrish*, to grind; Gr. χρίειν, to graze.] [*i.* ground; *pp.* grinding, ground.] To reduce to powder or meal by friction; to triturate:—to sharpen:—to oppress.—2, *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to be ground:—to cram or study.—3, *n.* The act of grinding:—hard or distasteful work.

Grind'er, *n.* He or that which grinds; an instrument for grinding:—a double tooth.

Grind'stone, *or* **Grind'stōne**, *n.* A stone on which edged tools are ground.

Grip, *n.* [Fr. *gripper*, to seize.—See Gripe.] Power of griping; grasp:—an appliance for holding fast:—a handle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gripping, gripped.] To lay fast hold of; to seize; to gripe.

Gripe, *v. a.* [A.-S. *gripan*; Dut. *grijpen*; Dan. *gribe*; Ger. *greifen*: akin to Grab.] [*pp.* griping, griped.] To hold hard; to grasp; to squeeze.—2, *v. n.* To feel the colic; to pinch.—3, *n.* A grasp; hold; pressure:—a lever:—a ditch.—*pl.* Pain in the bowels; the colic.

Grip'ing, *n.* A holding fast:—pain; distress.

Gri-sette (grẹ-zĕt'), *n.* [Fr.; properly a name for a cheap gray fabric; *gris*, gray.—See Grizzly.] A woman or girl of the working-class:—a fabric for dresses.

Gris'ly, *a.* [A.-S. *gris*, horror; O. Dut. *grijselick*, Dan. *græsselig*, O. Ger. *grisenlich*, hideous.—Cf. Ger. *grausig*, horrible; *graus*, horror.] Dreadful; horrible:—grizzly.

Gri'son, *n.* [Fr. *grison*, gray-haired; *gris*, gray.] The South American wolverene.

Grist, *n.* [A.-S. *grist*: *grindan*, O. Ger. *griesen*, to grind.—Cf. Grate; also Skr. *ghrish*, to grind, and Ger. *grütze*, grits (meal).] Corn to be ground:—supply.

Gris'tle (gris'sl), *n.* [A.-S. *gristle*: akin to Grist and Grind, from its toughness.] A tough, smooth, elastic animal substance; a cartilage.

Gris'tly (gris'slẹ), *a.* Full of gristle.

Grist'-mill, *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

Grit, *n.* [A.-S. *greot*; O. Fris. *gret*; Ger. *gries*: akin to Grind, Grate, and Grout.—Cf. Ger. *grütze*, grits.] The coarse part of meal:—sand; gravel:—a coarse-grained sandstone:—resolution; courage.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* gritting, gritted.] To grate.—3, *v. a.* To cause to grate.

Grit'ti-ness, *n.* State of being gritty.

Grit'ty, *a.* Full of grit; consisting of grit.

Griz'zle, *n.* [Fr. *grisaille*, a gray color; O. E. *grisel*, Ger. *greis*, an old man; Fr. *gris*, Ger. *greis*, gray.] A mixture of white and black.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* grizzling, grizzled.] To become grizzly or gray; to grow gray-haired.

Griz'zly, *a.* Somewhat gray; grayish.

Griz'zly-bear, *n.* A formidable American bear.

Groan, *v. n.* [A.-S. *granian*.—Cf. Dut. *grijnen*, to weep: akin to Grin.—Cf. Fr. *grogner*, to groan, to grunt (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* groaning, groaned.] To moan or sigh, as in pain.—2, *n.* A deep moan from sorrow or pain.

Groan'ing, *n.* Lamentation; a deep sigh.

Groat (grâwt) [grōt, *I. Ja.*], *n.* [Dut. *groot*, O. Ger. *grote*, great (*q. v.*): so called from its size.] A piece of money valued at four pence.

Groats (grâwts), *n. pl.* [A.-S. *gratan*, *grut*; Dut. *grut*.—See Grout.] Oats freed from hulls.

Gro'cer, *n.* [O. Fr. *grossier*, Fr. *marchand en gros*, a wholesale dealer; Fr. *grosserie*, wholesale trade; *gros*, large.—See Gross.] A dealer in tea, sugar, spice, &c.

Gro'cer-y, *n.* Commodities sold by grocers:—place where a grocer's business is carried on.

Grog, *n.* [Said to be from Admiral Vernon (died in 1757), called "Old Grog," from his grogram breeches. He diluted the sailors' rations of spirits.] Spirit and water:—strong drink.

Grog'ger-y, *n.* A place where grog is sold.

Grog'gy, *a.* Tipsy; tender-footed.

Grog'ram, *n.* [Fr. *gros-grain*; *gros*, coarse, gross, and *grain*, texture.] A kind of silk stuff.

Grog'-shop, *n.* Same as Groggery.

Groin, *n.* [Icel. *grein*, a branch; *greina*, to fork; Dan. *green*, a prong; Sw. *gren*.] The part next above the thigh:—an angular curve.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* groining, groined.] (*Arch.*) To form into, or embellish with, groins.

Groom, *n.* [Dut. *grom*, O. Norse *gromr*, a boy.—Cf. Fr. *gromiau*, an urchin, a brat. *Groom* is, however, probably a corruption of A.-S. *guma*, a man; Icel. *gumi*; L. *homo*.—See Human.] One who tends horses; a servant:—a bridegroom.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* grooming, groomed.] To take care of, as a horse.

Grooms'man, *n.* An attendant on a bridegroom.

Groove, *v. a.* [Dut. *groef*, a groove; Ger. *grube*, a pit: identical in origin with Grave.] [*pp.* grooving, grooved.] To cut in channels; to hollow.—2, *n.* A channel.

Grope, *v. n.* [A.-S. *grapian*, to seize.—See Grasp, Gripe.] [*pp.* groping, groped.] To feel where one cannot see.—2, *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark.

Gros'beak, *n.* [Fr. *gros-bec*, thick beak.] A handsome bird.

Gross, *a.* [Fr. *gros*; Ger. *gross*; L. *grossus*, *crassus*, thick: akin to Great.] Thick; bulky:—palpable:—indelicate; *coarse*; rough:—impure; unrefined:—stupid; dull:—fat:—not net.—*Gross weight*, the total weight of merchandise, including the vessel containing it.—2, *n.* The bulk or main body; the whole:—twelve dozen.

Gross'ly, *ad.* In a coarse manner; coarsely.

Gross'ness, *n.* Quality of being gross:—vulgarity.

Grŏt, *n.* [Fr. *grotte;* It. *grotta;* Prov. *crota, cropta;* Late L. *grupta, crupta*, L. *crypta*, a crypt (*q. v.*).] A cave; a cavern; a grotto.
Gro-tĕsque′ (gro-tĕsk′), *a.* [Fr.; It. *grottesca*, painting in the style found in grottos.] Distorted; fantastic; odd.
Gro-tĕsque′ly, *ad.* In a fantastic manner.
Grŏt′tō, *n.*; pl. **Grŏt′tōş**. [For It. *grotta.*] A *cave;* a cavern.
Gröûnd, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *grund;* Dut. *grond;* Lith. *gruntas;* Irish, *grunnt;* Gael. *grunnd.*] Earth; land; territory:—floor; bottom; basis; *foundation:*—first stratum of paint:—first hint; first principle.—*pl.* [Gael. *grunndas;* Irish, *gruntas, grunndas:* kindred with GROUND, the base or bottom.—Cf. FOOTS.] Lees.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* grounding, grounded.] To place or fix; to found.—3, *v. n.* To strike the bottom and remain fixed, as a vessel.—4, *i. & p.* from *grind.*
Gröûnd′-flōor (-flōr), *n.* The lower floor.
Gröûnd′-hŏg, *n.* The marmot, or woodchuck.
Gröûnd′lęss, *a.* Wanting ground or reason.
Gröûnd′lęss-nĕss, *n.* Want of ground.
Gröûnd′-nŭt, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
Gröûnd′-plŏt, *n.* Ground occupied by a building.
Gröûnd′-rĕnt, *n.* Rent paid for land on which a building stands.
Gröûnd′sęl, *n.* [A.-S. *grundswelge;* GROUND, and *swelgan*, to swallow.] A coarse weed; ragwort:—a ground-sill. [building.
Gröûnd′-sĭll, *n.* The lowest sill or timber of a
Gröûnd′-swĕll, *n.* An undulation of the ocean, or the swell of billows near the shore.
Gröûnd′work (-würk), *n.* The foundation; ground; first principle; first stratum; base.
Grôup (grôp), *n.* [Fr. *groupe*, It. *groppo*, a group, a bunch; A.-S. *crop*, a knot.—See CROP.] A cluster; a collection.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* grouping, grouped.] To form into groups; to collect.
Gröûse, *n.*; pl. **Gröûse**. [O. Fr. *grioche, griesche;* probably from *gris*, Late L. *griseus*, gray.—See GRIZZLY.] A kind of fowl; a heath-cock.
Gröût, *n.* [A.-S. & Dut. *grut;* Dan. *gröd;* Ger. *grütze*, grits; Fr. *griot, gruau.*—Cf. Icel. *grautr*, porridge; Lith. *grudas*, corn; Fr. *gru, groux*, gruel.] Coarse meal; wort:—mortar in a fluid state.—*pl.* Sediment of liquor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* grouting, grouted.] To fill with grout or mortar.
Gröût′ing, *n.* A bed or floor of cement or mortar.
Gröût′y, *a.* Cross-tempered; surly; irritable.
Grōve, *n.* [A.-S. *graf;* probably from *grafan*, to cut: the word may have meant at first a place where wood was cut.] A small wood.
Grŏv′el (grŏv′vl), *v. n.* [Probably, by a popular error, from O. E. adverb *groveling*, face-downward (cf. *darkling, sideling, headlong*); Icel. *grufa, grufla*, to lie on one's face; Local Sw. *gruva*, flat on one's face; Scot. *groufe*, flat: akin to GRUB, and to Ger. *grübeln*, to dig.] [*pp.* grovelling, grovelled.] To lie prone:—to creep low on the ground:—to be mean.
Grōw, *v. n.* [A.-S. *growan;* Dut. *groeijen;* Dan. *groe;* Sw. *gro:* akin to GREEN and GREAT.] [*i.* grew; *pp.* growing, grown.] To vegetate; to increase in size:—to improve; to advance; to extend:—to become.—2, *v. a.* To cause to grow; to raise; to produce by culture.
Gröŵl, *v. n.* [Dut. *grollen.*—Cf. Ger. *grollen*, to be angry, to rumble; Fr. *grouiller, groller*, to grumble; Gr. γρυλλίζειν, to grunt; γρύλλος, a pig.] [*pp.* growling, growled.] To snarl; to murmur; to grumble.—2, *v. a.* To express by growling.—3, *n.* A murmur, as of a dog.
Gröŵl′ęr, *n.* One that growls; an angry dog.
Grōwn, *p.* from *grow.* Advanced.
Grōwth (grōth), *n.* [Icel. *gradr, grodi.*—See GROW.] Act of growing; vegetation:—product; thing produced:—increase of stature:—progress; advance; advancement.
Grŭb, *v. a.* [Ger. *grübeln*, to grovel, to dig.—See GROVEL, GROPE.] [*pp.* grubbing, grubbed.] To dig up; to root out.—2, *n.* A small worm or maggot:—victuals. [Slang.]
Grŭdġe, *v. a.* [O. E. *grucchen;* O. Fr. *groucher, gruger.*—Cf. Icel. *krytja*, to murmur: akin to GRUNT.] [*pp.* grudging, grudged.] To envy the enjoyment of; to give unwillingly; to begrudge.—2, *v. n.* To murmur; to be envious.—3, *n.* An old quarrel; ill-will; envy.
Grŭdġ′ing-ly, *ad.* Unwillingly.
Grū′el, *n.* [Fr. *gruau;* O. Fr. *gruel.*—See GROUT.] Food made by boiling meal in water.
Grūe′some, *a.* Same as GREWSOME.
Grŭff, *a.* [Dut. & Sw. *grof*, Dan. *grov*, Ger. *grob*, coarse, huge.—Cf. commercial Eng. *grouph* or *grough*, rough, crude; as, *grouph* saltpetre.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.
Grŭff′ly, *ad.* In a gruff manner; harshly.
Grŭff′ness, *n.* Harshness of manner or look.
Grŭm, *a.* [A.-S. & Dan. *grum*, Welsh *grwm*, sour, surly.—See GRIM.] Sour; surly; severe; grim.
Grŭm′ble, *v. n.* [Fr. *gromeler, grumeler*, to growl; Ger. *grummel*, Russ. *grome*, thunder; Dut. *grommen*, to growl (*q. v.*).—See also RUMBLE: all are imitative.] [*pp.* grumbling, grumbled.] To murmur with discontent.
Grŭm′bler, *n.* One who grumbles; a murmurer.
Grūme, *n.* [L. *grumus*, a heap, a knot; Fr. *grumeau*, a clot; *grumeler*, to clot.] A viscid fluid.
Grŭm′ly, *ad.* In a grum manner; sullenly.
Grū′mous, *a.* Thick; clotted; viscid.
Grŭnt, *v. n.* [A.-S. *grunian*, Dan. *grynte*, Ger. *grunzen*, Fr. *gronder*, L. *grunnire, grundire*, Gr. γρύζειν: all imitative.] [*pp.* grunting, grunted.] To murmur like a swine.—2, *n.* The murmur of a swine; a groan.
Grўph′on, *n.* See GRIFFIN.
Guā′iăc (gwā′yăk), *or* **Guā′ia-cŭm** (gwā′ya-kŭm), *n.* [Late L.; Sp. *guayacan*, from the native Haytian name.] A resin from the lignum-vitæ.
Guä-nä′cō, *n.* [Spanish-American]; pl. **Guä-nä′-cōş**. A wild llama.
Guä′nō, *n.* [Sp.; Peruvian *huanu*, dung.] The excrement of sea-fowls, imported for manure.
Guăr-an-tēē′ (găr-an-tē′), *n.* [Fr. *garantie; garantir*, to guarantee.—See WARRANT.] A surety for performance; surety:—one to whom a guarantee for surety is made.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* guaranteeing, guaranteed.] To engage that another shall perform stipulations:—to insure the performance of; to warrant.
Guăr′an-tör, *n.* One who guarantees.
Guăr′an-ty, *n. & v. a.* See GUARANTEE.
Guärd (gärd) [gyärd, *W. J. F.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *garder*, to guard; *garde*, a guard.—See WARD.] [*pp.* guarding, guarded.] To watch by way of defence or security:—to protect; to *keep.*—2, *v. n.* To be in a state of caution.—3, *n.* A man, or body of men, employed for defence:—protection; care:—part of the hilt of a sword.
Guärd′ed-ly, *ad.* In a cautious manner.
Guär′di-an (gär′de-an *or* gärd′yan), *n.* One who has the care of an orphan or other person; a protector.—2, *a.* Performing the office of protector; guarding; protecting.
Guär′di-an-shĭp, *n.* The office of a guardian.
Guärd′-rōōm, *n.* A room in which those who are appointed to watch assemble.
Guärd′-shĭp, *n.* A ship to guard the coast.
Guava (gwä′va), *n.* [Sp. *guayaba*, a Mexican name.] A tropical tree and its fruit.
Gū-bęr-na-tō′ri-al, *a.* [L. *gubernator*, a governor (*q. v.*).] Relating to a governor.
Gŭdġ′eon (gŭd′jun), *n.* [Fr. *goujon;* L. *gobio, gobius;* Gr. κωβιός, κῶθος.] A fish:—a man easily cheated:—a pin on which a wheel turns.
Guër′don (ġër′don), *n.* [Fr. *guerdon;* It. *guidardone;* Late L. *widerdonia;* Ger. *wieder*, back again, and L. *donum*, a gift.] A recompense.
Gue-rĭl′la, *n.* [Sp. *guerrilla*, a skirmish; dim. of *guerra*, war (*q. v.*).] Irregular warfare:—a person engaged in irregular warfare.

Guĕss (gĕs), *v. n.* [Dan. *gisse;* Sw. *gissa;* Dut. *gessen;* Fris. *gedse, gezze*: related to GET, of which it was at first probably a desiderative form.] [*pp.* guessing, guessed.] To conjecture; to judge.—2, *v. a.* To hit upon by conjecture.—3, *n.* Judgment without certain evidence; a *conjecture;* a supposition.

Guĕst (gĕst), *n.* [A.-S. *gæst, gest;* Dan. *giest;* Dut. & Ger. *gast.*—Cf. L. *hostis,* a guest, an enemy.] One entertained by another.

Guf-fâw′, *n.* [Imitative.] A boisterous laugh; a horse-laugh.

Gŭg′gle, *v. n.* See GURGLE.

Guīd′ançe (gīd′ans), *n.* Direction; government.

Guīde (gīd) [gyīd, *S. W. J. F. C.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *guider; guide,* a guide; It. *guidare;* Sp. *guiar;* probably from the Teutonic root of WISE.—Cf. A.-S. *wisian,* to guide.] [*pp.* guiding, guided.] To direct; to govern; to regulate; to *conduct;* to lead.—2, *n.* One who guides; a director.

Guīde′book (gīd′bûk), *n.* A tourist's directory.

Guīde′pōst (gīd′pōst), *n.* A directing post.

Guī′dọn, *n.* [Fr.—See GUIDE.] A cavalry banner.

Guĭld (gĭld), *n.* [A.-S. & Goth. *gild, gyld,* a payment; A.-S. *gildan,* to pay, to yield (*q. v.*); Dut. *gild,* Ger. *gilde,* a guild.] A society; a corporation.

Guĭld′ẹr (gĭld′ẹr), *n.* [Ger. & Dut. *gulden;* from the root of GOLD.] A Dutch coin.

Guĭld′hâll, *n.* The meeting-place of a guild or corporation.

Guīle (gīl) (gyīl, *S. W. J. F. C.*], *n.* [O. Fr. *guile,* A.-S. *wil,* a trick, a wile (*q. v.*).] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; deceit; fraud; duplicity; craft.

Guīle′fûl, *a.* Wily; insidious; artful.

Guīle′fûl-lỵ (gīl′fûl-lẹ), *ad.* Insidiously.

Guīle′lẹss, *a.* Free from deceit; honest.

Guĭl′lẹ-mŏt, *n.* [Fr.] A marine bird like the auk.

Guĭl-lọ-tīne′ (gĭl-lọ-tēn′), *n.* [Fr.; named for the inventor of the improved machine.] A machine used for beheading in France.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* guillotining, guillotined.] To behead by the guillotine.

Guĭlt (gĭlt), *n.* [A.-S. *gylt,* a crime; at first a fine, a recompense; *gyld, gild,* a payment.] State of being guilty of having violated a law; criminality; sin; a crime.

Guĭlt′ị-nĕss, *n.* State of being guilty; guilt.

Guĭlt′lẹss, *a.* Free from crime; innocent.

Guĭl′tỵ (gĭl′tẹ), *a.* Having guilt; chargeable with a crime; not innocent; wicked.

Guĭn′ẹa (gĭn′ẹ), *n.* [At first coined from Guinea gold; the country was called Guinea from *Jenne,* a town on the river Niger.] An English gold coin, value 21 shillings sterling; 21 shillings.

Guĭn′ẹa-hĕn, *n.* A species of fowl.

Guĭn′ẹa-pĭg (gĭn′ẹ-pĭg), *n.* [Probably named from Guiana.] A small quadruped.

Guīșe (gīz), *n.* [Fr. *guise,* Sp. *guisa,* Ger. *weise,* method, way: cognate with WISE.] Manner; mien; habit; dress.

Guị-tär′ (gẹ-tär′), *n.* [Fr. *guitare;* Sp. *guitarra;* L. *cithara:* Gr. κιθάρα.—See CITHARA and ZITHER.] An instrument of music.

Gŭlch, *n.* [A variant of GULLY.] A gully; a deep water-course.

Gūleș (gūlz), *a.* [Fr. *gueules,* pl. of *gueule,* the mouth; L. *gula,* the throat, the mouth: it is the color of the open mouths of heraldic animals.—Cf. Sw. *gul,* yellow; Per. *gul,* a rose.] (*Her.*) Red.

Gŭlf, *n.* [Fr. *golfe;* It. *golfo;* Late Gr. κόλφος, Gr. κόλπος, a bay, the bosom.] An arm of the sea extending into the land; a large bay:—a whirlpool:—a deep hole.

Gŭlf′ỵ, *a.* Full of deep places or whirlpools.

Gŭll, *v. a.* [Cornish, *gullan;* Welsh, *gwylan;* Fr. *goëland,* a gull.] [*pp.* gulling, gulled.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud.—2, *n.* A sea-fowl:—a trick:—one easily cheated; a dupe.

Gŭl′lẹt, *n.* [Fr. *goulet; gueule,* L. *gula,* the throat.] The throat; the œsophagus.

Gŭl-lị-bĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* Weak credulity.

Gŭl′lị-ble, *a.* Easily gulled or imposed upon.

Gŭl′lỵ, *n.* [A form of GULLET.] A ravine; a channel:—a knife.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gullying, gullied.] To wear away by water.—3, *v. n.* To form a channel; to gurgle.

Gŭlp, *v. a.* [Dut. *gulpen,* to devour; Dan. *gulpe,* to vomit: possibly connected with GULF.—Cf. Dut. *gulp,* a swallow, a gulp,—also a wave, a billow; *golf,* a gulf, a wave.] [*pp.* gulping, gulped.] To swallow eagerly or voraciously.—2, *n.* The act of taking a large swallow; a large swallow of liquid.

Gŭm, *n.* [Fr. *gomme;* L. *gummi;* Gr. κόμμι; Coptic, *kome.*] A concrete vegetable substance that exudes from certain trees:—[A.-S. *goma,* Sw. *gom,* Ger. *gaumen,* the palate: root of GAPE] the fleshy covering that contains the teeth.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gumming, gummed.] To close or wash with gum.

Gŭm-ăr′ạ-bịc, *n.* A dried mucilaginous gum.

Gŭm′bō, *n.* See GOMBO.

Gŭm′bŏĭl, *n.* An abscess on the gum.

Gŭm′-ẹ-lăs′tịc, *n.* Caoutchouc; india-rubber.

Gụm-mĭf′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* [L. *gummi,* gum, and *ferre,* to bear.] Producing gum.

Gŭm′mị-nĕss, *n.* The state of being gummy.

Gŭm′mỵ, *a.* Consisting of or having gum.

Gŭmp′tiọn (gŭm′shụn), *n.* [A.-S. *gyman,* Icel. *guma,* to observe.] Understanding. [Vulgar or colloq.]

Gŭm′-răsh, *n.* A cutaneous disease; red-gum.

Gŭm-rĕș′in, *n.* A resinous gum.

Gŭm′-trēē, *n.* A name of many kinds of tree.

Gŭn, *n.* [Welsh *gwn,* a gun, a bowl; Gallic *gunna:* perhaps for O. Fr. *mangonne,* a mangonel, a machine for throwing stones in war; or possibly a variant of CANNON.] A general name for all kinds of fire-arms.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* gunning, gunned.] To shoot with a gun; to hunt.

Gŭn′-băr-rẹl, *n.* The tube of a gun.

Gŭn′-bōat, *n.* A boat carrying one or two guns.

Gŭn′nẹl, *n.* See GUNWALE.

Gŭn′nẹr, *n.* A cannoneer; one who shoots.

Gŭn′nẹr-ỵ, *n.* Art of handling artillery.

Gŭn′nỵ, *n.* [*Guni, gonia,* native Indian names for fibrous plants.] A coarse sacking-cloth.

Gŭn′pŏŵ-dẹr, *n.* The powder put into guns, composed of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal.

Gŭn′shŏt, *n.* The reach or range of a gun.—2, *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.

Gŭn′smĭth, *n.* A man who makes guns.

Gŭn′stŏck, *n.* Wood in which a gun is fixed.

Gŭn′wale (*commonly pronounced* gŭn′nẹl), *n.* [Probably the *wale* or beam from which a gun was discharged.] (*Naut.*) Upper part of a ship's side.

Gũr′gle (gũr′gl), *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. It. *gorgogliare,* to gurgle; *gorgoglio,* a gurgling; L. *gurgulio,* a gullet; *gurges,* a whirlpool.] [*pp.* gurgling, gurgled.] To gush, as water from a bottle.—2, *n.* The noise or flow of water.

Gũr′nard, *n.* [Fr. *grognard,* a growler; *grogner,* to grunt (*q. v.*); from the noise emitted by the fish, which are locally called *crooners.*] A fish of several kinds.

Gŭsh, *v. n.* [Icel. *gusa, gjosa;* Dut. *gudsen;* Ger. *giessen.*—Cf. A.-S. *geotan,* Dan. *gyde,* to pour; Ger. *guss,* a gush, a shower.] [*pp.* gushing, gushed.] To flow or rush out as a fluid.—2, *n.* A copious emission of water or a liquor:—effusive sentiment.

Gŭsh′ịng, *a.* Flowing copiously or with a gush:—effusively sentimental.

Gŭs′sẹt, *n.* [Fr. *gousset,* dim. of *gousse,* a pod.—Cf. It. *guscio,* a husk, a shell.] An angular piece of cloth at the upper end of a shirt-sleeve.

Gŭst, *n.* [L. *gustus,* taste; *gustare,* to taste; Skr. *jush,* to like; Gr. γεύειν, to taste.] Sense of tasting:—[Icel. *gustr; gjosta, gjosa,* to gush (*q. v.*)] a violent blast of wind; a sudden squall.

Gŭs′tạ-tọ-rỵ, *a.* Pertaining to tasting.

Gŭs′tō, *n.* [It.] Taste; relish; liking.

Gŭs′tỵ, *a.* Stormy; tempestuous; windy.

Gŭt, *n.* [A.-S. *gut*, a gut, a channel; Sw. *gjuta*, a mill-channel; Dan. *gyde*, a lane; Ger. *gosse*, a drain: root of GUSH.] The intestinal canal of an animal; an intestine:—a passage:—catgut:—a stout cord made from the entrails of silk-worms.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gutting, gutted.] To eviscerate:—to plunder.

Gŭt′ta, *n.*; pl. **Gŭt′tæ.** [L.] A drop.—(*Arch.*) A little cone in the form of a bell.

Gŭt′ta-pĕr′cha, *n.* [Malay *gutta*, gum, and *percha*, the name of a species of tree.] A substance much used in the arts, obtained from the juice of a tree found in some of the Asiatic islands.

Gŭt′ter, *n.* [Fr. *gouttière*; Sp. *gotera*; Fr. *goutte*, L. *gutta*, a drop: originally the gutter was an eaves-trough.] A passage for water; a channel.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* guttering, guttered.] To cut in small hollows.

Gŭt′tur-al, *a.* [L. *gutturalis*; *guttur*, the throat.] Belonging to the throat.—2, *n.* A letter pronounced chiefly in the throat, as the Greek χ.

Guy (gī), *n.* [Sp. *guia*, a guy, a guide (*q. v.*). *Guy*, in the sense of a "fright," is so named from the effigies of Guy Fawkes, burned on the 5th of November in England. *Guy*, as a proper name, is the same as *Guido*, L. *Vitus*.] A rope used for lifting; a stay-line or rod; a sort of tackle:—a fright; a dowdy. [Colloq.]—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* guying, guyed.] To act as a guy or stay-line:—to vex or make ridiculous.

Gŭz′zle (gŭz′zl), *v. n.* & *v. a.* [O. Fr. *gouziller*, *gosiller*, Fr. *gosier*, the gullet.—Cf. It. *gozzo*, the throat, the crop.] [*pp.* guzzling, guzzled.] To drink greedily.

Gŭz′zler, *n.* An immoderate drinker.

Gym-nā′si-ŭm (jĭm-nā′zhe-ŭm), *n.* [L.; Gr. γυμνάσιον; γυμνάζειν, to exercise naked; γυμνάς, γυμνός, naked.] L. pl. **Gym-nā′si-a**; Eng. **Gym-nā′si-ŭms.** A place for athletic exercises:—a seminary; a school of high grade.

Gym′nast, *n.* [Gr. γυμναστής.] One who teaches or practises athletic exercises.

Gym-năs′tic, *a.* [Gr. γυμναστικός.] Relating to gymnastics; athletic.

Gym-năs′tics, *n. pl.* The art of applying gymnastic exercises; athletic exercises.

Gym′no- (jĭm′no). A prefix to several words of Greek origin, implying nakedness.

Gym-nŏs′o-phist, *n.* [Gr. γυμνός, naked, and σοφός, wise; σοφιστής, a sophist.] An Indian philosopher.

Gym′no-spĕrm, *n.* [Gr. γυμνός, naked, and σπέρμα, seed.] A plant having naked seeds.

Gym-no-spĕr′mous, *a.* Having naked seeds.

Gyn-æ-cŏl′o-gist, *n.* One versed in gynæcology.

Gyn-æ-cŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. γυνή, γυναικός, a woman, and λόγος, a treatise.] That department of science which treats of the female constitution.

Gyp′se-oŭs, *a.* Relating to gypsum.

Gyp′sum, *n.* [L. *gypsum*, Gr. γύψος, chalk; Per. *jabsin*, lime; Arab. *jibs*, plaster.] Plaster-stone; a sulphate of lime.

Gyp′sy, *n.*; pl. **Gyp′sies.** [From Egypt, once supposed to be the original home of the Gypsies.] One of a wandering race of people:—a strolling beggar; a fortune-teller.

Gȳ′rant, *a.* Gyrating; gyral.

Gȳ′rāte, *v. n.* [L. *gyrare*, *gyratum*, to turn; *gyrus*, Gr. γῦρος, a ring.] [*pp.* gyrating, gyrated.] To turn round; to whirl.

Gȳ-rā′tion, *n.* The act of turning about.

Gȳ-rā′tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, gyration.

Gȳ′ra-to-ry, *a.* Moving round; rotatory.

Gyroscope.

Gyre (jīr), *n.* [Gr. γῦρος, a ring.] A circle or circular motion.

Gyr′făl-con, *n.* See GERFALCON.

Gȳ′ro-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. γῦρος, a circle, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] An instrument for exhibiting certain effects of revolution or rotation.

Gyve, *n.*; pl. **Gyves.** [Welsh, *gefyn*; Gael. *geimheal*: root of Celt. *gabh*, to take.] A fetter; a chain for the legs or limbs;—used commonly in the plural.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* gyving, gyved.] To fetter; to shackle.

H.

H is a note of aspiration, or mark of a strong breathing; and it is, by some, accounted no letter.

Hä, *interj.* An expression of wonder, surprise, or delight.

Hā′be-as cŏr′pus, *n.* [L. for "you may, or do you, take the body."] (*Law.*) A writ bringing an imprisoned person before a court with a view to his discharge on bail.

Hăb′er-dăsh, *v. n.* [*pp.* haberdashing, haberdashed.] To deal in small wares or in a small way.

Hăb′er-dăsh-er, *n.* [O. Fr. *hafertas*, a kind of cloth; O. Icel. *hapurtask*, trumpery,—at first probably pedlers' wares.—Cf. Icel. *haprtask*, a haversack (*q. v.*).] A dealer in small wares.

Hăb′er-dăsh-er-y, *n.* Small goods or wares.

Ha-bĕr′ge-on, *n.* [O. Fr. *haubergeon*, dim. of *hauberc*, a hauberk (*q. v.*).] Armor for the breast.

Ha-bĭl′i-mĕnt, *n.* [Fr. *habillement*, clothing; *habiller*, to dress, to fit out; *habile*, ready; L. *habilis*, fit; *habere*, to have.] Dress; clothes; garment.

Hăb′it, *n.* [Fr. *habit*, a garment,—formerly, a custom, a practice; L. *habitus*, condition, habit, attire; *habere*, *habitum*, to have.] The effect of a frequent repetition of the same act:—usual practice; *custom*; inveterate use; usage:—constitution; state of any thing:—dress; garb.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* habiting, habited.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Hăb-i-ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being inhabitable.

Hăb′i-ta-ble, *a.* [L. *habitabilis*; *habitare*, to dwell, to inhabit, frequentative of *habere*, to have, to hold.] Capable of being dwelt in.

Hăb′i-tăn-cy, *n.* (*Law.*) Legal settlement.

Hăb′i-tănt, *n.* [Fr.] An inhabitant.

Hăb′i-tăt, *n.* [L. for "he, she, or it dwells."] The place of the natural growth of plants, animals, insects, &c.

Hăb-i-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *habitatio*.—See HABITABLE.] Place of abode; dwelling.

Hăb′it-ed, *a.* Clothed:—accustomed; usual.

Ha-bĭt′ū-al (ha-bĭt′yu-al), *a.* [Fr. *habituel*; Late L. *habitualis*.] Being in constant use; customary; constant; common.

Ha-bĭt′ū-al-ly, *ad.* Customarily; by habit.

Ha-bĭt′ū-āte, *v. a.* [L. *habituare*, *habituatum*.—See HABIT.] [*pp.* habituating, habituated.] To make habitual; to accustom; to make familiar.

Hăb′i-tūde, *n.* Long custom; habit; state.

Habitué (ä-bē-tū-ā), *n.* [Fr.] One who frequents a place.

Hăck, *v. a.* [A.-S. *haccan*; Dut. *hakken*; Dan. *hakke*; Scot. *hag*; Ger. *hacken*; Fr. *hacher*.—See HATCHET.] [*pp.* hacking, hacked.] To cut; to chop; to cut clumsily.—2, *n.* A notch; a cut:—[see HACKNEY] a horse kept for hire:—a hackney; a hackney-coach:—a writer for hire.—3, *a.* Hired; mercenary; venal.—4, *v. n.* To be venal;

—[Imitative.—See HAWK; Welsh *hochi;* Magyar *hak*] to cough.
Hăck′bẹr-ry̆, *n.* [HAW and BERRY.—Cf. A.-S. *haga,* a haw, a hedge.] A species of tree and its fruit.
Hăck′bụt, } *n.* [O. Fr. *haquebute;* Dut. *haakbus.*—
Hăg′bụt, } See ARQUEBUSE.] A mediæval very heavy arquebuse fired from a hook or forked rest.
Hăc′kle, *v. a.* [See HECKLE.] [*pp.* hackling, hackled.] To dress flax; to hatchel.—2, *n.* A comb for dressing flax; hatchel:—a pointed feather. [American larch.
Hăck′ma-tăck, *n.* [Native American name.] The
Hăck′nẹy (hăk′nẹ), *n.* [Sp. *hacanea; haca,* a pony; It. *chinea, acchinea;* O. Fr. *hacquenée;* O. Dut. *hackeneye:* origin doubtful.] A nag; a hired horse:—a drudge:—a hireling:—a prostitute:—any thing let out for hire, as a carriage; a hack. —2, *a.* Much used; let out for hire.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* hackneying, hackneyed.] To use much; to inure.
Hăck′nẹy-cōach, *n.* A carriage let for hire.
Hăck′nẹyed (hăk′nĭd), *p. a.* Much used; trite.
Hăd, *i. & p.* of *have.*
Hăd′dọck, *n.* [Gael. *adag;* Irish, *codog;* Fr. *hadot, hadec:* probably a dim. of COD (*q. v.*).] A sea-fish of the cod kind.
Hāde, *n.* [A.-S. *heald,* inclined, heeled; *hyldan,* to incline; Ger. *halde,* Dan. *held,* slope.—See HEEL.] The steep descent of a shaft; descent:—the dip of a mineral vein.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* hading, haded.] (*Mining.*) To deviate from the vertical; to slope, as a vein or lode.
Hā′dēṣ, *n.* [Gr. ᾅδης, said to be from ἀ privative, and ἰδεῖν, to see.] The place of departed spirits.
Hæm′ọr-rha-ġe, *n.* Same as HEMORRHAGE.
Hăft, *n.* [A.-S. *hæft;* Dut. & Ger. *heft:* root of HAVE.] A handle; a hilt.
Hăg, *n.* [A.-S. *hægtesse;* Ger. *hexe.*—Cf. Dut. *haagtis,* a lizard, from *haag,* a hedge. The idea seems to be that of a woman who lives among the hedges.] A witch; a fury:—an ugly woman. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hagging, hagged.] To torment; to harass with vain terror.
Hăg′bụt, *n.* See HACKBUT.
Hăg′gạrd, *a.* [Probably meaning *nag*-like; Ger. *hager,* lean.] Lean; pale; ugly; deformed:—wild.—2, *n.* [Ger. *hagard,* a hawk; *hag,* a hedge; or perhaps akin to HAWK.] A species of hawk:—any thing ugly:—[from *hag,* a hedge] a stack-yard; an enclosure.
Hăg′gạrd-ly̆, *ad.* Deformedly; pallidly.
Hăg′ġis, *n.* [Fr. *hachis,* a hash (*q. v.*).] A Scotch dish of chopped meat.
Hăg′ġish, *a.* Like a hag; deformed; horrid.
Hăg′gle, *v. a.* [Dim. or frequentative of HACK.] [*pp.* haggling, haggled.] To cut; to chop; to mangle.—2, *v. n.* To be difficult in a bargain; to higgle.
Hăg′glẹr, *n.* One who haggles; a higgler.
Hā-ġị-ŏg′rạ-phẹr, *n.* [Gr. ἁγιόγραφα, holy writings; ἅγιος, holy, and γράφειν, to write.] A holy writer.
Hā-ġị-ŏg′rạ-phy̆, *n.* Holy or sacred writings; biographies of the saints.
Hā-ġị-ŏl′ọ-ġy̆, *n.* [Gr. ἅγιος, holy, and λόγος, a treatise.] A treatise on the saints.
Häh (hä), *interj.* Expressing surprise or effort.
Hä-hä′, *n.* A fence sunk below the ground.
Hāil (hāl), *n.* [A.-S. *hagal;* Ger., Dut., Dan., & Sw. *hagel.*] Drops of rain frozen in falling.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* hailing, hailed.] To pour down hail.—3, *v. a.* To salute; to call to:—to pour.—4, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To declare in answer to a hail; to sail from or belong to.—5, *interj.* A term of salutation; health.—6, *a.* [Icel. *heill,* well, sound; Sw. *hel,* Dan. *heel,* well cognate with WHOLE.] See HALE.
Hāil′-fĕl-lōw, *n.* An intimate companion.
Hāil′stōne, *n.* A particle or single ball of hail.
Hāil′y̆, *a.* Characterized by hail.
Hâir, *n.* The dry, elastic filaments arising from the skin of animals.
Hâir′-brĕadth (hâr′brĕdth), *n.* The diameter of a hair; a very small distance.
Hâir′-brŭsh, *n.* A brush for the hair.
Hâir′ị-nĕss, *n.* The state of being hairy.
Hâir′-pĭn, *n.* A pin used in dressing the hair.
Hâir′y̆, *a.* Covered with, or consisting of, hair.
Hāke, *n.* [Sw. *hake,* Dan. *hage,* a hook; from the shape of its under-jaw.] A kind of fish resembling the cod.
Hâl′bẹrd, *or* **Hăl′bẹrd**, *n.* [Ger. *hellebarte;* O. Ger. *helmbarte;* Fr. *hallebarde;* Ger. *halm,* a stalk,—formerly, a pole or handle (see HELM),—and *barte,* Icel. *barda,* an axe. By confusion with *helm,* a helmet, the name, especially in Germany, came to mean a helmet-axe, an axe for splitting helmets. Ger. *barte,* an axe, is closely related to *barb,* a beard.] A kind of spear; a cross-bar:—written also *halbert.*

Halberd.

Hâl-bẹr-diēr′, *n.* One armed with a halberd.
Hăl′cy̆-ọn (hăl′shẹ-ụn *or* hăl′sẹ-ụn), *n.* [L. *halcyon* or *alcyon,* otherwise *alcedo,* Gr. ἀλκυών, a kingfisher. The bird was believed to breed at midwinter, at which time the sea was said to be calm for fourteen days.] A bird, the kingfisher.—2, *a.* An epithet applied to seven days before, and seven after, the winter solstice:—placid; quiet; still; peaceful.
Hāle, *a.* [Icel. *heill,* Sw. *hel,* Dan. *heel,* Ger. *heil,* whole (*q. v.*), well.—See HEAL.] Healthy; sound; hearty; uninjured. [See HAUL.
Hāle, *or* **Hâle**, *v. a.* [*pp.* haling, haled.] To drag.
Hälf (häf), *n.*; pl. **Hälveṣ** (hävz). [A.-S. *healf,* Dut. & Sw. *half,* Dan. *halv,* Ger. *halb,* a half,—originally, a side.] A moiety; one of two equal parts.—2, *ad.* In part; equally.—3, *a.* Consisting of a moiety or half.
Hälf′-āpe, *n.* A lemur.
Hälf′-blood (häf′blŭd), *n.* One born of the same father or mother, but not of both:—a half-breed.
Hälf′-brēēd, *n.* A person or an animal of mixed race; a half-caste.
Hälf′-brŏth-ẹr, *n.* A brother by one parent only.
Hälf′-cȧste, *n.* A half-breed; a person of mixed descent.
Hälf′-cŏck, *v. a.* [*pp.* half-cocking, half-cocked.] To set the cock of a fire-arm at the first notch. —2, *n.* The first notch of a gun-lock.
Hälf-crōŵn′, *n.* A British silver coin, worth about sixty cents.
Hälf-dīme′, *n.* A five-cent piece.
Hälf-dŏl′lạr, *n.* A fifty-cent piece.
Hälf′-dŏz-en (häf′dŭz-zn), *n.* or *a.* Six.
Hälf-heärt′ẹd, *a.* Lukewarm; indifferent.
Hälf′-mȧst, *a.* At half the full height (said of flags). [effectual scheme.
Hälf′-mĕaṣ-ūre, *n.* An imperfect, feeble, or in-
Hälf′-mōōn, *n.* The moon half illuminated.
Hälf′-nōte, *n.* A minim in music.
Half′-pĕn-ny̆ (hā′pĕn-nẹ, hăp′pĕn-nẹ, *or* häf′pĕn-nẹ), *n.*; pl. **Half′-pĕnce** (hā′pẹns *or* häf′pĕns), *or* **Hälf′-pĕn-nieṣ** (*or* hā′pĕn-nẹz). A copper coin worth half a penny.
Hälf′-pīke, *n.* A pike carried by officers.
Hälf-sĭs′tẹr, *n.* A sister by one parent only.
Hälf′-wāy, *n.* Half the distance.—2, *a.* Equidistant; in the middle.
Hälf′-wĭt-tẹd (häf′wĭt-tẹd), *a.* Foolish.
Hal′ị-bŭt (hŏl′-), *n.* [Dut. *heilbot; heilig,* holy, and *bot,*. Ger. *butte,* a flounder.] A large, flat sea-fish.
Hâll, *n.* [A.-S. *hal, heall;* Dut. *hal;* Icel. & O. Sw. *hall:* root of A.-S. *helan,* to cover.—Cf. Ger. *halle,* and Skr. *çala,* a mansion.—See CELL. It is distinct from L. *aula,* a hall.] A large room for the transaction of public business; a large public room:—a manor-house:—an entry; a vestibule:—a collegiate body in a university.
Hăl-lẹ-lū′jạh (hăl-lẹ-lū′yạ), *n.* [Heb., Praise ye the Lord.] A song of thanksgiving.

Hăll'iardş (hăl'yardz), *n. pl.* [HAUL (HALE) and YARD.] (*Naut.*) Ropes or tackle to hoist or lower yards, &c.

Hal-lōō', *interj.* [A simple interjection.—Cf. Ger. *halo;* Fr. *haro;* A.-S. *eala.*] Expressing call.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* hallooing, hallooed.] To cry out. —3, *v. a.* To encourage with shouts; to chase with shouts; to call to.—4, *n.* A loud call.

Hăl'lōw (hăl'lō), *v. a.* [A.-S. *halig*, holy; *halgian*, to make holy.] [*pp.* hallowing, hallowed.] To consecrate; to make holy; to sanctify; to reverence as holy.

Hăl-lọw-ēēn', *n.* [Originally, *halowene* was the genitive plural of O. E. *halowe*, a saint, and signified of the saints; later, it signified the *eve* (colloq. Scot. *e'en*) or evening preceding the feast of All Saints.] The evening before Hallowmas.

Hăl'lọw-mas, *n.* [O. E. *alle halowene tyd*, all saints' time; A.-S. *halig*, holy, *halga*, a saint, and MASS (*q. v.*).] The feast of All Saints.

Hal-lū-cị-nā'tiọn, *n.* [L. *alucinatio; alucinari*, to wander in mind; Gr. ἀλύειν, ἀλύσσειν.] A diseased imagination; a delirium:—error; blunder; mistake.

Hā'lō, *n.*; pl. **Hā'lōş**. [L. *halos;* Gr. ἅλως, literally, a round threshing-floor.] A bright circle round the sun or moon; a glory.

Hā'lōĭd, *n.* [Gr. ἅλς, ἁλος, salt, and εἶδος, form.] (*Chem.*) A species of salt. — 2, *a.* Like common salt.

Hâlt, *v. n.* [A.-S. *healtian.*] [*pp.* halting, halted.] To limp:—[Ger. *halten*, to hold, to make a halt; *halt*, a halt.—See HOLD] to stop; to hesitate.—2, *v. a.* To cause to stop.—3, *a.* [A.-S. *healt;* Dan. & Sw. *halt.*] Lame; crippled.—4, *n.* The act of limping:—a stop in a march.

Hâl'tẹr, *n.* [A.-S. *healfter;* Ger. *halfter.*] A rope to hang malefactors with:—a sort of bridle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* haltering, haltered.] To bind with a halter.

Hälve (häv), *v. a.* [*pp.* halving, halved.] To divide into two equal parts.

Hälveş (hävz), *n.* The plural of *half.*

Hăl'yardş, *n. pl.* See HALLIARDS.

Hăm, *n.* [A.-S. *hamm;* Dut. *ham;* Icel. *hŏm*, a haunch.—Cf. Fr. *jambe;* It. *gamba;* L. *gamba*, a hock; Gr. καμπή, a bend.] The hip:—the thigh of a hog salted.

Hăm'ạ-drȳ-ạd, *n.* [Gr. pl. Ἁμαδρυάδες; ἅμα, with (see SAME), and δρῦς, a tree (*q. v.*).] A wood-nymph.

Hāmeş, *n. pl.* [Walloon *hène*, a splint; Flem. *haem*, a horse-collar.—Cf. Fr. *hameçon*, a hook.] A frame attached to a horse-collar.

Hăm'lẹt, *n.* [Anglo-Fr. *hamelet;* O. Fr. *hamel;* Fr. *hameau:* root of HOME.] A small village.

Hăm'mẹr, *n.* [A.-S. *hamor;* Dan. & Ger. *hammer;* Dut. *hamer.*] An instrument for driving nails.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hammering, hammered.] To beat or form with a hammer.—3, *v. n.* To work; to be busy.

Hăm'mẹr-clŏth, *n.* [Dut. *hemel*, Ger. *himmel*, a covering (later, heaven), and CLOTH.] Cloth covering a coach-box.

Hăm'mọck, *n.* [Sp. *hamaco;* a West-Indian name.] A swinging bed:—a fertile tract.

Hăm'pẹr, *n.* [O. E. *hanaper*, Late L. *hanaperium*, a basket.—Cf. A.-S. *hnæp*, Dut. *nap*, Ger. *napf*, Eng. *nappy*, a dish, a basin.] A large basket; a kind of fetter.—2, *v. a.* [Etymology unknown. —Cf. Scot. *hamp*, to stumble, to halt, to go limp; A.-S. *hamelian*, O. E. *hamble*, to mutilate. Probably related to HAM and HAMSTRING.] [*pp.* hampering, hampered.] To shackle; to entangle; to ensnare; to fetter; to put into a hamper.

Hăm'stẹr, *n.* [Ger. & Fr.] An animal of the rat tribe.

Hăm'strĭng, *n.* The tendon of the ham.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* hamstrung; *pp.* hamstringing, hamstrung.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hăn'ạ-pẹr, *n.* [See HAMPER.] A hamper:—a treasury.

Hănd, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *hand;* Dut. *haand:* root of Goth. *hinthan*, to seize.—Cf. L. *prehendere*, to grasp.] The palm with the fingers:—a measure of four inches; a palm; an index, as of a clock:—manner of writing:—side, right or left:—a person employed; a workman: —agency.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* handing, handed.] To give or transmit:—to guide or lead.

Hănd'-băr-rōw, *n.* A frame carried by hand.

Hănd'bĭll, *n.* A loose printed sheet.

Hănd'-bọọk (hănd'bûk), *n.* A manual.

Hănd'-brĕadth (hănd'brĕdth), *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

Hănd'-cär, *n.* A car propelled by hand.

Hănd'-cärt, *n.* A cart pushed or pulled by hand.

Hănd'crȧft, *n.* See HANDICRAFT.

Hănd'crȧfts-man, *n.* See HANDICRAFTSMAN.

Hănd'cŭff, *n.* [A.-S. *handcops; cops* or *cosp*, a fetter.] A fetter for the wrist.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* handcuffing, handcuffed.] To manacle; to fasten.

Hănd'fȧst, *v. a.* [A.-S. *handfæstan.*—See HAND and FASTEN.] [*pp.* handfasting, handfasted.] To betroth:—to marry conditionally.

Hănd'fụl, *n.*; pl. **Hănd'fụlş**. As much as the hand can grasp:—a small quantity.

Hăn'dị-căp, *v. a.* [For *hand in cap;* probably from the drawing of lots from a cap.] [*pp.* handicapping, handicapped.] To assign, as to a horse, some additional weight to counterbalance supposed superiority:—to affect disadvantageously; to burden; to weight.—2, *n.* A race in which the chances are equalized by granting some advantage in the start to inferior ones:—the allowance thus made.

Hănd'ị-crȧft, *n.* [A.-S. *handcræft;* HAND and CRAFT.] Manual occupation.

Hănd'ị-crȧfts-man, *n.* A manufacturer; a mechanic; an artisan.

Hănd'ị-ly, *ad.* Skilfully; conveniently; easily.

Hănd'ị-nĕss, *n.* Readiness; dexterity.

Hănd'ị-work (-würk), *n.* [A.-S. *handgeweorc; geweorc* is a form of *weorc*, work.] Work of the hand; work done by the hands.

Hănd'kẹr-chĭef (hăng'kẹr-chĭf), *n.* [HAND and KERCHIEF.] A piece of silk or linen to wipe the face or cover the neck.

Hăn'dle, *v. a.* [A.-S. *handlian;* Dut. *handelen;* Dan. *handle;* Ger. *handeln;* Dut. *handel*, a handle.—See HAND.] [*pp.* handling, handled.] To touch, feel, use, or hold, with the hand:—to manage; to treat of; to use.—2, *n.* The part of a thing held in the hand; a haft:—that of which use is made.

Hănd'lĭng, *n.* Touch; execution; management.

Hănd'māid, *n.* A maid that waits at hand.

Hănd'māid-en (-mā-dn), *n.* A handmaid.

Hănd-ŏr'gan, *n.* A barrel-organ.

Hănd'sâw, *n.* A saw managed by the hand.

Hănd'sẹl (hăn'sẹl), *n.* [A.-S. *handselen*, a delivery; *hand*, hand, and *sellan*, to deliver (see SELL); Icel. *handsal*, a bargain; *hand*, hand, and *sal*, a giving; Dut. *handsel;* Sw. *handsöl.*] The first use of any thing:—an earnest.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* handselling, handselled.] To use or do the first time.

Hănd'sọme (hăn'sụm), *a.* [HAND and the suffix *-some*, as in *winsome, gladsome:* the first meaning was handy, dexterous, skilful, serviceable.—Cf. Dut. *handzaam*, serviceable.] Moderately *beautiful;* graceful; elegant:—ample; liberal.

Hănd'sọme-ly, *ad.* Beautifully; generously.

Hănd'sọme-nĕss, *n.* Beauty; elegance.

Hănd'spīke, *n.* A kind of wooden lever.

Hănd'work (-würk), *n.* Work done by hand.

Hănd'wrīt-ịng (-rīt-ịng), *n.* A form of writing peculiar to each hand; chirography.

Hănd'y, *a.* [A.-S. *hendig*, Dut. *handig*, Dan. *hændig;* all from *hand.*] Ready; dexterous:—[A.-S. *gehende*, near at hand] convenient.

Hăng, *v. a.* [A.-S. *hongian*, pp. *hangen*; Icel. *hengja*; Ger. *hängen*, *henken*; Dut. *hangen*; Dan. *hænge*.] [*i.* hung *or* hanged; *pp.* hanging, hung *or* hanged.] To suspend; to show aloft:—to kill by suspending by the neck.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *hangian*; Icel. *hanga*; Ger. *hangen*.] To be suspended; to depend.—3, *n.* Manner of connection.

Hăng′er, *n.* He who or that which hangs:—that by which a thing hangs:—a broad sword.

Hăng′ing, *n.* A suspension:—that which hangs:—drapery hung to the walls of rooms.

Hăng′man, *n.* A public executioner.

Hăng′nāil, *n.* [HANG and NAIL: the word represents, however, the much older AGNAIL (*q. v.*).] A portion of the cuticle shivered off from the roots of the finger-nail.

Hănk (hăngk), *n.* [Dan. *hank*, a handle; Sw. *hank*, a string; Ger. *henkel*, a handle; Icel. *hönk*, a hank; *hang*, a coil: akin to HANG.] A skein; a tie.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hanking, hanked.] To form into hanks.

Hănk′er (hăngk′ẹr), *v. n.* [Dut. *hunkeren*,—formerly *honkeren*, *hengelen*, to hanker; Local Eng. *hank*, to long for; from HANG.—Cf. to *hang about*; Icel. *hanga*, to cleave to.] [*pp.* hankering, hankered.] To long importunately; to have eager desire; to crave.

Hăn-sẹ-ăt′ic, *a.* [Ger. *hanse*, *hansa*, an association; Goth. *hansa*, a troop.] Relating to the Hanse towns.

Hăn′sọm, *n.* [From the inventor's name.] A two-wheeled cab.

Hăp, *n.* [Icel. *happ*, unexpected luck; Welsh *hap*, good luck.—Cf. A.-S. *gehæp*, fit; possibly connected with Fr. *happer*, Ger. *happen*, to snap, to seize, to lay hold of; cf. also L. *aptus*, fit; Gr. ἅπτειν, to seize.] Chance; fortune; *luck*; accident.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* happing, happed.] To happen.—3, *v. a.* [A form of *lap* or *wrap*.] To cover; to wrap.

Hăp-hăz′ard, *n.* Chance; accident.—2, *a.* Happening by chance; made or done at random.

Hăp′less, *a.* Unhappy; luckless

Hăp′ly, *ad.* Perhaps; by chance.

Hăp′pen (hăp′pn), *v. n.* [From HAP.] [*pp.* happening, happened.] To chance; to take place.

Hăp′pi-ly, *ad.* In a happy manner:—appropriately.

Hăp′pi-nĕss, *n.* Felicity; bliss; blessedness.

Hăp′py, *a.* [From HAP.] Having the desires satisfied; felicitous; lucky; successful; *fortunate*:—apt.

Ha-răngue′ (ha-răng′), *n.* [Fr. *harangue*; Sp. *arenga*; It. *arringa*; from O. Ger. *hring*, a ring, a circus, an assembly.—See RING.] A declamatory or noisy *speech*; declamation.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* haranguing, harangued.] To make a declamatory speech; to declaim.—3, *v. a.* To address by an oration.

Hăr′ass, *v. a.* [Fr. *harasser*; possibly connected with Fr. *herse*, a harrow,—more probably with Eng. HARRY, O. Fr. *harer*.—Cf. Lith. *karas*, war; Goth. *harjis*, an army; Skr. *çara*, hurt.] [*pp.* harassing, harassed.] To waste:—to weary; to perplex; to *distress*.

Här′bin-ġẹr, *n.* [O. E. *herbergeour*, a provider of lodgings, a quartermaster; O. Fr. *herberger*, to harbor, to lodge; *herberge*, Fr. *auberge*, a lodging; Ger. *heer*, O. Ger. *heri*, an army, and *bergan*, to shelter.—See HARBOR.] A forerunner; a precursor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* harbingering, harbingered.] To forerun or precede and announce; to usher in; to introduce.

Här′bọr, *n.* [Icel. *herbergi*, harbor, inn; *herr*, an army, and *bjarga*, to protect; O. Sw. *hærberge*, an inn; O. Ger. *hereberga*, a camp; *heer* or *heri*, an army, and *bergan*, to shelter.] A station for ships; a port; a haven:—asylum; shelter.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* harboring, harbored.] To lodge; to take shelter.—3, *v. a.* To entertain; to shelter; to secure.—(*Law.*) To receive clandestinely.

Här′bọr-aġe, *n.* Shelter; entertainment.

Här′bọr-ẹr, *n.* One who harbors.

Här′bọr-lĕss, *a.* Wanting harbor.

Här′bọr-mās′tẹr, *n.* An officer who has the care of mooring ships in a harbor.

Härd, *a.* [A.-S. *heard*; Dut. *hard*; Dan. *haard*; Ger. *hart*; Goth. *hardus*.—Cf. Gr. κρατυς, strong.] Not easy to be pierced, penetrated, or compressed; *firm*; solid; not soft:—difficult; painful; laborious:—rigorous; severe; unkind:—insensible; obdurate:—impregnated with salts.—2, *ad.* Close; near; laboriously.

Härd′en (här′dn), *v. n.* [*pp.* hardening, hardened.] To grow hard.—2, *v. a.* To make hard or firm.

Härd′-fā-vọred (-vụrd), *a.* Coarse of feature.

Härd′-fĭst-ẹd, *a.* Close-handed; covetous.

Härd′hăck, *n.* A small shrub, spiræa.

Härd′-hĕad-ẹd, *a.* Shrewd; obstinate.

Härd′-heärt-ẹd, *a.* *Cruel*; obdurate.

Härd′i-hood (här′dẹ-hûd), *n.* Stoutness; boldness; effrontery; *audacity*.

Härd′i-ly, *ad.* Boldly; confidently.

Härd′i-nĕss, *n.* Firmness; stoutness; courage.

Härd′ly, *ad.* Not easily; scarcely; barely; almost:—severely; harshly.

Härd′nẹss, *n.* [A.-S. *heardnes*.] Quality of being hard.

Härd′-păn, *n.* (*Geol.*) The hard strata immediately underlying the soil; the till; the pan.

Härd′shĭp, *n.* Severe labor; suffering.

Härd′tăck, *n.* Hard dry bread; sea-bread.

Härd′wâre, *n.* Manufactures, goods, or wares made of iron or other metals.

Härd′wâre-man, *n.* A dealer in hardware.

Härd′y, *a.* [Fr. *hardi*, bold; O. Fr. *hardir*, to make bold.—See HARD.] Bold; brave; stout; strong; firm.

Hâre, *n.* [A.-S. *hara*; Dut. *haas*; Dan. *hare*; Ger. *hase*.—Cf. Skr. *çasa*, *çaça*, a hare,—literally, a leaper; *ças*, *çaç*, to jump: cognate with HASTE.] A small, swift, timid quadruped, allied to the rabbit:—a constellation.

Hâre′bĕll, *n.* [HARE and BELL.] A plant and its blue flower.

Hâre′-brāined (-brānd), *a.* Volatile; wild.

Hâre′lĭp, *n.* A divided lip, like a hare's.

Hâre′lĭpped (hâr′lĭpt), *a.* Having a harelip.

Hā′rẹm, *or* **Hä′rẹm**, *n.* [Arab. *haram*, prohibited, sacred: men are forbidden to enter harems.] The apartments for women in a seraglio or other house in the East:—the women of a seraglio.

Här′i-cōt (här′ẹ-kō), *n.* [Fr. for "a bean," "a stew;" connected apparently with O. Fr. *hérigot*, Fr. *ergot*, a spur or dewclaw.] A kind of ragout:—a kind of bean.

Härk, *v. n.* [See HEARKEN.] [*pp.* harking, harked.] To listen; to give ear; to hearken.—2, *interj.* (*imperative* of *hark*.) List; hear.

Här′le-quin (här′lẹ-kĭn) [här′lẹ-kwĭn, *Ja. St. I.*], *n.* [Fr. *arlequin*; It. *arlecchino*; O. Fr. *hierlekin*: probably a dim. of *harle*, a smew or gull.] A buffoon; a merry-andrew; a zany.

Här′lọt, *n.* [O. E. *harlot*, a person, a fellow; O. Fr. *arlot*, a vagabond; Welsh *herlod*, a stripling: probably the word was at first a dim. of CHURL (*q. v.*).] A prostitute; a strumpet.—2, *a.* Wanton; lewd; like a harlot.

Här′lọt-ry, *n.* The trade of a harlot; lewdness.

Härm, *n.* [A.-S. *hearm*, harm, grief; Dan. *harme*, Sw. *harm*, anger; Ger. *harm*, grief.] Injury; mischief; hurt; *evil*.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* harming, harmed.] To hurt; to injure; to damage.

Härm′fụl, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; mischievous.

Härm′lẹss, *a.* Innocent; not hurtful:—unhurt.

Härm′lẹss-ly, *ad.* Innocently; without harm.

Härm′lẹss-nĕss, *n.* State of being harmless.

Har-mŏn′ic, } *a.* [L. *harmonicus*.—See HARMONY.] Relating to music or harmony; concordant.
Har-mŏn′i-cal, }

Har-mŏn′i-ca, *n.* A musical apparatus, consisting of a collection of glass goblets:—a small, flat wind-instrument.

Har-mŏn′i-cal-ly, *ad.* With harmony.

Hạr-mŏn′ịcs, *n. pl.* The science of musical sounds; proportions of sound:—subsidiary sounds.

Hạr-mō′nị-oŭs, *a.* [See HARMONY.] Partaking of harmony; concordant; musical; agreeing.

Hạr-mō′nị-oŭs-ly, *ad.* With harmony.

Hạr-mō′nị-ous-nĕss, *n.* Concord; harmony.

Här′mọ-nĭst, *n.* One skilled in harmony.

Hạr-mō′nị-ŭm, *n.* A reed-organ.

Hạr-mŏn-ị-zạ′tion, *n.* The act, state, or process of harmonizing.

Här′mọ-nīze, *v. a.* [Fr. *harmoniser.*] [*pp.* harmonizing, harmonized.] To adjust properly.—2, *v. n.* To agree; to correspond.

Här′mọ-ny, *n.* [Fr. *harmonie;* Gr. ἁρμονία, a joint, a fitting, fitness, accord; ἁρμόζειν, ἄρειν, to fit.] The just adaptation of parts to each other; *symmetry;* agreement:—musical concord; *melody:*—a literary work showing agreement; as, a *Harmony* of the Gospels.

Här′nẹss, *n.* [Fr. *harnais;* Ger. *harnisch.*—Cf. Bret. *harnez*, old iron; Welsh *haiarn*, Gael. *iarunn*, iron (*q. v.*).] Armor:—furniture for horses.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* harnessing, harnessed.] To put on harness; to equip.

Härp, *n.* [Dut. *harp;* A.-S. *hearpe;* Dan. *harpe;* Ger. *harfe;* It. *arpa.*] A musical stringed instrument; a lyre:—a constellation.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* harping, harped.] To play upon the harp; to dwell on.

Härp′ẹr, *or* **Härp′ịst**, *n.* A player on the harp.

Här-pọ-nēēr′, } *n.* One who throws the harpoon
Hạr-pôôn′ẹr, } in whale-fishing.

Hạr-pôôn′, *n.* [Fr. *harpon;* Sp. *arpon;* Dut. *harpoen;* Fr. *harper*, to grapple; Sp. *arpar*, to tear.—Cf. L. *harpago* or *harpaga*, Gr. ἁρπαγή, a hook; Gr. ἁρπάζειν, to seize.] A dart to strike whales with.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* harpooning, harpooned.] To strike with the harpoon.

Härp′sị-ȼhōrd, *n.* [Late L. *harpichordum;* O. Fr. *harpechorde;* *harpe*, a harp, and *corde*, a tone; It. *arpicordo.*] A keyed musical instrument strung with wires.

Här′py, *n.*; pl. **Här′pieṣ**. [Gr. ἅρπυια, a spoiler; ἁρπάζειν, to seize.] A fabulous monster, or a species of fury, with wings and claws like a bird:—a ravenous wretch or extortioner.

Här′quẹ-bŭse, *n.* See ARQUEBUSE.

Här′rị-dăn, *n.* [Fr. *haridelle*, an old horse, a wretched woman.—Cf. O. Fr. *harer*, to harry, to worry.] A strumpet; an old hag.

Här′rị-ẹr, *n.* [From HARE.] A small hound trained for hunting the hare:—[from HARRY] a kind of hawk.

Här′rōw (hăr′rō), *n.* [A.S. *hearge*, O. E. *harwe*, Icel. *herfi*, Dan. *harv*, a harrow; *harve*, to harrow.—Cf. Ger. *harke*, a rake.] A frame of timber set with teeth, to be dragged over ploughed lands.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* harrowing, harrowed.] To break or cover with the harrow:—to tear up.

Här′ry, *v. a.* [A.-S. *hergian;* Dan. *hærge;* A.-S. *here*, genitive *herges*, Ger. *heer*, an army.] [*pp.* harrying, harried.] To tease; to ruffle; to plunder. [rough; crabbed; severe.

Härsh, *a.* [Ger. *harsch;* Dan. *harsk.*] Austere;

Härsh′ly, *ad.* In a harsh manner; roughly.

Härsh′nẹss, *n.* Roughness; *acrimony.*

Härs′lẹt, *n.* See HASLET.

Härt, *n.* [A.-S. *heort;* Dut. *hert;* Dan. *hiort;* Ger. *hirsch:* akin to L. *cervus*, a deer, and Gr. κέρας, a horn (*q. v.*).] A he-deer; the male of the hind.

Härts′hörn, *n.* The horn of the hart:—water of ammonia:—a plant.

Här′um-scär′ụm, *a.* Flighty; wild.

Hạ-rŭs′pice, *n.* [L. *haruspex.*] See ARUSPICE.

Här′vẹst, *n.* [A.-S. *hærfest*, Dut. *herfst*, Ger. *herbst*, autumn: related to L. *carpere*, to gather.] The season of gathering in grain and other produce:—corn, grain, and other produce gathered; product of labor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* harvesting, harvested.] To gather in, as produce.

Här′vẹst-ẹr, } *n.* One who gathers grain; a
Här′vẹst-măn, } reaper:—a long-legged insect.

Här′vẹst-hōme, *n.* The time of harvest:—a harvest-feast:—a harvest-song.

Här′vẹst-môôn, *n.* The moon in harvest time, near the autumnal equinox, when it rises near the same hour for several evenings.

Hăṣ. The third person sing. of *have.*

Hăsh, *v. a.* [Fr. *hachis;* *hacher*, to hash.—See HACK.] [*pp.* hashing, hashed.] To mince; to chop into small pieces.—2, *n.* Minced meat; a mixture:—a scarifier for grass-land.

Hăsh′ēēsh, } *n.* [Arab. for "dried herb."] Indian
Hăsh′īsh, } hemp, a narcotic drug.

Hā′slet, *or* **Hăs′lẹt**, *n.* [Fr. *hâtelette*, a roast, dim. of O. Fr. *hastille;* Fr. *haste* or *hâtelet*, a spit; L. *hasta*, a spear.] Liver, lights, &c., of a beast:—written also *harslet.*

Hăsp, *n.* [A.-S. *hæpse;* Dan., Sw., & Ger. *haspe.*] A clasp folded over a staple.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hasping, hasped.] To shut or fasten with a hasp.

Hăs′sọck, *n.* [Welsh *hesgog*, sedgy; *hesg*, sedges; *hesor*, a pad; Cornish *hescen*, a rush or reed.—Cf. Sp. *haz*, a bundle.—See also TUSSOCK.] A thick mat:—a footstool:—a tuft of coarse grass; a tussock.

Hăst. The second person sing. of *have.*

Hăs′tạte, *a.* [L. *hastatus;* *hasta*, a spear.] Formed like a spear or halberd.

Hastate leaf.

Hāste, *n.* [Dan. *haste*, Ger. *hast*, Dut. *haast*, Fr. *hâte*, haste; Dan. *haste*, Dut. *haasten*, Ger. *hasten*, Fr. *hâter*, to haste.] Speed; hurry; precipitation.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* hasting, hasted.] To hasten.

Hās′ten (hā′sn), *v. n.* [*pp.* hastening, hastened.] To make haste; to be quick or in a hurry.—2, *v. a.* To drive forward; to urge on; to speed; to push on.

Hās′tị-ly, *ad.* With haste; speedily; quickly.

Hās′tị-nĕss, *n.* Haste; speed:—testiness.

Hāst′ingṣ, *n. pl.* Early pease; early fruit.

Hās′ty, *a.* Quick; speedy; *cursory:*—vehement; rash; easily excited; irritable.

Hăt, *n.* [A.-S. *hæt;* Dan. *hat;* Sw. *hatt.*—Cf. Skr. *chhad*, to cover: probably not related to HOOD.] A cover for the head.

Hāt′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be hated; odious.

Hăt′-bănd, *n.* A string tied round the hat.

Hătch, *v. a.* [Sw. *häcka*, to hatch, from *häck*, a coop, a hatch; Ger. *hecken*, to hatch; *hecke*, a cage or coop.] [*pp.* hatching, hatched.] To produce young from eggs:—to plot; to contrive:—[Fr. *hacher*, to cut.—See HACK] to engrave; to shade.—2, *v. n.* To be hatched.—3, *n.* [A.-S. *haca*, dative *hæcce*, a bar; Dut. *hek*, a fence; Dan. *hæk*, a rack.] A half door:—a brood excluded from the egg; exclusion from the egg; disclosure:—the opening in a ship's deck or floor; floodgates:—cover for such openings.

Hătch′ẹl, *n.* [See HACKLE.] An instrument for cleaning flax:—written also *hackle* and *hetchel.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hatchelling, hatchelled.] To clean or dress flax, &c.

Hătch′ẹt, *n.* [Fr. *hachette*, dim. of *hache*, an axe; *hacher*, to hack (*q. v.*).] A small axe.

Hătch′ẹt-fāce, *n.* An ugly, thin face.

Hătch′ing, *n.* A kind of shading in a drawing.

Hătch′mẹnt, *n.* [For *achievement.*] (*Her.*) An armorial escutcheon.

Hătch′wāy, *n.* An opening with a trap-door.

Hāte, *v. a.* [A.-S. *hete*, Dut. *haat*, Dan. *had*, Ger. *hass*, hate; A.-S. *hatien*, Dut. *haten*, Dan. *hade*, Ger. *hassen*, to hate.—Cf. Welsh *casan*, to hate.] [*pp.* hating, hated.] To detest; to *abhor;* to abominate.—2, *n.* Hatred; malignity; detestation. [nable; malignant.

Hāte′fụl, *a.* Detestable; odious; execrable; abomi-

Hāte′fûl-ly, *ad.* In a hateful manner.
Hāte′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being hateful.
Hāt′er, *n.* One who hates; an abhorrer.
Hăth, *v.* An archaic form for *has.*
Hā′tred, *n.* [HATE and the suffix *-red*, as in KINDRED; A.-S. *-ræden*, condition, mode.] Extreme aversion; animosity; detestation; *enmity;* hate; abhorrence; malignity.
Hăt′ter, *n.* A maker of hats.
Hâu′bĕrk, *n.* [Fr. *haubert;* O. Fr. *halbert;* O. Ger. *hals-berg; hals,* the neck, and *bergan*, to protect, to cover.] A coat of mail without sleeves.
Hâugh (hâw), *n.* A meadow; a dale:—haw.
Hâugh′ti-ly (hâw′te-le), *ad.* Proudly; arrogantly.
Hâugh′ti-nĕss, *n.* *Pride;* arrogance; disdain.
Hâugh′ty (hâw′te), *a.* [Fr. *hautain; haut,* L. *altus,* high.] Proud; arrogant; *insolent:*—bold; adventurous; high; lofty.
Hâul, *v. a.* [A.-S. *holian*, to get; Dut. *halen*, Dan. *hale,* to draw; Ger. *holen*, to fetch; Fr. *haler*, to haul.] [*pp.* hauling, hauled.] To pull; to draw; to drag.—2, *n.* A pull; a violent pull:—a draught.
Hâum, *or* **Hâulm** (hâwm), *n.* [A.-S. *healm;* Dut. & Dan. *halm.*—See CALAMUS.] The dry stem or stalk of a plant:—written also *halm*, and *hawm.*
Häunch (hänch) [hâwnch, *St.*], *n.* [Fr. *hanche;* Sp. *anca.*—Cf. O. Ger. *ancha*, *encha*, the leg: akin to ANKLE.] The thigh; hip; rear.
Häunt (hänt) [hâwnt, *St. I. E. K. R.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *hanter;* probably from a Late L. *ambitare*, to go about.—See AMBITION.] [*pp.* haunting, haunted.] To resort to:—to frequent troublesomely, or as a spirit.—2, *n.* A place much frequented.
Häunt′ed, *p. a.* Frequented, in an ill sense.
Haut′boy (hō′bŏĭ), *n.* [Fr. *hautbois; haut*, high (in tone), and *bois*, wood.] A wind-instrument; an oboe; a sort of flute:—a strawberry.
Hauteur (hō-tür′), *n.* [Fr.] Haughtiness.
Haut-goût (hō-gô′), *n.* [Fr.] A strong relish.
Hăve (hăv), *v. a.* [A.-S. *habban;* Dut. *hebben;* Dan. *have;* Ger. *haben:* allied to L. *capere*, to take.] [*i.* had; *pp.* having, had; ind. pres. I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has;* we, you, they *have.*] To possess; to enjoy; to hold.—It is much used as an auxiliary verb.
Hā′ven (hā′vn), *n.* [A.-S. *hæfene;* Dut. *haven;* Dan. *havn;* Ger. *hafen;* connected with HAVE, to hold; also with Ger. *haff*, a sound; A.-S. *hæf*, Dan. *hav*, the sea.] A port; a *harbor;* a shelter.
Hăv′er-săck, *n.* [Fr. *havresac;* Ger. *hafersack; hafer*, Scot. & Dut. *haver*, oats, and *sack*, a sack.] A soldier's bag for food.
Hăv′oc, *n.* [Probably from A.-S. *hafoc*, a hawk (*q. v.*).] Waste; devastation; destruction.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* havocking, havocked.] To destroy; to lay waste.
Hâw, *n.* [Ger. *hag*, a hedge; *hagapfel*, a haw; Sw. *hägg*, a wild cherry.—See HEDGE.] Berry of the hawthorn:—[imitative] a stammer.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* hawing, hawed.] To speak slowly, with hesitation:—[cf. Fr. *huhau*, imperative *gee*] to turn to the left, as a team.
Hâw-hâw′, *n.* A sunk fence. See HA-HA.
Hâwk, *n.* [A.-S. *hafoc, haefoc;* Dut. *havic;* Dan. *hög;* Sw. *hök;* Ger. *habicht:* perhaps akin to HAVE.] A voracious bird of prey.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* hawking, hawked.] To fly hawks at fowls:—[Welsh, *hochi;* Magyar, *hak:* imitative.—See HACK] to force up phlegm with a noise.—3, *v. a.* [See HAWKER, and Norse *hauka*, to cry.] To cry and sell goods; to peddle.
Hâwk′er, *n.* [O. Dut. *heukeren*, Dan. *hökre*, to hawk; Ger. *höcker*, a retailer; Dan. *höker*, a huckster (*q. v.*).] A pedler; a news-carrier:—a falconer.
Hâwk′ing, *n.* Falconry:—peddling.
Hâwse′-hōle, *n.* [Dut. *hals*, neck, a tack (nautical); Icel. *hals*, the neck, a ship's bow, end of a rope: not related to HAWSER.] A hole for a cable in a ship's bow.
Hâw′ser, *n.* [Fr. *haussière, aussière; hausser*, to hoist; It. *alzare*, to raise; L. *altus*, high: connected with HAUL, but not with HOIST.] A rope or cable.
Hâw′thôrn, *n.* [HAW and THORN.] A thorn that bears haws.
Hāy (hā), *n.* [A.-S. *hig;* Dut. *hooi;* Dan. *hö;* Ger. *heu:* akin to HEW, to cut.] Grass dried for fodder.
Hāy′-cŏck, *n.* A heap of fresh hay.
Hāy′ing, *n.* The employment of making hay.
Hāy′-lŏft, *n.* A loft to put hay in.
Hāy′māk-er, *n.* One employed in making hay.
Hāy′-mōw (hā′möû), *n.* A mow of hay.
Hāy′-rĭck (hā′rĭk), *n.* A rick of hay.
Hāy′-sēēd, *n.* The seed of grass.
Hāy′-stăck (hā′stăk), *n.* A stack of hay.
Hăz′ard, *n.* [Fr. *hasard;* Sp. *azar;* Arab. *al zar*, the die; Pers. *zar*, a die.] Chance of loss; risk; peril; danger; chance; hap:—a game at dice.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hazarding, hazarded.] To expose to chance; to risk.
Hăz′ard-oŭs, *a.* Dangerous; exposed.
Hāze, *n.* [A.-S. *hasu*, a dark gray color; Icel. *höss*, gray.—Cf. Breton *aezen*, a vapor.] A light mist.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hazing, hazed.] (*Naut.*) To punish by hard work:—to play abusive tricks on.
Hā′zel (hā′zl), *n.* [A.-S. *hæsel;* Dut. *hazelaar;* Icel. *hasl;* Dan. *hassel;* Ger. *hasel.*] A shrub or small tree bearing a nut.—2, *a.* Light brown; like a hazel-nut.
Hā′zel-nŭt, *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.
Hā′zi-nĕss, *n.* State of being hazy.
Hā′zy, *a.* Characterized by haze; misty.
Hē, *pron.* [A.-S. *he;* Dut. *hij;* Dan. *han.*—Cf. Goth. *his*, this; Gr. *ἐκεῖνος*, he.] [pos. *his;* obj. *him:* pl. *they;* pos. *theirs;* obj. *them.*] The man; the person:—the male alluded to.—Sometimes used adjectively for *male;* as, a *he*-goat.
Hĕad (hĕd), *n.* [A.-S. *heafod;* Dut. *hoofd;* Dan. *hoved;* Ger. *haupt;* Gr. *κεφαλή;* Skr. *kapala.*] The part of an animal that contains the brain and is the seat of sensation:—the *chief;* principal; the principal person; leader:—first place; place of honor:—understanding; brain; mind:—front; forepart:—topic:—foam or bead:—2, *a.* Chief; principal; first; highest.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* heading, headed.] To lead; to direct; to govern.—4, *v. n.* To form a head, as a plant.
Hĕad′ache (hĕd′āk), *n.* Pain in the head.
Hĕad′-drĕss (hĕd′drĕs), *n.* Dress of the head.
Hĕad-fĭrst′, *or* **Hĕad-fōre′mōst**, *ad.* With the head in advance; precipitately.
Hĕad′-gēar (hĕd′gēr), *n.* Dress of the head.
Hĕad′i-nĕss, *n.* Rashness:—obstinacy.
Hĕad′ing, *n.* Materials for a head:—foam.
Hĕad′land, *n.* A promontory; a cape.
Hĕad′less, *a.* Having no head:—rash.
Hĕad′lŏng (hĕd′lŏng), *a.* [The suffix *-long* (A.-S. *-lunga* or *-unga*) is properly adverbial.] Steep:—thoughtless.—2, *ad.* Rashly; hastily; precipitately:—with the head foremost.
Hĕad′măn (hĕd′măn), *n.* A chief; a leader.
Hĕad′-piēce, *n.* Armor for the head; helmet:—understanding; force of mind.
Hĕad′-quâr′ters (hĕd′kwâr′terz), *n. pl.* The quarters or office of a general.
Hĕad′shĭp, *n.* Authority:—chief place.
Hĕads′man (hĕdz′man), *n.* An executioner.
Hĕad′-sprĭng, *n.* Fountain; origin.
Hĕad′stâll (hĕd′stâl), *n.* Part of a bridle.
Hĕad′strŏng, *a.* Ungovernable; obstinate; self-willed; heady; stubborn; violent.
Hĕad-wâ′ters, *n. pl.* Upper part of a river:—upper tributaries of a river.
Hĕad′-wāy, *n.* The space under an arch:—the motion of advancing; progress.
Hĕad′-wĭnd, *n.* A contrary wind.
Hĕad′y (hĕd′e), *a.* Rash; hasty; violent.
Hēal (hēl), *v. a.* [A.-S. *hælan;* Dut. *heelen;* A.-S. *hal*, Dut. *heel*, whole (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* healing, healed.] To *cure;* to restore:—to reconcile.—2, *v. n.* To grow well.

Hēal′ẹr (hēl′ẹr), *n.* One who heals.
Hēal′ing, *p. a.* Tending to cure; sanative.—2, *n.* Cure:—recovery of health.
Hĕalth (hĕlth), *n.* [A.-S. *hæld*, from *hal*, whole (*q. v.*).] Soundness of body; freedom from bodily pain or sickness; a sound state:—purity; moral soundness:—wish of happiness, used in drinking:—condition of body.
Hĕalth′fụl (hĕlth′fụl), *a.* Free from sickness; sound; salubrious; salutary; healthy.
Hĕalth′fụl-ly, *ad.* In a healthful manner.
Hĕalth′fụl-nĕss, *n.* Healthiness.
Hĕalth′i-ly, *ad.* Without sickness or pain.
Hĕalth′i-nĕss, *n.* State of being healthy.
Hĕalth′y (hĕlth′ẹ), *a.* Enjoying health; conducive to health; wholesome; healthful.
Hēap (hēp), *n.* [A.-S. *heap;* Dut. *hoop;* Dan. *hob;* Ger. *haufe;* Russ. *kupa.*] A pile; accumulation; cluster.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* heaping, heaped.] To throw; to pile; to accumulate.
Hēar (hēr), *v. n.* [A.-S. *hyran;* Dut. *hooren;* Ger. *hören;* Dan. *höre.*—Cf. Ear.] [*i.* heard; *pp.* hearing, heard.] To perceive by the ear; to listen; to be told.—2, *v. a.* To perceive by the ear; to attend to; to listen to; to regard; to obey:—to attend to judicially; to try.
Hēard (hērd), *i. & p.* from *hear.*
Hēar′ẹr (hēr′ẹr), *n.* One who hears.
Hēar′ing, *n.* The sense by which sounds are perceived; audience:—a judicial trial.
Hëark′en (här′kn), *v. a. & v. n.* [A.-S. *hyrcnian, heorcnian;* O. Dut. *horken;* Ger. *horchen:* closely akin to Hear.—See Hark.] [*pp.* hearkening, hearkened.] To listen; to attend.
Hēar′sāy (hēr′sā), *n.* A report; a rumor.—2, *a.* Founded on rumor.
Hëarse (hërs), *n.* [Fr. *herse*, a harrow, a hearse; It. *erpice*, L. *hirpex*, a harrow; O. E. *herce*, a harrow, a candle-frame for decorating a bier.] A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hearsing, hearsed.] To place upon a hearse.
Hëarse′-clŏth, *n.* A cloth covering a hearse.
Hëart (härt), *n.* [A.-S. *heorte;* Dut. *hart;* Dan. *hierte;* Ger. *herz;* Gr. *καρδία, κῆρ;* L. *cor, cordis;* Skr. *hrid;* Irish, *cridhe;* Russ. *serdtse.*—Cf. Skr. *kurd*, to leap.] The primary organ of the blood's motion in an animal body:—chief or vital part:—courage; spirit:—affection; good-will:—earnestness; sincerity:—memory; as, to learn by *heart.*—It is much used in composition for *mind* or *affection.*
Hëart′āche (härt′āk), *n.* Sorrow; pang.
Hëart′-brō-ken (-brō′kn), *a.* Very sorrowful.
Hëart′-bürn, *n.* Pain in the stomach; cardialgy.
Hëart′-bürn-ing, *n.* Heart-burn:—enmity.
Hëart′-fĕlt (härt′fĕlt), *a.* Felt at heart:—affecting or touching the heart; deeply felt; sincere.
Hëarth (härth), *n.* [A.-S. *heord;* Dut. *haard;* Ger. *herd.*] A place for a fire under a chimney; fireplace:—home.
Hëarth′-stōne, *n.* The fireside; the home hearth.
Hëart′i-ly, *ad.* Cordially; sincerely.
Hëart′i-nĕss, *n.* Cordiality; sincerity.
Hëart′lẹss, *a.* Void of feeling:—insincere.
Hëart′lẹss-ly, *ad.* In a heartless manner.
Hëart′lẹss-nĕss, *n.* Want of feeling.
Hëart′s′-ēase, *n.* A violet:—quiet.
Hëart′-shāped, *a.* Cordate.
Hëart′-sĭck, *a.* Pained in mind or heart.
Hëart′strĭngs, *n. pl.* The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart. [love.
Hëart′-whōle (-hōl), *a.* Not in
Hëart′-wood (-wụd), *n.* The central wood of a tree-trunk.

Heart-shaped.

Hëar′ty (här′tẹ), *a.* [See Heart.] Cordial; sincere:—healthy.
Hēat, *n.* [A.-S. *hætu*, from *hat*, hot (*q. v.*); Dan. *hede;* Sw. *hetta;* Dut. *hitte;* Ger. *hitze;* A.-S. *hætan*, to heat.] The sensation caused by fire; caloric:—hot air or weather:—party rage; a flush; passion; ardor:—course at a race.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* heated (*formerly* hĕat); *pp.* heating, heated (*formerly* hĕat).] To make hot; to warm; to excite.
Hēat′ẹr, *n.* He who or that which heats.
Hēath (hēth), *n.* [A.-S. *hæd;* Dut. *heide;* Dan. *hede;* Ger. *heide.*] A shrub called ling or heather:—a place overgrown with heath or other shrubs.
Hēath′-cŏck, *n.* A large fowl; grouse.
Hēa′then (hē′thn) *n.*; pl. **Hēa′then, Hēa′thens.** [From Heath, in the sense of waste-land or wilderness; dwellers in remote districts were naturally among the last to become Christianized.] A *gentile;* a pagan.—2, *a.* Gentile; pagan.
Hēa′then-dŏm, *n.* The parts or regions of the earth in which heathenism prevails.
Hēa′then-ĭsh (hē′thn-ĭsh), *a.* Pagan; savage.
Hēa′then-ĭsm (hē′thn-ĭzm), *n.* Paganism.
Hēa′then-īze (hē′thn-īz), *v. a.* [*pp.* heathenizing, heathenized.] To render heathenish.
Hĕath′ẹr [hĕth′ẹr, *I. H. St. Wb.*], *n.* Heath; ling.
Hĕath′er-y, *n.* A plantation of heaths.—2, *a.* (hĕth′ẹr-ẹ.) Abounding in heather.
Hēath′-hĕn, *n.* See Prairie-chicken.
Hēath′y (hēth′ẹ), *a.* Full of heath.
Hēat′ing, *a.* Tending to promote heat; stimulating.
Hēave, *v. a.* [A.-S. *hebban;* Dut. *heffen;* Ger. *heben;* Dan. *hæve.*] [*i.* heaved *or* hove; *pp.* heaving, heaved.] To lift; to raise:—to throw.—2, *v. n.* To pant; to breathe with pain.—3, *n.* A throw:—an effort to vomit.
Hĕav′en (hĕv′vn), *n.* [A.-S. *heofon;* O. Sax. *hevan:* probably that which is *heaved* or raised up.] The regions above; the expanse of the sky:—the habitation of God and blessed spirits:—state of bliss:—divine power.
Hĕav′en-börn, *a.* Descended from heaven.
Hĕav′en-li-nĕss, *n.* State of being heavenly.
Hĕav′en-ly, *a.* *Celestial;* divine; excellent.
Hĕav′en-wȧrd, *ad.* Toward heaven.
Hēave′-ŏf-fẹr-ing, *n.* An offering to be raised aloft in worship.
Hēaves, *n. pl.* A disease of horses, characterized by difficult respiration.
Hĕav′i-ly, *ad.* With weight or grief.
Hĕav′i-nĕss (hĕv′i-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being heavy; *weight;* gravity; depression.
Hēav′ing (hēv′ing), *n.* A pant; a swell.
Hĕav′y (hĕv′ẹ), *a.* [A.-S. *hefig;* Icel. *höfign:* root of Heave.] Ponderous; *weighty:*—sorrowful; dejected; depressed:—grievous; oppressive; severe:—sluggish; slow; dull.
Hĕav′y-lā′den, *a.* Heavily burdened.
Hẹb-dŏm′a-dal, Hẹb-dŏm′a-da-ry, *a.* [Gr. *ἑβδομάς*, seven together; *ἑπτά*, seven (*q. v.*).] Relating to a week; weekly.
Hẹb-dŏm′a-dal-ly, *ad.* In periods of seven days; weekly.
Hĕb′ẹ-tūde, *n.* [L. *hebetudo; hebes, hebetis*, dull.] Dulness; obtuseness.
Hẹ-brā′ic, *a.* Relating to the Hebrews; Hebraistic.
Hē′bra-ĭsm [hĕb′ra-ĭzm, *W. J. C.*], *n.* A Hebrew idiom:—a Hebrew characteristic; the Hebrew type of character.
Hē′bra-ĭst, *n.* One versed in Hebrew.
Hē-bra-ĭs′tic, *a.* Relating to the Hebrews.
Hē′bra-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* Hebraizing, Hebraized.] To cause to conform to or adopt Hebrew customs.—2, *v. n.* To conform to or adopt Hebrew speech, idioms, or customs.
Hē′brew (hē′brū), *n.* [Fr. *hébreu;* Gr. *ἑβραῖος;* Syr. *ebraya;* Heb. *ivri*, from *avar*, to cross over,—referring to their origin beyond the Euphrates.] An Israelite; a Jew:—the Hebrew tongue.—2, *a.* Relating to the Jews.
Hĕc′a-tŏmb (hĕk′a-tŏm) [hĕk′a-tŏm, *S. Sm. I. St*], *n.* [Gr. *ἑκατόμβη; ἑκατόν*, a hundred, *βοῦς*, an ox.] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or cattle.
Hĕck′le (hĕk′kl), *n. & v. a.* [Dan. *hegle*, Ger. *hechel, hükel*, Dut. *hekel*, dims. of Dan. *hage*, Ger. *haken*, Dut. *haak*, a hook.] See Hackle.

Hĕc′täre [hĕk′tär, *I.*; hĕk′tȧr, *H.*; hĕk-tär′, *St.*], *n.* [Fr.; Gr. ἑκατόν, a hundred, and *are* (*q. v.*).] A land measure equal to 100 ares, or 10,000 square metres, or 2.471 acres.

Hĕc′tic, *n.* [Gr. ἑκτικός; ἕξις, habit; ἔχειν, future ἕξω, to have.] A remittent or hectic fever.—2, *a.* Habitual; protracted:—applied to a fever or cough.

Hĕc′to-grăm, **Hĕc′to-grămme,** *n.* [Fr. *hectogramme*; Gr. ἑκατόν, a hundred, and *gramme* (*q. v.*).] A metric weight equal to 100 grammes, or 3.5277 ounces avoirdupois.

Hĕc′to-lî-ter, **Hĕc′to-lî-tre,** *n.* [Fr. *hectolitre*; Gr. ἑκατόν, a hundred, and *litre.*] A measure of capacity equal to 100 litres, or 2.75 bushels.

Hĕc′to-mē-ter, **Hĕc′to-mē-tre** (hĕk′to-mā-tr), *n.* [Fr. *hectomètre*; Gr. ἑκατόν, a hundred, and *mètre.*] A measure of length equal to 100 metres, or 328.086 English feet.

Hĕc′tor, *v. a.* [From *Hector*, the Trojan hero: his name literally means "hold fast" in Greek.] [*pp.* hectoring, hectored.] To bully; to threaten; to tease.—2, *v. n.* To play the bully.—3, *n.* A bully; one that teases.

Hĕdġe, *n.* [A.-S. *hege*, *haga*; Dut. *hegge*, *heg*, *haag*; Fr. *haie.*] A fence made with thorns, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hedging, hedged.] To enclose with a hedge; to obstruct.—3, *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head.

Hĕdġe′hŏg, *n.* An animal set with prickles.

Hĕdġ′er, *n.* One who sets or trims hedges.

Hĕdġe′-rōw, *n.* Bushes for enclosures; a hedge.

Hĕd′o-nĭşm, *n.* [Gr. ἡδονή, pleasure; ἥδεσθαι, to delight; ἡδύς, sweet.] The pursuit of pleasure as the highest good.

Hĕd′o-nĭst [hē′do-nĭst, *I.*], *n.* One who makes the pursuit of pleasure the main object of life.

Hēēd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *hedan*, Dut. *hoeden*, Ger. *hüten*, to heed; Ger. *hut*, heed; Dut. *hoede*, care: akin to Hood.] [*pp.* heeding, heeded.] To mind; to regard; to attend to.—2, *v. n.* To consider; to use caution.—3, *n.* Notice; circumspection; watch for danger; *care*; *attention*; caution; regard.

Hēēd′fûl, *a.* Watchful; vigilant; attentive; cautious; careful; *mindful.*

Hēēd′fûl-ly, *ad.* Attentively; carefully.

Hēēd′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Vigilance; attention.

Hēēd′less, *a.* *Negligent*; inattentive.

Hēēd′less-ly, *ad.* Carelessly; inattentively.

Hēēd′less-nĕss, *n.* Carelessness.

Hēēl, *n.* [A.-S. *hela*; Dut. *hiel*; Dan. *hæl.*] The hind part of the foot; the whole foot:—a spur:—the hind part of any thing.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *hyldan*; Dan. *helde*; Icel. *halla*; Dan. *held*, a slant; A.-S. *heald*, bent; Ger. *halde*, a slope.] [*pp.* heeling, heeled.] To lean to one side, as a ship.—3, *v. a.* To arm a cock:—to add a heel.

Hĕft, *n.* [Root of Have.] A handle:—[root of Heave] weight:—the greater part.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hefting, hefted.] To try the weight of by lifting. [Old and colloq.]

He-ġē′li-an-ĭşm, *n.* The metaphysical system taught by Hegel, a German philosopher.

He-ġĕm′o-ny, or **Hĕġ′e-mon-y**, *n.* [Gr. ἡγεμονία; ἡγεμών, a guide.] Leadership.

Hĕġ′i-ra, or **He-ġī′ra**, *n.* [Arab. *hijrah*, *hajr*, separation.] Flight:—the Mohammedan era, reckoned from the day when Mohammed fled from Mecca, July 16, A.D. 622.

Hĕif′er (hĕf′er), *n.* [A.-S. *heahfore*; thought to be from *heah*, tall, and *fear*, an ox or cow.—Cf. Gr. πόρις, Ger. *farre*, a bullock; *farse*, a heifer.] A young cow.

Heigh′-hō (hī′hō), *interj.* Expressing languor.

Height (hīt), *n.* [A.-S. *heahdu*, from *heah*, high; Dut. *hoogte*, from *hoog*, high; Dan. *höide*, from *höi*, high; Ger. *höhe*, from *hoch*, high.] State of being high; elevation; altitude; summit; ascent; high place:—utmost degree:—crisis.

Height′en (hī′tn), *v. a.* [*pp.* heightening, heightened.] To raise; to improve.

Hei′nous (hā′nus), *a.* [Fr. *haineux*; O. Fr. *haïnos*; Fr. *haine*, hate (*q. v.*).] Atrocious; very wicked.

Hei′nous-ly (hā′nus-le), *ad.* Atrociously.

Hei′nous-nĕss (hā′nus-nĕs), *n.* Atrociousness.

Hêir (âr) *n.* [L. *heres*; Fr. *hoir*; O. Fr. *heir.*—Cf. L. *erus*, a master.] One who inherits; an inheritor.—*Heir apparent*, an heir whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, if he outlives the ancestor; *heir presumptive*, one whose inheritance may be defeated by some contingency.

Hêir′dom (âr′dum), *n.* The state of an heir.

Hêir′ess (âr′es), *n.* A woman who inherits.

Hêir′less (âr′les), *a.* Being without an heir.

Hêir′lôôm (âr′lôm), *n.* [Heir, and Loom in the old sense of a piece of furniture or of property.] Any movable or personal chattel which descends by inheritance.

Hêir′shĭp (âr′shĭp), *n.* The state of an heir.

Hĕld, *i.* & *p.* from *hold.*

He-lī′a-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἡλιακός; ἥλιος, the sun.] Pertaining to or near the sun.

He-lī′a-cal-ly, *ad.* With regard to or near the sun, in rising or setting, as a star.

Hĕl′i-cal, *a.* [See Helix.] Spiral; winding.

Hĕl′i-cŏid, *n.* [Gr. ἑλικοειδής; ἕλιξ, a helix (*q. v.*), and εἶδος, shape.] A parabolic spiral or curve.

Hē-li-o-cĕn′tric, *a.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and κέντρον, the centre.] Relating to the sun as a centre.

Hē′li-o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and γράφειν, to write.] A reflector for transmitting messages to a distance by means of sun-flashes:—the message so sent:—a picture taken by heliography; a photograph.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* heliographing, heliographed.] To send a message by means of a heliograph; to communicate by reflected sun-flashes. [heliography.

Hē-li-o-grăph′ic, *a.* Relating to, or produced by,

Hē-li-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* A description of the sun:—the art of fixing images of objects made by the camera obscura:—the art of signalling to a distance by reflecting the sun's rays:—a process of photographic printing.

Hē-li-o-grā′vûre, *n.* [Fr. *héliogravure*; Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and Fr. *gravure*, an engraving.] The art of photographic engraving:—a picture produced by photographic engraving.

Hē′li-o-stăt, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and ἱστάναι, to place.] A reflector for sunlight.

Hē′li-o-trōpe, *n.* [Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον; ἥλιος, the sun, and τρέπειν, to turn.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants; the turnsole:—a silicious mineral.

Hē′li-o-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. ἥλιος, the sun, and Type.] A picture produced by heliotypy.

Hē-li-o-tȳp′ic, *a.* Of or relating to heliotypy.

Hē-li-ŏt′y-py, *n.* A method for photographic pictures by a process akin to lithography.

Hē′lĭx, *n.*; pl. **Hĕl′i-cēş**. [Gr. ἕλιξ, a coil; ἑλίσσειν, to turn.] Part of a spiral line; a winding; a coil:—the snail; snail-shell.

Hĕll, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Icel. *hel*; Ger. *hölle*: root of A.-S. *helan*, Ger. *hehlen*, to hide.—Cf. L. *celare*, to hide.] The grave; *hades*:—the place of the devil and wicked spirits; the infernal regions:—a gaming-house.

Hĕl′le-bōre, *n.* [L. *helleborus*; Gr. ἑλλέβορος.] A plant, the Christmas rose.

Hĕl′lēne, *n.*; pl. **Hel-lē′nēş**. [Gr. Ἕλληνες, Greeks.] A native of Greece, ancient or modern; a Greek.

Hĕl′le-nĭc, or **Hel-lĕn′ic**, *a.* [Gr. Ἑλληνικός.] Relating to the Hellenes; Grecian.

Hĕl′le-nĭşm, *n.* [Gr. Ἑλληνισμός.] A Greek idiom or characteristic; type of character of the Greeks.

Hĕl′le-nĭst, *n.* A Jew who used the Greek language:—one skilled in the Greek language.

Hĕl-le-nĭs′tic, *a.* Relating to the Greek tongue or to the Hellenists.

Hĕl′le-nīze, *v. a.* [Gr. Ἑλληνίζειν.] [*pp.* Hellenizing, Hellenized.] To give a Greek form or character to; to change into Greek or Greeks.

Hĕll′ish, *a.* Relating to hell; infernal.
Hĕlm, *n.* [A.-S. *helma*, Icel. *hjalm*, a rudder; Ger. *helm*, a helve (*q. v.*).] The instrument by which a ship is steered :—post of direction :—a helmet.
Hĕl′met, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Ger. *helm*; Icel. *hjalmr*; Dan. *hielm*; Goth. *hilms*; Lith. *szalmas*; Russ. *shleme*.] Armor for the head; a head-piece.
Hel-mĭn′thēs, *n. pl.* [Gr. for "worms."] (*Zoöl.*) A class comprising the various kinds of worms.
Hĕl-min-thŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, a worm, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science of worms.
Hĕlms′man, *n.* One who manages the helm.
Hĕl′ot, *n.* [Gr. εἵλως, pl. εἵλωτες; said to have been named from the town of *Helos*, in ancient Laconia.] A slave; a Spartan slave.
Hĕl′ot-ĭsm, *n.* The condition of helots.
Hĕl′ot-ry, *n.* Helots collectively.
Hĕlp, *v. a.* [A.-S. *helpan*; Dut. *helpen*; Dan. *hielpe*; Ger. *helfen*; Lith. *szelpti*.] [*pp.* helping, helped.] To lend aid to; to assist; to support; to aid :—to prevent; to forbear; to avoid.—2, *v. n.* To contribute assistance.—3, *n.* Assistance; aid; support; succor.
Hĕlp′er, *n.* One who helps; an assistant.
Hĕlp′fûl, *a.* Giving help; useful; salutary.
Hĕlp′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Assistance; usefulness.
Hĕlp′less, *a.* Destitute of help; weak; feeble.
Hĕlp′less-ly, *ad.* Without help or succor.
Hĕlp′less-nĕss, *n.* Want of ability.
Hĕlp′māte, *n.* A companion; an assistant; a consort; a wife.—*Helpmeet*, formed by the union of the two words *help* and *meet* ("an *help meet* for him," *Gen.* ii. 18), is sometimes used in the same sense as *helpmate*.
Hĕl′ter-skĕl′ter, *ad.* Confusedly.
Hĕlve (hĕlv), *n.* [A.-S. *hielf*, O. Dut. *helve*, O. Ger. *helbm*, Ger. *helm*, a handle.—See HELM.] The handle of an axe.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* helving, helved.] To fit with a helve.
Hel-vĕt′ic, *a.* [L. *Helvetia*, the ancient name for Switzerland.] Relating to Switzerland.
Hĕm, *n.* [A.-S. *hemm*; Fris. *hämel*.—Cf. Ger. *hamme*, a fence; *hemmen*, to check, to stop.] The edge of a garment doubled and sewed :—an inarticulate sound.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hemming, hemmed.] To form a hem :—to shut in.—3, *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. Dut. *hem*, to hem.] To utter a noise expressed by *hem*.
Hĕm′a-tīte, *n.* [Gr. αἱματίτης, like blood; αἷμα, blood.] A kind of iron ore.
Hĕm′i (hĕm′e). [Gr. ἡμι-, half.—See SEMI.] An abbreviation from the Greek, used in composition, and signifying *half*.
Hĕm-i-crā′ni-a, *n.* [Gr.; ἡμι-, half, and κρανίον, the skull.] A pain in the side of the head.
Hĕm-i-plē′ġi-a, *n.* [Gr.; ἡμι-, half, and πληγή, a stroke.] A paralysis of one side.
Hĕm-i-plĕġ′ic, *a.* Relating to hemiplegia.
He-mĭp′te-ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἡμι-, half, and πτερόν, a wing.] An order of insects, including locusts.
Hĕm′i-sphēre (hĕm′i-sfēr), *n.* [Gr. ἡμισφαίριον; ἡμι-, half, and σφαῖρα, a sphere.] Half a globe.
Hĕm-i-sphĕr′ic, **Hĕm-i-sphĕr′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to, or forming, a hemisphere.
Hĕm′is-tĭch, *or* **He-mĭs′tĭch**, *n.* [Gr. ἡμιστίχιον; ἡμι-, half, and στίχος, a row, a verse.] Half a line in poetry.
Hĕm′lŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *hemlic*, perhaps for *hune lice*, stinking leek.] A poisonous plant; a deadly poison :—an evergreen tree.
He-mŏp′ty-sis, *n.* [Gr. αἷμα, blood, and πτύσις, a spitting; πτύειν, to spit.] (*Med.*) The spitting of blood.
Hĕm′or-rhaġe (hĕm′or-raj), *n.* [Gr. αἱμοῤῥαγία; αἷμα, blood, and ῥήγνυμι, I burst.] A discharge of blood.
Hĕm-or-rhăġ′ic, *a.* Relating to hemorrhage.
Hĕm-or-rhŏid′al, *a.* Relating to hemorrhoids.
Hĕm′or-rhŏids, *n. pl.* [Gr. αἱμοῤῥοίς, pl. αἱμοῤῥοίδες; αἷμα, blood, ῥέειν, to flow.] The piles.
Hĕmp, *n.* [A.-S. *henep*; Dut. *hennep*; Dan. *hamp*; Ger. *hanf*; Gr. κάνναβις; Skr. *çana*.—See CANVAS.] A plant; also its dressed fibres.
Hĕmp′en (hĕm′pn), *a.* Made of hemp.
Hĕm′stĭtch, *n.* An ornamental stitch for a handkerchief.
Hĕn, *n.* [A.-S. *henn*; *hana*, a cock; Dut. *hen*; *haan*, a cock; Dan. *höne*; *hane*, a cock; Ger. *henne*; *hahn*, a cock; *huhn*, a fowl.] The female of a fowl or a bird.
Hĕn′bāne, *n.* [HEN, and BANE, poison.] A poisonous plant.
Hĕnce, *ad.* [A.-S. *heonan*, older *hinan*; Ger. *hin*, *hinnen*; L. *hinc*. It is related to *he*, *him*, as the L. *hinc* is to *hic*, *hunc*, and the Ger. *hinnen* to *ihn*, him, through intermediate adverbial words.] From this place; at a distance; from this time, reason, cause, or source.—2, *v. imp.* Begone; depart.
Hĕnce′fōrth (*or* hĕns-fōrth′), *ad.* From this time forward.
Hĕnce-fōr′ward, *ad.* Henceforth.
Hĕnch′man, *n.* [A.-S. *hengest*, Ger. & Dut. *hengst*, Sw. & Dan. *hingst*, a horse, and *man*.] A follower; a servile supporter.
Hĕn′-cōôp, *n.* A cage for keeping hens.
Hen-dĕc′a-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα, eleven, and γωνία, an angle; ἕν, one, and δέκα, ten.] A figure of eleven sides.
Hen-dī′a-dys, *n.* [Gr. ἓν διὰ δυοῖν, one through two.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which two substantives are used, instead of a substantive and a limiting adjective or genitive.
Hĕn′-hŭs-sy, *n.* A cotquean; a cotbetty.
Hĕn′ne-ry, *n.* A coop or place for hens.
Hĕn′-pĕcked (hĕn′pĕkt), *a.* Governed by a wife.
Hĕn′-rôôst, *n.* A place where poultry roost.
He-păt′ic, **He-păt′i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. ἡπατικός; ἧπαρ, the liver.] Relating to the liver :—of a liver-brown color.
He-păt′i-ca, *n.* A plant and its flower; liverwort.
Hĕp-a-ti-zā′tion, *n.* [See HEPATIC.] Consolidation into a substance resembling liver.
Hĕp′ta-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and γωνία, an angle.] A figure of seven sides and seven angles.
Hep-tăg′o-nal, *a.* Having seven angles and sides.
Hĕp-ta-hē′dron, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and ἕδρα, a seat.] A solid figure with seven sides.
Hĕp′tär-chy, *n.* [Gr. ἑπτά, seven, and ἀρχή, government.] A government conducted by seven persons or sovereigns.
Hẽr, *pron.* [A.-S. *heo*, gen. *hire*; Ger. *ihr*.] The objective case of *she*.—*pron. a.* Belonging to a female; of a she.
Hĕr′ald, *n.* [Fr. *héraut*; Ger. *herold*; Late L. *heraldus*; Ger. *heer*, an army, and *walten*, to direct.] An officer who anciently proclaimed war and peace :—one who registers genealogies and regulates funerals and public ceremonies :—a precursor; a harbinger :—a proclaimer.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* heralding, heralded.] To introduce as by a herald.
He-răl′dic, *a.* Relating to heraldry.
Hĕr′ald-ry, *n.* The art or office of a herald; the science of conventional distinctions on coats of arms, shields, banners, &c.; registry of genealogies; blazonry.
Hĕr′ald-shĭp, *n.* The office of a herald.
Hẽrb (ẽrb) [hẽrb, *D. St. S. J. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *herbe*; L. *herba*; Sp. *yerba*.] A plant not woody.
Her-bā′ceous (her-bā′shus), *a.* [L. *herbaceus*.] Relating to herbs.
Hẽrb′aġe (ẽr′baj *or* hẽr′baj), *n.* [Fr. *herbage*.] Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.
Hẽrb′al, *n.* A treatise on, or book of, plants.—2, *a.* Pertaining to herbs.
Hẽrb′al-ĭst, **Hẽrb′ar-ĭst**, *n.* One skilled in herbs; a simpler :—a botanist.
Her-bā′ri-ŭm, *n.* [L., from *herba*, an herb (*q. v.*).] L. pl. **Her-bā′ri-a**; Eng. **Her-bā′ri-ŭms**. (*Bot.*) A collection of dried plants; a hortus-siccus.
Her-bĭv′o-roŭs, *a.* [L. *herba*, an herb, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on herbage.

Hẽr′bo̧-rīze, *v. n.* [Fr. *herboriser.*] [*pp.* herborizing, herborized.] To seek for plants.
Hȩr-cū′lȩ-an, *a.* Relating to or like Hercules; very strong: — requiring strength; arduous; difficult:—large; massy.
Hẽrd, *n.* [A.-S. *heord*, care, herd; Ger. *heerde;* Dan. *hiord.*] A number of beasts together; a drove.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* herding, herded.] To run in herds; to associate:—to care for a herd.—3, *v. a.* To throw or put into a herd:—to attend in a herd.
Hẽrd′ȩr, *n.* A herdsman.
Hẽrdş′-grȧss, *n.* A valuable grass for hay.
Hẽrdş′man, *n.* One who tends herds.
Hēre, *ad.* [A.-S. & Dan. *her;* Dut. & Ger. *hier:* related to the pronoun *he.*] In this place; in this state.
Hēre′a̧-bȯût, **Hēre′a̧-bȯûts**, *ad.* About this place.
Hēre-ȧf′ter, *ad.* In time to come; in future.—2, *n.* A future state.
Hēre-ăt′, *ad.* At this point; hereupon.
Hēre′a̧-wāy, *ad.* Hereabouts.
Hēre-bȳ′, *ad.* By this place or thing.
Hȩ-rĕd′i̧-ta̧-ble, *a.* That may be inherited.
Hĕr-ȩ-dĭt′a̧-mĕnt, *n.* (*Law.*) Property inherited; inheritance.
Hȩ-rĕd′i-ta̧-ri̧-ly, *ad.* By inheritance.
Hȩ-rĕd′i̧-ta̧-ry, *a.* [L. *hereditarius; heres, heredis*, an heir.] Transmitted from parents to children; descending by inheritance.
Hȩ-rĕd′i̧-ty, *n.* [L. *hereditas; heres, heredis*, an heir (*q. v.*).] Heirship:—the doctrine that offspring inherit the characteristics of their parents or ancestors.
Hēre-ĭn′, *ad.* In this place or thing.
Hēre-i̧n-ȧf′ter, *ad.* In this afterward.
Hēre-ĭn′tô, *or* **Hēre-in-tô′**, *ad.* In this.
Hēre-ŏf′ (*or* hēr-ŏv′), *ad.* From this; of this.
Hēre-ŏn′, *ad.* On this; in this place or thing.
Hȩ-rē′şi-ärȼh [hȩ-rē′zhȩ-ärk, *W. P. F.;* hȩ-rē′sȩ-ärk, *I. K.;* hĕr′ȩ-sȩ-ärk, *Sm. C. St.*], *n.* [Gr. αἱρεσιάρχης, αἵρεσις, heresy, and ἀρχός, chief.] A leader among heretics; a chief heretic.
Hĕr′ȩ-sy, *n.* [Gr. αἵρεσις, a choice, a sect, a heresy; αἱρεῖν, to choose.] An heretical doctrine; an opinion not orthodox; *heterodoxy;* a sect.
Hĕr′ȩ-tĭc, *n.* [Gr. αἱρετικός; L. *hæreticus.*—See Heresy.] One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the Catholic church; one who propagates or holds opinions inconsistent with the Christian religion.
Hȩ-rĕt′i̧-ca̧l, *a.* Containing heresy; heterodox.
Hȩ-rĕt′i̧-ca̧l-ly, *ad.* In an heretical manner.
Hēre-tô′, *ad.* To this; hereunto.
Hēre-to̧-fōre′, *ad.* Formerly; anciently.
Hēre-u̧n-tô′, *ad.* To this place or thing.
Hēre-u̧p-ŏn′, *ad.* Upon this place or thing.
Hēre′wĭth, *or* **Hēre-wĭth′**, *ad.* With this.
Hĕr′i̧-o̧t, *n.* [A.-S. *heregeat;* from *here*, army, and *geatu*, provisions.] A fine paid to the lord of a manor.
Hĕr′i̧-ta-ble, *a.* Capable of being inherited.
Hĕr′i̧-ta̧ġe, *n.* [Fr. *héritage; hériter*, to inherit.—See Heir.] An inheritance; inherited estate.
Hȩr-măph′ro̧-dĭşm, *n.* The state of being an hermaphrodite; hermaphroditism.
Hȩr-măph′ro̧-dīte, *n.* [Gr. ἑρμαφρόδιτος; from a fabled son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite:* he was united into one person with the nymph Salmacis.] A person, animal, or plant of double sex, or of doubtful sex.
Hȩr-măph-ro̧-dĭt′ic, **Hȩr-măph-ro̧-dĭt′i̧-ca̧l**, *a.* Partaking of both sexes.
Hȩr-măph′ro̧-dit-ĭşm, *n.* The union of both sexes in the same individual.
Hẽr-mȩ-neū′tics, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτικός, skilled in interpretation; ἑρμενευτής, an interpreter; Ἑρμῆς (Hermes), the god of skill.] Science of interpretation.
Hȩr-mĕt′ic, **Hȩr-mĕt′i̧-ca̧l**, *a.* [Late L. *hermeticus*, relating to alchemy; from *Hermes* Trismegistus, the reputed discoverer of great secrets in alchemy; hence secret.] Chemical:—completely closing; as, an *hermetic* seal:—noting the ancient mystic literature of the Egyptians; also the writings of the mediæval alchemists.
Hȩr-mĕt′i̧-ca̧l-ly, *ad.* Closely.
Hẽr′mi̧t, *n.* [Fr. *ermite;* Gr. ἐρημίτης; ἐρημία, a desert or solitude; ἐρῆμος, deserted.] One who retires from society; an anchoret; a recluse; a solitary.
Hẽr′mit-a̧ġe, *n.* A hermit's cell.
Hẽr′mi̧t-ĕss, *n.* A female hermit.
Hẽrn, *n.* [See Heron.] A heron.
Hẽr′ni-a̧, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) A rupture.
Hē′rō, *n.*; pl. **Hē′rōeş**. [L. *heros, herois;* Gr. ἥρως; Sp. *heroe.*] A man distinguished for valor; a brave man; a great warrior:—the principal character in a poem.
Hȩ-rō′ic, **Hȩ-rō′i̧-ca̧l**, *a.* Relating to a hero; brave; intrepid; valiant: — epic: — noting a daring mode of treatment in which remedies remarkable for their potency are employed.
Hȩ-rō′i̧-ca̧l-ly, *ad.* In an heroic manner.
Hȩ-rō-i̧-cŏm′ic, **Hȩ-rō-i̧-cŏm′i-ca̧l**, *a.* [Heroic and Comic.] Comic in heroic mask; combining what is heroic with what is ludicrous.
Hĕr′o̧-ĭne (*or* hē′ro̧-ĭn), *n.* [Fr. *héroïne;* L. *heroina;* Gr. ἡρωίνη.—See Hero.] A female hero.
Hĕr′o̧-ĭşm (*or* hē′ro̧-ĭzm), *n.* The qualities or character of a hero; valor; gallantry; *courage.*
Hĕr′o̧n, *n.* [Fr. *héron*, O. Fr. *hairon*, It. *aghirone*, Sp. *airon*, augmentative forms.—Cf. Sw. *häger*, Dan. *heire*, A.-S. *hragra*, Ger. *heiger, reiher*, a heron; L. *ardea*, Gr. ἐρωδιός, a heron.] A bird that feeds upon fish.

Heron.

Hĕr′o̧n-ry, *n.* A place where herons breed.
Hē′rō-wor′ship (-wûr′-ship), *n.* Reverence paid to great men.
Hẽr′pēş, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἕρπης; ἕρπειν, L. *serpere*, to creep.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous inflammation or eruption, as tetter, ringworm, &c.
Hȩr-pĕt′i̧c, *a.* [Gr. ἑρπηστικός.] Relating to herpes.
Hẽr-pȩ-tŏl′o̧-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν, a reptile, and λόγος, a treatise; ἕρπειν, to creep.] The science which treats of reptiles.
Hĕr′ri̧ng, *n.* [A.-S. *hæring;* Dut. *haring;* Ger. *häring:* perhaps from the root of Ger. *heer*, an army.] A small sea-fish.
Hẽrş, *pron.* The possessive form of *she.*
Hẽr-sĕlf′, *pron.* A female individual; she *or* her (emphatic or reflexive).
Hĕş′i̧-tan-cy, *n.* Uncertainty; suspense.
Hĕş′i̧-tant, *a.* Hesitating.
Hĕş′i̧-tāte [hĕs′i-tāt, *St.*], *v. n.* [L. *hæsitare, hæsitatum*, intensive of *hærere*, to stick, to adhere (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* hesitating, hesitated.] To stop to consider; to be doubtful; to pause; to falter:—to stammer.
Hĕş-i̧-tā′tio̧n, *n.* Doubt; a faltering.
Hȩs-pē′ri-a̧n, *a.* [L. *hesperus*, evening star; Gr. ἕσπερος, L. *vesper*, evening.] Western; being in the west.
Hĕst, *n.* [A.-S. *hæs;* root of A.-S. *hatan*, Ger. *heissen*, to command.—See Hight.] Behest.
Hĕt′aī-rĭşm, *n.* [Gr. ἑταιρισμός; ἑταῖρα, a concubine, a companion.] Harlotry:—concubinage as practised in ancient Athens.
Hĕtch′ȩl, *n. & v.* See Hackle.
Hĕt′er-o̧-clīte, *n.* [Gr. ἑτερόκλιτος; ἕτερος, other, and κλίνειν, to lean, to decline.] An irregular noun or word.—2, *a.* Irregular; anomalous.
Hĕt-er-o̧-clĭt′ic, **Hĕt-er-o̧-clĭt′i̧-ca̧l**, *a.* Irregular; deviating from rule.
Hĕt′er-o̧-dŏx, *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, and δόξα,

opinion; δοκεῖν, to think.] Not orthodox; heretical.

Hĕt′ẹr-ọ-dŏx-y̆, *n.* Quality of being heterodox.

Hĕt-ẹr-ọ-ġe-nē′ĭ-ty, *n.* Opposition; diversity.

Hĕt-ẹr-ọ-ġē′ne-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕτερος, other, and γένος, kind, genus (*q. v.*).] Opposite or dissimilar in nature; composed of differing elements:—opposed to *homogeneous.*

Hĕt′man, *n.* [Ger. *hauptmann; haupt*, head, and *mann*, man.] The commander of the Cossacks:—a minor officer of Cossacks:—an ataman.

Hew (hū), *v. a.* [A.-S. *heawan;* Dut. *houwen;* Dan. *hugge;* Ger. *hauen.*—Cf. L. *cudere*, to strike.] [*i.* hewed; *pp.* hewing, hewn *or* hewed.] To cut with an axe; to chop:—to cut and form regularly, as timber.

Hew′er, *n.* One who hews wood, &c.

Hĕx′a-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. ἑξάγωνος; ἕξ, six, and γωνία, an angle.] A figure of six sides or six angles.

Hex-ăg′ọ-nal, *a.* Having six sides or six angles.

Hĕx-a-hē′dral, *a.* Relating to a hexahedron.

Hĕx-a-hē′drọn, *n.* [Gr. ἕξ, six (*q. v.*), and ἕδρα, a base.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure having six equal square sides; a cube.

Hex-ăm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ἑξάμετρος; ἕξ, six, and μέτρον, measure.] A verse or line of six feet.—2, *a.* Having six metrical feet.

Hey (hā), *interj.* [Cf. Ger. & Dut. *hei*, Fr. *hein*, hey; purely interjectional.] An expression of joy or inquiry.

Hey′dāy (hā′dā), *n.* [Probably for *high day.*] A frolic; wildness; flush; vivacity.—2, *interj.* [Cf. Ger. *heida*, halloo.] Noting exultation.

Hī-ā′tus, *n.* [L. for a "chasm" (*q. v.*); *hiare, hiatum*, to yawn (*q. v.*).] An aperture; a breach; a deficiency.

Hī′bẹr-nāte, *v. n.* [L. *hibernare, hibernatum; hibernus*, wintry; *hiems*, winter.—Cf. Skr. *hima*, frost.] [*pp.* hibernating, hibernated.] To pass the winter; to winter in sleep, or in a dormant state.

Hī-bẹr-nā′tiọn, *n.* The act of wintering.

Hī-bĕr′nị-an, *a.* [L. *Hibernia*, Gr. Ἰέρνη, Ireland.] Relating to Ireland; Irish.—2, *n.* An Irishman.

Hī-bĕr′nị-cĭṣm, *n.* An Irish idiom or phrase.

Hī-bĭs′cus, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἰβίσκος.] A genus of plants.

Hĭc′cough (hĭk′kup *or* hĭk′kŏf), *n.* [Imitative: Fr. *hoquet;* Dut. *hik;* Dan. *hikke;* Welsh, *ig;* Breton, *hik, hak.*] A convulsive cough or sob; a hickup. See HICKUP.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* hiccoughing, hiccoughed.] To have a hiccough.

Hĭck′ọ-ry, *n.* [Native American.] A tree of the walnut kind.

Hĭck′up, *n. & v.* See HICCOUGH.

Hĭd, Hĭd′den (hĭd′dn), *p.* See HIDE.

Hī-dăl′gō, *n.* [Sp. for *hijo de algo*, a son of something; L. *filius alicujus*, a son of somebody; Port. *fidalgo.*] A Spanish gentleman.

Hīde, *v. a.* [A.-S. *hidan.*—Cf. Gr. κεύθειν, to hide: akin to the noun HIDE.] [*i.* hid; *pp.* hiding, hid *or* hidden.] To *conceal;* to cover; to protect; to secrete; to shelter:—to beat.—2, *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed.—3, *n.* [A.-S. *hyd;* Dut. *huid;* Dan. *hud;* Ger. *haut;* L. *cutis;* Gr. κύτος, σκῦτος.] The *skin* of an animal:—[A.-S. *hid, higid.*—Cf. *hiwisc*, a household; *hiwan*, those of one house] a quantity of land from sixty to a hundred acres.

Hīde′-böŭnd, *a.* Having the skin close:—niggardly; stingy:—bigoted.

Hĭd′e-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *hideux;* O. Fr. *hideus, hidos*, possibly for L. *hispidiosus, hispidus*, rough, hispid (*q. v.*).] Horrible; dreadful; shocking; ghastly.

Hĭd′e-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully.

Hĭd′e-ous-nĕss, *n.* Horribleness.

Hīd′ĭng, *n.* Concealment:—a beating.

Hīe (hī), *v. n.* [A.-S. *higian*, to haste.—Cf. Gr. κίειν, to move; L. *ciere*, to cause to move.] [*pp.* hying *or* hieing, hied.] To hasten; to go in haste.

Hī′e-rärçh, *n.* The chief of a sacred order.

Hī′e-rär-çhal, } *a.* Relating to a hierarch or
Hī-e-rär′çhi-cal, } to a hierarchy.

Hī′e-rär-çhy, *n.* [Gr. ἱεραρχία; ἱερός, sacred, and ἄρχειν, to rule.] Government by the priesthood; ecclesiastical government:—prelates collectively.

Hī-e-răt′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἱερατικός; ἱερός, sacred.] Employed in sacred uses.

Hī′e-ro-glyph, } *n.* [Gr. ἱερογλυφικός; ἱερός,
Hī-e-ro-glyph′ic, } sacred, and γλύφειν, to carve, to inscribe.] Picture-writing; a symbolical character.

Hī-e-ro-glyph′ic, } *a.* Having the nature of
Hī-e-ro-glyph′i-cal, } hieroglyphics.

Hī-e-ro-glyph′ics, *n. pl.* Picture-writing, consisting of figures of animals, plants, and other material objects.

Hī-ĕr′ọ-phănt, *or* **Hī′e-ro-phănt**, *n.* [Gr. ἱεροφάντης; ἱερός, sacred, and φαίνειν, to show.] An expounder of mysteries; a priest.

Hĭg′gle, *v. n.* [Cf. Dut. *heukelaar*, a huckster; Local Ger. *hugkler*, a pedler; *hugke*, Ger. *hock*, a pack.] [*pp.* higgling, higgled.] To chaffer; to haggle; to be hard in a bargain; to peddle.

Hĭg′gler, *n.* One who hawks or higgles.

Hīgh (hī), *a.* [A.-S. *heah;* Dut. *hoog;* Dan. *hoi;* Ger. *hoch.*] Rising much above the ground or surface; elevated; exalted; not low:—difficult; *arduous*:—proud:—noble; great:—violent; oppressive:—full:—exorbitant; dear:—loud.—2, *ad.* Aloft; aloud; powerfully.

Hīgh′-börn (hī′börn), *a.* Of noble extraction.

Hīgh′-brĕd, *a.* Of high breed or training.

Hīgh′-chürch, *a.* Strenuous for episcopal and ecclesiastical authority.

Hīgh′-flōwn (hī′flōn), *a.* Turgid; bombastic.

Hīgh′-hănd-ed, *a.* Arbitrary; overbearing.

Hīgh′land, *n.* A mountainous district.

Hīgh′land-er, *n.* A mountaineer.

Hīgh′ly (hī′le), *ad.* Aloft; in a great degree.

Hīgh′-măss, *n.* The Roman Catholic mass celebrated with the singing of the choristers.

Hīgh′-mīnd-ed, *a.* Noble; magnanimous; honorable:—proud; arrogant.

Hīgh′ness (hī′nes), *n.* Elevation; dignity of nature; excellence:—a title of princes.

Hīgh′-priēst, *n.* The chief priest.

Hīgh′-rōad, *n.* A public road.

Hīgh′-spĭr-ĭt-ed, *a.* Bold; daring; proud.

Hīght (hīt), *n.* See HEIGHT.—2, *v.* & *p. passive* and *defective.* [A.-S. *hatan*, to be called; Ger. *heissen*, Goth. *haitan*, to call.] [*i.* hight; *p.* hight.] To be called:—called. [Poet. and antiq.]

Hīgh-wāy′ (hī-wā′), *n.* A great road; a public path:—an open way by water.

Hīgh′wāy-man (hī′wā-man), *n.* A robber.

Hī-lā′rị-oŭs, *a.* [L. *hilarus, hilaris;* Gr. ἱλαρός, gay; ἵλαος, propitious.] Gay; merry; jovial.

Hī-lăr′ĭ-ty, *n.* [Fr. *hilarité;* L. *hilaritas.*—See HILARIOUS.] Gayety excited by social pleasure; joviality; mirth; merriment.

Hĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *hyll;* O. Dut. *hil;* Ger. *hügel.*—Cf. L. *collis*, Lith. *kalnas*, a hill.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain and larger than a hillock.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hilling, hilled.] To form into, or surround with, elevations or hills.

Hĭl′lock, *n.* A little hill.

Hĭl′ly, *a.* Full of hills; unequal in surface.

Hĭlt, *n.* [A.-S. *hilt;* Icel. *hjalt;* O. Ger. *helza:* not connected with HOLD.] The handle of a sword, &c.

Hĭlt′ed, *a.* Having a hilt.

Hī′lum, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) The scar left upon a seed when separated from its support.

Hĭm, *pron.* The objective case of *he.*

Hĭm-sĕlf′, *pron.* in the nominative or objective case. He *or* him.—*By himself*, alone.

Hĭn, *n.* [Heb.; from the Egyptian.] A Jewish liquid measure of ten pints.

Hīnd, *a.* [A.-S. *hindan*, back; Goth. *hindar*, Ger. *hinter, hinten*, behind: allied to HENCE.] [*comp.* hinder; *superl.* hindmost.] Backward; contrary in position to the face.—2, *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *hind;* Dut. *hinde;* Ger. *hind, hinde, hindin:* probably related to HUNT.] The female of the stag:

—[A.-S. *hina* or *hina-man*, a house-servant; *hiwan*, domestics: possibly related to HIVE] a rustic.
Hĭn'der, *v. a.* [A.-S. *hindrian; hinder, hindan*, behind; Icel. *hindra*, to hinder.—See HIND.] [*pp.* hindering, hindered.] To obstruct; to stop; to impede.—2, *v. n.* To cause impediment.
Hīnd'er, *a.* On the rear or backside.
Hĭn'der-ance, *n.* Any thing that hinders; an obstacle; an *impediment;* a stop; an obstruction:—very often written *hindrance.*
Hĭn'der-er, *n.* He who or that which hinders.
Hīnd'er-mōst, *a.* Hindmost; last.
Hīnd'mōst, *a.* [A corrupt form: A.-S. *hindema;* Goth. *hindumists; hind*, and suffixes akin to the L. superlative ending *-imus.*] Last; that comes in the rear.
Hĭn-dōō', *n.*; pl. **Hĭn-dōōs'.** A native of Hindostan.
Hĭn-dos-tăn'ee, *n.* A language of the Hindoos.—2, *a.* Relating to the Hindoos or to Hindostan.
Hĭn'drance, *n.* See HINDERANCE.
Hĭn-dū', } *n.* [Arab. *Hind*, India, named
Hĭn-dū-stăn'ee, } from the river *Indus;* Skr. *sindhu*, a river.] See HINDOO, HINDOSTANEE.
Hĭnge, *n.* [O. E. *hingel;* Dut. *hengsel;* Ger. *hänge:* root of HANG.] The joint on which a door turns:—that on which something depends.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hinging, hinged.] To furnish with hinges; to bend.—3, *v. n.* To turn, as upon a hinge.
Hĭn'ny, *n.* [L. *hinnus, ginnus*, a mule; Gr. γίννος, ἴννος.] The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass; a mule.—2, *v. n.* [See WHINNY: imitative.] [*pp.* hinnying, hinnied.] To neigh; to whinny.
Hĭnt, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Dan. *ymte*, to whisper; affected by O. E. *henten*, A.-S. *hentan*, Goth. *hinthan*, to catch, to seize.] [*pp.* hinting, hinted.] To bring to mind; to allude.—2, *n.* A remote suggestion; an intimation.
Hĭp, *n.* [A.-S. *hype;* Dut. *heup;* Ger. *hüfte;* Dan. *hofte:* allied to HEAP.] The joint of the thigh; the haunch:—[A.-S. *heope;* O. Ger. *hiefe;* Goth. *hiufo*, a bramble] the fruit of the brier or dog-rose.
Hĭpped (hĭpt), } *a.* (A corruption of *hypochondriac.*)
Hĭp'pish, } Low-spirited:—affected with hypochondria; hypped.
Hĭp'po-drōme, *n.* [Gr. ἱππόδρομος; ἵππος, a horse, and δρόμος, a race; δραμεῖν, to run.] A course for horse-races.
Hĭp-pŏph'a-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἵππος, a horse, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] The eating of horse-flesh.
Hĭp-po-pŏt'a-mŭs, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἱπποπόταμος; ἵππος, a horse, and ποταμός, a river.] L. pl. **Hĭp-po-pŏt'a-mī;** Eng. **Hĭp-po-pŏt'a-mŭs-es.** The river-horse, a large aquatic animal.
Hĭr'cine, *or* **Hĭr'cīne,** *a.* [L. *hircinus; hircus*, a goat.] Of or pertaining to, or resembling, a goat:—smelling like a goat; smelling rank.
Hīre, *v. a.* [A.-S. *hyr;* Dut. *huur;* Dan. *hyre;* Ger. *heuer.*] [*pp.* hiring, hired.] To engage for pay; to employ for wages:—to bribe:—to let or let out.—2, *n.* Reward; recompense; wages; salary. [2, *a.* Serving for hire; *venal.*
Hīre'ling, *n.* One who is hired: a mercenary.—
Hīr'er, *n.* One who hires.
Hĭr-sūte', *a.* [L. *hirsutus; hirtus*, shaggy: probably related to HARSH.] Rough; hairy; shaggy.
Hĭs (hĭz), *pron.* The possessive case of *he.* Of him.
Hĭs'pid, *a.* [L. *hispidus.*] Set with bristles.
Hĭss, *v. n.* [Imitative: A.-S. *hysian;* O. Dut. *hisschen;* Dut. *sissen;* Ger. *zischen;* Local E. *siss.*] [*pp.* hissing, hissed.] To utter a noise like that of a serpent; to express contempt or disapprobation.—2, *v. a.* To condemn by hissing.—3, *n.* The voice of a serpent; censure.
Hĭss'ing, *n.* Noise of a serpent, &c.; hiss.
Hĭst, *interj.* [Dan. *hys; hysse*, to hush (*q. v.*).—See WHIST.] Commanding silence; hush.
Hĭs-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἱστός, a web, a bolt of cloth, and λόγος, a discourse; ἱστός also means a mast, a standing beam; from ἵστεμι, to set up, to stand (*q. v.*).] Anatomy, especially the minute anatomy of the tissues.
His-tō'ri-an, *n.* A writer of history.
His-tŏr'ic, } *a.* [Gr. ἱστορικός.] Relating to
His-tŏr'i-cal, } history; containing history.
His-tŏr'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of history.
His-tō-ri-ŏg'ra-pher, *n.* [Gr. ἱστοριογράφος; ἱστορία, history, and γράφειν, to write.] One who is employed to write history; an historian.
His-tō-ri-ŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Business of an historian.
Hĭs'to-ry, *n.* [L. *historia*, Gr. ἱστορία, history, information, inquiry; ἵστωρ, learned; ειδέναι, to know: akin to WIT.] A narrative of past events; a relation of facts respecting nations, empires, &c. [Theatrical; pantomimic.
Hĭs-tri-ŏn'ic, *a.* [L. *histrionicus; histrio*, an actor.]
Hĭs-tri-ŏn'i-cal-ly, *ad.* Theatrically.
Hĭt, *v. a.* [Dan. *hitte*, Icel. *hitta*, to meet, to hit upon; Sw. *hitta*, to find.] [*i.* hit; *pp.* hitting, hit.] To strike; to touch; not to miss:—to reach; to attain:—to suit; to touch or represent properly.—2, *v. n.* To clash; to collide; to fit; to suit.—3, *n.* A stroke:—a chance; a lucky chance.
Hĭtch, *v. n.* [Probably by mutation from HOOK.—Cf. O. E. *hicchen, hikken*, to move convulsively.] [*pp.* hitching, hitched.] To be caught; to move by jerks.—2, *v. a.* To fasten; to bind to; to tie.—3, *n.* A catch; any thing that holds.
Hĭth'er, *ad.* [A.-S. *hither, hider;* Goth. *hidre;* Dan. *hid;* L. *citra;* Ger. *hierher:* related to HERE and HE.] To this place; to this end.—2, *a.* Nearer; being toward this part.
Hĭth'er-mōst, *a.* Nearest on this side.
Hĭth'er-tō, *ad.* To this time; yet; till now.
Hĭth'er-wărd, } *ad.* This way; toward this place.
Hĭth'er-wărds, }
Hī'ty-tī'ty, *interj.* See HOITY-TOITY.
Hīve, *n.* [A.-S. *hyfa, hyfi:* akin to COVER.] A box or artificial receptacle for bees.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hiving, hived.] To put into hives; to harbor.—3, *v. n.* To reside or take shelter together in large numbers.
Hīv'er, *n.* One who puts bees in hives.
Hīves, *n. pl.* [Related to HEAVE.] The disease called croup:—a skin disease.
Hō, *interj.* Commanding or calling attention.
Hōar (hōr), *a.* [A.-S. *har;* Icel. *harr; hæra*, gray hair.] White or gray with age or frost.—2, *n.* Antiquity; hoariness:—mist.
Hōard (hōrd), *n.* [A.-S. *hord*, Ger. *hort*, a hoard; A.-S. *hordian*, to hoard: akin to HERD.] A store laid up; a treasure.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* hoarding, hoarded.] To lay up stores or hoards.—3, *v. a.* To store; to lay in hoards.
Hōard'ing (hōrd'ing), *n.* [O. Fr. *horde*, a barrier; O. Anglo-Fr. *hordys*, a fence; Dut. *horde*, a hurdle (*q. v.*).] A board fence enclosing a house in process of erection or repair.
Hōar'-frŏst (hōr'frŏst), *n.* A white frost.
Hōar'hōūnd, *n.* [A.-S. *hune* or *harhune; har*, hoary, and *hune*, strong-scented.] A bitter medicinal plant.
Hōar'i-nĕss, *n.* The state of being hoary.
Hōarse (hōrs), *a.* [A.-S. *has;* Dan. *hæs;* Sw. *hes;* Dut. *heesch;* Ger. *heiser.*] Having the voice rough.
Hōarse'ly (hōrs'le), *ad.* With a rough voice.
Hōarse'ness, *n.* The state of being hoarse.
Hōar'y (hōr'e), *a.* [See HOAR.] White; gray with age:—white with frost; hoar:—mouldy.
Hōax (hōks), *n.* [Cf. HOCUS-POCUS.] An imposition; a deception.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hoaxing, hoaxed.] To deceive; to impose upon; to quiz.
Hŏb, *n.* [An old nickname for *Robert;* otherwise *Bob* and *Rob.*] A fairy:—a rustic fellow:—[a form of HUB] side of a grate; a hub.
Hŏb'ble, *v. n.* [A frequentative of HOP.—Cf. Dut. *hobbelen*, to rock, as a boat, to stutter; O. Fr. *hober*, to stir.] [*pp.* hobbling, hobbled.] To walk lamely; to limp.—2, *v. a.* To fetter; to clog.—3, *n.* An uneven, awkward gait; a limp:—a scrape; a difficulty:—a fetter; a hamper.
Hŏb'ble-de-hŏy', *n.* [A factitious word, having a reference to awkwardness.] A stripling.

Hŏb′by̆, *n.* [Fr. *hobereau;* O. Fr. *hobe, hobel:* perhaps related to Ger. *habicht*, a hawk (*q. v.*).] A hawk:—[Fr. *aubin, hobin*, a nag; Dan. *hoppe*, a mare; Frisian *hoppe*, a pony: connected with Hop] a horse; a nag:—a favorite object, pursuit, or plaything.

Hŏb′by̆-hôrse, *n.* A wooden horse on which boys ride:—a favorite object; a hobby.

Hŏb-gŏb′lin, *n.* [Hob and Goblin.] A fairy; a frightful apparition.

Hŏb′nāil, *n.* [Hob, a head or bump, and Nail.] A nail used in shoeing a horse, or in heavy shoes:—a clown; a rustic fellow.

Hŏb′nŏb, *n.* [A.-S. *habban*, to have, and *nabban*, for *ne habban*, not to have, implying a free choice.] A familiar call in drinking.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* hobnobbing, hobnobbed.] To drink with another in a familiar manner:—to be familiar.

Hŏck, *v. a.* [See Hough.] [*pp.* hocking, hocked.] To cut the hough; to hamstring; to hough.—2, *n.* The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock:—[from *Hochheim*, a place in Germany] a Rhenish wine.

Hŏck′ey, *n.* [From Hook.] A game at ball:—called also *hawkey*, or *hookey*.

Hō′cus-pō′cus, *n.* [Meaningless juggler's Latin.] A juggler:—a juggle; a cheat.

Hŏd, *n.* [Local E. *hod*, for *hold*.—Cf. Local Ger. *hotte*, a tub; O. Dut. *hotte*, a pedler's pack; Fr. *hotte*, a basket carried on the back.] A trough used in carrying bricks and mortar:—a coal-scuttle.

Hŏdġe, *n.* [A nickname for *Roger*.] A rustic person; a clown.

Hŏdġe′pŏdġe, *n.* [Cf. Hotchpot.] A medley; a hotchpotch.

Hō-di-ër′nal, *a.* [L. *hodie*, for *hoc die*, this day; *hodiernus*, of to-day.] Of this day; of to-day.

Hŏd′man, *n.* A laborer who carries mortar.

Hŏd′o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. ὁδός, a way, and γράφειν, to inscribe.] A certain mathematical curve.

Ho-dŏm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ὁδός, a way, and μέτρον, a measure.] A device for registering the distance travelled by a vehicle.

Hōe (hō), *n.* [Fr. *houe;* Ger. *haue:* akin to Hew.] A tool used in gardening, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hoeing, hoed.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

Hŏg, *n.* [Probably akin to Hack in the sense of to cut, to castrate, or to shear.—Cf. Welsh *hwch*, a sow; Bret. *hoch*, a pig.] A swine:—a young sheep:—a mean man.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hogging, hogged.] To carry on the back:—to cut the hair short:—to scrub a ship's bottom.

Hŏg′ġish, *a.* Like a hog; brutish; selfish.

Hŏg′ġish-nĕss, *n.* Brutality; selfishness.

Hŏgs′head (hŏgz′hed), *n.* [Dut. *oxhoft*, Ger. *ochshoft*, Dan. *oxhoved*,—literally, ox-head; perhaps from some old brand on casks.] A large cask:—a liquid measure, half a pipe, or sixty-three wine gallons.

Hŏĭ′den (hŏĭ′dn), *n.* [Dut. *heiden*, a heathen, a gypsy; O. E. *hoydon*, a clown: a variant of Heathen; but cf. O. E. *hoit*, to riot.—See Hoot.] A rude, awkward girl.—2, *a.* Rustic; coarse; rude.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* hoidening, hoidened.] To romp indecently or rudely.

Hŏĭst, *v. a.* [Dut. *hijschen;* O. Dut. *hyssen;* Dan. *heisse;* Sw. *hissa;* Fr. *hisser:* distinct from Fr. *hausser*, to raise.—See Hawser.] [*pp.* hoisting, hoisted.] To raise or lift up; to heave.—2, *n.* A lift; the act of raising up; an elevator.

Hŏĭ′ty-tŏĭ′ty, *interj.* [Reduplicated from O. E. *hoit*, to riot.—Cf. Hoot.] Noting surprise.—2, *a.* Thoughtless; giddy.

Hōld, *v. a.* [A.-S. *healdan;* Dut. *houden;* Dan. *holde;* Ger. *halten*.] [*i.* held; *pp.* holding, held *or* holden:—*holden* is now little used except in legal forms.] To restrain from escape; to grasp; to *keep;* to retain; to have; to maintain:—to consider; to regard:—to receive; to contain.—2, *v. n.* To stand; to last:—to refrain.—3, *n.* A grasp; support; custody; a prison; a fortress:—[Dut. *hol*, a hold, a hole (*q. v.*)] the interior of a ship.

Hōld′băck, *n.* A hinderance; a restraint.

Hōld′er, *n.* He who or that which holds:—a tenant:—something to take hold with.

Hōld′făst, *n.* A catch; a hook; a support; a hold.

Hōld′ing, *n.* Tenure; hold:—land held.

Hōle, *n.* [A.-S. & Dut. *hol;* Dan. *hul;* Ger. *hohl*.—Cf. A.-S. *holen*, to hide.] A cavity; a perforation; a hollow place; a cell:—a mean habitation.

Hŏl′i-dāy, *n.* [For *holy day*, a saint's day.] A day of some ecclesiastical festival; a day of festivity, rest, or sport:—written also *holyday*.—2, *a.* Befitting a festival; cheerful.

Hō′li-ly, *ad.* Piously; with sanctity.

Hō′li-nĕss, *n.* [A.-S. *halignes*.—See Holy.] Quality of being holy; sanctity; piety:—the title of the pope.

Hŏl′land, *n.* A fine linen made in Holland.

Hŏl′lands, *n.* A sort of *gin*.

Hol-lō′, *interj.* [Fr. *holà*.—See Halloo.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* holloing, holloed.] To cry out loud; to halloo.—3, *n.* A shout; a loud call.

Hŏl′lōw (hŏl′lō), *a.* [A.-S. *holh, healoc, holg*, variants of *hol*, a hole (*q. v.*).] Excavated; having a void within; void; not solid:—not faithful.—2, *n.* A space between hills or elevations; a cavity; cavern; hole; pit.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* hollowing, hollowed.] To make hollow.

Hŏl′low-nĕss, *n.* A cavity:—deceit.

Hŏl′lōw-wâre, *n.* Kitchen-utensils.

Hŏl′ly, *n.* [A.-S. *holen;* Dut. *hulst;* Ger. *hülse;* L. *ilex, ilicis;* Fr. *houx*.—Cf. Welsh *celyn*, Bret. *kelen*, Irish *cuilennu*, holly.] An evergreen tree or shrub.

Hŏl′ly̆-hŏck, *n.* [O. E. *holihoc; holy*, and A.-S. *hoc*, mallow; said to have been called *holy* because it was regarded as a native of the Holy Land.] A plant, the rose-mallow.

Hōlm (hōm *or* hōlm), *n.* [A.-S. *holm*, a mound, a billow, the sea; Dan. & Ger. *holm*, an islet; Russ. *kholm*, a hill; L. *culmen*, a ridge.] A small island:—low, flat land:—[A.-S. *holen*, holly] the evergreen oak.

Hŏl′o-câust, *n.* [Gr. ὁλόκαυστον; ὅλος, entire, and καίειν, fut. καύσω, to burn.] A whole burnt-sacrifice.

Hŏl′o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, entire, and γράφειν, to write.] A document entirely in its author's handwriting.

Hŏl-o-grăph′ic, *a.* Relating to a holograph.

Hŏl-o-phō′tal [ho-lŏph′o-tal, *St.*], *a.* [Gr. ὅλος, entire, and φῶς, φωτός, light.] Utilizing all the light (chiefly used of light-house apparatus).

Hŏl-o-thū′ri-an, *n.* [Gr. ὅλος, whole, and θύρα, an opening: the alimentary canal is open at either end.] (*Zoöl.*) The sea-cucumber, a marine animal.

Hōlp, *i.*, **Hōlp′en** (hōl′pn), *p.*, from *help*.

Hŏl′ster, *n.* [Dut. *holster;* A.-S. *heolstor*, a covering; Goth. *hulistr*, a veil; Dut. *hullen*, A.-S. *helan*, L. *celare*, to cover.] A case for a horseman's pistol.

Hōlt, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *holt*, a grove; Dut. *hout*, Ger. *holz*, wood: akin to A.-S. *helan*, to cover.] A grove; a woodland; an orchard.

Hō′ly̆, *a.* [A.-S. *halig;* Dut. & Ger. *heilig;* A.-S. *hal*, Ger. *heil*, whole, perfect.] Perfectly pure; divine; immaculate; pious; religious; hallowed; sacred.

Hŏl′y̆-dāy, *n.* A festival day; a day of rest or joy:—written also *holiday*.—In the solemn style, written and pronounced *ho′ly-day*.

Hō′ly̆-Ghōst′, *n.* The Holy Spirit.

Hō′ly̆-rōōd, *n.* The cross of Christ.

Hō′ly̆-stōne, *n.* A stone used in scouring a ship's decks.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* holy-stoning, holy-stoned.] To clean with a holy-stone.

Hō′ly̆-wâ′ter, *n.* Water blessed by a priest.

Hŏm'aġe, *n.* [Fr. *hommage*,—literally, a man's service; *homme*, L. *homo*, a man.—See HUMAN.] Service and submission to a superior; fealty; reverence; duty; respect.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* homaging, homaged.] To reverence; to pay honor.

Hōme, *n.* [A.-S. *ham;* Dan. & Ger. *heim:* closely akin to Goth. *haims*, a village.—Cf. Lith. *kemas*, Gr. κώμη, a village: root of Gr. κεῖμαι, to lie down.] One's house, dwelling, place of abode, or country; residence; domicile.—2, *a.* Domestic:—close; direct; pointed.—3, *ad.* To one's home:—to the point.

Hōme'less, *a.* Destitute of a home.

Hōme'li-nĕss, *n.* Plainness; coarseness.

Hōme'ly, *a.* [For *home-like.*] Plain; not elegant; coarse; rude.

Ho-mĕr'ic, *a.* Relating to the poet Homer.

Hōme'sĭck, *a.* Ill by being absent from home; desirous to go home; nostalgic. [nostalgia.

Hōme'sĭck-ness, *n.* State of being homesick;

Hōme'spŭn, *a.* Made at home; plain; homely.

Hōme'stĕad, *n.* [HOME and STEAD.] The place of the house; a mansion-house; a farm with its buildings.

Hōme'ward, *or* **Hōme'wards**, *ad.* Toward home.

Hŏm-i-cī'dal, *a.* Relating to homicide.

Hŏm'i-cīde, *n.* [L. *homicida*, a man-slayer; *homicidium*, manslaughter; *homo*, a man, and *cædere*, to kill.] (*Law.*) The killing of a man by the hand of man; manslaughter:—a man-slayer.

Hŏm-i-lĕt'ic, **Hŏm-i-lĕt'i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. ὁμιλητικός.—See HOMILY.] Relating to homilies; hortatory:—social.

Hŏm-i-lĕt'ics, *n. pl.* The art of preaching.

Hŏm'i-lĭst, *n.* A preacher to a congregation.

Hŏm'i-ly, *n.* [Gr. ὁμιλία; ὅμιλος, an assembly; ὁμός, like, same, and εἴλη, a crowd; εἴλειν, to press.] A religious discourse:—a sermon.

Hōm'ing, *a.* Returning home (as a pigeon).

Hŏm'i-ny, *n.* [Algonquin, *auhŭminia.*] Food made of maize boiled:—written also *homony* and *hommony.*

Hō-mo-cĕn'tric, *a.* [Gr. ὁμός, same, and κέντρον, a centre.] Having the same centre.

Hō-mœ-o-păth'ic, *a.* Relating to homœopathy.

Hō-mœ-ŏp'a-thĭst, *n.* One who practises or is versed in homœopathy.

Hō-mœ-ŏp'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια, likeness of feeling; ὅμοιος, like (ὁμός, same), and παθεῖν, to suffer.] (*Med.*) A system of medicine based on the opinion that diseases are cured by medicines which have power to cause similar diseases in healthy persons.

Hō-mo-ġe-nē'i-ty, **Hō-mo-ġē'ne-ous-nĕss**, *n.* Sameness of nature throughout.

Hō-mo-ġē'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμογενής; ὁμός, same, and γένος, race, genus (*q. v.*).] Having the same nature throughout:—composed of similar elements:—opposed to *heterogeneous.*

Ho-mŏl'o-gāte, *v. a.* [See HOMOLOGOUS.] [*pp.* homologating, homologated.] To allow; to approve.

Ho-mŏl'o-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμολογός, agreeing; ὁμός, same, and λόγος, a saying; λέγειν, to say.] Proportional to each other:—corresponding in structure.

Hŏm'o-lŏgue (hŏm'o-lŏg), *n.* An organ structurally like another, but of different functions.

Ho-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* (*Anat.*) The correspondence of parts in structure, with difference in function.

Hŏm'o-ny, *n.* Food of maize. See HOMINY.

Hŏm'o-nȳme, *n.* A word which agrees in sound with another, but has a different meaning; as, *air* and *heir.* See SYNONYME.

Ho-mŏn'y-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμώνυμος; ὁμός, same, and ὄνυμα, a name.] Having the same sound, but different signification; equivocal.

Ho-mŏn'y-my, *n.* Sameness of sound with difference of meaning:—an equivocation.

Hōne, *n.* [A.-S. *han*, Icel. *hein*, Sw. *hen*, a hone; Skr. *çana*, a grindstone; *ço*, to sharpen: akin to CONE, and to L. *cos*, a whetstone.] A stone for whetting razors, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* honing, honed.] To sharpen on a hone.

Hŏn'est (ŏn'est), *a.* [Fr. *honnête*, L. *honestus*, honorable; *honos*, honor (*q. v.*).] Upright; true; just; equitable; pure; sincere; virtuous; chaste.

Hŏn'est-ly (ŏn'est-le), *ad.* Uprightly; justly.

Hŏn'es-ty (ŏn'es-te), *n.* [L. *honestas*, honor, credit.—See HONEST.] Constant adherence to truth and *rectitude;* uprightness; probity; integrity; fair dealing; justice; virtue.

Hŏn'ey (hŭn'e), *n.* [A.-S. *hunig;* Dut. & Ger. *honig;* Dan. *honning.*] A sweet substance collected by bees from flowers.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* honeying, honeyed.] To sweeten.

Hŏn'ey-ănt, *n.* An ant that stores up honey.

Hŏn'ey-cōmb (-kōm), *n.* [HONEY and COMB; A.-S. *hunig-camb.*] Cells for honey. [ties.

Hŏn'ey-cōmbed (-kōmd), *a.* Having little cavi-

Hŏn'ey-dew̄, *n.* A sweet substance on leaves.

Hŏn'ey-mōōn, *n.* The first month after marriage.

Hŏn'ey-sŭc-kle (hŭn'e-sŭk-kl), *n.* [HONEY and SUCKLE.] A plant or shrub; the woodbine and its fragrant flower.

Hŏng, *n.* [Chinese, *hang.*] A European or foreign factory in China.

Hŏn'or (ŏn'or), *n.* [Fr. *honneur;* L. *honor* or *honos, honoris.*] High estimation or respect; dignity; high rank; reputation; integrity; fame; *glory:*—a title of respect.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* honoring, honored.] To reverence; to dignify; to venerate; to respect; to *adore.*

Hŏn'or-a-ble (ŏn'or-a-bl), *a.* Having honor; illustrious; magnanimous; generous.

Hŏn'or-a-bly (ŏn'or-a-ble), *ad.* With honor.

Hŏn-o-rā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [L.] A fee voluntarily paid.

Hŏn'o-ra-ry (ŏn'o-ra-re), *a.* Conferring honor.

Hood (hûd). [*-hood* or *-head*, a suffix, is the A.-S. *had*, state, Ger. *-heit.*] A suffix used to denote *state* or *quality;* as, child*hood.*—2, *n.* [A.-S. *hod;* Dut. *hoed;* Ger. *hut:* allied to HEED and HIDE.] A covering for a woman's head:—a cap-like covering.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* hooding, hooded.] To dress in a hood; to cover.

Hōōd'lum (hôd'lum), *n.* [Ger. *hudel*, Sw. *hullare*, a ragamuffin; Ger. *hudeln*, Sw. *hutla*, to be a loafer.] A rowdy, a young ruffian. [Slang.]

Hood'wĭnk (hûd'-), *v. a.* [*pp.* hoodwinking, hoodwinked.] To blindfold; to impose upon.

Hōōf, *n.* [A.-S. *hof;* Dut. *hoef;* Dan. *hov;* Ger. *huf;* Skr. *çapha.*] The horny part of a beast's foot.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* hoofing, hoofed.] To walk, as cattle. [Vulgar or colloq.]

Hōōfed (hôft), *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

Hook (hûk), *n.* [A.-S. *hoc;* Dut. *haak;* Dan. *hage;* Ger. *haken.*—Cf. Skr. *kuch*, to bend.] Any thing bent so as to catch hold; a catch:—a snare:—an instrument.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hooking, hooked.] To catch with a hook; to insnare:—to gore or strike with a horn:—to steal.—3, *v. n.* To bend; to have a curve.

Hōō'käh, *n.* [Arab.; from *huqq*, a hollow.] A sort of tobacco-pipe in the East.

Hooked (hûk'ed *or* hûkt), *a.* Bent; curvated.

Hoop (hôp *or* hûp), *n.* [Dut. *hoep.*—Cf. Icel. *hop*, a curve, a bay; Skr. *chapa*, to bend.] A band of wood or metal encompassing a cask:—any thing circular; a farthingale.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hooping, hooped.] To bind or enclose with hoops.

Hōōp, *v. n.* [Fr. *houper.*—See WHOOP.] [*pp.* hooping, hooped.] To shout; to whoop.—2, *n.* A shout; a whoop:—a peck measure.

Hōōp'ing-cŏugh', *n.* See WHOOPING-COUGH.

Hōō'pōe, *or* **Hōō'pōō**, *n.* [Fr. *huppe;* L. *upupa;* Sp. *abubilla;* Gr. ἔποψ: from the bird's note.] A bird with a fine crest.

Hōōt, *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. Fin. *hutaa*, to shout; Sw. *huta ut*, to hoot out, to drive out; *hota*, to threaten.] [*pp.* hooting, hooted.] To shout; to cry as an owl.—2, *v. a.* To drive away with noise.—3, *n.* A shout of contempt; a clamor.

Hŏp, *v. n.* [A.-S. *hoppian; Dut. hoppen;* Ger. *hüpfen.*] [*pp.* hopping, hopped.] To jump; to skip; to leap on one leg.—2, *n.* [Dut. *hop;* Ger. *hopfen;* Fr. *houblon;* Icel. *humal;* Dan. *humle;* Late L. *humulus.*—Cf. Gr. καμπύλος, bent, twined.] A plant and its flower, used for making beer, &c.:—a dance:—a jump; a leap.

Hōpe, *n.* [A.-S. *hopian,* Dut. *hopen,* to hope; *hoop,* A.-S. *hopa,* Dan. *haab,* hope; Ger. *hoffen,* to hope.] Desire united with expectation:—a thing hoped for:—a ground for expectation.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* hoping, hoped.] To live in expectation of some good.—3, *v. a.* To expect with desire.—*Forlorn hope* [Dut. *verloren hoop,* a lost or devoted troop; *hoop,* a band,—literally, a heap], a military party detailed for service of uncommon peril.

Hōpe′fûl, *a.* Full of hope:—giving hope; promising good; encouraging.

Hōpe′fûl-ly, *ad.* In a hopeful manner.

Hōpe′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Prospect of good:—quality of being hopeful.

Hōpe′less, *a.* Destitute of hope; despairing.

Hōpe′less-ly, *ad.* In a hopeless manner.

Hōpe′less-nĕss, *n.* Want of hope: *despair.*

Hŏp′līte, *n.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης; ὅπλα, war-implements.] A heavy-armed soldier of ancient Greece.

Hŏp′per, *n.* One who hops:—a box:—a kind of funnel:—a box for supplying corn to millstones:—a grasshopper.

Hŏp′ple, *v. a.* [See HOBBLE,] [*pp.* hoppling, hoppled.] To tie the feet together; to fetter.

Hŏp′ples (hŏp′plz), *n. pl.* Fetters for horses, &c.

Hŏps, *n. pl.* Dried flowers of the hop plant.

Hō′ral [L. *horalis*], *or* **Hō′ra-ry** [L. *horarius*], *a.* Relating to an hour.

Hōrde, *n.* [Fr.; Turk. & Pers. *ordu, urdu,* Tartar *urdu,* a camp, an army, a horde.] A clan; a nomadic or migratory party; a multitude.

Hōre′hŏûnd, *n.* See HOARHOUND.

Ho-rī′zon, *n.* [Gr. ὁρίζων,—originally a pres. part. of ὁρίζειν, to bound; ὅρος, a limit.] The line that terminates the view; the apparent junction of the earth and sky:—this is called the *sensible horizon;* the *rational horizon* is an imaginary great circle whose poles are the zenith and nadir, and which divides the globe into two hemispheres.

Hŏr-i-zŏn′tal, *a.* Parallel to the horizon; level.

Hŏr-i-zŏn′tal-ly, *ad.* In a horizontal direction.

Hŏrn, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., & Ger. *horn;* Dut. *horen;* L. *cornu.*] A hard substance growing on the heads of some quadrupeds:—any thing in the shape of a horn; a point:—a drinking-cup:—a feeler of an insect:—a wind-instrument of music.

Hŏrn′bēam, *n.* [From the horny hardness of its wood.] A tree having tough timber.

Hŏrn′bĭll, *n.* A species of large-billed bird.

Hŏrn′blĕnde, *n.* [Ger.; *horn* and *blende.*] A dark-colored mineral.

Hŏrn′-blōw-er, *n.* One who blows a horn.

Hŏrn′book (hŏrn′bûk), *n.* A child's book or reading-tablet, formerly covered with plates of horn.

Hŏrned (hŏrn′ed *or* hŏrnd), *a.* Furnished with horns; shaped like a horn.

Hŏr′net, *n.* [A.-S. *hyrnet;* Ger. *horniss;* Dut. *hornsel:* akin to HORN, from its tone.] A large sort of wasp.

Hŏrn′pīpe, *n.* A dance:—a wind-instrument:—a tune for the dance called hornpipe.

Hŏrn′work (-würk), *n.* (*Fort.*) A work having angular points or horns.

Hŏr′ny, *a.* Made of horn:—hard; callous.

Ho-rŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὥρα, an hour, and γράφειν, to describe.] The art of constructing dials:—an account of the hours.

Hŏr′o-lōge [hŏr′o-lōj, *J. E. Ja.*], *n.* [Fr. *horloge;* Gr. ὡρολόγιον; ὥρα, an hour, and λέγειν, to tell.] A clock or watch; a timepiece.

Hŏr-o-lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Relating to horology.

Ho-rŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ὥρα, an hour, and λόγος, a treatise.] The art of measuring time:—the principles of the construction of timepieces.

Ho-rŏm′e-try, *n.* [Gr. ὥρα, an hour, and μέτρον, a measure.] The art of measuring time.

Hŏr′o-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. ὡροσκόπος; ὥρα, the time, and σκοπεῖν, to see.] (*Astrol.*) A scheme showing the configuration of the planets at the hour of one's birth; a nativity.

Hŏr′rent, *a.* [See HORRID.] Bristling.

Hŏr′ri-ble, *a.* [Fr.; L. *horribilis; horrere,* to shiver, to dread,—primarily, to be bristly.] Tending to excite horror; enormous; dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous.

Hŏr′ri-ble-nĕss, *n.* Dreadfulness; horror.

Hŏr′ri-bly, *ad.* In a horrible manner.

Hŏr′rid, *a.* [L. *horridus,* rough; *horrere,* to be rough.] Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Hŏr′rid-ly, *ad.* In a horrid manner.

Hŏr′rid-nĕss, *n.* Hideousness; enormity.

Hor-rĭf′ic, *a.* Causing horror; terrible.

Hŏr′ri-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *horrificare; horrere,* to dread, and *facere,* to make.] [*pp.* horrifying, horrified.] To impress with horror.

Hŏr′ror, *n.* [L. *horror,* dread,—originally, roughness.] Terror mixed with hatred; a shuddering; dread; excessive fear; gloom.

Hŏrse, *n.* [A.-S. *hors;* Icel. *hors, hross;* Dut. *ross;* O. Ger. *hros;* Ger. *ross.*] A well-known quadruped:—cavalry:—a wooden frame for a support.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* horsing, horsed.] To mount on a horse; to ride.

Hŏrse′băck, *n.* The back of a horse:—the position or state of being on a horse.

Hŏrse′-căr, *n.* A street-car drawn by horses.

Hŏrse′-chĕst-nut, *n.* A tree and its nut.

Hŏrse′-flĕsh, *n.* The flesh of horses:—horses generally.

Hŏrse′-flȳ, *n.* A fly that stings horses.

Hŏrse′-guärds, *n. pl.* A body of cavalry:—the British war-department, or its military officers.

Hŏrse′-jŏck-ey, *n.* A dealer in horses.

Hŏrse′-läugh (-läf), *n.* A loud, rude laugh.

Hŏrse′-lēech, *n.* A large species of leech:—a horse-doctor; a veterinarian.

Hŏrse′-lĭt-ter, *n.* A carriage hung upon poles, borne by and between two horses.

Hŏrse′man, *n.* One skilled in riding; a rider.

Hŏrse′man-shĭp, *n.* The art of riding.

Hŏrse′mĭnt, *n.* A coarse kind of mint.

Hŏrse′-plāy, *n.* Coarse, rough play.

Hŏrse′-pŏŵ-er, *n.* The power or strength of a horse in draught:—the dynamical unit used to express the power of the steam-engine; a power capable of raising 33,000 pounds one foot in a minute:—a machine worked by horses.

Hŏrse′-rāce, *n.* A match of horses in running.

Hŏrse′răd-ish, *n.* A plant and its acrid root.

Hŏrse′shōe (hŏrs′shū), *n.* A shoe for horses:—any thing shaped like a horse-shoe.

Hŏrse′-tāil, *n.* A name of several plants.

Hŏrse′whĭp, *n.* A whip to strike a horse with.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* horsewhipping, horsewhipped.] To strike with a horsewhip.

Hŏrse′wom-an (-wûm-an), *n.* A woman expert in riding; an equestrienne.

Hŏr′sy, *a.* Associated with, devoted to, or suggestive of horses or horse-racing.

Hŏr-tā′tion, *n.* Advice; exhortation.

Hŏr′ta-to-ry, *a.* [L. *hortator,* an exhorter; *hortari,* to exhort; *hori,* to urge.] Encouraging; advising; containing exhortation.

Hŏr-ti-cŭlt′ū-ral, *a.* Relating to horticulture.

Hŏr′ti-cŭlt-ūre (hŏr′te-kŭlt-yur), *n.* [L. *hortus,* a garden, and *cultura,* culture (*q. v.*).] The art of cultivating gardens; gardening.

Hŏr-ti-cŭlt′ū-rist, *n.* One skilled in horticulture.

Hŏr′tus sĭc′cus, *n.* [L. for a "dry garden."] A collection of specimens of plants dried; an herbarium.

Ho-săn′na, *n.* [Gr. ὡσάννα; Heb. *hoshiahnna,*

"Save, we pray."] An exclamation of praise to God; a shout or song of praise.

Hōṣe, *n.*; *pl.* **Hōṣe** (*formerly* **Hōṣ'ẹn**). [A.-S. *hosa;* Dan. *hose;* Dut. *hoos,* a stocking, a spout; Ger. *hose,* breeches.] Stockings; covering for the legs:—a tube or pipe for conveying water.

Hō'ṣiẹr (hō'zhẹr), *n.* A dealer in stockings.

Hō'ṣiẹr-y̧, *n.* The business of making or selling stockings:—stockings collectively.

Hŏs'pĭce, *n.* [Fr., for L. *hospitium,* a guest-house; *hospes,* a guest, a host.] A sort of hospital for monks:—an inn for lodging travellers.

Hŏs'pi-tạ-ble, *a.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *hospitalier;* L. *hospes,* a host (*q. v.*).] Kind to guests or strangers.

Hŏs'pi-tạ-bly̧, *ad.* In a hospitable manner.

Hŏs'pi-tạl [ŏs'pẹ-tạl, *W. E. F. K. R. C.*], *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *hôpital,* Late L. *hospitale,* a large house; L. *hospitalia* (pl.), guest-chambers; *hospes,* a guest or host (*q. v.*).] A refuge or abode for the sick, the wounded, the insane, or the poor.

Hŏs-pi-tăl'i-ty̧, *n.* Quality of being hospitable; attention or kindness to strangers.

Hŏs'pi-tạl-lẹr, *n.* A knight of a religious order.

Hospitium (họs-pĭsh'ẹ-ŭm), *n.* [L.—See HOSPICE.] A monastery serving as an inn for travellers.

Hōst, *n.* [L. *hospes,* a host or guest,—also, an enemy; O. Fr. *hoste,* Fr. *hôte,* host or guest.] One who entertains another; a landlord:—[L. *hostis,* an enemy, a hostile army] an army; a great number:—[L. *hostia,* a victim, a sacrifice; *hostire,* O. L. *fostire,* to strike] the consecrated wafer in the mass.

Hŏst'ạġe, *n.* [Fr. *otage;* O. Fr. *hostage;* It. *ostaggio;* Late L. *obsidaticus;* *obsidatus,* state of being a hostage; L. *obses,* a hostage; *obsidere,* to remain; *ob,* at, and *sedere,* to sit.] One given in pledge as security for the performance of certain conditions.

Hŏs'tẹl-ry̧ (*or* hō'tẹl-rẹ), *n.* [Fr. *hôtellerie.*—See HOTEL.] An inn; a tavern.

Hōst'ẹss, *n.* A female host; a landlady.

Hŏs'tịle [hŏs'tĭl, *Ja. St. I.*], *a.* [L. *hostilis;* *hostis,* an enemy.] Like an enemy; inimical; *adverse.*

Hŏs'tịle-ly̧, *ad.* In a hostile manner.

Họs-tĭl'i-ty̧, *n.* Open war; the practice of war; warfare; hatred; animosity; *enmity.*

Hŏs'tlẹr (ŏs'lẹr), *n.* [Fr. *hôtelier,* O. Fr. *hostelier,* an innkeeper.—See HOTEL.] One who has the care of horses at a stable.

Hŏt, *a.* [A.-S. *hat;* Dut. *heet;* Dan. *hed;* Ger. *heiss.*—See HEAT.] Having heat; fiery; furious.

Hŏt'-bĕd, *n.* A bed of earth heated by the fermentation of dung, for rearing early plants.

Hŏt-blŏŏd'ẹd, *a.* Impulsive:—high-spirited.

Hŏt'-brāined (hŏt'brānd), *a.* Rash; precipitate.

Hŏtch'pŏt, } *n.* [Fr. *hochepot;* *hocher,* to jog, to
Hŏtch'pŏtch, } hustle (*q. v.*), and *pot,* pot (*q. v.*).] A hash; hodgepodge:—a blending of property.

Hō-tĕl', *n.* [Fr. *hôtel;* O. Fr. *hostel,* Late L. *hospitale,* an inn.—See HOSPITAL.] An inn, public house, or house of entertainment.

Hŏt'-hĕad-ẹd, *a.* Violent; passionate; rash.

Hŏt'-hȯûse, *n.* An enclosure kept warm for rearing tender plants and ripening fruits.

Hŏt'ly̧, *ad.* With heat; not coldly; violently.

Hŏt'nẹss, *n.* State of being hot; heat; fury.

Hŏt'spür, *n.* A violent, passionate, rash man.

Hough (hŏk), *n.* [A.-S. *hoh,* heel; Dut. *hak.*—Cf. L. *coxa,* hip.] The joint of the hinder leg of a beast; the ham; hock.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* houghing, houghed.] To hamstring; to hock.

Hȯûnd, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., & Ger. *hund;* Dut. *hond;* L. *canis;* Gr. κυων; Skr. *cvan;* Roumanian, *cuin.*—Cf. Esthonian *hundi,* a wolf.] A species of dog used in the chase.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hounding, hounded.] To set on the chase; to hunt.

Hȯûr (ȯûr), *n.* [Fr. *heure;* L. *hora;* Gr. ὥρα; ὧρος, a year (*q. v.*), a season.] The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; sixty minutes:—a particular time.

Hour-glass.

Hȯûr'-glȧss (ȯûr'glȧs), *n.* A glass filled with sand for the purpose of measuring time.

Hȯû'ri (hȯû'rẹ), *n.* [Per. *huri.*—Cf. Arab. *hawra,* black-eyed.] A nymph of the Mohammedan paradise.

Hȯûr'ly̧ (ȯûr'lẹ), *a.* Happening every hour.—2, *ad.* Every hour; often.

Hȯûse, *n.*; pl. **Hȯûṣ'ẹṣ**. [A.-S. *hus;* Dut. *huis;* Dan. *huus;* Ger. *haus.*] A sheltered place of human abode:—a family; a *race;* a household:—a hôtel:—an abode; a dwelling:—a church:—a college:—a legislative body.

Hȯûṣe, *v. a.* [*pp.* housing, housed.] To harbor; to cover.—2, *v. n.* To take shelter; to reside.

Hȯûse'-brēak-ẹr, *n.* A thief who forcibly enters a house; a burglar.

Hȯûse'-brēak-ịng, *n.* Forcible entry into a house.

Hȯûse'-flȳ, *n.* The common fly.

Hȯûse'hōld, *n.* A family living together.—2, *a.* Domestic; belonging to a family or home.

Hȯûse'hōld-ẹr, *n.* An occupier of a house.

Hȯûse'-kēēp-ẹr, *n.* One who keeps a house:—a woman who has the care of a family.

Hȯûse'-kēēp-ịng, *n.* Management of a house.

Hȯûse'lēēk, *n.* A plant of several species.

Hȯûse'lẹss, *a.* Destitute of a house.

Hȯûse'-māid, *n.* A female menial servant.

Hȯûse'-rĕnt, *n.* Rent paid for a house.

Hȯûse'-sür-ġeọn, *n.* A surgeon resident in a hospital.

Hȯûse'-wârm-ịng, *n.* A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

House'wife (hŭz'wĭf *or* hȯûs'wīf) [hŭz'zịf, *P. J. E. Ja.*], *n.* Mistress of a family:—a female economist:—a case for needles, thread, &c

House'wife-ly̧, *a.* Economical; thrifty.

House'wife-ry̧, *n.* Domestic economy.

Hȯûṣ'ịng, *n.* A habitation:—[Fr. *housse,* Late L. *hucia, husia, hulcia, hulcitum,* covering.—Cf. Ger. *hülse,* Dut. *hulse,* a hull, a husk] a saddle-cloth.

Hōve, *i.* of *heave.*

Hŏv'ẹl [hŭv'l, *Wb.*], *n.* [Dim. of A.-S. *hof,* a house.] A shed; a mean habitation; a hut.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hovelling, hovelled.] To shelter in a hovel.

Hō'ven (hō'vn), *n.* [From HEAVE.] A disease of cattle; distention of the stomach with gas.

Hôv'ẹr [hŭv'ẹr, *W. F. J. Sm. C. H.;* hŏv'ẹr, *S. St. I. K. R.*], *v. n.* [Dut. *huyveren,* O. Dut. *huiveren,* to quiver. It seems to be a form of QUIVER. But cf. O. E. *hove,* to abide, connected with A.-S. *hof,* a house.] [*pp.* hovering, hovered.] To hang in the air overhead:—to wander about.

Hȯŵ, *ad.* [A.-S. *hu, huy;* Dut. *hoe:* related to WHO and WHY.] To what degree; in what manner.

Hȯŵ-ăd'ji, *n.* [Arabic for "a traveller."] In the East, a pilgrim:—also, a merchant or pedler.

Hȯŵ-bē'ịt, *ad.* Nevertheless; yet.

Hȯŵ-ĕv'ẹr, *ad.* & *conj.* In whatever manner; at all events; at least; nevertheless; yet.

Hȯŵ'it-zẹr, *n.* [Ger. *haubitze.*—Cf. Czech *haufnice,* a sling.] A kind of cannon.

Hȯŵl, *v. n.* [Fr. *houhouler, hululer,* L. *ululare,* Gr. ὑλᾶν, Ger. *heulen,* Dut. *huilen,* Dan. *hyle,* to howl.—Cf. L. *ulula,* Skr. *uluka,* Ger. *eule,* an owl. These words are all imitative.] [*pp.* howling, howled.] To cry as a wolf or a dog, or as one in distress; to make a loud cry.—2, *n.* The cry of a wolf or a dog; a cry of distress.

Hȯŵ'lẹt, *n.* A bird of the owl kind; an owlet.

Hȯŵl'ịng, *n.* The cry of a wolf or a dog; a yell.

Hȯŵ-sọ-ĕv'ẹr, *ad.* In whatever manner; although; however.

Hŏy̆, *n.* [Dut. & Fr. *heu;* Flem. *hoi.*] A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop.—2, *interj.* A vague exclamation or call.

Hŭb, *n.* [A form of HUMP or HEAP; Ger. *hub,* a lift (see HEAVE); Gr. κῦφος, a hump.] Nave of a wheel:—a mark:—a hilt.

Hŭb′bŭb, *n.* [Imitative.—Cf. Fr. *houper*, to whoop (*q. v.*).] A confusion; a tumult.

Hŭck, *v. n.* [See HUCKSTER.] [*pp.* hucking, hucked.] To haggle in purchasing goods. — 2, *n.* [For *huckaback*.] Coarse linen for towels.

Hŭck′a-băck, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *huckeback*, pickapack; *hucke*, a back, and *back*, behind. It was probably at first the name of a pedler's pack or ware.] A coarse kind of linen cloth.

Hŭc′kle-bĕr-ry, *n.* [See WHORTLEBERRY.] A small shrub and its fruit; whortleberry.

Hŭck′ster, *n.* [Dut. *heuker*, a hawker (*q. v.*); *heukelaar*, a retailer; Dan. *hökre*, a huckster.—Cf. Ger. *hucke*, a back, a bent back; O. Dut. *huycken*, Low Ger. *huken*, to crouch: akin to HOOK.] A retailer; a pedler.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* huckstering, huckstered.] To deal in petty bargains.

Hŭd′dle, *v. a.* [A frequentative word, akin to HIDE and HOOD; Local E. *hud*, to collect.] [*pp.* huddling, huddled.] To do or perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion.—2, *v. n.* To press together in confusion.—3, *n.* A crowd; a tumult; confusion.

Hū-di-brăs′tic, *a.* Like Hudibras; doggerel.

Hūe, *n.* [A.-S. *hiw*, *heo*, looks; Sw. *hy*, skin, complexion; Goth. *hiwi*, form, show.] Color; tint:—[Fr. *huer*, to hoot, to yell: akin to HOOT] a clamor; a pursuit.

Hŭff, *n.* [Ger. & Scot. *hauch*, to puff: imitative.] A swell of anger or arrogance.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* huffing, huffed.] To swell; to treat with insolence.—3, *v. n.* To bluster; to storm.

Hŭff′ish, *a.* Arrogant; insolent; petulant.

Hŭf′fy, *a.* Petulant; angry; huffish.

Hŭg, *v. a.* [A form of HOOK.] [*pp.* hugging, hugged.] To embrace; to hold fast:—to cling to.—2, *n.* Close embrace; a gripe in wrestling.

Hūge, *a.* [O. Fr. *ahuge*, *ahuque*, *ahoege*.—Cf. Dut. *hoog*, high, large; Ger. *hoch*, high (*q. v.*).] Vast; very great; bulky; enormous.

Hūge′ly, *ad.* Immensely; enormously.

Hūge′ness, *n.* Enormous bulk; vast extent.

Hū′gue-nŏt (hū′ge-nŏt), *n.* [O. Fr. dim. of *Hugues*, Hugh; originally a cant name.] A French Calvinist or Protestant.

Hū′lan, *n.* [See UHLAN.] A cavalryman; uhlan.

Hŭlk, *n.* [A.-S. *hulc*, Late L. *hulcus*, *holcas*, a heavy ship; Gr. ὁλκάς,—properly, a ship to be towed; from ἕλκειν, to drag.] The body of a ship:—an old vessel.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hulking, hulked.] To eviscerate.

Hŭlk′ing, *a.* Heavy; large; unwieldy; clumsy.

Hŭlk′y, *a.* Heavy, large, or unwieldy.

Hŭll, *n.* [A.-S. *hulu*; Ger. *hülle*; A.-S. *hulian*, *helan*, Ger. *hüllen*, to cover; Dut. *hullen*, to cap; Ger. *verhüllen*, to enwrap.] A husk; a covering:—[Dut. *hol*, the hold (*q. v.*) of a ship: assimilated in form and meaning to *hull*, a shell] the body of a ship.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hulling, hulled.] To peel off:—to pierce the hull.

Hŭl-la-ba-lōō′, *n.* [Fr. *hurluburlu*, a giddy person.—Cf. HURLY-BURLY; also Heb. (and Fr.) *tohu-bohu*, chaos.] An uproar; noisy confusion.

Hŭm, *v. n.* [Ger. *hummen*, Dut. *hommelen*, to buzz: imitative.—Cf. Port. *zumbir*, Sp. *zumbar*, to hum.] [*pp.* humming, hummed.] To sing low; to buzz; to murmur.—2, *v. a.* To sing low:—to impose upon.—3, *n.* A buzzing noise:—[applause and hence flattery and cajolery were formerly often expressed by humming: cf. Sp. *zumbar*, to buzz,—also, to jest] a jest; a hoax.—4, *interj.* Implying doubt and deliberation.

Hū′man, *a.* [Fr. *humain*, L. *humanus*, human, gentle; L. *homo*, a man.] Belonging to man; having the qualities of a man or of mankind.

Hu-māne′, *a.* [See HUMAN.] Having the qualities which become a man; kind; benevolent.

Hu-māne′ly, *ad.* In a humane manner.

Hū′man-ĭşm, *n.* The study of humanity or classic literature, or the refinement resulting from such study.

Hū′man-ĭst, *n.* One versed in the knowledge of humanity; a grammarian; a philologist:—a student of Latin.

Hū-man-ĭs′tic, *a.* Of or relating to humanism or the study of classic literature.

Hu-măn-i-tā′ri-an, *a.* Noting one who believes Christ was only a man:—humane; benevolent; philanthropic:—often used ironically.—2, *n.* One who believes Christ was a mere man:—a philanthropist.

Hu-măn-i-tā′ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrine that Christ was only a man:—affected or sentimental philanthropy:—the worship of human nature.

Hu-măn′i-ty, *n.* [L. *humanitas*.—See HUMAN.] The nature of man; mankind:—*philanthropy; benevolence;* tenderness.—(*sing.* or *pl.*) Polite literature; classical learning.

Hū′man-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* humanizing, humanized.] To render humane.—2, *v. n.* To become human:—to wax more humane or civilized.

Hū-man-kīnd′, *n.* Race of man; mankind.

Hū′man-ly, *ad.* After the manner of men.

Hŭm′ble (hŭm′bl *or* ŭm′bl), *a.* [Fr. *humble;* L. *humilis*, lowly; *humus*, the ground; *humi*, Gr. χαμαί, on the ground.] Not proud; modest; submissive; lowly of spirit.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* humbling, humbled.] To make humble; to subdue.

Hŭm′ble-bēē, *n.* [Dut. *hommel;* Ger. *hummel; hummen*, Dut. *hommelen*, O. E. *humble*, to hum.] A large bee; bumblebee.

Hŭm′bleş (ŭm′blz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *nombles*.—Cf. L. *lumbellus* or *lombulus*, dim. of *lumbus*, a loin.] The entrails of a deer:—called also *nombles*, *numbles*, and *umbles*.

Hŭm′bly, *ad.* Without pride; with humility.

Hŭm′bŭg, *n.* [Probably HUM, a hoax, and BUG, a terror, false alarm.] An imposition; a hoax.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* humbugging, humbugged.] To cheat; to impose upon.

Hŭm′drŭm, *a.* [HUM, and DRUM, to drone.] Dull; dronish:—tedious; commonplace.—2, *n.* A stupid fellow; a drone.

Hū′me-rŭs, *n.* [L.; Gr. ὦμος, Goth. & Skr. *amsa*, shoulder.] The arm-bone; arm above the elbow.

Hū′mid, *a.* [L. *humidus; humere*, to be damp; *udus*, *uvidus*, Gr. ὑγρός, moist.—Cf. Skr. *uksh*, to wet.] Wet; moist; damp; watery.

Hu-mĭd′i-ty, *n.* State of being humid or somewhat wet; *moisture;* dampness.

Hu-mĭl′i-āte, *v. a.* [L. *humiliare*, *humiliatum; humilis*, humble (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* humiliating, humiliated.] To humble; to mortify.

Hu-mĭl-i-ā′tion, *n.* Act of humbling; state of being humbled; mortification.

Hu-mĭl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *humilitas*.—See HUMBLE.] Quality of being humble; lowliness of self-estimation; the opposite of pride; modesty; diffidence.

Hŭm′ming, *n.* Noise of bees or flies; hum.

Hŭm′ming-bĭrd, *n.* A small beautiful bird.

Hŭm′mock, *n.* [Dim. of HUMP.] A circular mound:—ice thrown up by pressure.

Hū′mor (yū′mur *or* hū′mur) *n.* [L. *humor*, moisture,—later, a temperament; Fr. *humeur*, condition, temper, whim; L. *humere*, to be moist.—See HUMID.] Moisture:—animal fluid; animal fluid in a vitiated state, tending to eruptive disease; cutaneous eruption:—temper; disposition:—whim; caprice:—facetiousness; merriment; a kind of *wit* flowing from the temper or disposition of the person.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* humoring, humored.] To *gratify;* to indulge.

Hū′mor-al (yū′- *or* hū′-), *a.* Relating to humors.

Hū′mor-al-ĭşm, *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors.

Hū′mor-ĭst (yū′mor-ĭst), *n.* One who gratifies his own humor:—a jester; a wag.

Hū′mor-oŭs (yū′mor-ŭs), *a.* Full of humor; merry; jocular; jocose; pleasant.

Hū′mor-oŭs-ly (yū′mor-ŭs-le), *ad.* Jocosely.

Hū′mor-ous-nĕss (yū′mor-us-nĕs), *n.* Humor.

Hū'mor-sōme (yū'mor-sŭm), *a.* Petulant; odd.
Hŭmp, *n.* [Dut. *homp;* Low Ger. *hümpel;* Norse *hump,* a knoll: akin to HEAP.] A protuberance, as on the back. [a crooked back.
Hŭmp'băck, *n.* A crooked back :—a person with
Hŭmp'y, *a.* Full of humps or protuberances.
Hū'mus, *n.* [L.—Cf. L. *humi,* Gr. *χαμαί,* on the ground.] Decomposed organic matter in soil.
Hŭnch, *v. a.* [A nasalized form of HOOK.—Cf. Ger. *hucke,* the back; *hock* or *höcker,* a hunch; Skr. *kunch, kuch,* to bend.] [*pp.* hunching, hunched.] To jostle; to shove; to crook.—2, *n.* A hump; a bunch :—a push :—a lump.
Hŭnch'băck, *n.* A humpback.
Hŭn'dred, *a.* [A.-S. *hund, hundred;* Ger. *hundert;* A.-S. *hund* originally meant tenth, and *red,* or *ræd,* a rate (*q. v.*) or reckoning.—Cf. Goth. *taihun-taihund,* tenth-ten, a hundred.] Ten multiplied by ten; ten times ten.—2, *n.* The number 100 :—a district.
Hŭn'dredth, *a.* The ordinal of a hundred.
Hŭng, *i. & p.* of *hang.*
Hŭn'ger (hŭng'ger), *n.* [A.-S. *hungor;* Dut. *honger;* Sw., Dan., & Ger. *hunger.*—Cf. Dut. *hunkeren,* to hanker.] An eager desire for, or want of, food; a craving appetite.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* hungering, hungered.] To feel hunger.
Hŭn'gered (hŭng'gerd), *a.* Famished; hungry.
Hŭn'gri-ly, *ad.* With keen appetite.
Hŭn'gry (hŭng'gre), *a.* [Ger. *hungrig.*] Feeling pain from want of food; wanting food; famishing. [a large piece. [Low.]
Hŭnk, *n.* [Cf. HUNCH, HUMP, CHUNK.] A lump;
Hŭnk'er, *n.* An opposer of changes; a conservative. [miser. [Colloq.]
Hŭnks, *n.* A sordid wretch; a curmudgeon; a
Hŭnt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *huntian,* to capture; *hentan,* to seize; *hunta,* a hunter; Goth. *frahinthan* (part. *frahunthans,* to take captive.] [*pp.* hunting, hunted.] To chase; to pursue; to search for. —2, *v. n.* To follow the chase; to search.—3, *n.* A pack of hounds; a chase; pursuit.
Hŭnt'er, *n.* One who chases animals.
Hŭnt'ing, *n.* Diversion of the chase; hunt.
Hŭnt'ress, *n.* A woman who hunts.
Hŭnts'man, *n.* One who practises hunting.
Hûr'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *hyrdel;* Dut. *horde;* Ger. *hürde.* —Cf. Gr. *κάρταλος,* a basket: akin to CRADLE.] A texture of sticks; a kind of wicker-work; a crate :—a sort of sledge.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hurdling, hurdled.] To close with hurdles.
Hûr'dle-rāce, *n.* A race in which hurdles or barriers are placed to be leaped.
Hûr'dy-gûr'dy, *n.* [Purely imitative.—Cf. Dan. *hurre,* Scot. *hur,* to snarl, to buzz, and Scot. *gurr,* to growl.] A stringed instrument; a vielle.

Hurdy-gurdy.

Hûrl, *v. a.* [Probably a form of HURTLE, or of WHIRL.] [*pp.* hurling, hurled.] To throw with violence; to fling; to drive: —to play a kind of game.—2, *v. n.* To move rapidly; to whirl.—3, *n.* The act of throwing: —a tumult; a riot.
Hûr'ly-bûr'ly, *n.* [Fr. *hurluberlu.*—Cf. *hurler,* It. *urlare,* to howl.] A tumult; confusion; bustle.
Hur-räh' (hū-rä'), *interj. & n.* [Dan. & Sw. *hurra.* —Cf. HUZZA.] A shout of joy, triumph, or applause; huzza.
Hŭr'ri-cāne, *n.* [Sp. & Carib *huracan.*] A violent storm of wind; a tornado; a violent tempest.
Hŭr'ry, *v. a.* [Local Sw. *hurr,* haste: related to WHIR.] [*pp.* hurrying, hurried.] To hasten; to drive confusedly.—2, *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.—3, *n.* Too great or blind *haste;* tumult; precipitation; commotion.
Hŭr'ry-skŭr'ry, *n.* [HURRY and SKURRY.] Haste and confusion.—2, *ad.* Confusedly; in a bustle.
Hûrt, *v. a.* [O. E. *hurten,* to dash; Fr. *heurter.*—Cf. Welsh *hyrddu,* to butt; Cornish *hordh,* a ram; It. *urtare,* to hit; Dut. *horten,* to jolt.] [*i.* hurt; *pp.* hurting, hurt.] To do injury to; to harm; to wound; to injure.—2, *n.* Harm; mischief; a wound; injury.
Hûrt'fụl, *a.* Mischievous; injurious.
Hûrt'fụl-ly, *ad.* Injuriously.
Hûrt'fụl-nĕss, *n.* Injuriousness; harm.
Hûr'tle (hûr'tl), *v. n.* [Frequentative of HURT in the old sense of to dash.] [*pp.* hurtling, hurtled.] To clash; to skirmish:—to make a loud noise; to resound.—2, *v. a.* To push; to whirl.
Hûrt'less, *a.* Innocent; harmless. [whirl.
Hŭş'band, *n.* [A.-S. *husbonda;* Norse, *husbondi; hus,* a house, and *buandi,* abiding, a participle from *bua,* to dwell.] A married man :—correlative to *wife:*—an economist.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* husbanding, husbanded.] To manage frugally.
Hŭş'band-măn, *n.* A *farmer;* a cultivator.
Hŭş'band-ry, *n.* Culture of land; farming :—domestic economy; thrift; frugality.
Hŭsh, *interj.* [Imitative; Ger. *husch.*—Cf. WHIST.] Silence! be still! no noise!—2, *a.* Still; silent; quiet.—3, *n.* Quietude; silence.—4, *v. n.* [*pp.* hushing, hushed.] To be still; to be silent.—5, *v. a.* To still; to silence; to quiet.—*Hush up,* to keep silent or concealed.
Hŭsh'-mōn-ey (hŭsh'mŭn-e), *n.* A bribe to induce secrecy or to hinder information.
Hŭsk, *n.* [Related to Ger. *hülse,* Dut. *hulse,* a husk, and to HULL.—See HOLSTER.] The outmost integument of fruits.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* husking, husked.] To strip off the integument.
Hŭsk'i-nĕss, *n.* The state of being husky.
Hŭsk'ing, *n.* The act of stripping off husks.
Hŭsk'y, *a.* [Formed from *husk,* but representing A.-S. *hwosta,* Dut. *hoest,* Ger. *husten,* Scot. *hoast,* a cough; Skr. *kas,* to cough.] Having husks:—dry; hoarse.
Hŭş-şär' (hŭz-zär'), *n.* [Hung. *huszar,* twentieth; *husz,* twenty: at first the hussars were a levy of every twentieth man.] A horse-soldier.
Hŭş'şy (hŭz'ze), *n.* [For HOUSEWIFE.] A base woman:—[Icel. *husi,* a case, a cover; *hus,* a house] a needle-case.
Hŭst'ingş, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *husting;* Norse, *husthing; hus,* a house, and *thing,* an assembly.—See THING.] A court.—(*England.*) The place of meeting for electing a member of parliament.
Hŭs'tle (hŭs'sl), *v. a.* [Dut. *hutselen;* from *hotsen,* to jog, to hitch (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* hustling, hustled.] To shake together.—2, *v. n.* To push one's way, as through a crowd; to move hastily and with embarrassment.
Hŭş'wife (hŭz'zif *or* hŭz'wīf), *n.* A bad manager; a hussy :—a case for needles, &c. :—a housewife. See HOUSEWIFE.
Hŭt, *n.* [Fr. *hutte;* Ger. *hütte;* Sp. *huta;* Dut. *hut;* Sw. *hydda;* Skr. *kuti.* Similar words of related meaning are found also in nearly all Finnic and Dravidian tongues.—See COT.] A poor cottage; a temporary building.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* hutting, hutted.] To lodge in huts.
Hŭtch, *n.* [Fr. *huche;* Sp. *hucha;* Late L. *hutica.*] A corn-chest :—a rabbit-box :—a trap for taking vermin; a rat-trap.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hutching, hutched.] To hoard; to lay up.
Hŭz-zä' [hŭz-zä' *or* hŭz-zâ', *H.*], *interj.* [Ger. *hussa.*] An exclamation of joy or triumph; hurrah.—2, *n.* A shout; a cry of acclamation. —3, *v. n.* [*pp.* huzzaing, huzzaed.] To utter acclamation or huzzas.—4, *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation or huzzas; to applaud.
Hȳ'a-cĭnth, *n.* [L. *hyacinthus;* Gr. *ὑάκινθος.*] A beautiful cultivated plant and flower :—a gem or mineral of several kinds.
Hȳ-a-cĭn'thine, *a.* Relating to hyacinths.
Hȳ-æ'na, *n.* See HYENA.
Hȳ'a-līne, *a.* [Gr. *ὑάλινος; ὕαλος,* glass (*q. v.*).] Glassy; crystalline; transparent.
Hȳ'brid, *or* **Hȳb'rid,** *a.* [L. *hybrida,* a mongrel; referred to Gr. *ὕβρις, ὕβριδος,* insult, outrage,

lewdness.] Mongrel; of mixed origin.—2, *n.* An animal or plant of mixed origin.

Hȳb′rid-ism (*or* hȳ′brid-ism), *or* **Hȳ-brĭd′i-ty**, *n.* State of being hybrid. [of species.

Hȳ-brid-i-zā′tion (*or* hĭb′rid-), *n.* The crossing

Hȳb′rid-īze, *or* **Hȳ′brid-īze**, *v. n.* [*pp.* hybridizing, hybridized.] To produce offspring by cross-breeding.—2, *v. a.* To cause to blend with another species.

Hȳ′da-tĭd (*or* hī-dăt′id), *n.* A little bladder:—an animal formed like a bladder.

Hȳ′da-tĭs, *n.*; pl. **Hȳ-dăt′i-dēs**. [L.; Gr. ὑδατίς; ὕδωρ, water.] A little transparent, watery bladder; hydatid.

Hȳ′dra, *n.* [L.; Gr. ὕδρα, a water-serpent; ὕδωρ, water.] A monster with many heads.

Hȳ′dra-gŏgue (hī′dra-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. ὑδραγογός; ὕδωρ, water, and ἀγωγός, leading; ἄγειν, to lead.] A medicine which expels water.

Hȳ′dra-hĕad′ed, *a.* Having many heads:—hard to exterminate.

Hȳ-drăn′ġe-a, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and ἀγγεῖον, a vessel (referring to its seed-capsules).] A shrub and its flower.

Hȳ′drant, *n.* [Gr. ὑδραίνειν, to flood; ὕδωρ, water.] A pipe for discharging water.

Hȳ′drate, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A compound of a metallic oxide with water.

Hȳ-drâu′lic, *a.* [Gr. ὑδραυλικός; ὕδωρ, water, and αὐλός, a pipe.] Relating to hydraulics.

Hȳ-drâu′lics, *n.* The science of the motion and force of fluids:—the art of conveying water through pipes. [gen with an element.

Hȳ′drīde (*or* hī′drid), *n.* A compound of hydro-

Hȳ′dro-. A prefix, usually representing the Gr. ὕδωρ, water; latterly, it frequently stands, in chemical names, for HYDROGEN.—Cf. Skr. *udakam*, water (*q. v.*). [and carbon.

Hȳ-dro-cär′bon, *n.* A compound of hydrogen

Hȳ′dro-cēle, *n.* [Gr. ὑδροκήλη; ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A morbid collection of water in the scrotum.

Hȳ-dro-cĕph′a-lŭs, *n.* [Gr. ὑδροκέφαλος; ὕδωρ, water, and κεφαλή, head.] A dropsy in the head.

Hȳ-dro-chlō′ric, *a.* [HYDROGEN and CHLORINE.] Noting an acid containing hydrogen and chlorine; muriatic.

Hȳ-dro-cy-ăn′ic, *a.* [HYDROGEN and CYANOGEN.] Noting a poisonous acid, called also *prussic* acid.

Hȳ-dro-dȳ-năm′ics, *n.* [*Hydro-* and DYNAMICS.] A science comprising hydrostatics and hydraulics.

Hȳ′dro-ġĕn, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and γένειν, to generate.] (*Chem.*) A gaseous element, which, combined with oxygen, produces water.

Hȳ-drŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One versed in hydrography; a maker of charts.

Hȳ-dro-grăph′ic, *a.* Relating to hydrography.

Hȳ-drŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and γράφειν, to write.] The science of the waters of the earth or of any country.

Hȳ′dro-mĕl, *n.* [Gr. ὑδρόμελι; ὕδωρ, water, and μέλι, honey.] A liquor formed of honey and water; mead; metheglin.

Hȳ-drŏm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument to measure the gravity, density, &c., of liquids.

Hȳ-drŏm′e-try, *n.* Art of measuring the densities or specific gravities of liquids.

Hȳ′dro-păth, *n.* One who practises hydropathy.

Hȳ-dro-păth′ic, *a.* Relating to hydropathy.

Hȳ-drŏp′a-thĭst, *n.* One versed in hydropathy.

Hȳ-drŏp′a-thy, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water: on type of *homœopathy*.] The method of curing diseases by means of water; water-cure.

Hȳ-dro-phō′bi-a, *n.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and φόβος, fear.] Dread of water; canine madness; rabies.

Hȳ-dro-phŏb′ic, *a.* Relating to hydrophobia.

Hȳ-drŏp′ic, } *a.* [Gr. ὑδρωπικός.—See DROPSY.]
Hȳ-drŏp′i-cal, } Diseased with dropsy; dropsical.

Hȳ-dro-stăt′ic, *a.* Relating to hydrostatics.

Hȳ-dro-stăt′ics, *n.* [*Hydro-* and STATICS.] The science which treats of the equilibrium and pressure of liquids. [in the chest.

Hȳ-dro-thō′răx, *n.* [*Hydro-* and THORAX.] Dropsy

Hȳ-dro-zō′a, *n. pl.* [Gr. ὕδωρ, water, and ζῷον, a living animal.] A class of aquatic animal organisms, chiefly marine.

Hȳ-ē′mal, *or* **Hȳ′e-mal**, *a.* [L. *hyemalis*; *hiems* or *hyems*, winter.] Belonging to winter; wintry.

Hȳ-ē′na, *n.* [L. *hyæna*, Gr. ὕαινα, a hyena,—literally, swine-like; ὗς, a sow.] A fierce animal like a wolf.

Hyena.

Hȳ′ġi-ēne, *or* **Hȳ′ġiēne**, *n.* [Fr. *hygiène*; Gr. ὑγιής, ὑγιεινός, healthy; Ὑγίεια, health, or the goddess of health.] (*Med.*) The science of the preservation of health.

Hȳ-ġi-ĕn′ic, *a.* Relating to health:—promotive of health.

Hȳ-grŏm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρός, moist, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument to measure the moisture of the atmosphere.

Hȳ-gro-mĕt′ric, *a.* Relating to hygrometry.

Hȳ-grŏm′e-try, *n.* The measurement of the moisture of the atmosphere.

Hȳ′gro-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. ὑγρός, moist, and σκοπεῖν, to view.] An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air.

Hȳ-gro-scŏp′ic, *a.* Imbibing moisture:—perceptible by the hygroscope.

Hȳ′ing, *p.* from *hie.*

Hȳ′men, *n.* [L.; Gr. Ὑμήν, the god of marriage: not improbably related to L. *suere*, Eng. *sew*, to unite.] The god of marriage:—[Gr. ὑμήν, a membrane] a membrane.

Hȳ-me-nē′al [hĭm-e-nē′al, *S. E.*], *a.* [Gr. ὑμέναιος.] Pertaining to marriage.

Hȳ-me-nē′an, *a.* Same as HYMENEAL.

Hȳ-men-ŏp′te-ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. ὑμήν, a membrane, and πτερόν, a wing.] An order of insects, including the bees and ants.

Hȳmn (hĭm), *n.* [L. *hymnus*; Gr. ὕμνος, a song.] A religious song; a song of praise.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* hymning, hymned.] To praise in song; to sing.—3, *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.

Hȳm′nal, *or* **Hȳm′na-ry**, *n.* A collection of hymns.

Hȳmn′-book (-bûk), *n.* A hymnal.

Hȳm′no-dy, *n.* [Gr. ὑμνῳδία, hymn-singing; ὕμνος, a hymn, and ἀείδειν, to sing.] A treatise on hymns; hymns collectively.

Hym-nŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος, a hymn, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of hymn-writing.

Hym-nŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ὕμνος, a hymn, and λόγος, a treatise.] A collection of hymns:—a treatise on hymns.

Hȳ′oĭd, *a.* [Gr. ὑοειδής, Y-shaped; from the letter Υ and εἶδος, form.] Noting the bone at the root of the tongue.

Hȳ-o-scȳ′a-mŭs (hī-o-sī′a-mŭs), *n.* [Gr. for "hog-bean;" ὗς, a hog, and κύαμος, a bean.] A medicinal plant, an extract from whose leaves is used to alleviate pain and procure sleep; henbane.

Hȳp, *v. a.* [*pp.* hypping, hypped.] To make melancholy; to dispirit:—a contraction of *hypochondriasis*. [Vulg.]

Hȳ′per-, a prefix, is the Gr. preposition ὑπέρ, L. *super*, above. It denotes excess.

Hȳ-pĕr′bo-la, *n.* [Gr. ὑπερβολή, excess: the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than that made by the side of the cone.—See HYPERBOLE.] One of the conic sections.

Hȳ-pĕr′bo-le, *n.* [L.; Gr. ὑπερβολή, excess; ὑπέρ, beyond, and βάλλειν, to throw.] (*Rhet.*) A figure which expresses more than the exact truth; exaggeration.

Hȳ-pẹr-bŏl′ịc, } *a.* Like an hyperbole or an
Hȳ-pẹr-bŏl′ị-cạl, } hyperbola.

Hȳ-pẹr-bŏl′ị-cạl-lỵ, *ad.* In a hyperbolical manner.

Hȳ-pẹr-bō′rẹ-ạn, *a.* [Gr. ὑπερβόρεος; ὑπέρ, beyond, and βορέας, Boreas (*q. v.*).] Far north; frigid; cold.

Hȳ-pẹr-crĭt′ịc, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρ, beyond, and κριτικός, critical.]. A captious critic.

Hȳ-pẹr-crĭt′ị-cạl, *a.* Too severely critical.

Hȳ-pẹr-crĭt′ị-cīṣe, *v. a.* [*pp.* hypercriticising, hypercriticised.] To criticise too severely.

Hȳ-pẹr-crĭt′ị-cĭṣm, *n.* Captious criticism.

Hȳ-pĕr′mẹ-tẹr, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρμετρος, excessive; ὑπέρ, over, and μέτρον, measure.] (*Rhet.*) Something more than the standard, as a verse too long.

Hȳ-pĕr′trọ-phỵ, *n.* [Gr. ὑπέρ, over, and τροφή, nourishment; τρέφειν, to nourish.] Morbid overgrowth.

Hȳ′phẹn, *n.* [Gr. ὑφέν; ὑπό, under, and ἕν, one.] A mark of conjunction, thus [-].

Hỵp-nŏt′ịc, *n.* [Gr. ὑπνωτικός; ὕπνος, sleep.] A medicine to induce sleep.

Hȳp′nọ-tĭṣm, *n.* Magnetic or mesmeric sleep.

Hȳ′pō-. [Gr. ὑπό, under.] A prefix, usually denoting deficiency or lowness of situation.—2, *n.* Melancholy; hypochondriasis. [Colloq.]

Hȳp-ọ-ȼhŏn′drị-ạ, *n.* [L. pl.; Gr. ὑποχόνδρια, the region under the breast-bone; ὑπό, under, and χόνδρος, cartilage. This is the region of the spleen, once thought to be the seat of lowness of spirits.] The region of the stomach:—(*Eng. sing.*) low spirits or dejection; melancholy; spleen; vapors; hypochondriasis.

Hȳp-ọ-ȼhŏn′drị-ăc, *a.* [Gr. ὑποχονδριακός.] Hypochondriacal.—2, *n.* One who is melancholy, or afflicted with hypochondria.

Hȳp-ọ-ȼhọn-drī′ạ-cạl, *a.* Melancholy; dispirited; disordered in the imagination.

Hȳp-ọ-ȼhọn-drī′ạ-sĭs, *n.* [Neo-Latin.] Hypochondriac affection; melancholy; hypochondria.

Hỵ-pŏc′rị-sỵ, *n.* [Gr. ὑπόκρισις, acting, playing a part; ὑπό, under, and κρίνειν, to judge, to discern; ὑποκρίνεσθαι, to feign, to play a part.] Dissimulation; deceit.

Hȳp′ọ-crĭte, *n.* [Gr. ὑποκριτής.—See Hypocrisy.] A dissembler in religion, &c.

Hȳp-ọ-crĭt′ịc, } *a.* Partaking of hypocrisy;
Hȳp-ọ-crĭt′ị-cạl, } dissembling; insincere:—pretended; false; simulated.

Hȳp-ọ-crĭt′ị-cạl-lỵ, *ad.* With hypocrisy.

Hȳ-pọ-dẹr-măt′ịc, *a.* The same as Hypodermic.

Hȳp-ọ-dĕr′mịc, *a.* [Gr. ὑπό, under, and δέρμα, skin.] Of or pertaining to what lies under the skin; subcutaneous.

Hȳp-ọ-găs′trịc, *a.* [Gr. ὑπογάστριον, the lower abdomen.—See Hypo- and Gastric.] Seated in the lower part of the belly or abdomen.

Hȳ-pọ-phŏs′phāte, *n.* A salt of hypophosphoric acid and a base.

Hȳ-pọ-phŏs′phīte, *n.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid and a base.

Hȳ-pọ-phọs-phŏr′ịc, *a.* [Hypo- and Phosphoric.] Noting one of the acids formed of phosphorus and oxygen, but having less oxygen than the phosphoric acids contain.

Hȳ-pọ-phŏs′phọr-oŭs, *a.* Noting one of the acids formed of phosphorus and oxygen, and having a smaller proportion of oxygen than phosphorous acid contains.

Hȳ-pŏs′tạ-sĭs, *n.*; pl. **Hȳ-pŏs′tạ-sēṣ.** [L.; Gr. ὑπόστασις, a groundwork, substance; ὑπό, under, and στάσις, a standing: root στα-, to stand (*q. v.*).] Personality; person:—substance:—element.

Hȳ-pọ-stăt′ị-cạl, *a.* Constitutive; personal.

Hȳ-pọ-stăt′ị-cạl-lỵ, *ad.* Personally.

Hȳ-pŏth′ẹc, *n.* [Gr. ὑποθήκη, a pledge,—originally, a prop; ὑπό, under, and τιθέναι, to place.] A kind of pledge, lien, or security.

Hȳ-pŏth′ẹ-cāte, *v. a.* [Law L. *hypothecare, hypothecatum,* Gr. ὑποθήκη, a pledge; ὑπό, under, and τιθέναι, to place.] [*pp.* hypothecating, hypothecated.] To pawn; to give in pledge:—to state by hypothesis.

Hȳ-pŏth-ẹ-cā′tiọn, *n.* The act of hypothecating:—a pledge without possession.

Hȳ-pŏth′ẹ-nūse, *n.* [Gr. ὑποτείνουσα, subtending, a participle from ὑποτείνειν, to subtend; ὑπό, under, and τείνειν, to stretch.] The longest side of a right-angled triangle:—written also *hypotenuse.*

Hȳ-pŏth′ẹ-sĭs, *n.*; pl. **Hȳ-pŏth′ẹ-sēṣ.** [Gr. ὑπόθεσις, a supposition, a basis, a foundation; ὑπό, under, and τιθέναι, to place.] A theory or doctrine assumed but not proved; a *supposition.*

Hȳ-pọ-thĕt′ịc, } *a.* Conditional; conjectural:
Hȳ-pọ-thĕt′ị-cạl, } —supposed.

Hȳ-pọ-thĕt′ị-cạl-lỵ, *ad.* Conditionally; in a hypothetical manner.

Hȳp-sŏm′ẹ-trỵ, *n.* [Gr. ὕψος, height, and μέτρον, a measure.] Art of measuring heights.

Hȳ′răx, *n.* [Gr. ὕραξ, a shrew (*q. v.*); L. *sorex:* the word is apparently related to Gr. ὗς, L. *sus,* a swine.] A small animal of several species.

Hȳ′son (hī′sn), *n.* [Chinese *hi-tshun,* blooming spring,—*i. e.*, the first leaves of the season.] A species of green tea.

Hȳṣ′sọp, *or* **Hȳs′sọp,** *n.* [L. *hyssopus;* Gr. ὕσσωπος; Heb. *ezobh.*] A genus of plants; an herb.

Hỵs-tē′rị-ạ, *n.* Hysterics.

Hỵs-tĕr′ịc, } *a.* [Gr. ὑστερικός; ὑστέρα, the
Hỵs-tĕr′ị-cạl, } uterus.] Relating to hysterics; troubled with fits.

Hỵs-tĕr′ịcs, *n. pl.* Fits peculiar to women.

I.

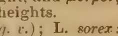
I, a vowel, has two principal sounds: one long, as in *fine;* the other short, as in *fin. I* is a numeral for *one.* It is also used as an abbreviation for *id;* as, *i.e., id est,* that is.

Ī, *pron.* of the first person. [A.-S. *ic;* Dut. *ik;* Dan. *jeg;* Ger. *ich;* L. *ego;* Gr. ἐγώ; Skr. *aham.*—See Am.] Myself, the person speaking.—*Pos.* mine; *obj.* me; *pl.* we, ours, us.

Ī-ăm′bịc, *a.* [Gr. ἰαμβικός.—See Iambus.] Having a short and a long syllable.—2, *n.* A verse composed of iambic feet.

Ī-ăm′bụs, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἴαμβος; ἰάπτειν, to throw, to assail. The Greeks considered the iambus as specially adapted to satire and sarcasm.] L. pl. **Ī-ăm′bī;** Eng. **Ī-ăm′bụs-ẹṣ.** A poetic foot consisting of a short and a long syllable.

Ī′bĕx, *n.* [L.] A wild goat.


Ibex.

Ī′bis, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἶβις; Coptic & Heb. *hippen.*] An Egyptian bird like the stork.

Īce, *n.* [A.-S. & Sw. *is;* Dut. *ijs;* Ger. *eis;* Dan. *iis.*] Water or other liquid congealed solid by cold.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* icing, iced.] To cover with ice; to freeze.

Īce′bĕrg, *n.* [Dan. *iisbierg;* Dut. *ijsberg;* Sw. *isberg;* Ger. *eisberg;* Ice, and Ger., Dut., & Sw. *berg,* Dan. *bierg,* a mountain.] A mountain or great mass of ice, as in the polar seas.

Īce′-blĭnk, *n.* [Dan. *iisblink;* Sw. *isblink;* Dan. *blinke,* to gleam.] The dazzling whiteness caused by the reflection of light from a field of ice.

Īce′-bōat, *n.* A boat to sail on the ice: -a boat to break the ice. [&c., frozen.
Īce′-crēam, *n.* A confection made of cream, sugar,
Īced (īst), *a.* Chilled with ice:—frosted with sugar.
Īce′-höûse, *n.* A house in which ice is kept.
Īce′-wâ-ter, *n.* Water cooled by ice.
Ĭch-neū′mon (ĭk-nū′mon), *n.* [Gr. ἰχνεύμων, a tracker, an ichneumon; ἰχνεύειν, to track; ἴχνος, a track.] A small animal:—a kind of insect.
Ĭch′no-līte, *n.* [Gr. ἴχνος, a track, and λίθος, a stone.] A stone marked with fossil footprints.
Ī′chör (ī′kör), *n.* [Gr. ἰχώρ, juice or blood of the gods.] A thin, watery discharge.
Ī′chor-oŭs (ī′kor-ŭs), *a.* Serous; sanious.
Ĭch′thy-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἰχθυοειδής; ἰχθύς, a fish.] Resembling a fish.
Ĭch-thy-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, a fish, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science of fishes.
Ĭch-thy-ŏph′a-ġist, *n.* An eater of fish.
Ĭch-thy-ŏph′a-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, a fish, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] The practice of eating fish.
Ĭch-thy-o-sâur′i-a, Ĭch′thy-o-sâurs, *n. pl.* [Gr. ἰχθύς, a fish, and σαῦρος, a lizard.] A group of extinct marine lizards whose remains are found in the mesozoic strata.
Ī′ci-cle (ī′sĭk-kl), *n.* [A.-S. *isgicel; is*, ice, and *gicel*, also ice.—Cf. Icel. *iss*, ice, and *jökull*, an icicle,—also, a glacier, an ice-mountain; dim. of *jaki*, a piece of ice; Low Ger. *ishekel, isjükel*, icicle.] A pendent shoot of ice.
Ī′ci-ly, *ad.* In an icy manner; freezingly.
Ī′ci-nĕss (ī′se-nĕs), *n.* The state of being icy.
Ī′cing, *n.* A covering of concreted sugar. [ture.
Ī′cŏn, *n.* [Gr. εἰκών.] An image; a figure; a pic-
Ī-cŏn′o-clăst, *n.* [Gr. εἰκών, εἰκόνος, an image, and κλάστης, a breaker; κλάειν, to break.] A breaker of images.
Ī-cŏn-o-clăs′tic, *a.* Breaking images:—destructive of fancies, of ideals, or of superstitions.
Ī-cŏn-o-grăph′ic, *a.* [Gr. εἰκών, a likeness, and γράφειν, to write.] Describing by means of pictures or cuts.
Ī-cō-sa-hē′dron, *n.* [Gr. εἴκοσι, twenty, and ἕδρα, a base.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure comprehended under twenty equal sides.
Ĭc-tĕr′ic, Ĭc-tĕr′i-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἰκτερικός; from ἴκτερος, jaundice.] Relating to the jaundice; good against the jaundice. [voice.
Ĭc′tus, *n.* [L.; *icere*, to strike.] Accent; stress of
Ī′cy, *a.* Full of ice; cold; frosty; chilling.
Ī′d (īd). A contraction for *I would* or *I had*.
Īde, *n.* [Fr. *ide;* Neo-Latin *idus.*—Cf. Skr. *iddha*, bright.] A fresh-water fish.
Ī-dē′a, *n.*; pl. Ī-dē′as. [L. *idea*, Gr. ἰδέα, look, image; ἰδεῖν, to see.] An archetype; a pattern:—the image of any thing in the mind; conception; thought; notion; *perception; imagination.*
Ī-dē′al, *n.* [Fr. *idéal;* L. *idealis.*—See Idea.] An imaginary model of perfection:—any thing imaginary.—2, *a.* Mental; intellectual; imaginary.
Ī-dē′al-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of ideal existence:—the opposite of materialism.
Ī-dē′al-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in idealism:—one who indulges in ideas of imaginary excellence; one given to form romantic fancies; a dreamer.
Ī-dē-al-ĭs′tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to idealization; given to idealizing; characteristic of an idealist.
Ī-de-ăl′i-ty, *n.* The quality of being ideal:—the talent for poetry and works of imagination:—capacity to form ideals.
Ī-dē-al-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of regarding from an ideal point of view; the act of investing with ideal perfection.
Ī-dē′al-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* idealizing, idealized.] To form ideas of:—to form in idea:—to endow with imaginary qualities.
Ī-dē′al-ly, *ad.* Intellectually; mentally.
Ī-de-ā′tion, *n.* The act or process of forming ideas of external objects; thought as distinguished from sensation.
Ī-de-ā′tion-al, *a.* Of or relating to ideation or the forming of ideas.
Ī′dem. [L.] The same:—often contracted to *id.*
Ī-dĕn′ti-cal, *a.* [Fr. *identique.*—See Identity.] The same; not different.
Ī-dĕn′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Not differently.
Ī-dĕn-ti-fi-cā′tion, *n.* The act of identifying.
Ī-dĕn′ti-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *identifier.*—See Identity.] [*pp.* identifying, identified.] To prove or make the same:—to establish the identity of.
Ī-dĕn′ti-ty, *n.* [Fr. *identité;* L. *identitas*, sameness; *idem*, the same.] Sameness; the quality of being identical.
Ī′de-o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. ἰδέα, idea, and γράφειν, to write.] A written or printed character representing an idea independently of sound.
Ī-de-o-grăph′ic, *a.* Representing ideas.
Ī-de-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* Short-hand writing:—writing by signs intelligible to people speaking any language whatever.
Ī-de-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ἰδέα, idea, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science of mind, or of ideas.
Īdes, *n.* [L. *idus.*—Cf. Skr. *indu*, the moon; *iddha*, clear, bright.] (*Roman Calendar.*) The 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months.
Ĭd-i-ŏc′ra-sy, *n.* [Gr. ἴδιος, own, and κρᾶσις, mixture.] Peculiarity of constitution.
Ĭd-i-o-crăt′i-cal, *a.* Peculiar in constitution.
Ĭd′i-o-cy, *n.* [See Idiot.] State of being an idiot; want of understanding; idiotcy.
Ĭd′i-om, *n.* [L. *idioma*, Gr. ἰδίωμα, a peculiarity; ἰδιόειν, to make one's own; ἴδιος, own.] A mode of expression peculiar to a language.
Ĭd-i-o-măt′ic, Ĭd-i-o-măt′i-cal, *a.* [Gr. ἰδιωματικός.] Relating to idioms; peculiar or proper to a language.
Ĭd-i-o-păth′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἰδιοπάθεια, feeling for one's self; ἴδιος, own, peculiar, and παθεῖν, to suffer.] Primary; not derived from any other.
Ĭd-i-o-sy̆n′cra-sy, *n.* [Gr. ἴδιος, own, peculiar, and σύγκρασις, mixture, constitution; σύν, together, and κρᾶσις, a blending, a mingling.] A peculiar temperament or disposition; individual peculiarity.
Ĭd′i-ot, *n.* [Fr.; L. *idiota*, an ignorant person; Gr. ἰδιώτης, a private person; ἴδιος, peculiar, own, personal.] One devoid of understanding; a person born without the ordinary mental qualities.
Ĭd′i-ot-cy, *n.* See Idiocy. [foolish.
Ĭd-i-ŏt′ic, *a.* Devoid of understanding; stupid;
Ī′dle, *a.* [A.-S. & Dan. *idel*, Dut. *ijdel*, Ger. *eitel*, vain, empty. These words, or their originals, once meant clear, pure.—Cf. Skr. *iddha*, bright.] Lazy; not employed; inactive; *indolent:*—useless; trifling.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* idling, idled.] To lose time in indolence; to trifle.—3, *v. a.* To waste; to trifle with.
Ī′dle-nĕss, *n.* Laziness; sloth:—trivialness.
Ī′dler, *n.* An idle or lazy person; a sluggard.
Ī′dly, *ad.* In an idle manner; foolishly.
Ĭd′o-crāse, *n.* A hard mineral, hyacinth.
Ī′dol, *n.* [Fr. *idole;* Gr. εἴδωλον, image, appearance; ἰδεῖν, εἶδον, to see.] An image worshipped as a god; a false object of worship:—a person loved and honored to adoration.
Ī-dŏl′a-ter, *n.* A worshipper of idols.
Ī-dŏl′a-trĕss, *n.* A female idolater.
Ī-dŏl′a-troŭs, *a.* Having the nature of idolatry.
Ī-dŏl′a-try, *n.* [Fr. *idolatrie;* Gr. εἰδωλολατρεία; εἴδωλον, an idol, and λατρεία, service.] Worship of idols or images:—excessive attachment or veneration.
Ī′dol-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* idolizing, idolized.] To love or reverence to excess.
Ī′dyl (ī′dĭl *or* ĭd′ĭl), *n.* [L. *idyllium*, Gr. εἰδύλλιον, a descriptive poem,—dim. of εἶδος, appearance, figure; εἰδέναι, to seem, to appear; L. *videre*, to see.] A pastoral poem; an eclogue; a picturesque narrative poem.

Ī-dȳl′lịc, *a.* Relating to idyls; like an idyl.

Ĭf, *conj.* [A.-S. *gif;* Icel. *ef, if;* Dut. *of;* O. Fries. *ief, gef;* Goth. *iba;* O. Ger. *ibu,* if, dative of *iba,* condition, agreement.—Cf. Icel. *ef,* doubt; *efa,* to doubt. Not clearly allied to GIVE, although O. E. & Scot. *gif* and *gin* (given), if, have acquired the idea and form of *give.*] Give or suppose that; allowing that; though:—used as the sign of condition.

Ĭg′ne-oŭs, *a.* [L. *igneus,* fiery; *ignis,* fire.] Containing fire; emitting fire; produced by fire; relating to fire.

Ĭg′nis făt′ū-ŭs, *n.*; pl. Ĭg′nēş făt′ū-ī. [L. for "foolish fire," since it is said to mislead travellers.] A fiery meteor, seen in marshy places, arising from the gas of putrefying substances:—called *Will-with-the-wisp* and *Jack-with-a-lantern.*

Ịg-nīte′, *v. a.* [L. *ignire, ignitum,* to kindle; *ignis,* Skr. *agni,* Lith. *ugnis,* fire.] [*pp.* igniting, ignited.] To kindle; to set on fire.—2, *v. n.* To become fiery; to take fire.

Ịg-nīt′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

Ịg-nĭ″tiọn (ig-nĭsh′ụn), *n.* [Fr.; L. *ignire, ignitum,* to kindle.—See IGNITE.] The act of igniting:—the state of being ignited.

Ĭg-nō′ble, *a.* [Fr. *ignoble;* L. *ignobilis; in,* not, and *nobilis,* formerly *gnobilis,* noble (*q. v.*).] Not noble; of low birth; mean.

Ĭg-nō′bly, *ad.* Ignominiously; meanly.

Ĭg-nọ-mĭn′ị-oŭs, *a.* [L. *ignominiosus.*—See IGNOMINY.] Shameful; dishonorable; reproachful; infamous; mean.

Ĭg-nọ-mĭn′ị-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Meanly; basely.

Ĭg′nọ-mĭn-y, *n.* [L. *ignominia; in* privative, and *nomen* (*gnomen*), a name (*q. v.*).] Public *disgrace;* reproach; shame; infamy; dishonor; discredit.

Ĭg-nọ-rā′mụs, *n.*; pl. Ĭg-nọ-rā′mus-eş. [L. for "we are ignorant,"—a legal term.] A foolish fellow; a vain pretender; a sciolist.

Ĭg′nọ-rançe, *n.* [L. *ignorantia.*] Want of knowledge.

Ĭg′nọ-rạnt, *a.* [L. *ignorans, ignorantis,* pres. part. of *ignorare,* to ignore (*q. v.*).] Wanting knowledge; unlearned.—2, *n.* An uninstructed person.

Ĭg′nọ-rạnt-ly, *ad.* Without knowledge.

Ịg-nōre′, *v. a.* [Fr. *ignorer;* L. *ignorare; in,* not, and *noscere,* older *gnoscere,* to know (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* ignoring, ignored.] (*Law.*) To declare ignorance of:—to treat as unknown; to neglect.

Ị-guä′na, *n.* [Sp.; Carib *igoana,* or *yuana.*] A lizard of tropical America.

Iguana

Ĭl-, a prefix, represents the prefix *in* before the letter *l.*

Ĭl′e-ŭm, *n.* [L.] The lowest part of the small intestine.

Ī′lex, *n.* [L.] A kind of oak:—a holly-tree.

Ĭl′i-ăc, *a.* [Fr. *iliaque;* L. *ile,* or *ileum,* a flank, a bowel.] Relating to the lower bowels.

Ĭl′i-ạd, *n.* [Gr. Ἰλιάς, Ἰλιάδος; from Ἴλιος, Troy.] The Greek epic poem of Homer.

Ĭlk, *a.* [A.-S. *ilc, ylc,* the same; *i,* he, and *lic,* like.] The same; each.—2, *n.* The same name; as, Balfour of that *ilk; i.e.,* Balfour of *Balfour.* [*Used in Scotland.*]

Ĭll, *a.* [Icel. *illr,* ill; Dan. *ilde,* Sw. *illa,* badly: contracted forms, closely akin to EVIL.] Bad; not good; evil:—sick; ailing.—2, *n.* Wickedness; misfortune; misery.—3, *ad.* Not well; not rightly.

Ịl-lăpse′ (ịl-lăps′), *n.* [L. *illabor, illapsus,* to glide in; *in,* into, and *labi,* to glide.—See LAPSE.] A gradual sliding in.

Ịl-lă′que-āte, *v. a.* [L. *illaqueare, illaqueatum; in,* in, and *laquere,* to snare; *laqueus,* a snare.] [*pp.* illaqueating, illaqueated.] To entrap; to insnare; to entangle.

Ịl-lā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *illatio; in,* and (*ferre*) *latum,* to carry.] A conclusion drawn from premises; inference; deduction.

Ĭl′lạ-tĭve, *a.* Relating to illation; inferential.—2, *n.* A particle denoting illation.

Ĭl′lạ-tĭve-ly, *ad.* By illation or conclusion.

Ĭl-lâud′ạ-ble, *a.* [L. *illaudabilis; in,* not, and *laudabilis,* laudable (*q. v.*).] Not laudable; censurable.

Ĭl-lâud′ạ-bly, *ad.* Without deserving praise.

Ĭll′-brĕd′, *a.* Not well-bred; uncivil.

Ĭl-lē′gạl, *a.* [*In,* not, and LEGAL.] Contrary to law; not legal.

Ĭl-le-găl′i-ty, *n.* State of being illegal.

Ĭl-lē′gạl-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* illegalizing, illegalized.] To render illegal.

Ĭl-lē′gạl-ly, *ad.* In an illegal manner.

Ĭl-lĕg̃-i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Incapability of being read.

Ĭl-lĕg̃′i-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and LEGIBLE.] That cannot be read; not legible.

Ĭl-lĕg̃′i-bly, *ad.* Not legibly.

Ĭl-le-g̃ĭt′i-mạ-cy, *n.* State of being illegitimate.

Ĭl-le-g̃ĭt′i-mạte, *a.* [*In,* not, and LEGITIMATE.] Not legitimate; born out of wedlock; *spurious;* unlawful; illegal.

Ĭl-le-g̃ĭt′i-māte, *v. a.* [*pp.* illegitimating, illegitimated.] To make illegitimate.

Ĭl-le-g̃ĭt′i-mạte-ly, *ad.* Not in wedlock.

Ĭl-le-g̃ĭt-i-mā′tiọn, *n.* The act of illegitimating.

Ĭll′-fā′vọred (-fā′vụrd), *a.* Deformed; ugly.

Ĭll′-hū′mọr (-yū′mọr), *n.* Bad temper.

Ĭl-lĭb′er-ạl, *a.* [*In,* not, and LIBERAL.] Not liberal; sparing; mean.

Ĭl-lĭb-er-ăl′i-ty, *n.* Want of liberality.

Ĭl-lĭb′er-ạl-ly, *ad.* In an illiberal manner.

Ĭl-lĭç′it (ĭl-lĭs′it), *a.* [L. *illicitus,* not permitted; *in,* not, and *licitus,* passive part. from *licere,* to be lawful.—See LICENSE.] Unlawful; illegal.

Ĭl-lĭm′it-ạ-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and LIMITABLE.] That cannot be limited.

Ĭl-lĭm′it-ạ-bly, *ad.* Without susceptibility of bounds; without limits.

Ịl-lĭ″şiọn (ịl-lĭzh′ụn), *n.* [L. *illisio; illidere, illisum,* to strike against; *in,* against, and *lædere, læsum,* to strike.] A collision.

Ĭl-lĭt′er-ạ-cy, *n.* Want of learning; ignorance.

Ĭl-lĭt′er-ạte, *a.* [L. *illiteratus; in,* not, and *literatus,* instructed; *litera,* a letter (*q. v.*).] *Ignorant;* unlearned.

Ĭll′-jŭdg̃ed′ (-jŭjd′), *a.* Unwise; injudicious.

Ĭll′-măn′nered, *a.* Uncivil; rude; impolite.

Ĭll′-nāt′ūre (ĭl′nāt′yụr), *n.* Bad temper.

Ĭll′-nāt′ūred (-nāt′yụrd), *a.* Cross; peevish.

Ĭll′ness, *n.* Sickness; a malady; a disorder.

Ĭl-lŏg̃′i-cạl, *a.* [*In,* not, and LOGICAL.] Contrary to the rules of logic.

Ĭl-lŏg̃-i-căl′i-ty, *n.* Illogicalness.

Ĭl-lŏg̃′i-cạl-ly, *ad.* In an illogical manner.

Ĭll′-ō′mened, *a.* Ill-starred; unlucky.

Ĭll′-stärred′ (ĭl′stärd′), *a.* [The stars were once held to be ominous of good or evil to every person.] Unlucky.

Ĭll′-tĕm′pẹred (-tĕm′pẹrd), *a.* Morose; crabbed; sour:—not well mixed.

Ĭll-tīmed′ (-tīmd′), *a.* Attempted or said at an unsuitable time.

Ĭll-trēat′, *v. a.* [*pp.* ill-treating, ill-treated.] To treat ill; to abuse.

Ịl-lūde′, *v. a.* [L. *illudere, illusum,* to deceive; *in,* upon, and *ludere,* to play.] [*pp.* illuding, illuded.] To deceive; to mock; to delude.

Ịl-lūme′, *v. a.* [See ILLUMINATE.] [*pp.* illuming, illumed.] To enlighten; to illuminate.

Ịl-lū′mi-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *illuminare, illuminatum; in,* upon, and *luminare,* to shine, to make light; *lumen,* a light.] [*pp.* illuminating, illuminated.] To throw light on; to enlighten; to illustrate:—to adorn or illustrate with pictures and colors.

Ịl-lū-mi-nā′tiọn, *n.* The act of illuminating:—splendor:—lights hung out as a token of joy.

Ịl-lū′mi-na-tĭve, *a.* Affording light.

Ịl-lū′mi-nā-tọr, *n.* One who illuminates.

Ịl-lū′mine, *v. a.* [Fr. *illuminer.*—See ILLUMINATE.] [*pp.* illumining, illumined.] To throw light on; to enlighten; to decorate; to adorn; to illuminate.

Il-lū′sion (il-lū′zhun), *n.* [L. *illusio.*—See ILLUDE.] Deceptive appearance; mockery; false show; delusion:—a delicate fabric used for ladies' dresses, drapery, veils, &c.

Il-lū′sive, *a.* Deceiving by false show; delusive.

Il-lū′sive-ly, *ad.* In a deceptive manner.

Il-lū′sive-ness, *n.* Deception; false appearance.

Il-lū′so-ry, *a.* [Fr. *illusoire.*] Deceiving; delusive.

Il-lŭs′tra-ble, *a.* That can be illustrated.

Il-lŭs′trāte, *v. a.* [L. *illustrare, illustratum; in,* upon, and *lustrare,* to lighten.—See LUSTRE.] [*pp.* illustrating, illustrated.] To make bright, plain, or clear; to *explain;* to elucidate by pictures; to make illustrious.

Il-lus-trā′tion, *n.* Something which illustrates; an explanation; an elucidation; an *example.*

Il-lŭs′tra-tive, *a.* Tending to illustrate.

Il-lŭs′tra-tor, *n.* One who illustrates.

Il-lŭs′tri-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *illustre,* L. *illustris,* renowned; from *lustrum,* a purification, or more probably from the root of *lumen,* light; *lucidus,* bright.] Conspicuous; eminent; renowned; celebrated; distinguished; *famous.*

Ill′-will′, *n.* Malevolence; enmity; spite.

Il′ly, *ad.* In an ill manner:—not well. [Hardly in good use; *ill* is preferable.]

I′m (im). A contraction for *I am.*

Im-, a prefix, represents the prefix *in-* (in its various senses) before *b, m,* and *p.* It sometimes replaces the French prefix *em,* and not unfrequently represents the English preposition *in.*

Im′age, *n.* [Fr. *image;* L. *imago:* akin to IMITATE.] Any corporeal representation; a statue; a *figure;* a picture:—an idol:—an idea.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* imaging, imaged.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

Im′a-ger-y, *or* **Im′age-ry**, *n.* A representation; pictures; statues:—figurative language; metaphors.

Im-ăg′i-na-ble, *a.* That may be imagined.

Im-ăg′i-na-ry, *a.* Fancied; visionary; *ideal.*

Im-ăg-i-nā′tion (e-măd-je-nā′shun), *n.* [L. *imaginatio.*—See IMAGINE.] The faculty or power of forming ideal pictures, or producing original thoughts or new combinations of ideas; invention; an image in the mind; conception; idea; fancy.

Im-ăg′i-na-tive, *a.* That imagines; fancying.

Im-ăg′ine, *v. a.* [Fr. *imaginer;* L. *imaginari, imaginatus;* from *imago, imaginis,* an image (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* imagining, imagined.] To fancy; to conceive.—2, *v. n.* To form conceptions.

I-măm′, *or* **I-mâum′**, *n.* [Arab.; from *amma,* to preside, to go before.] A Mohammedan priest or prince:—variously written and pronounced *I-mŭm′, I-mâum′, I-mâun′, I-măn′, I′man.*

Im-bănk′, *v. a.* [*pp.* imbanking, imbanked.] To embank.

Im-bănk′ment, *n.* A bank; an embankment.

Im-bĕç′ile, *or* **Im-be-cîle′** [im-bĕs′il *or* im′be-sil, *H.;* im′be-sil, *R. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *imbecillus* or *imbecillis,* weak; by some referred to *in* privative, and *bacillus,* a staff, without a support.] Wanting strength of body or mind; weak; feeble; infirm.—2, *n.* One who is weak in mind or body.

Im-be-cĭl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *imbecillitas.*] Feebleness of mind or body.

Im-bĕd′, *v. a.* [*pp.* imbedding, imbedded.] To cover, as in a bed. See EMBED.

Im-bībe′, *v. a.* [L. *imbibere; in,* into, and *bibere,* to drink.—Cf. Skr. *pibami,* a drink.] [*pp.* imbibing, imbibed.] To drink in; to absorb.

Im-bi-bĭ″tion (-bĭsh′un), *n.* The act of imbibing.

Im-bŏd′y, *v. a.* [*pp.* imbodying, imbodied.] To embody. See EMBODY.

Im-bow′er, *v. a.* [*pp.* imbowering, imbowered.] To shelter. See EMBOWER.

Im′bri-cate, } *a.* [L. *imbricare, imbricatum,* to
Im′bri-cāt-ed, } cover, to tile; *imbrex, imbricis,* a gutter-tile; *imber,* Gr. ὄμβρος, a shower.] Indented with concavities; overlapping like slates or shingles.

Im-bri-cā′tion, *n.* A concave indenture:—an overlapping.

Imbroglio (im-brōl′ye-ō), *n.* [It.; *brogliare,* to broil (*q. v.*).] An intricate plot:—an embarrassing complication.

Im-brūe′ (im-brū′), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *embruer,* to bedabble: a variant form of IMBUE.] [*pp.* imbruing, imbrued.] To soak; to drench.

Im-brūte′, *v. a.* [*In* and BRUTE.] [*pp.* imbruting, imbruted.] To degrade to brutality.—2, *v. n.* To sink down to brutality.

Im-būe′, *v. a.* [L. *imbuere,* to cause to drink in; from *imbibere,* to drink in.—See IMBIBE.] [*pp.* imbuing, imbued.] To tincture deeply; to tinge.

Im-i-ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being imitable.

Im′i-ta-ble, *a.* That may be imitated; worthy of imitation.

Im′i-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *imitari, imitatum.*—See IMAGE.] [*pp.* imitating, imitated.] To *follow* the way or action of another; to copy.

Im-i-tā′tion, *n.* The act of imitating:—a resemblance; a copy; likeness; a counterfeit.

Im-i-tā′tion-al, *a.* Implying imitation.

Im′i-tā-tive, *a.* Inclined or tending to copy.

Im′i-tā-tor, *n.* One who imitates or copies.

Im′i-tā-trix, *n.* She who imitates.

Im-măc′ū-late, *a.* [L. *immaculatus; in,* not, and *maculare, maculatum,* to spot; *macula,* a spot.] Spotless; pure; clean.

Im′ma-nence, *n.* Internal dwelling; inherence.

Im′ma-nent, *a.* [L. *immanere, immanentis,* to remain near; *in,* in or at, and *manere,* to remain (*q. v.*).] Intrinsic; inherent; internal.

Im-măn′i-ty, *n.* [L. *immanitas; immanis,* huge, atrocious; *in* intensive, and *magnus,* great.] Barbarity:—monstrousness.

Im-ma-tē′ri-al, *a.* [*In,* not, and MATERIAL.] Not material; *incorporeal:*—spiritual:—not important; unimportant.

Im-ma-tē′ri-al-ism, *n.* The opinion that matter does not really exist:—the doctrine of the existence of spiritual being.

Im-ma-tē-ri-ăl′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *immatérialité.*] State of being immaterial:—distinctness from matter.

Im-ma-tūre′, *a.* [L. *immaturus; in,* not, and *maturus,* mature.] Not mature; not perfect; not ripe; incomplete:—early; hasty.

Im-ma-tūre′ly, *ad.* Too soon; too early.

Im-ma-tūre′ness, } *n.* [Fr. *immaturité;* L. *imma-*
Im-ma-tū′ri-ty, } *turitas.*] State of being immature; unripeness.

Im-mĕaş′ū-ra-ble (im-mĕzh′yu-ra-bl), *a.* [*In,* not, and MEASURABLE.] That cannot be measured; immense.

Im-mĕaş′ū-ra-bly, *ad.* Beyond measure.

Im-mē′di-ate, *a.* [*In,* not, and MEDIATE; Fr. *immédiat.*] Having nothing intervening; acting without a medium; proximate; direct; not acting by second causes:—instant; present.

Im-mē′di-ate-ly, *ad.* Without a medium or any intervention:—instantly; directly.

Im-mē′di-ate-ness, *n.* State of being immediate; exemption from second causes.

Im-me-mō′ri-al, *a.* [Fr. *immémorial.*—See MEMORY.] Past the time of memory; not remembered:—originating before records begin.

Im-me-mō′ri-al-ly, *ad.* Beyond memory.

Im-mĕnse′, *a.* [Fr. *immense;* L. *immensus; in,* not, and *mensus,* measured; *metiri,* to measure (*q. v.*).] Unlimited; unbounded; vast.

Im-mĕnse′ly, *ad.* Without measure or limits.

Im-mĕnse′ness, *n.* Immensity.

Im-mĕn′si-ty, *n.* [L. *immensitas.*] Unbounded extent; infinity.

Im-mĕns-ū-ra-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Impossibility of being measured.

Im-mĕns′ū-ra-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and MENSURABLE.] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

Im-mĕrge′, *v. a.* [See IMMERSE.] [*pp.* immerging, immerged.] To put under water; to immerse.—2, *v. n.* To disappear, as behind another body, or by immersion into some medium.

Im-mërse′, *v. a.* [L. *immergere, immersum; in,* into, and *mergere,* to plunge.] [*pp.* immersing, immersed.] To put under water; to plunge into a fluid; to immerge; to sink.

Im-mër′sion (im-mër′shun), *n.* [L. *immersio.*—See IMMERSE.] The act of putting, or the state of being put, below the surface; submersion; an overwhelming.

Im-mĕsh′, *v. a.* [*In* and MESH.] [*pp.* immeshing, immeshed.] To entangle in meshes or nets.

Ĭm-me-thŏd′i-cal, *a.* Not methodical.

Ĭm-me-thŏd′i-cal-ly, *ad.* Without method.

Ĭm′mi-grănt, *n.* [L. *immigrans, immigrantis* (pres. part.).—See IMMIGRATE.] One who *comes* into a country to dwell in it.

Ĭm′mi-grāte, *v. n.* [L. *immigrare, immigratum; in,* into, and *migrare,* to remove.] [*pp.* immigrating, immigrated.] To *come into* a country in order to dwell in it:—to *emigrate,* to *go out of* a country.

Ĭm-mi-grā′tion, *n.* Act of immigrating.

Ĭm′mi-nĕnce, *n.* An impending danger.

Ĭm′mi-nĕnt, *a.* [L. *imminere,* pres. part. *imminentis,* to project; *in,* upon, and *minere,* to jut.—See EMINENT.] Impending; threatening; near.

Im-mĭn′gle (im-mĭng′gl), *v. a.* [*In* and MINGLE.] [*pp.* immingling, immingled.] To mingle.

Ĭm-mĭs-ci-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Incapacity of being mixed.

Ĭm-mĭs′ci-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and MISCIBLE.] Not capable of being mingled.

Im-mĭs′sion (im-mĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *immissio.*—See IMMIT.] Act of sending in.

Im-mĭt′, *v. a.* [L. *immittere, immissum; in,* into, and *mittere,* to send.] [*pp.* immitting, immitted.] To send in; to inject.

Ĭm-mĭt′i-ga-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and MITIGABLE.] That cannot be mitigated.

Im-mĭx′, *v. a.* [*In* and MIX.] [*pp.* immixing, immixed.] To mingle; to intermix; to mix.

Ĭm-mŏb′ile, *a.* [L. *immobilis.*—See MOBILE.] Fixed; immovable; stable.

Ĭm-mo-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *immobilité;* L. *immobilitas.*—*In* negative, and MOBILITY.] Lack of mobility; resistance to motion.

Ĭm-mŏd′er-ate, *a.* [L. *immoderatus.*—See MODERATE.] *Excessive;* extravagant.

Ĭm-mŏd′er-ate-ly, *ad.* Excessively.

Ĭm-mŏd-er-ā′tion, *n.* Want of moderation.

Ĭm-mŏd′est, *a.* [L. *immodestus.*—See MODEST.] Not modest; indelicate.

Ĭm-mŏd′es-ty, *n.* Want of modesty.

Ĭm′mo-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *immolare, immolatum,* to sacrifice; *in,* upon, and *mola,* meal (*q. v.*): salted meal was sprinkled on the heads of victims.] [*pp.* immolating, immolated.] To sacrifice; to offer up. [offered.

Ĭm-mo-lā′tion, *n.* Act of sacrificing:—the sacrifice

Ĭm′mo-lā-tor, *n.* One who offers in sacrifice.

Ĭm-mŏr′al, *a.* [*In,* not, and MORAL.] Not moral; dishonest; vicious.

Ĭm-mo-răl′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *immoralité.*] Quality of being immoral; dishonesty; want of virtue; vice; depravity; an immoral act or practice.

Ĭm-mŏr′tal, *a.* [L. *immortalis.*—See MORTAL.] Not mortal; imperishable; exempt from death; perpetual; deathless.

Ĭm-mor-tăl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *immortalitas.*—See MORTALITY.] State of being immortal; exemption from death; endless life.

Ĭm-mŏr′tal-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* immortalizing, immortalized.] To make immortal; to exempt from death; to perpetuate.

Ĭm-mŏr′tal-ly, *ad.* Without mortality or end.

Ĭm-mŏr-tĕlle, *n.* [Fr.] A name common to several flowers, from their durability; everlasting flower:—a wreath of such flowers.

Ĭm-môv-a-bĭl′i-ty, **Ĭm-môv′a-ble-nĕss**, *n.* Quality of being immovable; steadfastness.

Ĭm-môv′a-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and MOVABLE.] That cannot be moved; firmly fixed:—hard-hearted; unimpressible.

Im-mū′ni-ty, *n.* [L. *immunitas; immunis,* free from a service; *in,* not, and *munis,* obliging, serviceable.—Cf. *munus,* a duty, a gift.] Freedom from obligation or service; *privilege;* exemption; freedom.

Im-mūre′, *v. a.* [L. *in,* within, and *murare,* to wall; *murus,* a wall.] [*pp.* immuring, immured.] To enclose; to confine; to shut in.

Ĭm-mū-ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Exemption from change.

Ĭm-mū′ta-ble, *a.* [L. *immutabilis.*—See MUTABLE.] Unchangeable; unalterable.

Ĭm-mū′ta-bly, *ad.* Unchangeably.

Ĭmp, *n.* [O. E. *imp,* a scion, offspring, child.—Cf. Late L. *impotus,* a graft; Gr. ἔμφυτος, a shoot; φύειν, to grow; Dan. *ympe,* Ger. *impfen,* to graft.] A subaltern or puny devil; a demon; a sprite.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* imping, imped.] To graft; to enlarge:—to mend.

Im-păct′, *v. a.* [L. *impingere, impactum; in,* upon, and *pangere,* to strike.] [*pp.* impacting, impacted.] To drive close or hard.

Ĭm′păct, *n.* [L. *impactus.*] Instantaneous action of one body on another; collision; impulse.

Im-păc′tion, *n.* [L. *impactio.*] Compression:—a disease among animals in which the food becomes dry and impacted in the stomach; stomach-staggers.

Im-pâir′, *v. a.* [Fr. *empirer,* Late L. *impejorare,* to make worse; *in,* intensive, and L. *pejor,* worse.] [*pp.* impairing, impaired.] To injure; to make worse.—2, *v. n.* To be lessened or worn.

Im-pâir′ment, *n.* Injury.

Im-pāle′, *v. a.* [*pp.* impaling, impaled.] See [EMPALE.

Ĭm-păl-pa-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being impalpable.

Ĭm-păl′pa-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and PALPABLE.] Not to be distinguished by the touch:—exceedingly fine:—not easily distinguishable.

Ĭm-pa-nā′tion, *n.* [Late L. *impanatio; in,* within, and *panis,* bread.] The supposed presence of the body of Christ in the sacramental bread.

Im-păn′el, *v. a.* [See PANEL.] [*pp.* impanelling, impanelled.] To enroll; to form, as a jury.

Im-păr′a-dīse, *v. a.* [See PARADISE.] [*pp.* imparadising, imparadised.] To put in a state of felicity.

Ĭm-păr′i-ty, *n.* [L. *imparitas; impar,* unequal.—See PARITY.] Inequality; disproportion.

Im-pärk′, *v. a.* [*In* and PARK.] [*pp.* imparking, imparked.] To enclose in a park.

Im-pär′lance, *n.* [See PARLANCE.] (*Law.*) License for delay of trial; continuance of a cause.

Im-pärt′, *v. a.* [L. *impartire; in,* upon, and *partire,* to bestow or share,—originally, to divide.—See PART.] [*pp.* imparting, imparted.] To make known; to *communicate;* to give; to confer.

Ĭm-pär′tial (-shal), *a.* [*In,* not, and PARTIAL.] Not partial; equitable; free from regard to party; disinterested; just; fair.

Ĭm-pär′tial-ĭst, *n.* One who is impartial.

Ĭm-pär-ti-ăl′i-ty (ĭm-pär-she-ăl′e-te), *n.* Quality of being impartial; equitableness.

Ĭm-pär′tial-ly, *ad.* With impartiality.

Ĭm-pärt-i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being impartible.

Ĭm-pärt′i-ble, *a.* [From IMPART.] Communicable:—[*in* negative, and PART] not divisible.

Im-pärt′ment, *n.* The act of imparting:—that which is imparted.

Ĭm-pās′sa-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and PASSABLE.] Not to be passed; *impervious.*

Ĭm-pās′sa-ble-nĕss, *n.* Incapability of passage.

Ĭm-pās-si-bĭl′i-ty, **Ĭm-pās′si-ble-nĕss**, *n.* Exemption from suffering.

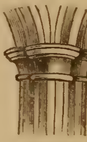
Ĭm-pās′si-ble, *a.* [L. *impassibilis; passibilis,* capable of suffering; *pati, passus,* to suffer.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from pain or injury.

Im-pās′sion-ate, *a.* [*In,* intensive, and PASSIONATE.] Strongly affected; full of passion:—[*in,* not, and PASSIONATE] free from passion; without feeling.

Im-pās′sioned (im-păsh′und), *p. a.* [For *impassionate.*] Animated:—full of passion; excited.

Im-păs′sive, *a.* [*In*, not, and PASSIVE.] Not passive; free from suffering.
Im-päs′tō, *n.* [It.; *in*, and *pasta*, paste (*q. v.*).] A layer or body of pigment applied by a painter to his canvas.
Im-pā′tience (ĭm-pā′shens), *n.* [L. *impatientia.*—See PATIENCE.] Want of patience; vehemence of temper; restlessness; inquietude; uneasiness; eagerness.
Im-pā′tient (ĭm-pā′shent), *a.* [L. *impatiens.*—See PATIENT.] Not patient; uneasy; hasty; eager; ardently desirous.
Im-pā′tient-ly (ĭm-pā′shent-le), *ad.* Uneasily.
Im-pēach′, *v. a.* [Fr. *empêcher*, to hinder; Sp. *empachar*, It. *impacciare*, to delay. The French is said to represent L. *impedicare*, to fetter; from L. *pedica*, a fetter; *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; but the Spanish and Italian are from Late L. *impactare*, frequentative of L. *impingere*, *impactum*, to fasten; *pangere*, to bind.] [*pp.* impeaching, impeached.] To charge publicly with an offence as a public officer; to *accuse;* to censure:—to bring discredit upon.
Im-pēach′a-ble, *a.* Liable to impeachment.
Im-pēach′ment, *n.* The act of impeaching; public accusation; censure.
Im-pëarl′, *v. a.* [*pp.* impearling, impearled.] To adorn as with pearls.
Im-pĕc-ca-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being impeccable; sinlessness; incapability of doing wrong.
Im-pĕc′ca-ble, *a.* [L. *impeccabilis; peccare*, to sin.] Exempt from possibility to sin; not liable to sin; sinless; infallible.
Im-pĕc′can-cy, *n.* [L. *impeccantia.*] Sinlessness.
Im-pe-cū-ni-ŏs′i-ty, *n.* Want of money.
Im-pe-cū′ni-oŭs, *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money.] Destitute of, or scantily supplied with, money; moneyless; poor.
Im-pēde′, *v. a.* [L. *impedire*, to obstruct, to entangle the foot; *in*, in, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] [*pp.* impeding, impeded.] To hinder; to delay; to obstruct.
Im-pĕd′i-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *impedimentum.*] An obstruction; hinderance.
Im-pĕl′, *v. a.* [L. *impellere*, *impulsum*, to drive on; *in*, on, and *pellere*, to drive.] [*pp.* impelling, impelled.] To urge forward; to instigate; to incite; to drive.
Im-pĕl′lent, *a.* Impelling; urging onward.—2, *n.* A power that drives forward.
Im-pĕnd′, *v. n.* [L. *impendere; in*, upon, over, and *pendere*, to hang.] [*pp.* impending, impended.] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly; to threaten.
Im-pĕnd′ence, } *n.* The state of hanging over;
Im-pĕnd′en-cy, } near approach.
Im-pĕnd′ing, *a.* Hanging over; near at hand.
Im-pĕn-e-tra-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* The quality of being impenetrable.
Im-pĕn′e-tra-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and PENETRABLE.] That cannot be penetrated; *impervious:*—not to be affected.
Im-pĕn′e-tra-ble-nĕss, *n.* Impenetrability.
Im-pĕn′e-tra-bly, *ad.* With impenetrableness.
Im-pĕn′i-tĕnce, } *n.* [L. *impœnitentia.*—See PEN-
Im-pĕn′i-tĕn-cy, } ITENCE.] Want of penitence or contrition; obduracy.
Im-pĕn′i-tĕnt, *a.* [L. *impœnitens.*—See PENITENT.] Not penitent; obdurate.
Im-pĕn′i-tĕnt-ly, *ad.* Without penitence.
Im-pĕr′a-tive, *a.* [L. *imperativus; imperare*, to command; *in*, upon, and *parare*, to order, to make ready.] Commanding; authoritative.—(*Gram.*) Noting the mood of a verb which commands, entreats, or exhorts.
Im-pĕr′a-tive-ly, *ad.* In an imperative manner.
Im-per-cĕp-ti-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* The quality of being imperceptible.
Im-per-cĕp′ti-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and PERCEPTIBLE.] Not to be perceived; impalpable; not easily perceived.
Im-per-cĕp′ti-bly, *ad.* Without being perceived.
Im-për′fect, *a.* [L. *imperfectus.*—See PERFECT.] Not perfect; defective.
Im-per-fĕc′tion, *n.* Want of perfection:—a defect; a fault.
Im-për′fect-ly, *ad.* In an imperfect manner.
Im-për′fo-ra-ble, *a.* Not to be perforated.
Im-për′fo-rate, *a.* [*In*, not, and PERFORATE.] Not pierced through.
Im-pē′ri-al, *a.* [L. *imperialis; imperium*, empire (*q. v.*).] Relating to an empire or an emperor:—monarchical; supreme.—2, *n.* A size of paper, 21 inches by 30:—a Russian gold coin, equal to ten rubles, and worth nearly eight dollars.
Im-pē′ri-al-ĭsm, *n.* Imperial power or authority; spirit of empire.
Im-pē′ri-al-ĭst, *n.* One who is favorable to an imperial government.
Im-pē-ri-ăl′i-ty, *n.* Imperial state or power.
Im-pĕr′il, *v. a.* [*In*, not, and PERIL.] [*pp.* imperilling, imperilled.] To bring into danger; to peril.
Im-pē′ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *imperiosus; imperium*, authority.] Assuming command; domineering; commanding; authoritative; *magisterial;* haughty; arrogant; tyrannical.
Im-pē′ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In an imperious manner.
Im-pē′ri-ous-nĕss, *n.* Arrogance.
Im-pĕr′ish-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *impérissable.*—See PERISH.] Not liable to perish.
Im-për-me-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* [See PERMEABILITY.] The quality of being impermeable.
Im-për′me-a-ble, *a.* Not to be passed through.
Im-për′son-al, *a.* [L. *impersonalis.*—See PERSON.] Not personal.—*Impersonal verb*, a verb used only in the third person singular; as, it rains, it snows.
Im-për-son-ăl′i-ty, *n.* Absence of personality.
Im-për′son-al-ly, *ad.* Without personality.
Im-për′son-āte, *v. a.* [See PERSONATE.] [*pp.* impersonating, impersonated.] To assume the part of; to personate.
Im-per-sŏn-i-fi-cā′tion, } *n.* Act of personifying;
Im-për-son-ā′tion, } representation; personation; investment with personality.
Im-për′ti-nĕnce, } *n.* Irrelevancy:—intrusion;
Im-për′ti-nĕn-cy, } rudeness; insolence.
Im-për′ti-nĕnt, *a.* [L. *impertinens.*—See PERTINENT.] Of no weight; not pertinent; not apposite:—rude; intrusive; insolent.
Im-për′ti-nĕnt-ly, *ad.* Intrusively; rudely.
Im-per-türb-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Calmness; composure.
Im-per-türb′a-ble, *a.* [L. *imperturbabilis.*—See PERTURB.] That cannot be disturbed; composed; unmoved.
Im-për-tur-bā′tion, *n.* Calmness; quietude.
Im-për′vi-oŭs, *a.* [L. *impervius; in*, not, *per*, through, and *via*, a way.] Impenetrable; impassable.
Im-pe-tĭg′i-noŭs, *a.* [L. *impetiginosus.*—See IMPETIGO.] Covered with scabs.
Im-pe-tī′gō, *n.* [L. *impetigo, impetiginus; impetere*, to attack; *in*, upon, and *petere*, to seek, to go toward.] (*Med.*) An eruption of small pustules on the skin; a tetter.
Im-pĕt-ụ-ŏs′i-ty, *n.* Violence; vehemence.
Im-pĕt′ụ-oŭs (im-pĕt′yu-ŭs), *a.* [L. *impetuosus; impetus*, an impulse.] Violent; forcible; fierce; vehement of mind; passionate.
Im-pĕt′ụ-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In an impetuous manner.
Im-pĕt′ụ-ous-nĕss, *n.* Impetuosity; rashness.
Im′pe-tŭs, *n.* [L. for "attack," "impulse;" *in*, upon, and *petere*, to seek, to go toward.] Force applied to any thing; momentum; impulse.
Im-pī′e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *impiété;* L. *impietas.*—See IMPIOUS.] Want of piety; irreverence with respect to God; irreligion; wickedness.
Im-pĭnge′, *v. n.* [L. *impingere, impactum; pangere*, to strike.—See IMPACT.] [*pp.* impinging, impinged.] To strike against; to clash.
Im′pi-oŭs, *a.* [L. *impius; in*, not, and *pius*, good, kindly.] Not pious; irreligious; wicked.
Im′pi-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In an impious manner.

Ĭm′pi-ous-nĕss, *n.* Impiety; irreligion.
Ĭmp′ish, *a.* Like an imp; mischievous.
Ĭm-plā-cạ-bĭl′ị-ty̧, *n.* Inexorable enmity.
Ĭm-plā′cạ-ble, *a.* [L. *implacabilis.* — See PLACABLE.] That cannot be appeased; not placable; inexorable; unrelenting; relentless.
Ĭm-plā′cạ-ble-nĕss, *n.* State of being implacable.
Ĭm-plā′cạ-bly̧, *ad.* Inexorably; relentlessly.
Ĭm-plạ-cĕn′tạl, *a.* [*In,* not, and PLACENTAL.] Having no placenta.
Ịm-plănt′, *v. a.* [Fr. *implanter; in* and PLANT.] [*pp.* implanting, implanted.] To plant; to insert; to ingraft.
Ĭm-plạn-tā′tiọn, *n.* Act of implanting.
Ịm-plēad′ (ịm-plēd′), *v. a.* [Fr. *emplaider.*—See PLEAD.] [*pp.* impleading, impleaded.] (*Law.*) To prosecute; to sue; to indict; to accuse; to arraign.
Ịm-plēad′ẹr, *n.* One who impleads or indicts.
Ĭm′plẹ-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *implementum,* accomplishment, means of accomplishing; *implere,* to fulfil; *plere,* to fill.] An instrument; tool; vessel.
Ĭm′plị-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *implicare, implicatum,* to involve; *in,* in, and *plicare,* to fold; *plica,* a fold.] [*pp.* implicating, implicated.] To fold into; to entangle:—to include with; to involve.
Ĭm-plị-cā′tiọn, *n.* Act of implicating; involution:—an inference tacitly implied.
Ĭm′plị-cā-tịve, *a.* Having implication.
Ĭm′plị-cā-tịve-ly̧, *ad.* By implication.
Ịm-plĭç′ịt, *a.* [L. *implicare, implicitum* (or *implicatum*).—See IMPLICATE.] Inferred; tacitly implied or comprised:—resting on the authority of others:—received or admitted without proof:—unquestioning; unreserved.
Ịm-plĭç′ịt-ly̧, *ad.* In an implicit manner.
Ịm-plī′ed-ly̧, *ad.* By implication.
Ịm-plōre′, *v. a.* [L. *implorare,* to beg; *in,* upon, and *plorare,* to wail.] [*pp.* imploring, implored.] To beg earnestly; to beseech; to supplicate; to entreat; to crave.
Ịm-plōr′ẹr, *n.* One who implores.
Ịm-plō′ṣiọn (ịm-plō′zhụn), *n.* [On type of *explosion.*] A bursting inward.
Ịm-plȳ′, *v. a.* [Fr. *impliquer;* O. Fr. *emploier;* from L. *implicare.*—See IMPLICATE.] [*pp.* implying, implied.] To involve by implication; to signify:—to include; to comprise.
Ĭm-pŏl′ị-cy̧, *n.* [L. *impolitia,* untidiness. — See POLICY.] Want of policy; bad policy.
Ĭm-pọ-līte′, *a.* [L. *impolitus,* unpolished. —See POLITE.] Not polite; rude; uncivil.
Ĭm-pọ-līte′nẹss, *n.* Want of politeness.
Ĭm-pŏl′ị-tịc, *a.* [*In,* not, and POLITIC.] Not politic; imprudent; indiscreet; injudicious.
Ĭm-pŏn-dẹr-ạ-bĭl′ị-ty̧, *n.* Quality of being imponderable; want of weight.
Ĭm-pŏn′dẹr-ạ-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and PONDERABLE.] That cannot be weighed; not ponderable; having no weight.
Ịm-pōrt′, *v. a.* [L. *importare; in,* in, and *portare,* to bring.] [*pp.* importing, imported.] To bring from abroad:—to imply; to infer; to signify:—to concern.
Ĭm′pōrt, *n.* Importance; moment:—meaning; tendency:—merchandise or any thing imported.
Ịm-pōrt′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be imported.
Ịm-pôr′tạnce, *n.* [Fr. *importance.*—See IMPORT.] Consequence; moment.
Ịm-pôr′tạnt, *a.* [Fr. *important.* — See IMPORT.] Momentous; *weighty;* material; forcible.
Ĭm-pọr-tā′tiọn, *n.* The act of importing:—that which is imported.
Ịm-pōrt′ẹr, *n.* One who imports.
Ịm-pôrt′ụ-nạ-cy̧, *n.* Quality of being importunate.
Ịm-pôrt′ụ-nạte (ịm-pôrt′yụ-nạt), *a.* [Fr. *importun;* L. *importunus.*—See IMPORTUNE.] Incessant in solicitation; urgent; pertinacious.
Ịm-pôrt′ụ-nạte-ly̧, *ad.* With importunity.
Ịm-pôrt′ụ-nạte-nĕss, *n.* Importunity.
Ĭm-pọr-tūne′, *v. a.* [Fr. *importuner,* to beg; L. *importunus,* troublesome, inconvenient,—originally, unsuitable, hard of access; *in,* not, and *portus,* a harbor, an approach; *portare,* to carry.] [*pp.* importuning, importuned.] To press or entreat incessantly; to solicit earnestly; to tease.
Ĭm-pọr-tū′nị-ty̧, *n.* [L. *importunitas;* Fr. *importunité.*] Act of importuning; incessant *solicitation;* urgency; pertinacity.
Ịm-pōṣ′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be imposed.
Ịm-pōṣe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *imposer;* in meaning it represents L. *imponere,* to place upon, but historically it comes from L. *in,* upon, at, and *pausare,* to halt, to pause (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* imposing, imposed.] To enjoin as a duty; to lay or put on, as a penalty, a burden, or a law.—(*Printing.*) To lay the pages on an *imposing-stone* and fit them into the chase.—*To impose on* or *upon,* to deceive; to delude.
Ịm-pōṣ′ịng, *p. a.* Making a show; impressive.—2, *n.* Act of one who imposes.—(*Printing.*) Act of arranging the pages of a sheet so that they may follow one another regularly.
Ịm-pōṣ′ịng-stōne, *n.* The table upon which pages are imposed and made into forms.
Ĭm-pọ-ṣĭ″tiọn (ĭm-pọ-zĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *impositio; imponere, impositum,* to place upon; *in,* upon, and *ponere,* to place.] Act of laying on:—act of imposing on; cheat; imposture:—that which is imposed; as, a penalty, a tax, &c.
Ĭm-pŏs-sị-bĭl′ị-ty̧, *n.* The quality of being impossible; that which cannot be.
Ĭm-pŏs′sị-ble, *a.* [L. *impossibilis.*—See POSSIBLE.] That cannot be; not possible; *impracticable;* unachievable.



Impost.

Ĭm′pōst, *n.* [Fr. *impôt.*—See IMPOSITION.] A rate or *tax* on articles imported; duty; toll:—the junction of the arch with a column.
Ịm-pŏst′hụ-māte (ịm-pŏst′yụ-māt), *v. n.* [See IMPOSTHUME.] [*pp.* imposthumating, imposthumated.] To form an abscess; to gather; to collect pus; to imposthume.—2, *v. a.* To afflict with an abscess or imposthume.
Ịm-pŏst-hụ-mā′tiọn, *n.* Formation of an abscess.
Ịm-pŏst′hūme (ịm-pŏs′tūm *or* ịm-pŏst′hūm), *n.* [A corrupt form of APOSTEME.] A collection of purulent matter in a cyst; an abscess.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* imposthuming, imposthumed.] To breed an imposthume; to suppurate.
Ịm-pŏs′tọr, *n.* [L.—See IMPOSITION.] A false pretender; one who assumes a name or character not his own.
Ịm-pŏst′ụre (ịm-pŏst′yụr), *n.* [L. *impostura.*—See IMPOSITION.] Conduct of an impostor; deception; fraud; imposition.
Ĭm′pọ-tĕnce, } *n.* State of being impotent; im-
Ĭm′pọ-tĕn-cy̧, } becility; weakness.
Ĭm′pọ-tĕnt, *a.* [L. *impotens.*—See POTENT.] Weak; feeble; infirm; without the power of generation.
Ĭm′pọ-tĕnt-ly̧, *ad.* Without power; feebly.
Ịm-pŏŭnd′, *v. a.* [IN and POUND.] [*pp.* impounding, impounded.] To enclose as in a pound; to confine.
Ịm-pŏv′ẹr-ĭsh, *v. a.* [L. *impoverire;* Sp. *empobrecer;* L. *pauperies,* poverty.—See PAUPER.] [*pp.* impoverishing, impoverished.] To make poor.
Ịm-pŏv′ẹr-ịsh-mĕnt, *n.* Reduction to poverty.
Ĭm-prăc-tị-cạ-bĭl′ị-ty̧, } *n.* Quality or condition
Ĭm-prăc′tị-cạ-ble-nĕss, } of being impracticable; impossibility:—stubbornness.
Ĭm-prăc′tị-cạ-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and PRACTICABLE.] Not practicable; impossible; untractable; unmanageable.
Ĭm′prẹ-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *imprecari, imprecatus; in,* upon, against, and *precari,* to pray (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* imprecating, imprecated.] To invoke or call for evil:—to invoke a curse upon.
Ĭm-prẹ-cā′tiọn, *n.* Invocation of evil; a *curse.*
Ĭm′prẹ-cā-tọ-ry̧, *a.* Containing imprecations.

Ĭm-prĕg-nạ-bĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* Quality of being impregnable.

Ĭm-prĕg′nạ-ble, *a.* [Fr. *imprenable; in*, not, and *prendre*, L *prehendere*, to take. The English word has by an error taken the spelling of Fr. *imprégnable*, capable of impregnation.] That cannot be taken.

Ĭm-prĕg′nạ-bly, *ad.* In an impregnable manner.

Ịm-prĕg′nāte, *v. a.* [L. *impr[æ]gnare, impr[æ]gnatum.*—See PREGNANT.] [*pp.* impregnating, impregnated.] To make pregnant; to make prolific:—to saturate; to fill full.

Ịm-prĕg′nạte, *a.* Impregnated; made prolific.

Ĭm-prĕg-nā′tiọn, *n.* The act of impregnating.

Ĭm-prĕ-ṣä′ri-ō, *n.* [It.] A stage-director:—specifically, the conductor of an opera-troupe.

Ĭm-prẹ-scrĭpt′ị-ble, *a.* [Fr.—See PRESCRIPTION.] Independent of prescription; not to be alienated or lost.

Ịm-prĕss′, *v. a.* [L. *impressare*, frequentative of *imprimere, impressum*, to impress.—See PRESS.] [*pp.* impressing, impressed.] To stamp; to fix deep; to enforce; to imprint; to inculcate:—to force into military or naval service.

Ĭm′prĕss, *n.* A mark; stamp; figure; device.

Ịm-prĕs-si-bĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* The quality of being impressible.

Ịm-prĕs′si-ble, *a.* That may be impressed; susceptible of impressions.

Ịm-prĕs′siọn (ịm-prĕsh′ụn), *n.* The act of impressing:—a mark made by pressure; a stamp:—an indistinct idea or notion:—an image fixed in the mind:—operation:—influence; effect:—an edition of a book.

Ịm-prĕs′siọn-ạ-ble, *a.* Easily impressed; receptive of impressions.

Ịm-prĕs′siọn-ĭst, *n.* An artist who reproduces effects or impressions, disregarding objective realism.

Ịm-prĕs′sịve, *a.* Making impression; effective; forcible; powerful; pungent.

Ịm-prĕs′sịve-lỵ, *ad.* In an impressive manner.

Ịm-prĕs′sịve-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being impressive.

Ịm-prĕss′ment, *n.* The act of impressing or forcing into service, as seamen or soldiers.

Ĭm-pri-mā′tur, *n.* [L.] A license to print.

Ĭm-prī′mis, *ad.* [L.] In the first place.

Ịm-prĭnt′, *v. a.* [Fr. *imprimer*, and *empreindre*, part. *empreint;* L. *imprimere*, to impress (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* imprinting, imprinted.] To print:—to impress; to impress deeply.

Ĭm′prĭnt, *n.* The designation of the place, date, printer's name, &c., affixed to a book.

Ịm-prĭṣ′on (ịm-prĭz′zn), *v. a.* [Fr. *emprisonner.*—See PRISON.] [*pp.* imprisoning, imprisoned.] To put into prison; to shut up; to confine.

Ịm-prĭṣ′on-mĕnt, *n.* Confinement in prison.

Ĭm-prŏb-ạ-bĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* Want of probability.

Ĭm-prŏb′ạ-ble, *a.* [L. *improbabilis.*—See PROBABLE.] Not probable; unlikely.

Ĭm-prŏb′ạ-bly, *ad.* Without probability.

Ĭm′prọ-bāte, *v. a.* [L. *improbare, improbatum*, to disapprove.—See APPROVE.] [*pp.* improbating, improbated.] To disallow; to disapprove.

Ĭm-prọ-bā′tiọn, *n.* An act of disapproval; disapprobation.

Ịm-prŏb′ạ-tĭve, *a.* Implying improbation; tending to improbate.

Ĭm-prŏb′ị-tỵ, *n.* Want of honesty; dishonesty.

Ĭm-prŏmp′tū, *n.* [Fr.; L. *in promptu*, in readiness.—See PROMPT.] An extemporaneous composition.—2, *ad.* Without study.

Ĭm-prŏp′ẹr, *a.* [Fr. *impropre.*—See PROPER.] Not proper; unsuitable; unfit.

Ĭm-prŏp′ẹr-lỵ, *ad.* Not properly; not fitly.

Ĭm-prọ-pōr′tiọn-ạte, *a.* Not proportionate.

Ĭm-prō′pri-āte, *v. a.* [L. *in*, to, and *propriare*, to make one's own; *proprius*, own.] [*pp.* impropriating, impropriated.] To convert to private or personal use:—to put into the hands of laymen, as the possessions of the church.

Ịm-prō-pri-ā′tiọn, *n.* The act of impropriating:—that which is impropriated.

Ĭm-prọ-prī′ẹ-tỵ, *n.* [Fr. *impropriété;* L. *improprietas.*—See PROPRIETY.] Want of propriety; unfitness:—an improper act; barbarism.

Ịm-prôv′ạ-ble, *a.* Capable of improvement.

Ịm-prôve′, *v. a.* [By some referred to L. *in*, toward, and *probus*, good (the L. *improbus* means evil, wicked, *in* having the negative meaning); more probably from *in*, toward, and the root of Fr. *preux*, valiant; Eng. *proof;* O. Fr. *prou*, advantage; thought to be from L. *prodesse*, to be of profit.] [*pp.* improving, improved.] To make better; to *amend:*—to augment; to increase; to *heighten:*—to make good use of; to employ advantageously.—2, *v. n.* To make improvement.

Ịm-prôve′ment, *n.* Act of improving; progress from good to better; proficiency; melioration.

Ịm-prôv′ẹr, *n.* He who or that which improves.

Ĭm-prŏv′ị-dĕnce, *n.* Want of forethought.

Ĭm-prŏv′ị-dĕnt, *a.* [*In*, not, and PROVIDENT.] Not provident; thriftless.

Ĭm-prŏv′ị-dĕnt-lỵ, *ad.* Without forecast.

Ịm-prôv′ing, *p. a.* Making or becoming better.

Ịm-prŏv′ị-sāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [See IMPROVISE.] [*pp.* improvisating, improvisated.] To compose and sing extemporaneously.

Ịm-prŏv-ị-sā′tiọn, *n.* The act or art of extemporaneous composing and singing:—that which is improvised.

Ĭm-prọ-vĭṣ′ạ-tọr, *n.* One who composes and sings extemporaneously.

Ĭm-prọ-vīṣe′ (ĭm-prọ-vēz′), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Fr. *improviser;* It. *improvvisare;* L. *improvisus*, unforeseen; *in*, not, *pro*, before, and *videre, visum*, to see.] [*pp.* improvising, improvised.] To compose without preparation:—to accomplish or do any thing extemporaneously.

Ĭm-prû′dence, *n.* Want of prudence; indiscretion; carelessness:—an indiscreet act.

Ĭm-prû′dent, *a.* [L. *imprudens.*—See PRUDENT.] Not prudent; wanting prudence; indiscreet; injudicious; careless; rash.

Ĭm-prû′dent-lỵ, *ad.* Without prudence.

Ĭm′pụ-dĕnce, *n.* Quality of being impudent; shamelessness; insolence; *audacity.*

Ĭm′pụ-dĕnt, *a.* [L. *impudens, impudentis; in*, not, and *pudens*, modest; *pudere*, to feel shame.] Bold and contemptuous; shameless; immodest; saucy; *insolent;* rude.

Ĭm′pụ-dĕnt-lỵ, *ad.* Insolently; saucily.

Ĭm-pụ-dĭç′ị-tỵ, *n.* Immodesty.

Ịm-pūgn′ (ịm-pūn′), *v. a.* [L. *impugnare*, to fight against; *in*, against, and *pugnare*, to fight.] [*pp.* impugning, impugned.] To attack; to oppose; to assault by argument; to contradict.

Ịm-pŭg′nạ-ble (ịm-pŭg′nạ-bl *or* ịm-pūn′ạ-bl), *a.* That may be impugned or assailed.

Ịm-pūgn′ẹr (ịm-pūn′ẹr), *n.* One who impugns.

Ĭm′pŭlse, *n.* [L. *impulsus.*—See IMPEL.] Force communicated; impulsion; influence; impression:—sudden determination.

Ịm-pŭl′siọn, *n.* The act of impelling; impulse.

Ịm-pŭl′sịve, *a.* Impelling; rash; unpremeditated:—governed by impulse.

Ịm-pŭl′sịve-lỵ, *ad.* By or with impulse.

Ĭm-pū′ni-tỵ, *n.* [Fr. *impunité*, L. *impunitas; impunis*, unpunished.—See PUNISH.] Exemption from punishment or penalty:—freedom from injury.

Ĭm-pūre′, *a.* [L. *impurus.*—See PURE.] Not pure; unholy; foul; lewd.

Ĭm-pūre′lỵ, *ad.* With impurity.

Ĭm-pū′ri-tỵ, *n.* Want of purity; filthiness:—an adulteration:—a base admixture.

Ịm-pū′tạ-ble, *a.* That may be imputed; ascribable; attributable.

Ĭm-pụ-tā′tiọn, *n.* The act of imputing:—censure.

Ịm-pū′tạ-tĭve, *a.* Imputed; derived from an imputation.

Ịm-pūte′, *v. a.* [L. *imputare; in*, upon, and *putare*, to reckon, to charge.] [*pp.* imputing, imputed.] To charge upon; to attribute.

Ĭm-pụ-trĕs′ci-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and PUTRESCIBLE.] Not liable to be corrupted.

In, *prep.* [L., A.-S., Dut., Ger., Goth., & Irish *in*; Gr. ἐν.] Noting presence in place, time, or state; within; not without; near; close.—2, *ad.* Within some place; not out.—*In*, from the Latin, is much used as a prefix, commonly as a particle of negation, equivalent to *un*; as, *inactive*. The Latin preposition *in* (meaning in, at, upon, into, &c.) is also much used as a prefix.
In-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [*In*, not, and ABLE.] Want of ability or power.
In-ac-cĕs-si-bil'i-ty, **In-ac-cĕs'si-ble-nĕss**, *n.* State of being inaccessible.
In-ac-cĕs'si-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and ACCESSIBLE.] Not to be approached; not accessible.
In-ac-cĕs'si-bly, *ad.* So as not to be approached.
In-ăc'cu-ra-cy, *n.* Want of accuracy; an error.
In-ăc'cu-rate, *a.* [*In*, not, and ACCURATE.] Not accurate; incorrect.
In-ăc'cu-rate-ly, *ad.* Incorrectly.
In-ăc'tion, *n.* [*In*, not, and ACTION.] Want of action; idleness.
In-ăc'tive, *a.* Not active; indolent; sluggish.
In-ăc'tive-ly, *ad.* Without labor; sluggishly.
In-ac-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* Want of activity; idleness.
In-ăd'e-qua-cy, *n.* Insufficiency.
In-ăd'e-quate, *a.* [*In*, not, and ADEQUATE.] Not adequate; defective; insufficient; incompetent; deficient.
In-ăd'e-quate-ly, *ad.* Not adequately.
In-ăd'e-quate-nĕss, *n.* Inadequacy.
In-ad-mĭs-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want of admissibility.
In-ad-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and ADMISSIBLE.] Not admissible; unfit.
In-ad-vër'tence, **In-ad-vër'ten-cy**, *n.* Carelessness; negligence; inattention.
In-ad-vër'tent, *a.* [*In*, not, and ADVERTENT.] Negligent; careless.
In-ad-vër'tent-ly, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently.
In-āl'ien-a-ble (ĭn-āl'yen-a-bl), *a.* [*In*, not, and ALIENABLE.] That cannot be alienated or transferred to another.
In-āl'ien-a-ble-nĕss (ĭn-āl'yen-a-bl-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being inalienable.
In-āl'ien-a-bly, *ad.* So as not to be alienated.
In-âl'ter-a-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and ALTERABLE.] Unalterable.
In-ăm-o-rä'tō, *n.* [It. *innamorato*, a lover.—See ENAMOUR.] A lover; one who is in love.
In-āne', *a.* [L. *inanis*, empty.] Empty; void.
In-ăn'i-mate, *a.* [L. *inanimatus*.—See ANIMATE.] Void of life or animation; *lifeless*; inert; dead:—unanimated.
In-a-nĭ''tion (ĭn-a-nĭsh'un), *n.* [Fr.—See INANE.] Emptiness:—exhaustion from lack of food.
In-ăn'i-ty, *n.* Emptiness; void space; vanity:—mental vanity; frivolity.
In-ap-pēaș'a-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and APPEASABLE.] Not to be appeased.
In-ăp'pe-tĕnce, **In-ăp'pe-tĕn-cy**, *n.* [Fr. *inappétence*.—See APPETENCE.] Want of appetence; want of appetite or desire.
In-ăp-pli-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being inapplicable; unfitness for the purpose.
In-ăp'pli-ca-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and APPLICABLE.] Not applicable; unfit.
In-ăp-pli-cā'tion, *n.* Want of application.
In-ăp'po-șite, *a.* [*In*, not, and APPOSITE.] Not apposite; unsuitable.
In-ap-prē'ci-a-ble (ĭn-ap-prē'she-a-bl), *a.* [*In*, not, and APPRECIABLE.] Too small to be appreciated or estimated.
In-ăp-pre-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* Not apprehensible.
In-ăp-pre-hĕn'sive, *a.* [*In*, not, and APPREHENSIVE.] Not apprehensive.
In-ap-prō'pri-ate, *a.* [*In*, not, and APPROPRIATE.] Not appropriate; unfit.
In-ăpt', *a.* [*In*, not, and APT.—See INEPT.] Not apt; inept; unfit; awkward.
In-ăp'ti-tūde, *n.* Want of aptitude; unfitness.
In-ăpt'ly, *ad.* Awkwardly.
In-ăr'a-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and ARABLE.] Not arable; unfit for tillage.
In-ärch'ing, *n.* [IN and ARCH.] The act of grafting by approach.
In-ar-tĭc'u-late, *a.* [*In*, not, and ARTICULATE.] Not uttered with articulation, as human speech; not articulate.
In-ar-tĭc'u-late-ly, *ad.* Not articulately.
In-ar-tĭc-u-lā'tion, *n.* Want of articulation.
In-är-ti-fĭ''cial (ĭn-är-te-fĭsh'al), *a.* [L. *inartificialis*.—*In*, not, and ARTIFICIAL.] Not artificial; natural; plain; artless.
In-aș-mŭch', *ad.* Seeing; seeing that; since.
In-at-tĕn'tion, *n.* [*In*, not, and ATTENTION.] Want of attention; neglect; heedlessness; carelessness.
In-at-tĕn'tive, *a.* Heedless; unobservant.
In-at-tĕn'tive-ly, *ad.* Without attention.
In-âu'di-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and AUDIBLE.] That cannot be heard.
In-âu'di-bly, *ad.* So as not to be heard.
In-âu'gu-ral, *a.* Relating to inauguration.—2, *n.* An inaugural address. [U. S.]
In-âu'gu-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *inaugurare*, *inauguratum*.—See AUGUR.] [*pp.* inaugurating, inaugurated.] To introduce into office with ceremonies; to consecrate.
In-âu-gu-rā'tion, *n.* Act of inaugurating; installation; investiture by solemn rites.
In-âu'gu-ra-to-ry, *a.* Inaugural.
In-âu-spĭ''cious (ĭn-âw-spĭsh'us), *a.* [*In*, not, and AUSPICIOUS.] Not auspicious; unfortunate; unfavorable.
In-âu-spĭ''cious-ly (ĭn-âw-spĭsh'us-le), *ad.* In an inauspicious manner; with ill omens.
In-âu-spĭ''cious-nĕss (ĭn-âw-spĭsh'us-nĕs), *n.* The state or quality of being inauspicious.
In'bōrn, *a.* [IN and BORN.] Innate; implanted by nature; natural; inbred; *inherent*.
In-brēathe', *v. a.* [*pp.* inbreathing, inbreathed.] To infuse by breathing.
In'brĕd, *a.* [IN and BRED.] Inborn; innate; *inherent*.
In'ca, *n.* [Peruvian.] The title of a king or prince of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards.
In-căl'cu-la-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and CALCULABLE.] That cannot be calculated.
In-căl'cu-la-bly, *ad.* Beyond calculation.
In-can-dĕs'cence, *n.* A white heat.
In-can-dĕs'cent, *a.* [L. *incandescere*, *incandescentis*, to glow; *in* intensive, and *candescere*, to grow hot; *candere*, to glow.—Cf. *candidus*, white.] Glowing, or white with heat.
In-can-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *incantatio*: *incantare*, to enchant (*q. v.*).] A charm; enchantment; a magical spell.
In-cā-pa-bil'i-ty, **In-cā'pa-ble-nĕss**, *n.* Quality of being incapable; incapacity.
In-cā'pa-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and CAPABLE.] Not capable; unable; unfit:—not qualified; disqualified; incompetent.
In-ca-pā'cious, *a.* Not capacious.
In-ca-păç'i-tāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* incapacitating, incapacitated.] To disable.
In-ca-păç-i-tā'tion, *n.* Disqualification.
In-ca-păç'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *incapacité*.—See CAPACITY.] Want of capacity; inability; incompetency.
In-căr'cer-āte, *v. a.* [L. *in*, in, and *carcerare*, *carceratum*, to imprison; *carcer*, a prison.] [*pp.* incarcerating, incarcerated.] To imprison.
In-căr-cer-ā'tion, *n.* Imprisonment.
In-căr'na-dīne, *or* **In-căr'nar-dīne**, *v. a.* [Fr. *incarnadin*, It. *incarnadino*, carnation (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* incarnadining, incarnadined; incarnardining, incarnardined.] To stain or dye red.—2, *a.* Flesh-colored.
In-căr'nate, *a.* Clothed or embodied in flesh.
In-car-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *incarnatio*; *incarnare*, to clothe with flesh; *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] The act of assuming body or flesh; the assumption of a human body.
In-cāse', *v. a.* [See CASE.] [*pp.* incasing, incased.] To cover; to enclose; to enwrap.

Ĭn-câu′tioụs (ĭn-kâw′shụs), *a.* [*In*, not, and CAUTIOUS.] Not cautious; careless; unwary; heedless; improvident.
Ĭn-câu′tioụs-lỵ, *ad.* Unwarily; imprudently.
Ĭn-çẹ-lĕb′rị-tỵ, *n.* [*In*, not, and CELEBRITY.] Want of renown.
Ịn-cĕn′di-ạ-rĭşm, *n.* The act of an incendiary; the act or practice of maliciously setting buildings or other property on fire.
Ịn-cĕn′di-ạ-rỵ, *n.* [L. *incendium*, a burning.—See INCENSE.] One who maliciously sets houses, other buildings, &c., on fire:—a fomenter of strife.—2, *a.* Relating to the malicious burning of buildings:—inflammatory.
Ĭn′cĕnse, *n.* [L. *incendere*, to burn; *incensum*, burnt; incense.—Cf. *candere*, to glow.] Perfume exhaled by burning gums or spices:—a mixture to be burned for its perfume.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* incensing, incensed.] To perfume with incense.
Ịn-cĕnse′, *v. a.* [*pp.* incensing, incensed.] To enrage; to provoke; to inflame.
Ịn-cĕn′tịve, *n.* [L. *incentivus;* from *incinere*, *incentum*, to sound an instrument; *in*, into, and *canere*, to sing.] An incitement; a motive; a stimulus.—2, *a.* Inciting; encouraging.
Ịn-cĕp′tiọn, *n.* A beginning; commencement.
Ịn-cĕp′tịve, *a.* [L. *incipere*, *inceptum*, to begin; *in*, upon, and *capere*, to seize.] Beginning; noting beginning.
Ĭn-cĕr′tị-tūde, *n.* [*In*, not, and CERTITUDE.] Uncertainty; hesitation.
Ĭn-cĕs′sạnt, *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *cessans*, *cessantis*, ceasing; *cessare*, to cease.] Unceasing; continual.
Ĭn-cĕs′sạnt-lỵ, *ad.* Without intermission.
Ĭn′cĕst, *n.* [L. *incestus*, unchaste; *in*, not, and *castus*, pure.] Carnal knowledge between persons related within degrees prohibited.
Ịn-cĕst′ụ-oŭs, *a.* Guilty of incest.
Ĭnch, *n.* [A.-S. *ynce*, L. *uncia*, an inch, an ounce (*q. v.*).] A measure; the twelfth part of a foot.
Ĭn′çhọ-ạte, *a.* [L. *inchoare*, *inchoatum*, or *incohare*, *incohatum*, to begin.] Recently begun; entered upon:—incomplete; unfinished.
Ĭn′çhọ-ạte-lỵ, *ad.* In an incipient degree.
Ĭn-çhọ-ā′tiọn, *n.* Inception; beginning.
Ịn-çhō′ạ-tĭve [ĭng′kọ-ā-tĭv, *St. Sm. R.*], *a.* Inceptive; expressing a commencement.
Ĭn′cị-dĕnce, *n.* The direction with which one body strikes or falls upon another:—an accident.
Ĭn′cị-dĕnt, *a.* [L. *incidere*, *incidentis*, to fall upon; *in*, upon, and *cadere*, to fall.] Casual; fortuitous; occasional.—2, *n.* Something happening beside the main design; casual *event;* occurrence.
Ĭn-cị-dĕnt′ạl, *a.* Not intended; happening by chance; *accidental; circumstantial;* casual.
Ĭn-cị-dĕnt′ạl-lỵ, *ad.* In an incidental manner.
Ĭn-cị-dĕnt′alş, *n. pl.* Casual expenses.
Ịn-cĭn′ẹr-āte, *v. a.* [Late L. *incinerare;* L. *in*, into, and *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.] [*pp.* incinerating, incinerated.] To burn to ashes.
Ịn-cĭn-ẹr-ā′tiọn, *n.* The act of burning to ashes.
Ịn-cĭp′ị-ẹnce, } *n.* A beginning; commencement; inception.
Ịn-cĭp′ị-ẹn-cỵ, }
Ịn-cĭp′ị-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *incipere*, *incipientis*, to begin; *in*, and *capere*, to take.] Beginning; commencing.
Ịn-cīşe′, *v. a.* [L. *incidere*, *incisum; in*, into, and *cædere*, to cut.] [*pp.* incising, incised.] To cut; to carve; to engrave.
Ịn-cĭ′′şiọn (ịn-sĭzh′ụn), *n.* A cut; a gash.
Ịn-cī′sịve, *a.* Having the quality of cutting:—acute; keen; terse:—biting; sarcastic.
Ịn-cī′sọr, *n.* [L. for "a cutter."] A cutter; a fore-tooth that cuts and divides the food.
Ịn-cī′sọ-rỵ, *a.* Having the quality of cutting.
Ịn-cī′tạnt, *n.* That which incites; a stimulant.
Ĭn-cị-tā′tiọn, *n.* Incitement; impulse.
Ịn-cīte′, *v. a.* [L. *incitare; citare*, to arouse.—See CITE.] [*pp.* inciting, incited.] To stir up; to animate; to urge on.
Ịn-cīte′mẹnt, *n.* A motive; incentive.
Ĭn-cị-vĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* [*In*, not, and CIVILITY.] Want of courtesy or civility; discourtesy; rudeness:—an uncivil act.
Ĭn-clĕm′ẹn-cỵ, *n.* Rigor; severity; roughness.
Ĭn-clĕm′ẹnt, *a.* [*In*, not, and CLEMENT.] Severe; rough; stormy.
Ịn-clīn′ạ-ble, *a.* Willing; somewhat disposed.
Ĭn-clị-nā′tiọn, *n.* State of being inclined; *tendency* to a point; a leaning:—affection; regard; *disposition* of mind; predilection:—the dip of the magnetic needle.
Ịn-clīne′, *v. n.* [L. *inclinare*, to lean (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* inclining, inclined.] To lean; to be disposed.—2, *v. a.* To turn toward; to bend.—3, *n.* A regular descent or ascent.
Ịn-clīned′ (ịn-klīnd′), *p. a.* Having a slope or an inclination.—*Inclined plane*, a plane forming an angle with the plane of the horizon less than a right angle.
Ịn-clōşe′, *v. a.* [*pp.* inclosing, inclosed.] To surround; to shut in; to enclose. See ENCLOSE.
Ịn-clōş′ụre (ịn-klō′zhụr), *n.* The act of inclosing; state of being inclosed:—space inclosed:—a fence.
Ịn-clūde′, *v. a.* [L. *includere*, *inclusum; in*, within, and *claudere*, to close (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* including, included.] To enclose; to shut in; to embrace; to comprehend; to *comprise.*
Ịn-clū′şiọn (ịn-klū′zhụn), *n.* The act of including.
Ịn-clū′sịve, *a.* Enclosing; comprehended.
Ịn-clū′sịve-lỵ, *ad.* So as to include.
Ĭn-cŏg′, *a. & ad.* [Abbreviated from *incognito.*] In a state of concealment; unknown.
Ĭn-cŏg′nị-tō, *ad.* [It.; L. *incognitus*, unknown.—See COGNITION.] In a state of concealment.—2, *a.* Unknown; concealed.—3, *n.* A disguise; a person disguised:—name assumed for a disguise.
Ĭn-cọ-hē′rẹnce, } *n.* [See COHERENT.] Want of coherence; incongruity.
Ĭn-cọ-hē′rẹn-cỵ, }
Ĭn-cọ-hē′rẹnt, *a.* Not coherent; inconsequential; inconsistent; incongruous.
Ĭn-cọ-hē′rẹnt-lỵ, *ad.* In an incoherent manner.
Ĭn-cọm-bŭs-tị-bĭl′ị-tỵ, } *n.* Quality of being incombustible.
Ĭn-cọm-bŭs′tị-ble-nĕss, }
Ĭn-cọm-bŭs′tị-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and COMBUSTIBLE.] That cannot be consumed by fire; not combustible.
Ĭn′cŏme (ĭn′kŭm), *n.* [IN and COME.] That gain which proceeds from labor, business, or property; revenue; profit; produce.
Ĭn′cŏm-ịng, *n.* Revenue; income.—2, *a.* Coming in or on; ensuing; accruing.
Ĭn-cọm-mĕns-ụ-rạ-bĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* The state of having no common measure.
Ĭn-cọm-mĕns′ụ-rạ-ble, *a.* [L. *incommensurabilis.*—See COMMENSURATE.] Having no common measure.
Ĭn-cọm-mōde′, *v. a.* [L. *incommodare; incommodus*, inconvenient.—See COMMODIOUS.] [*pp.* incommoding, incommoded.] To be inconvenient to; to trouble; to molest; to discommode.
Ĭn-cọm-mō′dị-oŭs, *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome; annoying; vexatious; giving trouble.
Ĭn-cọm-mō′dị-ous-nĕss, *n.* Inconvenience.
Ĭn-cọm-mū-nị-cạ-bĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* Quality of being incommunicable; incapability of being imparted.
Ĭn-cọm-mū′nị-cạ-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and COMMUNICABLE.] That cannot be communicated; not communicable. [parted.
Ĭn-cọm-mū′nị-cạ-blỵ, *ad.* So as not to be imparted.
Ĭn-cọm-mū′nị-cạ-tĭve, *a.* Unsocial; taciturn.
Ĭn-cọm-mū-tạ-bĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* Quality of not being exchangeable. [Not exchangeable.
Ĭn-cọm-mū′tạ-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and COMMUTABLE.]
Ĭn-cŏm′pạ-rạ-ble, *a.* [Fr. *incomparable.*—See COMPARABLE.] Not to be compared; excellent beyond comparison; matchless.
Ĭn-cŏm′pạ-rạ-ble-nĕss, *n.* Great excellence.
Ĭn-cŏm′pạ-rạ-blỵ, *ad.* Beyond comparison.
Ĭn-cọm-păt-ị-bĭl′ị-tỵ, *n.* Inconsistency.
Ĭn-cọm-păt′ị-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and COMPATIBLE.] Not compatible; *inconsistent* with something else; incongruous.

In-com-păt'i-bly, *ad.* Inconsistently.
In-cŏm'pe-tĕnce, } *n.* Want of competence; in-
In-cŏm'pe-tĕn-cy, } sufficiency.
In-cŏm'pe-tĕnt, *a.* [*In*, not, and COMPETENT.] Not competent; inadequate; insufficient:—legally unable. [complete; defective.
In-com-plēte', *a.* [*In*, not, and COMPLETE.] Not
In-com-plēte'ness, *n.* Want of completeness.
In-com-plē'tion, *n.* An unfinished state.
In-com-plī'ance, *n.* Indisposition to comply; failure to comply.
In-com-plī'ant, *a.* [*In*, not, and COMPLIANT.] Unyielding; not disposed to comply.
In-cŏm-pre-hĕn-si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness.
In-cŏm-pre-hĕn'si-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and COMPREHENSIBLE.] That cannot be comprehended; inconceivable.
In-cŏm-pre-hĕn'si-ble-nĕss, *n.* Inconceivableness; incomprehensibility.
In-cŏm-pre-hĕn'si-bly, *ad.* Inconceivably.
In-com-prĕs-si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [See COMPRESS.] Quality of resisting compression.
In-com-prĕs'si-ble, *a.* Not to be compressed.
In-com-pūt'a-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and COMPUTABLE.] Incapable of being computed.
In-con-ceiv'a-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and CONCEIVABLE.] Not to be conceived. [conceivable.
In-con-ceiv'a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being in-
In-con-ceiv'a-bly, *ad.* Beyond conception.
In-con-clū'sive, *a.* [*In*, not, and CONCLUSIVE.] Not conclusive; insufficient.
In-con-clū'sive-ly, *ad.* Not conclusively.
In-con-clū'sive-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being inconclusive; want of decisiveness.
In-con-dĕn'sa-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and CONDENSABLE.] Not condensable.
In'con-dīte, *or* **In-cŏn'dite**, *a.* [L. *inconditus*, rude; *in*, not, and *condere*, to put together, to finish; *con*, together, and *dare*, to give.] Irregular; rude; unpolished; crude.
In-cŏn'gru-ence, *n.* Incongruity.
In-cŏn'gru-ent, *a.* Unsuitable; incongruous.
In-con-grū'i-ty, *n.* Want of congruity; unsuitableness; inconsistency:—that which is incongruous.
In-cŏn'gru-oŭs (ĭn-kŏng'gru-ŭs), *a.* [L. *incongruus*.—See CONGRUOUS.] Unsuitable; not fitting; *inconsistent;* improper.
In-cŏn'gru-ous-nĕss, *n.* Incongruity. [ity.
In-cŏn'se-quĕnce, *n.* Inconclusiveness; illogical-
In-cŏn'se-quĕnt, *a.* [L. *inconsequens*.—See CONSEQUENT.] Not consequent; not following from the premises.
In-cŏn-se-quĕn'tial (-shal), *a.* Not important; of no consequence:—inconsequent.
In-con-sĭd'er-a-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and CONSIDERABLE.] Not considerable; unimportant; trifling.
In-con-sĭd'er-ate, *a.* [*In*, not, and CONSIDERATE.] Careless; thoughtless; heedless; inattentive; indiscreet; rash.
In-con-sĭd'er-ate-ly, *ad.* Thoughtlessly.
In-con-sĭd-er-ā'tion, *n.* Want of thought.
In-con-sĭst'ence, *or* **In-con-sĭst'en-cy**, *n.* Want of consistence; want of consistency; contrariety; incongruity; self-contradiction.
In-con-sĭst'ent, *a.* [*In*, not, and CONSISTENT.] Not consistent; incompatible; incongruous; self-contradictory.
In-con-sĭst'ent-ly, *ad.* In an inconsistent manner; absurdly; incongruously.
In-con-sōl'a-ble, *a.* [L. *inconsolabilis*.—See CONSOLABLE.] Not to be comforted.
In-con-sōl'a-bly, *ad.* Disconsolately.
In-con-spĭc'ū-oŭs, *a.* [*In*, not, and CONSPICUOUS.] Not conspicuous.
In-cŏn'stan-cy, *n.* Unsteadiness; mutability; fickleness; instability.
In-cŏn'stant, *a.* [*In*, not, and CONSTANT.] Not constant; fickle; mutable; not firm; *changeable.*
In-cŏn'stant-ly, *ad.* Unsteadily; changeably.
In-con-tĕs'ta-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and CONTESTABLE.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; indisputable; certain; undeniable.
In-con-tĕs'ta-bly, *ad.* Indisputably.
In-cŏn'ti-nĕnce, } *n.* Want of continence or re-
In-cŏn'ti-nĕn-cy, } straint; unchastity.
In-cŏn'ti-nĕnt, *a.* [L. *incontinens*.—See CONTINENT.] Not continent; lewd; licentious; unchaste.—2, *ad.* Immediately.
In-cŏn'ti-nĕnt-ly, *ad.* Licentiously; lewdly:—immediately; suddenly.
In-cŏn-tro-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and CONTROVERTIBLE.] Not controvertible; unquestionable; indisputable.
In-cŏn-tro-vĕrt'i-bly, *ad.* Indisputably.
In-con-vēn'ience, *or* **In-con-vē'ni-ence**, *n.* Want of convenience; unfitness; disadvantage; difficulty.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* inconveniencing, inconvenienced.] To trouble; to vex.
In-con-vēn'ient, *or* **In-con-vē'ni-ent**, *a.* [L. *inconveniens*.—See CONVENIENT.] Not convenient; incommodious; unfit:—inexpedient.
In-con-vēn'ient-ly, *ad.* Incommodiously.
In-con-vĕrt-i-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Incapacity for change
In-con-vĕrt'i-ble-nĕss, } or for interchange.
In-con-vĕrt'i-ble, *a.* [L. *inconvertibilis*.—See CONVERT.] Incapable of change or of interchange.
In-cŏr'po-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *incorporare, incorporatum; corpus, corporis*, a body.] [*pp.* incorporating, incorporated.] To form into a body or corporation; to establish with certain rights:—to unite; to associate; to embody:—to mingle into one mass.—2, *v. n.* To blend.
In-cŏr'po-rate, *a.* Associated; incorporated:—not corporate; not corporated.
In-cŏr-po-rā'tion, *n.* The act of incorporating:—formation of a body:—association.
In-cŏr'po-ra-tive, *a.* Tending to, or marked by, incorporation; blending into one.
In-cor-pō're-al, *a.* [L. *incorporeus*.—See CORPOREAL.] Not corporeal; immaterial.
In-cŏr-po-rē'i-ty, *n.* Immateriality.
In-cor-rĕct', *a.* [L. *incorrectus*.—See CORRECT.] Not correct; inaccurate.
In-cor-rĕct'ly, *ad.* Not correctly; wrong.
In-cor-rĕct'ness, *n.* Inaccuracy; error.
In-cŏr-ri-gi-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* The quality of being
In-cŏr'ri-gi-ble-nĕss, } incorrigible.
In-cŏr'ri-gi-ble, *a.* [L. *incorrigibilis*.—See CORRECT.] That cannot be corrected; incapable of amendment; hopeless.
In-cŏr'ri-gi-bly, *ad.* Beyond amendment.
In-cor-rō'di-ble, *a.* [See CORRODE.] Not liable to become corroded.
In-cor-rŭpt', *a.* [L. *incorruptus*.—See CORRUPT.] Not corrupt; uncorrupt.
In-cor-rŭpt-i-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* The quality of being
In-cor-rŭpt'i-ble-nĕss, } incorruptible.
In-cor-rŭpt'i-ble, *a.* [L. *incorruptibilis*.—See CORRUPT.] Incapable of corruption; inflexibly upright. [corruptibility.
In-cor-rŭp'tion, *n.* Incapacity of corruption; in-
In-crăs'sāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *incrassare, incrassatum*.—See CRASS.] [*pp.* incrassating, incrassated.] To thicken.
In-crēas'a-ble, *a.* That may be increased.
In-crēase' (in-krēs'), *v. n.* [L. *increscere; in*, to, in, and *crescere*, to grow.] [*pp.* increasing, increased.] To become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to advance.—2, *v. a.* To make more or greater.
In'crēase, *or* **In-crēase'**, *n.* The act of growing more; addition; accession; growth.
In-crēas'ing-ly, *ad.* More and more.
In'cre-āte, *a.* [See CREATE.] Not created.
In-crĕd-i-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Quality of being incredi-
In-crĕd'i-ble-nĕss, } ble.
In-crĕd'i-ble, *a.* [L. *incredibilis*.—See CREDIBLE.] Surpassing belief.
In-crĕd'i-bly, *ad.* In an incredible manner.
In-cre-dū'li-ty, *n.* Indisposition to believe.

In-crĕd′ụ-loŭs (ĭn-krĕd′yụ-lŭs), *a.* [L. *incredulus.*—See Credulous.] Not credulous; sceptical.

Ĭn′crẹ-māte, *v. a.* [L. *in,* intensive, and *cremare,* to burn.—See Cremate.] [*pp.* incremating, incremated.] To consume by burning, as a dead body; to cremate; to incinerate.

Ĭn-crẹ-mā′tiọn, *n.* The act or process of incremating; the consuming of a dead body by fire.

Ĭn′crẹ-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *incrementum.*—See Increase.] Increase; matter added.

Ịn-crĭm′ị-nāte, *v. a.* [See Criminate.] [*pp.* incriminating, incriminated.] To accuse.

Ịn-crŭst′, *v. a.* [L. *incrustare.*—See Crust.] [*pp.* incrusting, incrusted.] To cover with a crust.

Ĭn-crụs-tā′tiọn, *n.* The act of incrusting; crust.

Ĭn′cụ-bāte, *v. n.* [L. *incubare, incubatum; in,* upon, and *cubare,* to lie down.] [*pp.* incubating, incubated.] To sit upon eggs; to hatch.

Ĭn-cụ-bā′tiọn, *n.* The act of sitting upon eggs:—the period of development from the germ.

Ĭn′cụ-bā-tọr, *n.* A machine for hatching eggs.

Ĭn′cụ-bŭs, *n.*; L. pl. **Ĭn′cụ-bī**; Eng. **Ĭn′cụ-bŭs-ẹṣ.** [L. *incubus,* a nightmare; *in,* upon, and *cubare,* to lie down.] The nightmare.

Ịn-cŭl′cāte, *v. a.* [L. *inculcare, inculcatum; in,* upon, and *calcare,* to tread; *calx,* the heel.] [*pp.* inculcating, inculcated.] To impress on the mind; to enforce; to implant; to infuse.

Ĭn-cụl-cā′tiọn, *n.* The act of inculcating.

Ĭn-cŭl′pa-ble, *a.* [L. *inculpabilis.*—See Culpable.] Not culpable; unblamable.

Ịn-cŭl′pāte, *v. a.* [L. *in,* upon, and *culpa,* blame.] [*pp.* inculpating, inculpated.] To censure.

Ĭn-cụl-pā′tiọn, *n.* Blame; imputation; censure.

Ịn-cŭl′pạ-tọ-ry, *a.* Imputing blame.

Ịn-cŭm′bẹn-cy, *n.* The holding of an office.

Ịn-cŭm′bẹnt, *a.* [L. *incumbentis,* participle of *incumbere,* to lie upon.—Cf. *incubare,* to lie on; *cubare,* to lie down.] Lying upon:—obligatory. —2, *n.* One who possesses an office.

Ịn-cŭm′bẹr, *v. a.* [*pp.* incumbering, incumbered.] See Encumber.

Ịn-cŭm′brance, *n.* See Encumbrance.

Ĭn-cụ-năb′ụ-la, *n. pl.* [L. for "swathing-bands," "cradle," "birthplace," "infancy;" *cunæ,* a cradle.] Books printed before 1500 A.D.

Ịn-cür′, *v. a.* [L. *incurrere,* to run into; *in,* into, and *currere,* to run.] [*pp.* incurring, incurred.] To become liable to; to bring on.

Ĭn-cū-rạ-bĭl′ị-ty, } *n.* Impossibility of remedy
Ĭn-cū′rạ-ble-nĕss, } or cure.

Ĭn-cū′rạ-ble, *a.* [L. *incurabilis.*—See Cure.] That cannot be cured.—2, *n.* An incurable patient.

Ĭn-cū′rạ-bly, *ad.* Without remedy.

Ĭn-cū-rị-ŏs′ị-ty, *n.* [L. *incuria* and *incuriositas.*—See Curiosity.] Want of curiosity.

Ĭn-cū′rị-oŭs, *a.* [L. *incuriosus.*—See Curious.] Not curious; inattentive.

Ĭn-cū′rị-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Without curiosity.

Ịn-cür′siọn (-shụn), *n.* [L. *incursio; in,* into, upon, and *currere, cursum,* to run.] A hostile entrance; an attack; an *invasion;* an inroad; ravage.

Ịn-cür′sive, *a.* Making incursion; aggressive.

Ịn-cür′vate, *a.* [L. *incurvare, incurvatum,* to bend. —See Curve.] Bent inward; incurved.

Ĭn-cụr-vā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *incurvatio.* —See Curve.] The act of bending; curvity.

Ịn-cür′vị-ty, *n.* A bending inward.

Ịn-dĕbt′ẹd (ịn-dĕt′ẹd), *p. a.* [See Debt.] Being in debt.—*Indebted* to creditors; *obliged* to friends.

Ịn-dĕbt′ẹd-nĕss (ịn-dĕt′ẹd-nĕs), *n.* State of being indebted; debt.

Ĭn-dē′cẹn-cy, *n.* Want of decency; indecorum; immodesty; indelicacy; impurity.

Ĭn-dē′cẹnt, *a.* [L. *indecens.*—See Decent.] Not decent; unbecoming; indelicate; immodest.

Ĭn-dē′cẹnt-ly, *ad.* Without decency.

Ĭn-dẹ-cī′phẹr-ạ-ble, *a.* [See Decipher.] That cannot be deciphered or interpreted.

Ĭn-dẹ-cĭ′ṣiọn (ĭn-dẹ-sĭzh′ụn), *n.* [*In,* not, and Decision.] Want of decision; inconclusiveness; irresolution.

Ĭn-dẹ-cī′sive, *a.* Not decisive; inconclusive.

Ĭn-dẹ-clīn′ạ-ble, *a.* [L. *indeclinabilis.*—See Declinable.] Not declinable.

Ĭn-dẹ-cō′rous, *or* **Ĭn-dĕc′ọ-roŭs,** *a.* [L. *indecorus* or *indecor.*—See Decorum.] Not decorous; indecent; unbecoming.

Ĭn-dẹ-cō′rous-ly, *or* **Ĭn-dĕc′ọ-roŭs-ly,** *ad.* In an unbecoming manner; without decorum.

Ĭn-dẹ-cō′rụm, *n.* [See Decorum.] Indecency; indelicacy; impropriety; a breach of decorum.

Ịn-dēēd′, *ad.* [In and Deed.] In reality; in truth; in verity.

Ĭn-dẹ-făt′ị-gạ-ble, *a.* [L. *indefatigabilis; defatigare,* to tire out; *de,* down, and *fatigare,* to fatigue (*q. v.*).] Untiring; not yielding to fatigue.

Ĭn-dẹ-făt′ị-gạ-bly, *ad.* With untiring perseverance.

Ĭn-dẹ-fēa′ṣị-ble (ĭn-dẹ-fē′zẹ-bl), *a.* [*In,* not, and Defeasible.] Incapable of being defeated or made void.

Ĭn-dẹ-fĕc-tị-bĭl′ị-ty, *n.* Exemption from decay.

Ĭn-dẹ-fĕc′tị-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and Defect.] Not liable to decay.

Ĭn-dẹ-fĕn′sị-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and Defensible.] That cannot be defended or justified; censurable; faulty.

Ĭn-dẹ-fīn′ạ-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and Definable.] That cannot be defined.

Ĭn-dĕf′ị-nīte, *a.* [L. *indefinitus.*—See Definite.] Having no limitation; not definite; not settled; indeterminate; not precise.

Ĭn-dĕf′ị-nīte-ly, *ad.* Without settled limit.

Ĭn-dĕf′ị-nite-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being indefinite.

Ĭn-dẹ-hĭs′cẹnt, *a.* [*In,* not, and Dehiscent.] (*Bot.*) Not opening when ripe.

Ĭn-dĕl-ị-bĭl′ị-ty, *n.* Quality of being indelible.

Ĭn-dĕl′ị-ble, *a.* [L. *indelebilis.*—See Delete.] That cannot be blotted out, effaced, or annulled.

Ĭn-dĕl′ị-bly, *ad.* So as not to be effaced.

Ĭn-dĕl′ị-cạ-cy, *n.* Want of delicacy; indecency; indecorum; grossness; coarseness.

Ĭn-dĕl′ị-cạte, *a.* [*In,* not, and Delicate.] Wanting delicacy; coarse; indecent.

Ĭn-dĕl′ị-cạte-ly, *ad.* Indecently; offensively.

Ịn-dĕm-nị-fị-cā′tiọn, *n.* The act of indemnifying:—that which indemnifies; reimbursement.

Ịn-dĕm′nị-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *indemnis,* unharmed, and *facere,* to make; *in,* not, and *damnum,* loss.] [*pp.* indemnifying, indemnified.] To exempt from loss:—to remunerate.

Ịn-dĕm′nị-ty, *n.* [L. *indemnitas;* Fr. *indemnité.*—See Indemnify.] Exemption from loss or injury:—compensation for loss; remuneration.

Ịn-dĕnt′, *v. a.* [Late L. *indentare,* to notch; L. *dens, dentis,* a tooth.] [*pp.* indenting, indented.] To notch:—to bind by contract.—2, *n.* An incision; indentation; a notch.

Ĭn-dẹn-tā′tiọn, *n.* The act of indenting:—a notch.

Ịn-dĕnt′ẹd, *p. a.* Cut with teeth like a saw:—having dents:—bound by indenture.

Ịn-dĕnt′ụre (ịn-dĕnt′yụr), *n.* [Late L. *indentura,* a notch, a notching; deeds and legal instruments were made in duplicate with notched edges, which had to tally in order to prove their genuineness.] A covenant; a writing containing a contract:—indentation.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* indenturing, indentured.] To bind by indentures.

Ĭn-dẹ-pĕn′dẹnce, *n.* State or quality of being independent; freedom; exemption from control.

Ĭn-dẹ-pĕn′dẹnt, *a.* [*In,* not, and Dependent.] Not dependent; free; self-reliant; bold.—2, *n.* A Congregationalist.

Ĭn-dẹ-pĕn′dẹnt-ly, *ad.* Without dependence.

Ĭn-dẹ-scrīb′ạ-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and Describable.] That cannot be described.

Ĭn-dẹ-strŭc-tị-bĭl′ị-ty, *n.* Quality of not being liable to destruction.

Ĭn-dẹ-strŭc′tị-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and Destructible.] That cannot be destroyed.

In-de-tĕr′mi-na-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and DETERMINABLE.] That cannot be determined or fixed.
In-de-tĕr′mi-nate, *a.* [L. *indeterminatus.* — See DETERMINE.] Not defined; uncertain.
In-de-tĕr′mi-nate-nĕss, *n.* Indefiniteness.
In-de-tĕr-mi-nā′tion, *n.* Want of determination.
In-de-vō′tion, *n.* Want of devotion; irreligion.
In-de-vôut′, *a.* Not devout; undevout.
In′dĕx, *n.*; pl. **In′dĕx-eṣ** *or* **In′di-cēṣ**. [L. *index*, a pointer.—See INDICATE.] A directing point or pointer; a hand that points to any thing:—an alphabetical table of contents to a book.—(*Math.*) The exponent of a power.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* indexing, indexed.] To furnish with an index.
In-dex-tĕr′i-ty, *n.* [*In*, not, and DEXTERITY.] Want of dexterity; awkwardness.
Ind′ian (ind′yan), *a.* [See HINDOO.] Relating to India or the Indians.—2, *n.* A native of India:—an aboriginal inhabitant of America.
Ind′ian-Ink′ (ĭnd′yan-ĭngk′), *n.* A kind of ink used for lines and shadows in drawing.
In′dia-pā′per, *n.* A fine absorbent paper made in India and China.
In′dia-prôôf, *n.* An engraving printed on India-paper.
In′dia-rŭb′ber, *n.* Caoutchouc; gum-elastic.
In′di-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *indicare*, *indicatum*; *in*, toward, and *dicare*, to make known.] [*pp.* indicating, indicated.] To show; to point out.
In-di-cā′tion, *n.* Mark; sign; symptom.
In-dĭc′a-tive, *a.* [L. *indicativus.*—See INDICATE.] Showing; pointing out.—(*Gram.*) Noting the mood of a verb which affirms.
In-dĭc′a-tive-ly, *ad.* So as to show.
In′di-cā-tor, *n.* He who or that which shows:—an instrument for determining the power exerted by a steam-engine.
In-dīct′ (in-dīt′), *v. a.* [L. *indictare*, to accuse; frequentative of *indicere*, *indictum*, to publish, to announce; *in*, upon, and *dicere*, to say.] [*pp.* indicting, indicted.] To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to impeach.
In-dīct′a-ble (in-dīt′a-bl), *a.* That is liable to be indicted:—that may bring on an indictment.
In-dĭc′tion, *n.* [L. *indictio.*—See INDICT.] A declaration.—(*Chron.*) A cycle of fifteen years.
In-dīct′ment (in-dīt′ment), *n.* (*Law.*) The act of indicting; a bill for a penal offence, presented to a court by a grand jury.
In-dĭf′fer-ence, *n.* [L. *indifferentia.*—See DIFFERENCE.] State or quality of being indifferent; neutrality; insensibility; apathy.
In-dĭf′fer-ent, *a.* [L. *indifferens.*—See DIFFERENT.] Neutral; unconcerned; inattentive; impartial:—passable; mediocre.
In-dĭf′fer-ent-ly, *ad.* With indifference; tolerably; passably.
In′di-ġence, *n.* Want; penury; poverty.
In-dĭġ′e-noŭs, *a.* [L. *indigenus*: L. *in*, O. L. *indu* (cf. Gr. ἐν, ἔνδον), and root of *gignere*, to beget.—See GENUS.] *Native;* not exotic or foreign.
In′di-ġent, *a.* [L. *indigere*, to need; *egere*, to want.] Poor; needy; necessitous.
In-di-ġĕst′i-ble, *a.* Not digestible.
In-di-ġĕst′ion (ĭn-de-jĕst′yun), *n.* [*In*, not, and DIGESTION.] Want of digestion or digestive power; dyspepsia.
In-dĭg′nant, *a.* [See INDIGNATION.] Having indignation; affected by resentment; angry.
In-dĭg′nant-ly, *ad.* With indignation.
In-dig-nā′tion, *n.* [L. *indignatio*; *indignari*, *indignatus*, to be displeased at, to consider unworthy; *indignus*, unworthy; *dignus*, worthy.] Anger mixed with disgust; the anger of a superior; just resentment; rage.
In-dĭg′ni-ty, *n.* [L. *indignitas*, unworthiness, indignation (*q. v.*).] Contemptuous injury; insult.
In′di-gō, *n.* [Fr. *indigo*; Sp. *indico*, L. *indicum*, Gr. ἰνδικόν, literally, Indian; the name India (Per. *Hind* is from the river Indus; Skr. *sindhu*, a river.] A plant:—a pigment obtained from the plant, used in dyeing blue.
In-di-rĕct′, *a.* [Late L. *indirectus*.—See DIRECT.] Not direct; oblique; circuitous; not straight:—wrong; improper.
In-di-rĕc′tion, *n.* Oblique course or means.
In-di-rĕct′ly, *ad.* Not directly:—not rightly.
In-di-rĕct′ness, *n.* Obliquity; unfairness.
In-diṣ-cērn′i-ble (ĭn-diz-zērn′e-bl), *a.* [*In*, not, and DISCERNIBLE.] Not discernible; undiscernible; not discoverable.
In-dis-creēt′, *a.* [L. *indiscretus*, indiscriminate,—also, undiscerning.—See DISCREET.] Not discreet; wanting discretion; injudicious.
In-dis-creēt′ly, *ad.* Without discretion.
In-dis-crē′′tion (ĭn-dis-krĕsh′un), *n.* Want of discretion; imprudence:—an indiscreet act.
In-dis-crĭm′i-nate, *a.* [*In*, not, and DISCRIMINATE.] Without discrimination; promiscuous; not making discrimination.
In-dis-crĭm′i-nate-ly, *ad.* Without distinction.
In-dis-crĭm-i-nā′tion, *n.* Want of discrimination; indistinctness.
In-dis-pĕn-sa-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Absolute necessity.
In-dis-pĕn′sa-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and DISPENSABLE.] That cannot be dispensed with; necessary; essential; requisite.
In-dis-pĕn′sa-ble-nĕss, *n.* Necessity.
In-dis-pĕn′sa-bly, *ad.* Necessarily.
In-dis-pōṣe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *indisposer*, to make unwilling, to unfit, to make unwell.—See DISPOSE.] [*pp.* indisposing, indisposed.] To make unfit; to disincline.
In-dis-pōṣed′ (ĭn-dis-pōzd′), *p. a.* Not disposed; disinclined:—disordered in health; ill.
In-dis-po-ṣĭ′′tion (ĭn-dis-po-zĭsh′un), *n.* Slight disorder of health; illness:—disinclination.
In-dĭs′pu-ta-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and DISPUTABLE.] That cannot be disputed; incontrovertible; incontestable; *indubitable; clear;* certain.
In-dĭs′pu-ta-ble-nĕss, *n.* Certainty.
In-dĭs′pu-ta-bly, *ad.* Without controversy.
In-dĭs-so-lu-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* The quality of being soluble; stability.
In-dĭs′so-lu-ble, *a.* [L. *indissolubilis.*—See DISSOLVE and SOLUBLE.] That cannot be dissolved or destroyed; firm; stable; binding.
In-dĭs′so-lu-bly, *ad.* Stably; permanently.
In-diṣ-ṣŏlv′a-ble, *a.* Not to be dissolved.
In-dis-tĭnct′, *a.* [L. *indistinctus.*—See DISTINCT.] Not distinct; not plainly marked or represented; obscure; confused.
In-dis-tĭnc′tion, *n.* Confusion; uncertainty.
In-dis-tĭnct′ly, *ad.* Confusedly; obscurely.
In-dis-tĭnct′ness, *n.* Want of distinctness; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.
In-dis-tĭn′guish-a-ble, *a.* Undistinguishable.
In-dīte′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *enditer*, *endicter.*—See INDICT.] [*pp.* inditing, indited.] To compose; to write; to dictate.
In-di-vĭd′u-al, *a.* [L. *individuus*, undivided; *in*, not, and *dividuus*, divisible.—See DIVIDE.] Relating to the person or thing; relating to one; particular; single.—2, *n.* A single person.
In-di-vĭd-u-ăl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being individual; distinct existence.—(*Phren.*) The faculty of observing and individualizing objects.
In-di-vĭd′u-al-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* individualizing, individualized.] To distinguish:—to mark out as an individual.
In-di-vĭd′u-al-ly, *ad.* Separately:—severally.
In-di-viṣ-i-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* State or quality of being
In-di-vĭṣ′i-ble-nĕss, } indivisible.
In-di-vĭṣ′i-ble, *a.* [L. *indivisibilis.*—See DIVISIBLE.] That cannot be divided.
In-di-vĭṣ′i-bly, *ad.* So as not to be divided.
In-dŏç-i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Unteachableness.
In-dŏç′i-ble, *a.* [See DOCIBLE.] Unteachable.
In-dŏç′ile, *a.* [L. *indocilis.*—See DOCILE.] Unteachable; untractable.
In-do-çĭl′i-ty, *n.* Unteachableness; dulness.
In-dŏc′tri-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *in*, into, within, and *doctrina*, doctrine (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* indoctrinating, indoctrinated.] To instruct in principles.

In-dŏc-tri-nā′tion, *n.* Instruction in principles.

Ĭn′do-lĕnce, *n.* [L. *indolentia*, ease, — literally, freedom from pain; *in*, not, and *dolentia*, pain; *dolere*, to grieve.] Quality of being indolent; laziness; idleness; slothfulness; listlessness.

Ĭn′do-lĕnt, *a.* Careless; lazy; idle.—(*Med.*) *Indolent tumor*, a tumor that has little or no pain.

Ĭn′do-lĕnt-ly, *ad.* Carelessly; lazily.

Ĭn-dŏm′i-ta-ble, *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *domitare*, freq. of *domare*, to tame.—Cf. *domus*, home.] Untamable; invincible.

Ĭn′-dōor (ĭn′dōr), *a.* Being within doors.

In-dör′sa-ble, *a.* That may be indorsed.

In-dörse′, *v. a.* [See ENDORSE.] [*pp.* indorsing, indorsed.] To write upon, as a name on the back of a paper; to assign; to confirm:—to sanction:—written also *endorse*.

Ĭn-dör-sēē′, *n.* One to whom a bill is indorsed.

In-dörse′ment, *n.* See ENDORSEMENT.

In-dörs′er, *n.* One who indorses.

Ĭn-dū′bi-ta-ble, *a.* [L. *indubitabilis; dubitabilis*, doubtful.—See DOUBT.] Undoubted; unquestionable; that may not be doubted.

Ĭn-dū′bi-ta-bly, *ad.* Undoubtedly; certainly.

In-dūce′, *v. a.* [L. *inducere; in*, into, upon, and *ducere*, to lead.] [*pp.* inducing, induced.] To influence; to persuade; to incite; to instigate; to produce.

In-dūce′ment, *n.* That which induces or persuades; incitement; motive; reason.

In-dū′ci-ble, *a.* That may be induced.

In-dŭct′, *v. a.* [L. *inducere, inductum*.—See INDUCE.] To introduce; to bring in.

Ĭn-dŭc′tile, *a.* Not ductile; intractable.

Ĭn-duc-tĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being inductile.

In-dŭc′tion, *n.* Entrance:—a mode of reasoning from particulars to generals:—inference.

In-dŭc′tion-al, *a.* Implying induction.

In-dŭc′tive, *a.* Proceeding by induction.

In-dŭc′tive-ly, *ad.* By induction.

In-dŭc′tor, *n.* The person who inducts.

In-dūe′, *v. a.* [L. *induere*, to put on; believed to be distinct from Gr. ἐνδύειν, to put on.] [*pp.* induing, indued.] To supply with; to invest; [a form of ENDUE or ENDOW] to endow; to endue.

In-dŭlge′, *v. a.* [L. *indulgere*, to treat gently; probably related to *dulcis*, sweet.] [*pp.* indulging, indulged.] To humor; to *gratify;* to cherish.—2, *v. n.* To give or take indulgence.

In-dŭl′gence, *n.* [L. *indulgentia*.—See INDULGE.] The act of indulging; kindness; forbearance of restraint; tenderness; favor; gratification:—remission of temporal punishment for sin.

In-dŭl′gent, *a.* Disposed to indulge; compliant; kind; fond; gentle; mild; favorable.

In-dŭl′gent-ly, *ad.* Without severity.

Ĭn′du-rāte, *v. n.* [L. *indurare, induratum; durus*, hard.] [*pp.* indurating, indurated.] To grow hard.—2, *v. a.* To make hard; to harden.

Ĭn′du-rate, *a.* Impenitent; obdurate; hard.

Ĭn-du-rā′tion, *n.* A hardening:—obduracy.

In-dŭs′tri-al, *a.* Relating to industry; performed by manual labor; laboring.

In-dŭs′tri-al-ĭşm, *n.* The industrial or manufacturing spirit.

In-dŭs′tri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *industriosus*.] Practising industry; *diligent;* laborious; assiduous.

In-dŭs′tri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Laboriously; assiduously.

Ĭn′dus-try, *n.* [L. *industria*.] Habitual employment; diligence; assiduity; occupation.

Ĭn′dwĕll-ing, *n.* The act of dwelling within.—2, *a.* Dwelling within; internal.

In-ē′bri-ant, *n.* Any thing that intoxicates.—2, *a.* Tending to intoxicate.

In-ē′bri-āte, *v. a.* [L. *inebriare, inebriatum*, to make drunken; *ebrius*, drunken.] [*pp.* inebriating, inebriated.] To intoxicate; to make drunk:—to disorder the senses.

In-ē′bri-ate, *n.* One intoxicated; a toper.

In-ē′bri-ate, } *a.* Drunken; inebriated; intoxicated; often intoxicated.
In-ē′bri-oŭs, }

In-ē-bri-ā′tion, *n.* Drunkenness.

Ĭn-e-brī′e-ty, *n.* Drunkenness; ebriety.

Ĭn-ĕd′it-ed, *a.* [*In*, not, and EDITED.] Not edited; not published.

Ĭn-ĕf-fa-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Unspeakableness.

Ĭn-ĕf′fa-ble, *a.* [L. *ineffabilis*, unutterable; *in*, not, *ex*, out, and *fari, fatum*, to speak.] Unspeakable; unutterable.

Ĭn-ĕf′fa-bly, *ad.* In an ineffable manner.

Ĭn-ef-fāce′a-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and EFFACEABLE.] That cannot be effaced.

Ĭn-ef-fĕc′tive, *a.* [*In*, not, and EFFECTIVE.] Producing no effect.

Ĭn-ef-fĕct′u-al (ĭn-ef-fĕkt′yu-al), *a.* [*In*, not, and EFFECTUAL.] Not effectual; inefficient; weak; vain; fruitless.

Ĭn-ef-fĕct′u-al-ly, *ad.* Without effect.

Ĭn-ĕf-fi-cā′cious (-kā′shus), *a.* [*In*, not, and EFFICACIOUS.] Not efficacious; unable to produce effects; weak.

Ĭn-ĕf-fi-cā′cious-nĕss, *n.* Want of efficacy.

Ĭn-ĕf′fi-ca-cy, *n.* [*In*, not, and EFFICACY.] Want of efficacy or power; want of effect; weakness.

Ĭn-ef-fĭ″cien-cy (ĭn-ef-fĭsh′en-se), *n.* Want of efficiency; weakness.

Ĭn-ef-fĭ″cient (ĭn-ef-fĭsh′ent), *a.* [*In*, not, and EFFICIENT.] Not efficient.

Ĭn-e-lăs′tic, *a.* [*In*, not, and ELASTIC.] Not elastic; unelastic.

Ĭn-ĕl′e-gance, *n.* Want of elegance.

Ĭn-ĕl′e-gant, *a.* [L. *inelegans*.—See ELEGANT.] Not elegant; not beautiful.

Ĭn-ĕl′e-gant-ly, *ad.* Not elegantly.

Ĭn-ĕl-i-gi-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Condition or quality of being ineligible.

Ĭn-ĕl′i-gi-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and ELIGIBLE.] Incapable of being elected:—not desirable; not worthy to be chosen.

Ĭn-ĕpt′, *a.* [L. *ineptus; in*, not, and *aptus*, fit.—See APT.] Not apt or fit; trifling; foolish.

Ĭn-ĕp′ti-tūde, Ĭn-ĕpt′ness, *n.* Unfitness.

Ĭn-ē′qua-ble, *a.* Not equable.

Ĭn-e-qual′i-ty (ĭn-e-kwŏl′e-te), *n.* [O. Fr. *inequalité;* Fr. *inégalité*.—See EQUALITY.] Want of equality; difference in quantity or quality:—unevenness:—an elevation or depression.

Ĭn-ĕq′ui-ta-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and EQUITABLE.] Not equitable; unjust.

Ĭn-e-răd′i-ca-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and ERADICABLE.] Incapable of being rooted out.

Ĭn-ĕr-ra-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Exemption from error.

Ĭn-ĕr′ra-ble, *a.* [L. *inerrabilis*.—See ERR.] Exempt from error.

Ĭn-ĕrt′, *a.* [L. *iners, inertis; in*, not, and *ars*, skill, art.] Inactive; sluggish; motionless.

Ĭn-ĕr′ti-a (ĭn-ĕr′she-a), *n.* [L.—See INERT.] Inactivity; want of action:—a property of matter by which it remains at rest:—passiveness.

Ĭn-ĕr′tion, *n.* Want of activity; inertness.

Ĭn-ĕrt′ly, *ad.* Inactively; sluggishly.

Ĭn-ĕrt′ness, *n.* Want of motion or activity.

Ĭn-ĕr′u-dīte, *a.* [*In*, not, and ERUDITE.] Unlearned.

Ĭn-ĕs′ti-ma-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and ESTIMABLE.] That cannot be estimated; above all price; invaluable.

Ĭn-ĕs′ti-ma-bly, *ad.* So as not to be estimated.

Ĭn-ĕv-i-ta-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* State or quality of being inevitable.
Ĭn-ĕv′i-ta-ble-nĕss, }

Ĭn-ĕv′i-ta-ble, *a.* [L. *inevitabilis; evitare*, to shun; *e*, out, and *vitare*, to avoid.] That cannot be avoided or escaped; unavoidable; certain.

Ĭn-ĕv′i-ta-bly, *ad.* Without possibility of escape.

Ĭn-ex-ăct′, *a.* [*In*, not, and EXACT.] Not exact; not precisely correct.

Ĭn-ex-ăct′ly, *ad.* In an inexact manner; inaccurately.

Ĭn-ex-cū′sa-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and EXCUSABLE.] Not to be excused or palliated; admitting no excuse.

Ĭn-ex-cū′sa-bly, *ad.* To a degree beyond excuse.

Ĭn-ĕx-e-cū′tion, *n.* [See EXECUTION.] Non-performance.

In-ex-hâust'i-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and EXHAUSTIBLE.] That cannot be exhausted. [Want of being.
In-ex-ist'ence, *n.* [*In*, not, and EXISTENCE.]
In-ex-ist'ent, *a.* Not existing. [orable.
In-ĕx-o-ra-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being inex-
In-ĕx'o-ra-ble, *a.* [L. *inexorabilis; in*, not, *ex*, out, and *orare*, to entreat.] That cannot be moved by entreaty; *implacable*; unrelenting.
In-ĕx'o-ra-bly, *ad.* In an inexorable manner.
In-ex-pē'di-ĕnce, } *n.* Want of fitness or expe-
In-ex-pē'di-ĕn-cy, } dience.
In-ex-pē'di-ĕnt, *a.* [*In*, not, and EXPEDIENT.] Not expedient; inconvenient; unfit; undesirable. [Not costly.
In-ex-pĕn'sive, *a.* [*In*, not, and EXPENSIVE.]
In-ex-pē'ri-ĕnce, *n.* [*In*, not, and EXPERIENCE.] Want of experience.
In-ex-pē'ri-ĕnced (in-eks-pē're-ĕnst), *a.* Not experienced; untried; unskilled.
In-ex-pĕrt', *a.* [*In*, not, and EXPERT.] Not expert; unskilful; awkward.
In-ĕx'pi-a-ble, *a.* [L. *inexpiabilis.*—See EXPIABLE.] That cannot be expiated; admitting no atonement; irreconcilable.
In-ĕx'pi-a-bly, *ad.* In an inexpiable manner.
In-ĕx-pli-ca-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* The state of being in-
In-ĕx'pli-ca-ble-nĕss, } explicable.
In-ĕx'pli-ca-ble, *a.* [L. *inexplicabilis.*—See EXPLICABLE.] Incapable of being explained; unaccountable; strange.
In-ĕx'pli-ca-bly, *ad.* So as not to be explained.
In-ex-plĭç'it, *a.* [L. *inexplicitus.*—See EXPLICIT.] Not explicit; not clear.
In-ex-prĕs'si-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and EXPRESSIBLE.] That cannot be expressed; unspeakable; unutterable; ineffable.
In-ex-prĕs'si-bly, *ad.* Unutterably.
In-ex-prĕs'sive, *a.* [*In*, not, and EXPRESSIVE.] Not expressive; unexpressive.
In-ex-pŭg'na-ble, *a.* [L. *inexpugnabilis.*—See EXPUGN.] Not to be taken by assault.
In-ex-tĭnct', *a.* [L. *inextinctus.*—See EXTINCT.] Not extinct; not quenched.
In-ex-tĭn'guish-a-ble (in-eks-tĭng'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [See EXTINGUISHABLE.] That cannot be extinguished.
In-ĕx'tri-ca-ble, *a.* [L. *inextricabilis.*—See EXTRICATE.] That cannot be disentangled, unravelled, or extricated.
In-făl-li-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Perfect exemption from
In-făl'li-ble-nĕss, } liability to error.
In-făl'li-ble, *a.* [See FALLIBLE.] Incapable of error or failure.
In-făl'li-bly, *ad.* Without failure; certainly.
In'fa-moŭs, *a.* [L. *infamis.*—See FAME.] Notoriously bad; shameless; of ill report; scandalous; disgraceful; opprobrious.
In'fa-my, *n.* [L. *infamia.*—See FAME.] Public reproach or disgrace; notoriety of bad character; ignominy.
In'fan-cy, *n.* [L. *infantia.*—See INFANT.] The state of an infant; the first part of life; childhood:—beginning.
In'fant, *n.* [L. *infans*, speechless,—also, a babe; *in*, not, and *fari*, part. *fans*, to speak.] A babe; a young child. — (*Law.*) A person less than twenty-one years old.—2, *a.* Pertaining to infancy; young. [cess of the royal blood.
In-făn'ta, *n.* [Sp.] (*Spain and Portugal.*) A prin-
In-făn'te, *n.* [Sp.] (*Spain and Portugal.*) A prince of the royal blood.
In-făn'ti-cīde, *n.* [L. *infanticida*, a child-murderer; *infanticidium*, a child-murder; *cædere*, to kill, to cut.] The murder, or a murderer, of an infant.
In'fan-tīle, *or* **In'fan-tĭle**, *a.* [L. *infantilis.*] Pertaining to an infant; childish; infantine.
In'fan-tīne, *or* **In'fan-tĭne**, *a.* [Fr. *enfantin.*] Childish; young; tender; infantile.
In'fan-try, *n.* [It. *infanteria*,—originally, a band of infants; young men attending on knights were at one time termed *infants.*] The foot-soldiers of an army.
In'fâre, *n.* [*In*, and FARE, to go.] An entertainment given on newly entering a house, or by a bridegroom at his house on the reception of the bride.
In-făt'ū-āte (in-făt'yu-āt), *v. a.* [L. *infatuare, infatuatum; fatuus*, a fool.] [*pp.* infatuating, infatuated.] To affect with folly; to deprive of understanding; to befool; to delude.
In-făt'ū-ate, *a.* Infatuated; deluded.
In-făt-ū-ā'tion, *n.* State of being deluded, folly.
In-fēa-şi-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* State of being infeasible;
In-fēa'şi-ble-nĕss, } impracticability.
In-fēa'şi-ble (in-fē'ze-bl), *a.* [*In*, not, and FEASIBLE.] That cannot be accomplished; impracticable.
In-fĕct', *v. a.* [L. *inficere, infectum; in*, into, and *facere*, to do, to effect.] [*pp.* infecting, infected.] To taint; to corrupt; to pollute.
In-fĕct'ed, *p. a.* Hurt by infection; tainted.
In-fĕc'tion, *n.* [See INFECT.] The act of infecting; that which infects; *contagion*; taint; poison.
In-fĕc'tious, *a.* Communicable by air, breath, touch, or exhalation, as a disease; *contagious*.
In-fĕc'tious-ly, *ad.* By infection.
In-fĕc'tious-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being infectious; infection. [fruitful; infertile.
In-fĕc'und, *a.* [L. *infecundus.*—See FECUND.] Un-
In-fe-cŭnd'i-ty, *n.* Want of fecundity.
In-fe-lĭç'i-toŭs, *a.* [L. *infelix.*—See FELICITOUS.] Not happy; unfortunate.
In-fe-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* Unhappiness; misery.
In-feoff' (in-fĕf'), *v. a.* [*pp.* infeoffing, infeoffed.] See ENFEOFF.
In-fĕr', *v. a.* [L. *inferre; in*, upon, and *ferre*, to bring.] [*pp.* inferring, inferred.] To deduce; to draw, as conclusions from premises; to conclude; to imply. [See INFERRIBLE.
In-fĕr'a-ble, *a.* That may be inferred; inferrible.
In'fer-ence, *n.* A proposition or a conclusion drawn from premises; a truth drawn from another laid down as true; deduction.
In-fer-ĕn'tial, *a.* Deduced by inference.
In-fē'ri-or, *a.* [L. *inferior*, comparative of *infer*, or *inferus*, low.] Lower in station or value.—2, *n.* One lower in rank, station, age, or merit.
In-fē-ri-ŏr'i-ty, *n.* A lower state or quality.
In-fĕr'nal, *a.* [L. *infernalis*, or *infernus; inferus*, low.] Relating to hell or the lower regions; hellish; tartarean; detestable; devilish.
In-fĕr'ri-ble, *a.* That may be inferred; deducible:—written also *inferable*.
In-fĕr'tīle, *a.* [L. *infertilis.*—See FERTILE.] Unfruitful; not productive.
In-fer-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* [L. *infertilitas.*—See FERTILE.] Want of fertility; unfruitfulness; barrenness.
In-fĕst', *v. a.* [L. *infestare*, to attack; *infestus*, hostile: akin to OFFEND.] [*pp.* infesting, infested.] To harass; to disturb; to plague.
In-fes-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *infestatio.*] Molestation; annoyance.
In'fi-del, *n.* [L. *infidelis*, unfaithful.—See FIDELITY.] A disbeliever of Christianity; a deist; an atheist; an unbeliever:—a misbeliever.—2, *a.* Unbelieving; wanting belief.
In-fi-dĕl'i-ty, *n.* [L. *infidelitas*; Fr. *infidélité.*] The quality or state of being an infidel; want of faith; disbelief of Christianity; atheism:—unfaithfulness:—treachery.
In-fĭl'ter, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [See FILTER.] [*pp.* infiltering, infiltered.] To filter in; to infiltrate.
In-fĭl'trāte, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [See FILTRATE.] [*pp.* infiltrating, infiltrated.] To enter a substance by penetrating the pores; to infilter.
In-fil-trā'tion, *n.* Entrance by the pores:—a substance which has filled the pores.
In'fi-nĭte, *a.* [L. *infinitus.*—See FINITE and FINISH.] Boundless; unlimited; immense.—2, *n.* The infinite Being: God:—infinity.
In'fi-nĭte-ly, *ad.* Without limits.

Ĭn-fin-i-tĕs′i-mal, *a.* [Fr. *infinitésimal; It. infinitesimale; infinitesimo*, an infinitesimal; from L. *infinitus*, infinite; on type of *decimal*, from L. *decem*, ten.] Infinitely small or divided; less than any assignable quantity.—2, *n.* (*Math.*) An infinitely small quantity.

In-fĭn′i-tive, *a.* [L. *infinitivus.*] Not limited.—(*Gram.*) The *infinitive* mood expresses the action of a verb, without limiting it to number or person.

In-fĭn′i-tūde, *n.* Infinity; immensity.

In-fĭn′i-ty, *n.* [L. *infinitas.*] The quality or state of being infinite; immensity; endless number.

In-fīrm′, *a.* [L. *infirmus.*—See FIRM.] Disabled of body; not firm; not sound; *weak;* irresolute.

In-fīrm′a-ry, *n.* [Late L. *infirmaria.*] A residence for the sick; a hospital for the sick poor.

In-fīrm′i-ty, *n.* [L. *infirmitas.*] State of being infirm; *debility;* weakness:—failing:—disease.

In-fīrm′ness, *n.* Weakness; feebleness.

In-fĭx′, *v. a.* [L. *infigere, infixum.*—See FIX.] [*pp.* infixing, infixed.] To drive in; to set; to fasten.

In-flāme′, *v. a.* [L. *inflammare;* Fr. *enflammer.*—See FLAME.] [*pp.* inflaming, inflamed.] To set on fire; to enkindle:—to provoke; to irritate; to incense.—2, *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, or painful.

In-flăm-ma-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility of being set on fire.

In-flăm′ma-ble, *a.* That may be inflamed or set on fire; ignitible; combustible.

Ĭn-flam-mā′tion, *n.* [L. *inflammatio.*] State of being inflamed:—a swelling and redness, attended by heat.

In-flăm′ma-to-ry, *a.* Tending to inflame; tending to excite animosity or sedition.

In-flāte′, *v. a.* [L. *inflare, inflatum; flare*, to blow.] [*pp.* inflating, inflated.] To swell with wind; to puff.

In-flā′tion, *n.* [L. *inflatio.*] Act of inflating; flatulence; distention.

In-flā′tus, *n.* [L.] A breathing into; inspiration.

In-flĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *inflectere, inflexum; flectere*, to bend.] [*pp.* inflecting, inflected.] To bend; to turn; to vary:—to vary by terminations, as verbs.

In-flĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *inflexio.*] The act of inflecting; curvature; a bending:—modulation of the voice.—(*Gram.*) The variation of nouns and verbs.

Ĭn-flĕx-i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Unyielding stiffness; pertinacity.

Ĭn-flĕx′i-ble, *a.* [L. *inflexibilis.*—See FLEXIBLE.] That cannot be bent; stiff; immovable; firm; unyielding; obstinate.

Ĭn-flĕx′i-bly, *ad.* With firmness; invariably.

In-flĭct′, *v. a.* [L. *infligere, inflictum; fligere*, to strike.] [*pp.* inflicting, inflicted.] To lay on; to apply; to impose.

In-flĭc′tion, *n.* The act of inflicting; a thing inflicted; punishment.

In-flĭc′tive, *a.* Tending to inflict.

Ĭn-flo-rĕs′cence, *n.* [L. *inflorescere*, to bloom.—See FLOURISH.] (*Bot.*) The collection of flowers on a plant; act of flowering.

Ĭn′flōw, *n.* Influx; that which flows in.

Ĭn′flu-ence, *n.* [Late L. *influentia;* L. *influere*, to flow in; *fluere*, to flow.] An impelling or directing power; invisible power; a power known only by its effects:—credit; sway; bias:—influx.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* influencing, influenced.] To act upon; to bias; to modify; to prepossess; to *persuade.*

Ĭn-flu-ĕn′tial, *a.* Exerting great influence.

Ĭn-flu-ĕn′za, *n.* [It. for "influence" (*q. v.*).] An epidemic catarrh.

Ĭn′flŭx, *n.* [L. *influxus, influxio; fluere, fluxum*, to flow.] The act of flowing in; infusion; that which flows in; an inward flow.

In-fōrm′, *v. a.* [L. *informare; formare*, to form (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* informing, informed.] To instruct; to acquaint; to apprise; to advise; to tell; to teach:—to imbue; to endow.—2, *v. n.* To give intelligence.

Ĭn-fŏr′mal, *a.* [See FORMAL.] Not in the usual form; irregular.

Ĭn-for-măl′i-ty, *n.* Want of regular form.

Ĭn-fŏr′mal-ly, *ad.* Without regular form.

In-fōrm′ant, *n.* One who informs; an informer.

Ĭn-for-mā′tion, *n.* [L. *informatio.*—See INFORM.] Intelligence given; instruction:—a charge or accusation exhibited.

In-fōrm′er, *n.* One who informs:—an accuser.

In-frăct′, *v. a.* [L. *infringere, infractum; frangere*, to break.] [*pp.* infracting, infracted.] To break; to violate.

In-frăc′tion, *n.* [L. *infractio.*] The act of breaking; violation.

Ĭn-frăn′ġi-ble, *a.* [Fr.] That may not be broken.

Ĭn-frē′quence, }
Ĭn-frē′quen-cy, } *n.* State of being infrequent; rareness; rarity.

Ĭn-frē′quent, *a.* [L. *infrequens, infrequentis.*—See FREQUENT.] Not frequent; uncommon.

In-frĭnġe′ (in-frĭnj′), *v. a.* [See INFRACT.] [*pp.* infringing, infringed.] To violate; to break.—2, *v. n.* To trespass; to encroach.

In-frĭnġe′ment, *n.* A breach; an encroachment.

In-fū′ri-ate, *a.* [It. *infuriare, infuriato*, to rage.—See FURY.] Enraged; raging; furious.

In-fū′ri-āte, *v. a.* [*pp.* infuriating, infuriated.] To render furious.

In-fūṣe′, *v. a.* [L. *infundere, infusum; in*, in, upon, and *fundere*, to pour.] [*pp.* infusing, infused.] To pour in; to instil; to inspire:—to steep.

In-fū-ṣi-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being infusible.

In-fū′ṣi-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and FUSIBLE.] That may be infused:—incapable of being melted; not fusible.

In-fū′ṣion (in-fū′zhun), *n.* [L. *infusio.*] The act of infusing; instillation:—suggestion:—a preparation made by infusing.

In-fū′sive, *a.* Having the power of infusion.

Ĭn-fu-sō′ri-a, *n. pl.* [Neo-Latin: so named because they abound in infusions.] Microscopic animalcules found in water.

Ĭn-fu-sō′ri-al, }
In-fū′so-ry, } *a.* Relating to or containing infusoria:—obtained by infusion.

Ĭn′găth-er-ĭng, *n.* Act of gathering in; harvest.

In-ġĕm′i-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *ingeminare, ingeminatum; geminus*, double.] [*pp.* ingeminating, ingeminated.] To double; to repeat.

In-ġĕm′i-nate, *a.* Redoubled; ingeminated.

In-ġĕm-i-nā′tion, *n.* Repetition.

In-ġēn′ious, or **In-ġē′ni-oŭs**, *a.* [L. *ingeniosus; ingenium*, natural bent, ability, wit.—See GENIUS.] Possessed of or indicating ingenuity; inventive; creative; skilful; *clever;* subtle.

In-ġēn′ious-ly, *ad.* With ingenuity.

In-ġēn′ious-nĕss, *n.* Ingenuity; subtlety.

Ingénue (ăn-zhā-nü), *n.* [Fr.—See INGENUOUS.] (*Stage.*) The lady who acts the part of an artless girl.

Ĭn-ġe-nū′i-ty, *n.* [L. *ingenuitas.*—See INGENIOUS.] Power of invention; invention; *genius;* subtlety; acuteness; ability.

In-ġĕn′ū-oŭs (in-jĕn′yu-ŭs), *a.* [L. *ingenuus*, native, natural.—See GENUS.] Free from reserve or dissimulation; open; *frank;* fair; *candid:*—generous; high-minded; noble.

In-ġĕn′ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Openly; candidly.

In-ġĕn′ū-ous-nĕss, *n.* Frankness; candor.

In-ġĕst′, *v. a.* [L. *ingerere, ingestum; gerere*, to carry.] [*pp.* ingesting, ingested.] To throw into, as the stomach.

In-ġĕst′ion (in-jĕst′yun), *n.* The act of ingesting.

Ĭn′gle, *n.* [Scot.; Celt. *aingeal*, fire.—Cf. L. *igniculus*, a spark; L. *ignis*, Skr. *agni*, fire.] A fireplace; a flame.

Ĭn′gle-sīde, *n.* Fireside.

Ĭn-glō′ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *inglorius.*—See GLORY.] Dishonorable; ignominious.

Ĭn-glō′ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* With ignominy.

Ĭn′gō-ĭng, *a.* Entering, as upon office or a lease.—2, *n.* Place of entrance:—the act of entering; the time of entrance.

Ĭn′gŏt, *n.* [A.-S. *in*, in, and *geotan*, to pour.—Cf. Ger. *giessen*, to pour; *einguss*, a pouring in; *guss*, an ingot.—See GUSH.] A bar or wedge of metal.

Įn-grȧft′, *v. a.* [In and Graft.] [*pp.* ingrafting, ingrafted.] To insert a scion of one tree into the stock of another; to fix deep.
Įn-grāin′, *v. a.* [In, and Grain (*q. v.*), formerly a name for kermes (*q. v.*).—Cf. Late L. *grana*, kermes-dye.] [*pp.* ingraining, ingrained.] To dye in the grain; to engrain.
Ĭn′grāin, *or* **Įn-grāin′**, *a.* Dyed with grain:—dyed in the grain or fibre before manufacture; thoroughly dyed or impregnated.
Ĭn-grāte′, *or* **Ĭn′grāte**, *a.* [L. *ingratus*, unthankful; *gratiæ*, thanks.] Ungrateful.—2, *n.* An ungrateful person.
Įn-grā′ti-āte (įn-grā′she-āt), *v. a.* [L. *in*, in, and *gratia*, favor.—See Grace.] [*pp.* ingratiating, ingratiated.] To put in favor; to recommend to kindness; to insinuate.
Ĭn-grăt′i-tūde, *n.* [L. *ingratitudo.*—See Gratitude.] Want of gratitude; want of a due sense of favors; unthankfulness.
Įn-grē′di-ent [įn-grē′jent, *S. W.*; įn-grē′dyent, *E. F. K.*], *n.* [L. *ingrediens*, pres. part. of *ingredi*, to enter in; *gradi*, to go.] A component part of any compound; an element.
Ĭn′grĕss, *n.* [L. *ingredi, ingressus*, to walk in; *gradi*, to go.] Entrance; power of entrance.
Įn-grĕs′sion (įn-grĕsh′ụn), *n.* Entrance.
Ĭn′gui-nal (ĭng′gwe-nal), *a.* [L. *inguinalis*; *inguen*, the groin.] Belonging to the groin.
Įn-gŭlf′, *v. a.* [See Gulf.] [*pp.* ingulfing, ingulfed.] To swallow up in a gulf; to engulf.
Įn-hăb′it, *v. a.* [L. *inhabitare*, to dwell in.—See Habitable.] [*pp.* inhabiting, inhabited.] To dwell in; to reside in.—2, *v. n.* To dwell; to live.
Įn-hăb′i-ta-ble, *a.* [See Inhabit.] That may be inhabited:—[L. *inhabitabilis*] that may not be inhabited; not habitable.
Įn-hăb′it-ance, } *n.* Permanent or legal residence; residence.
Įn-hăb′it-an-cy, }
Įn-hăb′it-ant, *n.* One who inhabits.
Įn-hăb-i-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *inhabitatio.*] The act of inhabiting; abode.
Įn-hăb′it-er, *n.* One who inhabits.
Ĭn-ha-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *inhalatus.*—See Inhale.] The act of inhaling; the act of drawing air, &c., into the lungs.
Įn-hāle′, *v. a.* [L. *inhalare*; *halare*, to breathe.] [*pp.* inhaling, inhaled.] To draw in with air; [to inspire.
Įn-hāl′ent, *a.* That inhales.
Įn-hāl′er, *n.* One who inhales:—a machine for throwing steam or air into the lungs.
Ĭn-har-mŏn′ic, } *a.* [*In*, not, and Harmonic.] Wanting harmony; discordant; inharmonious.
Ĭn-har-mŏn′i-cal, }
Ĭn-har-mō′ni-oŭs, *a.* [*In*, not, and Harmonious.] Not harmonious; wanting harmony; unmusical; discordant.
Įn-hēre′, *v. n.* [L. *inhærere*, to stick fast in; *hærere*, to stick fast.] [*pp.* inhering, inhered.] To exist in something else.
Įn-hēr′ence, } *n.* Inseparable existence in something else; inhesion.
Įn-hēr′en-cy, }
Įn-hēr′ent, *a.* [See Inhere.] Existing inseparably in something else; innate; inborn; inbred.
Įn-hēr′ent-ly, *ad.* By inherence.
Įn-hĕr′it, *v. a.* [L. *in*, and *hereditare*, to inherit; *heres, heredis*, an heir; *inhereditare* or *inheridare*, to appoint as heir.] [*pp.* inheriting, inherited.] To receive by inheritance; to succeed to; to possess; to enjoy.
Įn-hĕr′i-ta-ble, *a.* That may be inherited.
Įn-hĕr′i-tance, *n.* Act of inheriting; that which is inherited; patrimony; hereditary possession.
Įn-hĕr′it-or, *n.* One who inherits; an heir.
Įn-hĕr′i-trĕss, } *n.* [See Heir. *Inheritrix* is Neo-Latin.] An heiress.
Įn-hĕr′i-trix, }
Įn-hē′şion (įn-hē′zhụn), *n.* [L. *inhæsio.*—See Inhere.] Inherence.
Įn-hĭb′it, *v. a.* [L. *inhibere, inhibitum*, to check; *in*, and *habere*, to hold.] [*pp.* inhibiting, inhibited.] To hinder; to repress; to prohibit.
Ĭn-hi-bĭ′′tion (ĭn-he-bĭsh′ụn), *n.* Prohibition.
Įn-hĭb′i-to-ry, *a.* Restraining; prohibitory.
Ĭn-hŏs′pi-ta-ble, *a.* [L. *inhospitalis.*—See Hospitable.] Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers; unkind.
Ĭn-hŏs′pi-ta-bly, *ad.* In an inhospitable manner.
Ĭn-hŏs-pi-tăl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *inhospitalitas.*] Want of hospitality.
Ĭn-hū′man, *a.* [L. *inhumanus.*—See Humane.] Barbarous; savage; *cruel.*
Ĭn-hu-măn′i-ty, *n.* Cruelty; barbarity.
Ĭn-hū′man-ly, *ad.* Cruelly; barbarously.
Ĭn-hu-mā′tion, *n.* Act of burying; sepulture.
Įn-hūme′, *v. a.* [L. *inhumare*; *humus*, the ground.] [*pp.* inhuming, inhumed.] To bury in the earth.
Įn-ĭm′i-cal, *or* **Ĭn-i-mī′cal**, *a.* [L. *inimicus* or *inimicalis*; *in*, not, and *amicus*, a friend.] Unfriendly; hostile; unkind; adverse; repugnant.
Ĭn-ĭm-i-ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Incapacity to be imitated.
Ĭn-ĭm′i-ta-ble, *a.* [L. *inimitabilis.*—See Imitate.] Surpassing all imitation.
Ĭn-ĭm′i-ta-bly, *ad.* In an inimitable manner.
Įn-ĭq′ui-toŭs (įn-ĭk′we-tŭs), *a.* Unjust; evil.
Įn-ĭq′ui-ty (įn-ĭk′we-te), *n.* [L. *iniquitas*; *in*, not, and *æquitas*, justice; *æquus*, just.] Injustice; sin; an unjust or unrighteous act; wickedness.
Įn-ĭ′′tial (įn-ĭsh′al), *a.* [L. *initialis*; *initium* or *initus*, a beginning; *in*, upon, and *ire*, to go.] Beginning; incipient.—2, *n.* The first letter of a word or name.
Įn-ĭ′′ti-āte (įn-ĭsh′e-āt), *v. a.* [L. *initiare, initiatum*; *initium*, a beginning.—See Initial.] [*pp.* initiating, initiated.] To enter; to introduce:—to instruct in the rudiments.—2, *v. n.* To begin.
Įn-ĭ′′ti-ate (įn-ĭsh′e-at), *a.* Fresh; initiated.—2, *n.* One who is initiated, or lately initiated.
Įn-ĭ-ti-ā′tion (įn-ĭsh-e-ā′shụn), *n.* [L. *initiatio.*] Act of initiating; admission; entrance.
Įn-ĭ′′ti-a-tĭve (įn-ĭsh′e-a-tĭv), *n.* Right or act of introducing a measure in legislation.—2, *a.* Introductory.
Įn-ĭ′′ti-a-to-ry (įn-ĭsh′e-a-to-re), *a.* Serving to initiate or introduce; introductory.
Įn-jĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *injicere, injectum*; *jacere*, to throw.] [*pp.* injecting, injected.] To throw in; to dart in.
Įn-jĕc′tion, *n.* Act of throwing in; a clyster.
Ĭn-ju-dĭ′′cial (ĭn-ju-dĭsh′al), *a.* Not judicial.
Ĭn-ju-dĭ′′cious (ĭn-ju-dĭsh′us), *a.* [See Judicious.] Not judicious; void of judgment; unwise; indiscreet.
Ĭn-ju-dĭ′′cious-ly (ĭn-ju-dĭsh′us-le), *ad.* In an injudicious manner; not wisely.
Ĭn-ju-dĭ′′cious-nĕss, *n.* Want of judgment.
Įn-jŭnc′tion, *n.* [L. *injunctio.*—See Enjoin.] A command; order; precept.—(*Law.*) An order issued by a court of equity to stay proceedings.
Ĭn′jure (ĭn′jụr), *v. a.* [L. *injuriari*; *injuria*, wrong; *in*, not, and *jus*, right.—See Just.] [*pp.* injuring, injured.] To do wrong to; to damage; to harm; to hurt; to wrong.
Įn-jū′ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *injurius* or *injuriosus.*] Causing injury; mischievous; unjust; hurtful; *offensive.*
Įn-jū′ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Wrongfully; hurtfully.
Įn-jū′ri-ous-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being injurious.
Ĭn′ju-ry, *n.* [L. *injuria.*—See Injure.] Damage; hurt; harm; evil; *injustice*; detriment.
Ĭn-jŭs′tice (ĭn-jŭs′tis), *n.* [L. *injustitia.*—See Justice.] Iniquity; wrong.
Ĭnk (ĭngk), *n.* [Fr. *encre*; O. Fr. *enque*; L. *encaustum*, It. *inchiostro*, Gr. ἔγκαυστος, ink,—literally, "burnt in."—See Encaustic.] A fluid for writing and printing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* inking, inked.] To black or daub with ink.
Ĭnk′hŏrn, *n.* A portable case for the instruments of writing; a vessel for ink; an inkstand.
Ĭnk′i-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being inky.
Ĭnk′ling, *n.* [O. E. *inkle*, to hint, to murmur; O. Dan. *ymle*, to rumor, to whisper.—See Hint.] Hint; intimation; desire.
Ĭnk′stănd, *n.* A vessel for holding ink.

Ĭnk'y, *a.* Consisting of ink:—black as ink.
In-lāid', *i.* & *p.* from *inlay.*
Ĭn'land, *a.* [In and LAND.] Interior; remote from the sea.—2, *n.* Interior part of a country.—3, *ad.* Toward the interior of a country.
In-lāy' (in-lā'), *v. a.* [In and LAY.] [*i.* inlaid; *pp.* inlaying, inlaid.] To diversify; to veneer.
Ĭn'lāy, *n.* Matter inlaid or to be inlaid.
In-lāy'er, *n.* One who inlays.
In-lāy'ing, *n.* The art of diversifying with various materials or different sorts of wood.
Ĭn'lĕt, *n.* [In and LET.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance:—a small bay, recess, or arm of the sea. [See ENLIST.
In-lĭst', *v. a.* [*pp.* inlisting, inlisted.] To enlist.
Ĭn'ly, *a.* [A.-S. *inlic*, *inlice*; *in*, and *lic*, like.] Interior; internal; secret.—2, *ad.* Internally.
Ĭn'māte, *n.* [In and MATE.] One who dwells jointly with another; a lodger; a boarder.
Ĭn'mōst, *a.* Deepest within; most interior.
Ĭnn, *n.* [A.-S. *inn*, an inn,—also, (*ad.*) within; Icel. *inni*, an inn,—also, within.] A house of entertainment for travellers; a hotel; a *tavern.* —*Inns of court*, colleges of common law for students in England.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* inning, inned.] To take up a temporary lodging.—3, *v. a.* To put under cover; to lodge.
Ĭn-nāte' [ĭn'nāt, *F. St. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *innasci*, *innatus*, to be born in.—See NATIVE.] Inborn; native; *inherent.*
Ĭn-nāte'ly, *ad.* By nature; inherently.
Ĭn-nāte'ness, *n.* Quality of being innate.
Ĭn'ner, *a.* Interior; not outward; internal.
Ĭn'ner-mōst, *a.* Inmost; deepest within.
Ĭn-ner-vā'tion, *n.* The act of innerving.—[Fr.—See NERVATION.] (*Med.*) Nervous influence necessary to the maintenance of life and the functions of the organs.
In-nërve', *v. a.* [See NERVE.] [*pp.* innerving, innerved.] To invigorate; to strengthen.
Ĭnn'hōld-er, *n.* Keeper of an inn; an innkeeper.
Ĭnn'ing, *n.* The ingathering of corn or grain:—a turn at the bat. [turn at the bat.
Ĭnn'ings, *n. pl.* Lands recovered from the sea:—
Ĭnn'kēēp-er, *n.* One who keeps an inn.
Ĭn'no-cĕnce, } *n.* [L. *innocentia.*] Freedom from
Ĭn'no-cĕn-cy, } guilt; purity; harmlessness.
Ĭn'no-cĕnt, *a.* [L. *innocens*; *in*, not, and *nocens*, harmful; *nocere*, to hurt.—See NOXIOUS.] Free from guilt; harmless:—imbecile.—2, *n.* One free from guilt:—an idiot; a weak-minded person.
Ĭn'no-cĕnt-ly, *ad.* Without guilt.
Ĭn-nŏc'ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *innocuus.*—See NOXIOUS.] Not hurtful; harmless.
Ĭn-nŏc'ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Harmlessly.
Ĭn-nŏc'ū-ous-nĕss, *n.* Harmlessness.
Ĭn-nŏm'i-nate, *a.* [L. *innominatus.*—See NOMINATE.] Nameless:—noting the pelvic bones.
Ĭn'no-vāte, *v. a.* [L. *innovare*, *innovatum*; *in*, within, and *novare*, to renew.] [*pp.* innovating, innovated.] To introduce, as novelties.—2, *v. n.* To introduce novelties.
Ĭn-no-vā'tion, *n.* [L. *innovatio.*] Introduction of novelty:—a novelty; a change of custom.
Ĭn'no-vā-tor, *n.* An introducer of novelties.
Ĭn-nŏx'ious (in-nŏk'shus), *a.* [L. *innoxius.*—See NOXIOUS.] Harmless.
Ĭn-nū-ĕn'dō, *n.*; pl. **Ĭn-nū-ĕn'dōes.** [L. for "by an intimation;" *innuere*, to intimate; *in*, toward, and *nuere*, to nod.] An oblique hint; an indirect allusion; an insinuation. [able.
Ĭn-nū-mer-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being innumer-
Ĭn-nū'mer-a-ble, *a.* [L. *innumerabilis*; *in*, not, and *numerabilis*, that may be counted; *numerare*, to number (*q. v.*).] That cannot be numbered; countless; numberless.
Ĭn-nū'mer-a-bly, *ad.* Without number.
Ĭn-nū-trĭ''tion, *n.* Want of nutrition.
Ĭn-nū-trĭ''tious, *a.* [*In*, not, and NUTRITIOUS.] Not nutritious.
Ĭn-ob-sërv'ance, *n.* Want of observance.
Ĭn-ob-sërv'ant, *a.* [L. *inobservans.*—See OBSERVE.] Not observant; careless.
In-ŏc'ū-lāte (in-ŏk'ū-lāt), *v. n.* [L. *inoculare*, *inoculatum*, to engraft; *oculus*, a bud, an eye (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* inoculating, inoculated.] To propagate by insertion:—to practise inoculation.—2, *v. a.* To bud; to insert:—to infect with a disease, as the smallpox, by inserting virus into the flesh:—to vaccinate.
In-ŏc-ū-lā'tion, *n.* The act of inoculating.
Ĭn-ō'dor-oŭs, *a.* [L. *inodorus.*—See ODOR.] Wanting scent or odor.
Ĭn-of-fĕn'sive, *a.* [*In*, not, and OFFENSIVE.] Giving no offence; harmless.
Ĭn-of-fĕn'sive-ly, *ad.* Without offence.
Ĭn-of-fĕn'sive-nĕss, *n.* Harmlessness.
Ĭn-of-fĭ''cial (ĭn-of-fĭsh'al), *a.* Not official.
Ĭn-of-fĭ''cious (ĭn-of-fĭsh'us), *a.* [L. *inofficiosus.* —See OFFICIOUS.] Not officious:—not attentive to duty:—unkind.
Ĭn-ŏp'er-a-tive, *a.* [*In*, not, and OPERATIVE.] Not operative; inactive.
Ĭn-ŏp-por-tūne', *a.* [Late L. *inopportunus.*—See OPPORTUNE.] Not opportune; unseasonable; inconvenient; unfit; not timely.
Ĭn-ŏp-por-tūne'ly, *ad.* Unseasonably.
Ĭn-ŏr'di-nate, *a.* [L. *inordinatus*, irregular.—See ORDINARY, ORDER.] Irregular; disorderly; immoderate; excessive.
Ĭn-ŏr'di-nate-ly, *ad.* Immoderately.
Ĭn-ŏr'di-nate-nĕss, *n.* Irregularity; excess.
Ĭn-or-găn'ic, *a.* [*In*, not, and ORGANIC.] Not organic; destitute of organs; not produced by vital processes.
In-ŏs'cū-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *in*, in, and *osculari*, *osculatus*, to kiss, to touch; *osculum*, a little mouth, a kiss; dim. of *os*, the mouth.] [*pp.* inosculating, inosculated.] To unite by contact, as two vessels at their extremities.—2, *v. a.* To cause to unite or grow together; to insert; to join in.
In-ŏs-cū-lā'tion, *n.* Union by conjunction.
Ĭn'quĕst, *n.* [L. *inquisitus.*—See INQUIRE.] A judicial inquiry or examination; search, as made by a coroner's jury:—a jury.
Ĭn-quī'e-tūde, *n.* [L. *inquietudo.*—See QUIET.] Want of quiet; disquietude.
In-quīre', *v. n.* [L. *inquirere.*—See ENQUIRE.] [*pp.* inquiring, inquired.] To seek for information; to ask questions; to make search:—written indifferently *inquire* or *enquire.*—2, *v. a.* To ask about; to seek out.
In-quīr'er, *n.* One who inquires; enquirer.
In-quī'ry, *n.* Act of inquiring; search; interrogation; *query*; enquiry; research; examination.
Ĭn-qui-şĭ''tion (in-kwe-zĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *inquisitio.* —See ENQUIRE.] Judicial inquiry; search:—an ecclesiastical court for punishing heretics.
Ĭn-qui-şĭ''tion-al, *a.* Making inquiry.
In-quĭş'i-tive, *a.* Curious; busy in search.
In-quĭş'i-tive-ly, *ad.* In an inquisitive manner.
In-quĭş'i-tive-nĕss, *n.* The quality or habit of being inquisitive; curiosity.
In-quĭş'i-tor, *n.* [L.] One who examines judicially:—an officer in the court of inquisition.
In-quĭş-i-tō'ri-al, *a.* Sharply and severely inquisitive; prying.
Ĭn'rōad (ĭn'rōd), *n.* [In, and Old South Eng. *road*, a riding, a raid (*q. v.*).] Incursion; *invasion.*
Ĭn-sa-lū'bri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *insalubris.*—See SALUBRIOUS.] Not salubrious; unhealthy; unhealthful.
Ĭn-sa-lū'bri-ty, *n.* Unwholesomeness.
Ĭn-sāne', *a.* [L. *insanus.*—See SANE.] Mad; distracted; crazy; lunatic.
Ĭn-sāne'ly, *ad.* Without reason; madly.
Ĭn-săn'i-ty, *n.* [L. *insanitas.*—See SANE.] Want of sound mind; madness.
Ĭn-sā'ti-a-ble (ĭn-sā'she-a-bl), *a.* [L. *insatiabilis.* —See SATIATE.] Incapable of being satisfied; greedy beyond measure.
Ĭn-sā'ti-a-ble-nĕss (ĭn-sā'she-a-bl-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being insatiable; greediness.

In-sā'ti-a-bly, *ad.* In an insatiable manner.
In-sā'ti-ate (in-sā'she-at), *a.* [L. *insatiatus.*—See SATIATE.] Insatiable; greedy.
In-sā'ti-ate-ly, *ad.* Greedily.
In-sa-ti'e-ty, *n.* [L. *insatietas.* — See SATIETY.] Insatiableness.
In-scrībe', *v. a.* [L. *inscribere, inscriptum; in,* on, and *scribere,* to write.] [*pp.* inscribing, inscribed.] To write on; to mark with writing:—to address.
In-scrip'tion, *n.* [L. *inscriptio.*] A title, name, character, or address, either written or engraved.
In-scrū-ta-bil'i-ty, / **In-scrū'ta-ble-ness**, *n.* State or quality of being inscrutable.
In-scrū'ta-ble, *a.* [L. *inscrutabilis; scrutari,* to scrutinize (*q. v.*).] Unsearchable; hidden.
In-scrū'ta-bly, *ad.* So as not to be traced out.
In'sect, *n.* [L. *insectum,* an insect; *insecare, insectum,* to cut into; *secare,* to cut. The Gr. ἔντομον, an insect, also means, literally, cut into, referring to the divisions or segmentations of the body.] A small creeping or flying animal:—one of a numerous class of minute, invertebrate, oviparous animals.
In-sect'i-cīde, *n.* [L. *insectum,* an insect, and *cædere,* to kill: on type of *homicide.*] A substance which destroys insects.
In-sec'tion, *n.* An incision; a cutting in.
In-sec-tiv'o-ra, *n. pl.* [L. *insectum,* an insect, and *vorare,* to eat.] An order of insect-eating mammals.
In-sec-tiv'o-rous, *a.* Feeding on insects.
In-se-cūre', *a.* [Late L. *insecurus.*—See SECURE.] Not secure; not safe; unsafe.
In-se-cūre'ly, *ad.* Without security.
In-se-cū'ri-ty, *n.* [*In,* not, and SECURITY.] Want of security or safety; danger; hazard; uncertainty; exposure.
In-sen'sate, *a.* [L. *insensatus; sensatus,* having sense (*q. v.*).] Stupid; foolish; insensible.
In-sen-si-bil'i-ty, *n.* State of being insensible; want of sensibility; torpor; *indifference.*
In-sen'si-ble, *a.* [L. *insensibilis.*—See SENSIBLE.] Not sensible; not perceived by the senses; imperceptible:—void of sensibility or feeling; unfeeling; torpid; stupid.
In-sen'si-bly, *ad.* Imperceptibly:—torpidly.
In-sen'tient (in-sen'shent), *a.* [*In,* not, and SENTIENT.] Not sentient.
In-sep-a-ra-bil'i-ty, / **In-sep'a-ra-ble-ness**, *n.* Quality of being inseparable.
In-sep'a-ra-ble, *a.* [L. *inseparabilis.*—See SEPARABLE.] That cannot be separated.
In-sep'a-ra-bly, *ad.* In an inseparable manner.
In-sert', *v. a.* [L. *inserere, insertum,* to introduce; *in,* into, and *serere,* to combine, to join.] [*pp.* inserting, inserted.] To place or set in or among; to infix; to implant.
In'sert, *n.* Something inserted.
In-sert'ing, *n.* An ornamental material to be inserted.
In-ser'tion, *n.* [L. *insertio.*—See INSERT.] Act of inserting; thing inserted.
In-ses-sō'rēs, *n. pl.* [L. *insessor,* a percher; *in,* upon, and *sedere,* to sit.] (*Ornith.*) The perchers, a name applied to various orders of birds.
In-ses-sō'ri-al, *a.* Adapted to perching:—said of certain birds.
In'set, *n.* [IN and SET.] Something set in; insertion.
In'sīde, *n.* [IN and SIDE.] Interior part; part within.—2, *a.* Being within; interior.
In-sīde', *prep.* In the interior of; within.
In-sid'i-ous, *a.* [L. *insidiosus; insidiæ,* a plot, an ambush; *in,* for, and *sedere,* to sit.] Lying in wait; ensnaring; sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous; *captious.*
In-sid'i-ous-ly, *ad.* In an insidious manner.
In-sid'i-ous-ness, *n.* State of being insidious.
In'sight (in'sīt), *n.* [IN and SIGHT.] Introspection; knowledge of interior parts; penetration; acuteness of observation.
In-sig'ni-a (in-sig'ne-a), *n. pl.* [L. for "ensigns" (see ENSIGN); *insignis,* remarkable; *in,* on, and *signum,* a sign.] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor.
In-sig-nif'i-cance, / **In-sig-nif'i-can-cy**, *n.* Want of significance or importance.
In-sig-nif'i-cant, *a.* [*In,* not, and SIGNIFICANT.] Not significant; unimportant; immaterial; trifling; trivial; mean.
In-sig-nif'i-cant-ly, *ad.* Without importance.
In-sin-cēre', *a.* [L. *insincerus.* — See SINCERE.] Not sincere; not hearty; false.
In-sin-cēre'ly, *ad.* Without sincerity.
In-sin-cer'i-ty, *n.* Want of sincerity.
In-sin'ū-āte, *v. a.* [L. *insinuare, insinuatum; in,* into, and *sinuare,* to wind; *sinus,* a bend.] [*pp.* insinuating, insinuated.] To introduce, as by a spiral motion; to infuse or introduce gently; to impart indirectly; to suggest; to hint.—2, *v. n.* To creep or wind in.
In-sin'ū-āt-ing, *p. a.* Artfully and insensibly winning confidence:—artfully suggesting.
In-sin-ū-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *insinuatio.*] The act of insinuating; a sly hint; an artful suggestion.
In-sin'ū-a-tive, *a.* That insinuates.
In-sin'ū-ā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who insinuates.
In-sip'id, *a.* [L. *insipidus; in,* not, and *sapidus,* savory (*q. v.*).] Tasteless; vapid; flat; dull.
In-si-pid'i-ty, / **In-sip'id-ness**, *n.* Quality of being insipid; want of taste or spirit.
In-sip'id-ly, *ad.* Without taste or spirit.
In-sist', *v. n.* [L. *insistere; in,* upon, and *sistere,* to set; causal form from *stare,* to stand (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* insisting, insisted.] To persist in; to urge.
In-sist'ence, *n.* The act of dwelling or insisting on a matter as being of special importance; persistence.
In-sist'ent, *a.* Standing or resting upon:—persistently urgent; dwelling on.
In-sist'ent-ly, *ad.* In an insistent manner; persistently; urgently.
In si'tū. [L.—See SITE.] In its natural position or place.
In-snāre', *v. a.* [*pp.* insnaring, insnared.] To seduce by artifice:—written also *ensnare.*
In-so-brī'e-ty, *n.* [*In,* not, and SOBRIETY.] Ebriety; drunkenness.
In'so-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *insolare; in,* in, and *sol, solis,* the sun.] [*pp.* insolating, insolated.] To dry or expose in the sun.
In-so-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *insolatio.*] Exposure to the sun's rays:—a sunstroke.
In'sōle, *n.* The inner sole of a shoe.
In'so-lence, *n.* Haughtiness or pride mixed with contempt; impudence; insult; gross disrespect.
In'so-lent, *a.* [L. *insolens,* unusual,—hence, insulting, haughty; *in,* not, and *solere,* to be accustomed.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; abusive; rude; saucy; impudent.
In'so-lent-ly, *ad.* With insolence.
In-so-lid'i-ty, *n.* [*In,* not, and SOLIDITY.] Want of solidity.
In-sol-ū-bil'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being insoluble.
In-sol'ū-ble, *a.* [L. *insolubilis.* — See SOLUBLE.] That cannot be dissolved or solved:—insolvable.
In-sol'va-ble, *a.* That cannot be solved.
In-sol'ven-cy, *n.* [*In,* not, and SOLVENCY.] Inability to pay all debts:—the state of a person who is unable to pay his debts:—*bankruptcy.*
In-sol'vent, *a.* [*In,* not, and SOLVENT.] Unable to pay; bankrupt.
In-som'ni-a, *n.* [L.; *in,* not, and *somnus,* sleep.] Want of sleep; wakefulness.
In-so-much', *conj.* So that; to such a degree.
Insouciance (ăn-sô-se-ōns), *n.* [Fr.; *soucier,* to care; *souci,* care, solicitude (*q. v.*).] Carelessness; heedlessness; indifference; apathy; negligence; unconcern.
In-span', *v. a. & v. n.* [Dut. *inspannen.*—Cf. IN and SPAN.] [*pp.* inspanning, inspanned.] To yoke, as a span of oxen to a wagon.
In-spect', *v. a.* [L. *inspectare,* freq. of *inspicere, inspectum,* to look into; *specere,* to look, to spy (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* inspecting, inspected.] To look into; to examine.
In-spec'tion, *n.* [L. *inspectio.*] Close examination.

In-spect'or, *n.* [L.] A superintendent; an overseer.
In-spect'or-ship, *or* **In-spect'or-ate**, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of an inspector.
In-sphēre', *v. a.* [In and Sphere.] [*pp.* inspher-ing, insphered.] To place in a sphere.
In-spī'ra-ble, *a.* That may be inhaled.
In-spi-rā'tion, *n.* [L. *inspiratio.*—See Inspire.] Act of inspiring; a drawing in; state of being inspired:—infusion of supernatural ideas into the mind.—*Plenary inspiration* excludes all error.
In'spi-ra-to-ry, *or* **In-spī'ra-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to inhalation.
In-spīre', *v. n.* [L. *inspirare; in,* into, and *spirare,* to breathe.] [*pp.* inspiring, inspired.] To draw in the breath.—2, *v. a.* To breathe into; to in-fuse; to animate; to enliven; to infuse into the mind, as supernatural ideas.
In-spīred', *p. a.* Endued with inspiration.
In-spīr'ing, *a.* Animating; cheering.
In-spir'it, *v. a.* [In and Spirit.] [*pp.* inspiriting, inspirited.] To animate; to excite; to enliven.
In-spis'sāte, *v. a.* [L. *inspissare, inspissatum,* to thicken; *spissus,* thick.] [*pp.* inspissating, in-spissated.] To thicken; to make thick.
In-spis'sate, *a.* Thick; dense; inspissated.
In-spis-sā'tion, *n.* The act of making thick.
In-sta-bil'i-ty, *n.* [L. *instabilitas.*—See Stability.] Want of stability; changeableness; fickleness.
In-stā'ble, *a.* [L. *instabilis.*—See Unstable.] In-constant; unstable; mutable.
In-stall', *v. a.* [Late L. *installare; stallum,* a stall (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* installing, installed.] To place or instate in office, &c.:—to institute an ordained minister over a parish:—to advance a part.
In-stal-lā'tion, *n.* The act of installing.
In-stal'ment, *n.* Installation:—a part of a sum of money, or of a debt, paid at one time.
In'stance, *n.* [L. *instantia; in,* at, upon, and *stare,* to stand (*q. v.*).] Importunity; urgency; solicita-tion:—*example*:—time; occasion:—act.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* instancing, instanced.] To give or offer an example.—3, *v. a.* To mention as an example.
In'stant, *a.* [L. *instans, instantis.*—See Instance.] Urgent; immediate; present; quick.—2, *n.* A moment:—the present month.
In-stān-ta-nē'i-ty, *n.* Instantaneousness.
In-stan-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [Sp. & It. *instantaneo.*—See Instant.] Done in an instant; speedy; instant; immediate. [moment; immediately.
In-stan-tā'ne-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In an instant; at the
In-stan-tā'ne-ous-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being in-stantaneous; instantaneity.
In-stăn'ter, *ad.* [L.] (*Law.*) Instantly.
In'stant-ly, *ad.* At the moment; immediately:—urgently; assiduously.
In-stāte', *v. a.* [In and State.] [*pp.* instating, instated.] To place in a certain rank or state.
In-stâu'rāte, *v. a.* [L. *instaurare, instauratum,* to repair: akin to Gr. σταυρός, a stake, a fixture.—See Stand and Restore.] [*pp.* instaurating, instaurated.] To restore; to repair.
In-stâu-rā'tion, *n.* [L. *instauratio.*] A restoration.
In-stĕad', *ad.* [In and Stead.] In the place; in the room.
In'stĕp, *n.* [Probably from *in* and *stoop,* to bend; formerly spelt *instup.*] The upper part of the foot.
In'sti-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *instigare, instigatum,* to goad on: root of Sting.—See Stigma.] [*pp.* insti-gating, instigated.] To urge, provoke, or incite to ill:—to stir up; to encourage; to impel.
In-sti-gā'tion, *n.* [L. *instigatio.*] An incitement or impulse.
In'sti-gā-tor, *n.* One who instigates.
In-stil', *v. a.* [L. *instillare; stilla,* a drop.—See Still.] [*pp.* instilling, instilled.] To infuse by drops, or slowly.
In-stil-lā'tion, *n.* The act of instilling.
In-stil'ment, *n.* Instillation; infusion.
In'stinct, *n.* [L. *instinctus,* an impulse; *instinguere, instinctum,* to goad on.—See Instigate.] A natu-ral aptitude or faculty, by which animals are directed to do whatever is necessary for their preservation; natural impulse independent of instruction. [stimulated.
In-stinct' [in'stingkt, *K. Sm. N.*], *a.* Moved;
In-stinc'tive, *a.* Prompted by instinct.
In-stinc'tive-ly, *ad.* By force of instinct; spon-taneously; by natural impulse.
In'sti-tūte, *v. a.* [L. *instituere, institutum,* to es-tablish; *in,* on, and *statuere,* to place; *status,* place, state (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* instituting, instituted.] To fix; to establish; to found; to appoint; to enact:—to invest, as with office.—2, *n.* An es-tablished law; a precept; principle:—a scientific body; institution.
In-sti-tū'tion, *n.* [L. *institutio.*—See Institute.] The act of instituting:—an establishment; a seminary:—an institute; a law:—education; instruction:—the act of investing a clergyman, clerk, &c., with office.
In-sti-tū'tion-al, **In-sti-tū'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Elemental; containing principles.
In-strŭct', *v. a.* [L. *instruere, instructum; in,* in or to, and *struere,* to build.—See Structure.] [*pp.* instructing, instructed.] To teach; to edu-cate; to *inform;* to give instructions to; to direct authoritatively.
In-strŭc'tion, *n.* [L. *instructio.*] The act of in-structing; teaching; a precept:—direction.
In-strŭc'tive, *a.* Conveying knowledge; impart-ing instruction; didactic.
In-strŭc'tive-ly, *ad.* So as to convey instruction.
In-strŭc'tive-nĕss, *n.* Power of instructing.
In-strŭc'tor, *n.* [L.] One who instructs.
In'stru-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *instrumentum,* an equipment; *instruere,* to build, to furnish, to prove.] That by means of which something is done; a tool; an implement; a musical contrivance:—an agent or subordinate actor:—a writing; a writ-ten contract or deed.
In-stru-mĕn'tal, *a.* Serving as an instrument; conducive; helpful:—not vocal.
In-stru-men-tăl'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being instrumental; subordinate agency.
In-stru-mĕn'tal-ly, *ad.* By use of an instrument.
In-stru-men-tā'tion, *n.* [It. *instrumentazione.*] (*Mus.*) The management of an instrumental musical performance; execution upon an in-strument:—music arranged for instruments.
In-sub-jĕc'tion, *n.* [*In,* not, and Subjection.] The state of disobedience.
In-sub-ŏr'di-nate, *a.* [*In,* not, and Subordinate.] Mutinous; not obedient.
In-sub-ŏr-di-nā'tion, *n.* Disobedience to lawful authority:—mutinous spirit.
In-sŭf'fer-a-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and Sufferable.] That cannot be endured or borne; *intolerable.*
In-sŭf'fer-a-bly, *ad.* Beyond endurance.
In-suf-fi''cien-cy (in-suf-fish'en-se), *n.* State of being insufficient; deficiency.
In-suf-fi''cient (in-suf-fish'ent), *a.* [L. *insuffi-ciens.*—See Sufficient.] Not sufficient; inade-quate; *incapable;* deficient. [adequately.
In-suf-fi''cient-ly (in-suf-fish'ent-le), *ad.* In-
In'sŭ-lar, *a.* [L. *insularis; insula,* an island: said to be for L. *in,* in, and *salum,* the sea.—Cf. Gr. σάλος, surge; but the syllable *sul* may repre-sent L. *solum,* soil (*q. v.*) or land.] Relating to an island; formed like an island; surrounded by water:—characteristic of an island; narrow; exclusive. [rowness of view.
In-sŭ-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of being an island:—nar-
In'sŭ-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *insulatus,* made into an island.—See Insular.] [*pp.* insulating, insulated.] To make an island:—to place in a detached situa-tion; to separate from contact or influence; to detach from electric influence.
In-sŭ-lā'tion, *n.* State of being insulated; the act of detaching or insulating.
In'sŭ-lāt-or, *n.* He who or that which insulates.
In'sŭlt, *n.* The act of insulting; an act or speech of insolence; gross abuse; indignity.

In-sŭlt′, *v. a.* [L. *insultare*, freq. of *insilire*, *insultum*, to leap upon; *salire*, to leap.] [*pp.* insulting, insulted.] To treat with gross abuse, insolence, or contempt; to affront.—2, *v. n.* To behave with insolence.

In-sŭlt′ing, *p. a.* Bestowing insult; insolent.

In-sŭlt′ing-ly, *ad.* In an insolent manner.

In-sū-per-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Invincibility.

In-sū′per-a-ble, *a.* [L. *insuperabilis; in*, not, and *superare*, to surmount; *super*, above, over.] That cannot be overcome; *invincible;* insurmountable.

In-sū′per-a-bly, *ad.* Insurmountably.

In-sup-pōrt′a-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and SUPPORTABLE.] That cannot be supported or borne; intolerable.

In-sup-pōrt′a-bly, *ad.* Beyond endurance.

In-sûr′a-ble (in-shûr′a-bl), *a.* Capable of being insured; proper to be insured.

In-sûr′ance (in-shûr′ans), *n.* Act of insuring; a sum or premium paid for insuring; security against loss; assurance.

In-sûre′ (in-shûr′), *v. a.* [IN and SURE.—See ASSURE.] [*pp.* insuring, insured.] To secure against loss; to make secure :—written also *ensure.*

In-sûr′er (in-shûr′er), *n.* One who insures.

In-sür′ġent, *n.* [L. *insurgere, insurgentis*, to rise up; *in*, against, and *surgere*, to rise.—See SURGE.] One who rises in open rebellion against the government.—2, *a.* Rising in rebellion; rebellious.

In-sur-mount′a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *insurmontable.*—See SURMOUNT.] Insuperable; *invincible.*

In-sur-mount′a-bly, *ad.* Invincibly.

In-sur-rĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *insurrectio; insurgere, insurrectum*, to rise up.—See INSURGENT.] A sedition; tious rising up against civil government; sedition; rebellion.

In-sur-rĕc′tion-al, } *a.* Relating to insurrec-
In-sur-rĕc′tion-a-ry, } tion; rebellious; seditious.

In-sur-rĕc′tion-ist, *n.* An insurgent.

In-sus-cĕp-ti-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Incapability of being impressed. [Not susceptible.

In-sus-cĕp′ti-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and SUSCEPTIBLE.]

In-tăct′, *a.* [L. *intactus*, untouched; *in*, not, and *tangere, tactum*, to touch.—See TACT.] Not touched; untouched.

In-tăgl′io (in-tăl′yō), *n.* [It.; *in*, in, and *tagliare*, Fr. *tailler*, to cut.—See TAILOR, TALLY.] A precious stone having some figure engraved on it.

In-tăn-ġi-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* The state or quality of
In-tăn′ġi-ble-nĕss, } being intangible.

In-tăn′ġi-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and TANGIBLE.] That cannot be touched :—not perceptible to the touch.

In′te-ġer, *n.* [L. *integer*, untouched, entire; *in*, not, and *tangere, tetigi*, to touch.] A whole number (not a fraction).

In′te-gral, *a.* Whole; complete; not fractional. —*Integral calculus*, a branch of mathematics.—2, *n.* The whole made up of parts.

In′te-gral-ly, *ad.* Wholly; completely.

In′te-grănt, *a.* Making part of a whole.

In′te-grāte, *v. a.* [L. *integrare, integratum*, to make whole; *integer* (*q. v.*), whole.] [*pp.* integrating, integrated.] To renew; to make entire.

In-te-grā′tion, *n.* The act of making whole.

In-tĕg′ri-ty, *n.* [L. *integritas*, wholeness, soundness.—See INTEGER.] Purity of mind; *rectitude;* honesty; uprightness :—unimpaired state.

In-tĕg′ū-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *integumentum; in*, on, and *tegere*, to cover.] Any thing that covers, as the skin of an animal; a cover; an envelope.

In′tel-lĕct, *n.* [L. *intellectus; intelligere, intellectum*, to discern; *inter*, between, and *legere*, to choose.] The power of understanding or of forming ideas; mind; *understanding.*

In-tel-lĕc′tion, *n.* Act of understanding.

In-tel-lĕct′ū-al (in-tel-lĕkt′yu-al), *a.* Relating to the intellect or mind; existing in the mind; mental; *ideal;* endowed with intellect.

In-tel-lĕct′ū-al-ly, *ad.* By use of intellect.

In-tĕl′li-ġĕnce, *n.* [L. *intelligentia.*—See INTELLECT.] Acquired knowledge; information; news; tidings; *advice;* instruction; *understanding.*

In-tĕl′li-ġĕn-cer, *n.* A conveyer of intelligence.

In-tĕl′li-ġĕnt, *a.* [L. *intelligens*, pres. part. of *intelligere*, to discern.—See INTELLECT.] Well informed; knowing; instructed; skilful.

In-tĕl′li-ġĕnt-ly, *ad.* In an intelligent manner.

In-tĕl-li-ġi-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* The quality of being
In-tĕl′li-ġi-ble-nĕss, } intelligible.

In-tĕl′li-ġi-ble, *a.* [L. *intelligibilis.*] That may be understood; comprehensible; clear.

In-tĕl′li-ġi-bly, *ad.* So as to be understood.

In-tĕm′per-ance, *n.* [L. *intemperantia*, excess.—See TEMPERANCE.] Want of temperance; excessive indulgence, as in drink; excess.

In-tĕm′per-ate, *a.* Immoderate in drink :—gluttonous :—passionate :—*excessive.*

In-tĕm′per-ate-ly, *ad.* Immoderately.

In-tĕm′per-ate-nĕss, *n.* Want of temperance.

In-tĕm′per-a-tūre, *n.* Excess of some quality.

In-tĕnd′, *v. a.* [Fr. *entendre*, to conceive; L. *intendere*, to apply the mind; *in*, toward, and *tendere*, to stretch.—See TEND.] [*pp.* intending, intended.] To mean; to design; to purpose: —to stretch out; to keep directed; to aim.

In-tĕnd′an-cy, *n.* The office of an intendant :—a province or geographical division.

In-tĕnd′ant, *n.* [Fr.—See INTEND.] An officer who superintends :—a magistrate.

In-tĕnd′ed, *n.* One whom another expects to marry; an affianced or betrothed lover. [Colloq.]

In-tĕnse′, *a.* [L. *intendere, intensum*, to stretch; *intensus*, strained.—See TEND.] Strained; intent; noting fixed attention; vehement; ardent.

In-tĕnse′ly, *ad.* In an intense manner.

In-tĕnse′ness, *n.* Vehemence; intensity.

In-tĕn′si-fȳ, *v. a.* [*pp.* intensifying, intensified.] To render more intense.

In-tĕn′sion, *n.* [L. *intensio*, a stretching.—See INTEND.] A straining or forcing :—comprehension; sum of attributes.

In-tĕn′si-ty, *n.* Vehemence; ardor; severity; keenness :—effectiveness.

In-tĕn′sive, *a.* Intent :—adding, or expressing, force or emphasis :—assiduous.

In-tĕn′sive-ly, *ad.* In a manner to give force.

In-tĕnt′, *a.* [Fr. *entente*, purpose, meaning.—See INTEND.] Anxiously diligent; eager; earnest. —2, *n.* A design; purpose; meaning.

In-tĕn′tion, *n.* [L. *intentio*, a stretch, a design.—See INTEND.] *Design;* purpose; end; aim.

In-tĕn′tion-al, *a.* Designed; done by design.

In-tĕn′tion-al-ly, *ad.* By design.

In-tĕnt′ly, *ad.* With close attention.

In-tĕnt′ness, *n.* The state of being intent.

In-tĕr′, *v. a.* [Fr. *enterrer;* L. *in*, in, and *terra*, the earth.] [*pp.* interring, interred.] To cover under ground; to bury.

In′ter, [L. *inter*, among; related to Eng. *under.* —Cf. Skr. *antar*, within; L. *interus*, inward.] A Latin preposition, signifying *between*, used as a prefix; as, *inter*change, *inter*national.

In′ter-ăct, *n.* [*Inter* and ACT.] A short piece between others. [reciprocal action.

In-ter-ăc′tion, *n.* [*Inter* and ACTION.] Mutual or

In-tĕr′ca-lar, *a.* Inserted; intercalary.

In-tĕr′ca-la-ry [in-tĕr′ka-la-re, *S. P. Ja. K. Sm. R. Wb.;* in-ter-kăl′a-re, *W. J. F. C.*], *a.* [L. *intercalaris, intercalarius.*—See INTERCALATE.] Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time; as, the 29th of February, in a leap-year, is an *intercalary* day.

In-tĕr′ca-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *intercalare, intercalatum; inter*, between, and *calare*, to proclaim.—See CALENDAR.] [*pp.* intercalating, intercalated.] To insert out of the common order, as an extraordinary day.

In-ter-ca-lā′tion, *n.* Insertion of odd days :—any thing placed between.

In-ter-cēde′, *v. n.* [L. *intercedere, intercessum; inter*, between, and *cedere*, to go.] [*pp.* interceding, interceded.] To pass between; to interpose; to mediate; to plead in favor of one.

Ĭn-tẹr-çĕpt′, *v. a.* [L. *intercipere, interceptum; inter*, between, and *capere, captum*, to take.] [*pp.* intercepting, intercepted.] To stop and seize on the way; to stop; to obstruct; to cut off.

Ĭn-tẹr-çĕp′tiọn, *n.* Stoppage; obstruction.

Ĭn-tẹr-çĕs′siọn (ĭn-tẹr-sĕsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *intercessio.* —See INTERCEDE.] The act of interceding; mediation; interposition.

Ĭn-tẹr-çĕs′sọr, *n.* [L.] One who intercedes.

Ĭn-tẹr-çĕs′sọ-rỵ, *a.* Containing intercession.

Ĭn-tẹr-chānġe′, *v. a.* [*Inter* and CHANGE.] [*pp.* interchanging, interchanged.] To give and take mutually; to reciprocate; to succeed alternately.

Ĭn′tẹr-chānġe, *n.* A mutual exchange.

Ĭn-tẹr-chānġe′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be interchanged; given and taken mutually.

Ĭn-tẹr-chānġe′ạ-ble-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being interchangeable.

Ĭn-tẹr-chānġe′ạ-bly, *ad.* By interchange.

Ĭn-tẹr-çĭp′ĭ-ẹnt, *a.* [L. *intercipientis*, pres. part. of *intercipere*, to intercept (*q. v.*).] Obstructing; stopping.—2, *n.* An intercepting power.

Ĭn-tẹr-clūde′, *v. a.* [L. *intercludere, interclusum; inter*, between, and *cludere* or *claudere*, to close (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* intercluding, intercluded.] To shut from; to intercept.

Ĭn-tẹr-clū′ṣiọn, *n.* [L. *interclusio.* —See INTERCLUDE.] Obstruction.

Ĭn-tẹr-cọ-lō′nĭ-ạl, *a.* [*Inter* and COLONIAL.] Pertaining to more than one colony.

Ĭn-tẹr-cọ-lŭm-nĭ-ā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *columna*, a column.] (*Arch.*) The space between two columns or pillars.

Ĭn-tẹr-cọm-mū′nĭ-cāte, *v. n.* [*Inter* and COMMUNICATE.] [*pp.* intercommunicating, intercommunicated.] To communicate reciprocally.

Ĭn-tẹr-cọm-mūn′iọn, *n.* Mutual communion.

Ĭn-tẹr-cŏs′tạl, *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib.] Placed between the ribs.

Ĭn′tẹr-cōurse (ĭn′tẹr-kōrs), *n.* [L. *intercursus; intercurrere*, to run between; *inter*, between, and *currere*, to run.] Exchange of sentiment or opinion; commerce; reciprocal exchange :—communication; connection.

Ĭn-tẹr-cŭr′rẹnce, *n.* Intervention.

Ĭn-tẹr-cŭr′rẹnt, *a.* [L. *intercurrens*, running between.—See INTERCOURSE.] Intervening.

Ĭn-tẹr-dĭct′, *v. a.* [L. *interdicere, interdictum; inter*, between, and *dicere*, to speak.] [*pp.* interdicting, interdicted.] To prohibit; to forbid; to hinder; to prevent; to exclude; to debar.

Ĭn′tẹr-dĭct, *n.* [L. *interdictum.*—See above.] A prohibition; interdiction :—a papal prohibition of the sacrament.

Ĭn-tẹr-dĭc′tiọn, *n.* [L. *interdictio.*—See INTERDICT.] The act of interdicting; prohibition; a curse; interdict. [prohibit.

Ĭn-tẹr-dĭc′tọ-rỵ, *a.* [L. *interdictorius.*] Serving to

Ĭn′tẹr-ĕst, *v. a.* [L. *interesse*, to be of importance; *inter*, between, and *esse*, to be.—See below.] [*pp.* interesting, interested.] To concern; to affect; to excite; to engage the feelings or attention of.

Ĭn′tẹr-ẹst, *n.* [L. *interest*, it is of importance.] Concern :—advantage; benefit :—share; part :—influence; excited feeling :—a premium paid for the use of money.

Ĭn′tẹr-ĕst-ẹd, *p. a.* Having an interest or concern; not uninterested; not disinterested.

Ĭn′tẹr-ĕst-ịng, *p. a.* Exciting interest or attention; affecting.

Ĭn-tẹr-fēre′, *v. n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *ferire*, to strike; O. Fr. *entreferir.*] [*pp.* interfering, interfered.] To intermeddle officiously; to interpose; to clash; to strike against.

Ĭn-tẹr-fēr′ẹnce, *n.* The act of interfering; an intermeddling; interposition.

Ĭn-tẹr-fūṣe′, *v. a.* [L. *interfundere, interfusum; inter*, between, and *fundere*, to pour.] [*pp.* interfusing, interfused.] To pour into or among; to commingle :—to be commingled with or diffused through; to permeate; to pervade.

Ĭn′tẹr-ĭm, *n.* [L. for "in the mean time;" *inter*, between, and Old L. *im*, L. *eum*, accusative of *is*, he, it.] The mean time; intervening time.

Ịn-tē′rĭ-ọr, *a.* [L., comparative of *interus*, inward; *intus, inter*, within.] Internal; inner; not outward.—2, *n.* That which is within; inside; inner

Ịn-tē′rĭ-ọr-lỵ, *ad.* Inwardly; internally. [part.

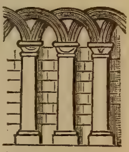
Ĭn-tẹr-jā′cẹnt, *a.* [L. *interjacere*, to lie between; *jacere*, to lie.] Lying between; intervening.

Ĭn-tẹr-jĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *interjacere, interjectum; jacere*, to throw, to cause to lie.] [*pp.* interjecting, interjected.] To put between; to throw in.

Ĭn-tẹr-jĕc′tiọn, *n.* [L. *interjectio.*—See INTERJECT.] The act of throwing between.—(*Gram.*) A word expressing some emotion; as, *Oh! Alas!*

Ĭn-tẹr-jĕc′tiọn-ạl, *a.* Relating to interjections.

Ĭn-tẹr-jŏĭn′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *interjungere*, to join (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* interjoining, interjoined.] To join mutually or reciprocally; to intermarry.



Interlaced arches.

Ĭn-tẹr-lāçe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *entrelacer.*—See LACE.] [*pp.* interlacing, interlaced.] To put one thing within another; to intermix; to intertwine.—2, *v. n.* To intertwine.

Ĭn-tẹr-lärd′, *v. a.* [Fr. *entrelarder.*—See LARD.] [*pp.* interlarding, interlarded.] To mix fat with lean :—to interpose; to insert between; to diversify.

Ĭn-tẹr-lāy′, *v. a.* [*Inter* and LAY.] [*i.* interlaid; *pp.* interlaying, interlaid.] To lay between.

Ĭn-tẹr-lēave′, *v. a.* [*Inter* and LEAF.] [*pp.* interleaving, interleaved.] To insert between leaves.

Ĭn-tẹr-līne′, *v. a.* [Fr. *interligner* or *entreligner;* Late L. *interlineare.*—See LINE.] [*pp.* interlining, interlined.] To write between lines.

Ĭn-tẹr-lĭn′ẹ-ạr, } *a.* [Late L. *interlinearis.*—See
Ĭn-tẹr-lĭn′ẹ-ạ-rỵ, } LINE.] Written or inserted between lines.

Ĭn-tẹr-lĭn-ẹ-ā′tiọn, *n.* The act of interlining :—matter written between the lines.

Ĭn-tẹr-lĭn′ịng, *n.* The act of writing between lines; interlineation; correction.

Ĭn-tẹr-lĭnk′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Inter* and LINK.] [*pp.* interlinking, interlinked.] To connect by links.

Ĭn-tẹr-lŏck′, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [*Inter* and LOCK.] [*pp.* interlocking, interlocked.] To communicate with, or flow into, each other; to lock mutually.

Ĭn-tẹr-lọ-cū′tiọn, *n.* [L. *interlocutio; loqui, locutus*, to talk.] A dialogue; a conference.—(*Law.*) An intermediate act or decree.

Ĭn-tẹr-lŏc′ụ-tọr [ĭn-tẹr-lŏk′ụ-tụr *or* ĭn-tẹr-lọ-kū′tụr, *W.*], *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *locutor*, a talker.] One who speaks with or among others.

Ĭn-tẹr-lŏc′ụ-tọ-rỵ, *a.* Consisting of dialogue :—preparatory to a final decision.

Ĭn-tẹr-lōpe′, *v. n.* [Fr. *interlope*, an intruder; L. *inter*, and Dut. *loopen*, to run.—See LOPE and LEAP.] [*pp.* interloping, interloped.] To run between parties; to intermeddle; to intrude.

Ĭn-tẹr-lōp′ẹr, *n.* An intruder.

Ĭn′tẹr-lūde, *n.* [L. *interludere*, to play between, *ludere*, to play.] A piece played at intervals of a drama, play, or entertainment; a short dramatic piece, generally with music; a farce.

Ĭn-tẹr-lū′nạr, } *a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *luna*,
Ĭn-tẹr-lū′nạ-rỵ, } the moon.] Belonging to the time when the moon, being in conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

Ĭn-tẹr-măr′riạġe (-măr′rĭj), *n.* [*Inter* and MARRIAGE; Fr. *intermariage.*] Reciprocal marriage between two families.

Ĭn-tẹr-măr′rỵ, *v. n.* [*Inter* and MARRY.] [*pp.* intermarrying, intermarried.] To marry reciprocally. [Between the jaw-bones.

Ĭn-tẹr-măx′ĭl-lạ-rỵ, *a.* [*Inter* and MAXILLARY.]

Ĭn-tẹr-mĕd′dle, *v. n.* [Fr. *entremêler;* O. Fr. *entremesler, entremedler.*—See MEDDLE.] [*pp.* intermeddling, intermeddled.] To intrude.

Ĭn-ter-mĕd′dler, *n.* One who intermeddles.

Ĭn-ter-mē′di-a-ry, *n.* [L. *intermedius.*—See MEDIUM.] A go-between; a mediator.—2, *a.* Intermediate.

Ĭn-ter-mē′di-ate, *a.* [Fr. *intermédiat.*] Lying between two extremes; intervening; interposed.

Ĭn-ter-mē′di-āte, *v. n.* [*Inter* and MEDIATE.] [*pp.* intermediating, intermediated.] To interpose.

Ĭn-ter-mē-di-ā′tion, *n.* Interposition.

In-tĕr′ment, *n.* [Fr. *interrement.* — See INTER.] Act of interring; *burial.*

Ĭn-tĕr′mi-na-ble, *a.* [L. *interminabilis.*—See TERMINUS.] Having no limits; immense; boundless; endless.

Ĭn-tĕr′mi-nate, *a.* [L. *interminatus.*—See TERMINATE.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Ĭn-ter-mĭn′gle, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Inter* and MINGLE.] [*pp.* intermingling, intermingled.] To mingle.

Ĭn-ter-mĭs′sion (ĭn-ter-mĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *intermissio.*—See INTERMIT.] A *cessation* for a time; pause; intervenient time; rest.

Ĭn-ter-mĭt′, *v. a.* [L. *intermittere, intermissum,* to interrupt; *inter,* apart, and *mittere,* to send.] [*pp.* intermitting, intermitted.] To cause to cease for a time; to suspend.—2, *v. n.* To cease for a time.

Ĭn-ter-mĭt′tence, *n.* Intermission.

Ĭn-ter-mĭt′tent, *a.* [See INTERMIT.] Ceasing at intervals.—2, *n.* An intermitting fever.

Ĭn-ter-mĭt′ting-ly, *ad.* At intervals.

Ĭn-ter-mĭx′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *intermiscere, intermixtum.* — See MIX.] [*pp.* intermixing, intermixed.] To mingle; to mix together.

Ĭn-ter-mĭxt′ūre (-mĭkst′yur), *n.* [See MIXTURE.] Mixture.

Ĭn-ter-mū′ral, *a.* [L. *intermuralis; murus,* a wall.] [Lying between walls.

In-tērn′, *v. a.* [Fr. *interner,* to confine, to introduce; *interne,* L. *internus* or *interus,* inward; *inter,* within.] [*pp.* interning, interned.] To confine for safe custody in the interior of a country.

In-tĕr′nal, *a.* [L. *internus.*—See above.] Not external; within the body; inward; interior; spiritual.

In-tĕr′nal-ly, *ad.* Inwardly; mentally.

Ĭn-ter-nă′′tion-al (ĭn-ter-năsh′un-al), *a.* [*Inter* and NATIONAL.] Relating to the mutual intercourse between nations.

In-tērne′, *n.* [Fr.] A house-surgeon in a hospital.

Ĭn-ter-nē′cine, *a.* [L. *internecinus,* murderous; *internecio,* slaughter; *inter,* throughout, and *necare,* to slay.] Mutually destructive; deadly.

In-tērn′ment, *n.* [Fr. *internement.*] Confinement, as of refugees, in the interior of a country.

Ĭn′ter-nōde, *n.* [L. *internodium.*—See NODE.] The interval between two nodes.

Ĭn-ter-nŭn′ci-ō (ĭn-ter-nŭn′she-ō), *n.* [L. — See NUNCIO.] A messenger between two parties:—an envoy of the pope.

Ĭn-ter-ō-ce-ăn′ic, *a.* [Fr. *interocéanique.*—See OCEANIC.] Between oceans.

Ĭn-ter-pĕl′, *v. a.* [L. *interpellare, interpellatum,* to interrupt; *inter,* between, and *pellere,* to drive.] [*pp.* interpelling, interpelled.] To urge by way of intercession.—2, *v. n.* To interfere by entreaty, intercession, or question.

Ĭn-ter-pĕl′lāte, *v. a.* [See INTERPEL.] [*pp.* interpellating, interpellated.] To question formally or officially.

Ĭn-ter-pel-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *interpellatio.*] A formal request or demand for explanation.

Ĭn-ter-plăn′et-a-ry, *a.* [*Inter* and PLANETARY.] Situated between planets. [tion; interaction.

Ĭn′ter-plāy, *n.* [*Inter* and PLAY.] Reciprocal ac-

Ĭn-ter-plēad′, *v. n.* [*Inter* and PLEAD.] [*pp.* interpleading, interpleaded.] (*Law.*) To discuss a point preliminary or incidental.

Ĭn-ter-plēad′er, *n.* (*Law.*) One who interpleads:—the title of a bill in equity.

In-tĕr′po-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *interpolare, interpolatum,* to patch up; *inter,* between, and *polire,* to polish (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* interpolating, interpolated.] To insert into another composition; to foist in.

In-tĕr-po-lā′tion, *n.* Act of interpolating; something added or foisted in.

In-tĕr′po-lā-tor, *n.* One who interpolates.

Ĭn-ter-pō′sal, *n.* Interposition.

Ĭn-ter-pōse′, *v. a.* [Fr. *interposer;* in meaning it represents L. *interponere, interpositum,* to place between (see POSE); historically, it is from the root of PAUSE (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* interposing, interposed.] To place between; to thrust in.—2, *v. n.* To act in a friendly manner between two parties; to interfere; to intervene; to *intercede.*

Ĭn-ter-po-sĭ′′tion (ĭn-ter-po-zĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *interpositio; interponere, interpositum,* to place between.] The act of interposing; *intervention.*

In-tĕr′pret, *v. a.* [L. *interpretari,* to expound; *interpres,* an interpreter, a factor.] [*pp.* interpreting, interpreted.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to expound; to elucidate.

In-tĕr-pre-tā′tion, *n.* Art, or act, of interpreting; exposition; explanation; exegesis.

In-tĕr′pre-tā-tive, *a.* Explanatory.

In-tĕr′pret-er, *n.* One who interprets.

Ĭn-ter-rĕg′num, *n.* [L. *inter,* between, and *regnum,* a reign.] The time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one sovereign and the accession of another.

In-tĕr′ro-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *interrogare, interrogatum; inter,* throughout, and *rogare,* to ask.] [*pp.* interrogating, interrogated.] To examine by asking questions; to *inquire* of; to question.—2, *v. n.* To put questions.

In-tĕr-ro-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *interrogatio.*] A question; an inquiry:—a point, thus [?], denoting a question.

Ĭn-ter-rŏg′a-tive, *a.* [L. *interrogativus.*] Questioning.—2, *n.* A pronoun or word used in asking questions; as, *who? what?*—a question.

Ĭn-ter-rŏg′a-tive-ly, *ad.* In form of a question.

In-tĕr′ro-gā-tor, *n.* [L.] An asker of questions.

Ĭn-ter-rŏg′a-to-ry, *n.* [L. *interrogatorius,* questioning.] A question; inquiry.—2, *a.* Containing a question.

Ĭn-ter-rŭpt′, *v. a.* [L. *interrumpere, interruptum; inter,* between, and *rumpere,* to break.] [*pp.* interrupting, interrupted.] To stop; to interfere with; to hinder:—to divide; to separate.

Ĭn-ter-rŭp′tion, *n.* [L. *interruptio.*] The act of interrupting; that which interrupts; stop.

Ĭn-ter-sĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *intersecare, intersectum; secare,* to cut.] [*pp.* intersecting, intersected.] To cut; to divide mutually.—2, *v. n.* To meet and cross.

Ĭn-ter-sĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *intersectio.*—See SECTION.] The act of intersecting; a crossing; a point where lines cross. [vening space.

Ĭn′ter-spāce, *n.* [*Inter* and SPACE.] An inter-

Ĭn-ter-spērse′, *v. a.* [L. *interspergere, interspersum; spargere, sparsum,* to scatter.] [*pp.* interspersing, interspersed.] To scatter among.

Ĭn-ter-spēr′sion, *n.* The act of interspersing.

Ĭn-ter-stāte′, *a.* [*Inter* and STATE.] Between different states. [the stars.

Ĭn-ter-stĕl′lar, *a.* [*Inter* and STELLAR.] Between

Ĭn′ter-stīce, *or* **In-tĕr′stice**, *n.* [L. *interstitium* or *interstitio; inter,* between, and *sistere, statum,* to place.] A small space between things; a small intervening space.

Ĭn-ter-stĭ′′tial (ĭn-ter-stĭsh′al), *a.* Relating to, or containing, interstices.

Ĭn-ter-tĕxt′ūre (ĭn-ter-tĕkst′yur), *n.* [*Inter* and TEXTURE.] The act of interweaving:—any thing interwoven. [tween the tropics.

Ĭn-ter-trŏp′i-cal, *a.* [*Inter* and TROPICAL.] Be-

Ĭn-ter-twīne′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Inter* and TWINE.] [*pp.* intertwining, intertwined.] To twine mutually:—to interweave.

Ĭn-ter-twĭst′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Inter* and TWIST.] [*pp.* intertwisting, intertwisted.] To unite by twisting together.

Ĭn′ter-val, *n.* [L. *intervallum; inter,* between, and *vallum,* a wall,—properly, the space between the

rampart and the tents.] Space between places; an interstice:—a vacuity:—a space of time; season; remission:—low or alluvial land.

Ĭn-tẹr-vēne′, *v. n.* [L. *intervenire*, to come between; *venire*, to come.] [*pp.* intervening, intervened.] To come between persons or things; to come between points of time.

Ĭn-tẹr-vē′nị-ẹnt, *a.* Passing between.

Ĭn-tẹr-vēn′ịng, *p. a.* Coming between.

Ĭn-tẹr-vĕn′tiọn, *n.* [L. *interventio.*—See INTERVENE.] Interposition; mediation.

Ĭn-tẹr-vẽr′tẹ-brạl, *a.* [*Inter* and VERTEBRAL.] Between the vertebræ.

Ĭn′tẹr-view (-vū), *n.* [Fr. *s'entrevoir*, to meet; L. *inter*, between, and *videre*, to see.—See VIEW.] Mutual sight:—an appointed meeting or conference; a meeting.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* interviewing, interviewed.] To have an interview with:—to call upon a person and question him.

Ĭn′tẹr-view-ẹr (-vū-ẹr), *n.* One who interviews another.

Ĭn-tẹr-vŏlve′, *v. a.* [L. *inter*, between, and *volvere*, to roll.] [*pp.* intervolving, intervolved.] To involve together.

Ĭn-tẹr-wēave′, *v. a.* [*Inter* and WEAVE.] [*i.* interwove *or* interweaved; *pp.* interweaving, interwoven *or* interweaved.] To weave together; to intermingle; to intermix.

Ĭn-tĕs′tạ-ble, *a.* [L. *intestabilis.*—See TESTAMENT.] Disqualified to make a will.

Ĭn-tĕs′tạ-cy, *n.* State of dying without a will.

Ĭn-tĕs′tạte, *a.* [L. *intestatus; in*, not, and *testari, testatus*, to make a will.—See TESTAMENT.] Dying without having made a will; wanting a will.—2, *n.* One dying without leaving a will.

Ịn-tĕs′tị-nạl, *a.* Belonging to the intestines.

Ịn-tĕs′tịne, *a.* [L. *intestinus*, inward; *intus*, Gr. ἐντός, within.] Internal; inward; domestic.

Ịn-tĕs′tịneṣ, *n. pl.* The bowels; entrails.

Ịn-thrâll′, *v. a.* [See ENTHRALL.] [*pp.* inthralling, i[illegible]hralled.] To enslave; to shackle.

Ịn-thrâl′mẹnt, *n.* Servitude; slavery.

Ĭn′tị-mạ-cy, *n.* [illegible]lose fam[illegible]liarity or fellowship.

Ĭn′tị-mạte, *a.* [L. *intim*[illegible]tive of *interus*, interior.—Cf. [illegible] Inmost; inward:—near; c[illegible]losely *acquainted.*—2, *n.* A familiar f[illegible] a confidant.

Ĭn′tị-māte, *v. a.* [L. *intimare, intimatum*, to bring within, to announce.—See the adjective INTIMATE.] [*pp.* intimating, intimated.] To suggest obscurely; to point out indirectly; to hint.

Ĭn′tị-mạte-ly, *ad.* Closely; familiarly.

Ĭn-tị-mā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *intimatio.*] Act of intimating; insinuation; a hint; an obscure suggestion.

Ịn-tĭm′ị-dāte, *v. a.* [Late L. *intimidare, intimidatum;* L. *in* intensive, and *timidus*, timid (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* intimidating, intimidated.] To frighten.

Ịn-tĭm-ị-dā′tiọn, *n.* Act of intimidating.

Ĭn′tô, *prep.* [IN and TO.] Noting entrance or penetration.

Ĭn-tŏl′ẹr-ạ-ble, *a.* [L. *intolerabilis;* Fr. *intolérable.*—See TOLERABLE.] That cannot be tolerated; insufferable; insupportable; unendurable.

Ĭn-tŏl′ẹr-ạ-bly, *ad.* Not tolerably.

Ĭn-tŏl′ẹr-ạnce, *n.* [L. *intolerantia.*—See TOLERANCE.] Want of tolerance, toleration, or endurance; want of forbearance.

Ĭn-tŏl′ẹr-ạnt, *a.* [L. *intolerans; intolerare*, not to endure.—See TOLERATE.] Not tolerant; not enduring.

Ĭn-tŏl-ẹr-ā′tiọn, *n.* Want of toleration.

Ịn-tômb′ (ịn-tôm′), *v. a.* [IN and TOMB.] [*pp.* intombing, intombed.] To place in a tomb.

Ĭn′tọ-nāte, *v. a.* [Late L. *intonare, intonatum.*—See INTONE.] [*pp.* intonating, intonated.] To sound; to sing.

Ĭn-tọ-nā′tiọn, *n.* Manner or act of sounding.

Ịn-tōne′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *intonare*, to thunder,—later, to chant; O. L. *tonus*, thunder; L. *tonus*, Gr. τόνος, a tone (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* intoning, intoned.] To chant; to recite.

Ịn-tŏx′ị-cạnt, *n.* Any thing that can intoxicate.

Ịn-tŏx′ị-cāte, *v. a.* [Late L. *intoxicare, intoxicatum*, to poison; Fr. *intoxiquer;* L. *in*, into, and *toxicum*, poison; Gr. τοξικόν, arrow-poison; τόξον, a bow; τόξα, arrows.] [*pp.* intoxicating, intoxicated.] To make drunk; to inebriate.

Ịn-tŏx-ị-cā′tiọn, *n.* Drunkenness; ebriety.

Ĭn′trạ-. [L. *intra*, within, an adverb and preposition from *interus*, inward.—See INTERIOR.] A prefix denoting situation within or between; it is seen in only a few English words.

Ĭn-trăc-tạ-bĭl′ị-ty, *n.* Ungovernableness.

Ĭn-trăc′tạ-ble, *a.* [L. *intractabilis.*—See TRACTABLE.] Stubborn; unmanageable; unruly; perverse; obstinate; refractory; indocile.

Ĭn-trăc′tạ-ble-nĕss, *n.* Perverseness.

Ĭn-trăc′tạ-bly, *ad.* Unmanageably.

Ĭn-trạ-mū′rạl, *a.* [L. *intra*, within, and *murus*, a wall.] Within the walls.

Ĭn-trăn′sị-tĭve, *a.* [L. *intransitivus.*—See TRANSITIVE.] (*Gram.*) Expressing a meaning which does not pass over to an object; neuter.

Ĭn-trăn′sị-tĭve-ly, *ad.* Not transitively; without an object following.

Ĭn-trans-mĭs′sị-ble, *a.* [See TRANSMISSIBLE.] Not transmissible.

Ĭn-trans-mū′tạ-ble, *a.* [See TRANSMUTABLE.] Not [transmutable.]

Ịn-trĕnch′, *v. n.* [IN and TRENCH.] [*pp.* intrenching, intrenched.] To encroach; to trench.—2, *v. a.* To furrow:—to fortify.

Ịn-trĕnch′mẹnt, *n.* A fortification with a trench; a ditch or trench.

Ĭn-trĕp′ịd, *a.* [L. *intrepidus; in*, not, and *trepidus*, alarmed.—See TREPIDATION.] Fearless; daring; brave.

Ĭn-trẹ-pĭd′ị-ty, *n.* [Fr. *intrépidité.*—See INTREPID.] [Fearlessness; *courage.*]

Ĭn-trĕp′ịd-ly, *ad.* Fearlessly; daringly.

Ĭn′trị-cạ-cy, *n.* *Complexity;* complication.

Ĭn′trị-cạte, *a.* [L. *intricare, intricatum*, to perplex, to entangle; *in*, in, and *tricæ*, wiles, plots, vexations.] Perplexed; complicated.

Ĭn′trị-cạte-ly, *ad.* In an intricate manner.

Ịn-trīgue′ (ịn-trēg′), *n.* A plot or secret contrivance to effect some object, applied to affairs of love or government; a stratagem; an amour.—2, *v. n.* [Fr. *intriguer*, to plot; L. *intricare*, to perplex.—See INTRICATE and TRICK.] [*pp.* intriguing, intrigued.] To form plots.

Ịn-trīgu′ẹr (ịn-trēg′ẹr), *n.* One who intrigues.

Ịn-trĭn′sic, } **Ịn-trĭn′sị-cạl**, } *a.* [L. *intrinsecus; intra*, within, and *secus*, according to, following: on type of *extrinsic*. L. *secus* is said to be related to *sequi*, to follow.] Not extrinsic; inherent; internal; natural; substantial; real; true; genuine; not merely apparent.

Ịn-trĭn′sị-cạl-ly, *ad.* Internally; really.

Ĭn′trọ-. [L. *intro*, inwardly; for *intero*, in the interior.] A Latin prefix, sparingly used in English, and denoting motion toward the interior.

Ĭn-trọ-dūce′, *v. a.* [L. *introducere; ducere*, to lead.] [*pp.* introducing, introduced.] To bring, conduct, or usher in; to make known; to present; to produce:—to thrust in.

Ĭn-trọ-dūç′ẹr, *n.* One who introduces.

Ĭn-trọ-dŭc′tiọn, *n.* [L. *introductio.*—See INTRODUCE.] Act of introducing; presentation:—the preliminary part of a book; an exordium.

Ĭn-trọ-dŭc′tĭve, *a.* Serving to introduce.

Ĭn-trọ-dŭc′tọ-ry, *a.* Serving to introduce.

Ịn-trō′ịt [ịn-trō′ịt, *Sm. Cl. N.;* ịn-trōĭt′, *K. Wb. St.*], *n.* [L. *introitus*, entrance; *introire*, to enter; *intro*, inward, and *ire*, to go.] A psalm sung while the priest enters within the altar rails.

Ĭn-trọ-mĭs′siọn (ĭn-trọ-mĭsh′ụn), *n.* [Fr.; L. *intro*, inward, and *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] Act of intromitting; admission; a sending in.

Ĭn-trọ-mĭt′, *v. a.* [See INTROMISSION.] [*pp.* intromitting, intromitted.] To send in; to let in.—2, *v. n.* To intermeddle.

Ĭn-trọ-spĕc′tiọn, *n.* [Late L. *introspectio;* L. *introspicere, introspectum*, to look into; *intro*, inward,

and *specere*, to look.] A view of the inside :—the act or practice of examining the operations of one's own mind ; self-examination.

Ĭn-trọ-spĕc′tive, *a.* Viewing inwardly.

Ĭn-trọ-vĕr′sion, *n.* The act of introverting.

Ĭn-trọ-vĕrt′, *v. a.* [L. *introvertere, introversum ; intro*, inward, and *vertere*, to turn.] [*pp.* introverting, introverted.] To turn inward.

Ịn-trūde′, *v. n.* [L. *intrudere, intrusum ; in*, into, and *trudere*, to thrust (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* intruding, intruded.] To come in or to enter without permission ; to encroach ; to interlope.—2, *v. a.* To force in rudely ; to obtrude.

Ịn-trūd′ẹr, *n.* One who intrudes ; an interloper.

Ịn-trū′ṣiọn (ịn-trū′zhụn), *n.* [Late L. *intrusio.*—See INTRUDE.] Act of intruding ; an unwelcome entrance ; obtrusion.

Ịn-trū′sive, *a.* Intruding ; apt to intrude.

Ịn-trŭst′, *v. a.* [IN and TRUST.] [*pp.* intrusting, intrusted.] To deliver in trust ; to entrust.

Ĭn-tụ-ĭ′′tion (ĭn-tụ-ĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *intueri, intuitus*, to look upon ; *in*, upon, and *tueri*, to look.] The act of the mind by which a truth is immediately perceived ; intuitive perception : — knowledge gained independently of experience ; immediate knowledge.

Ĭn-tụ-ĭ′′tion-ạl, *a.* Of or pertaining to intuition.

Ịn-tū′ị-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *intuitif.* — See INTUITION.] Seen by the mind immediately :—perceiving at once, or directly.

Ịn-tū′ị-tĭve-ly, *ad.* By intuition.

Ĭn-tụ-mĕsce′ (ĭn-tụ-mĕs′), *v. n.* [L. *intumescere ; in* intensive, and *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere*, to swell.] [*pp.* intumescing, intumesced.] To swell ; to be tumid.

Ĭn-tụ-mĕs′cẹnce, *n.* A swelling ; a tumor.

Ĭn-tus-sus-cĕp′tion, *n.* [L. *intus*, Gr. ἐντός, within, and *susceptio*, a reception ; *suscipere, susceptum*, to take up, to undertake ; *sub*, under, and *capere*, to take.] Reception of one part within another.

Ịn-twīne′, *v. a.* [IN and TWINE.] [*pp.* intwining, intwined.] To twist together ; to entwine.

Ịn-twĭst′, *v. a.* [IN and TWIST.] [*pp.* intwisting, intwisted.] To twist together ; to intwine.

Ịn-ŭn′dāte, *v. a.* [L. *inundare, inundatum*, to flood ; *in*, upon, and *undare*, to flow ; *unda*, a wave.] [*pp.* inundating, inundated.] To overflow with water.

Ĭn-un-dā′tion, *n.* [L. *inundatio.*] An overflow of water.

Ịn-ūre′ (ịn-yūr′), *v. a.* [IN, and O. E. *ure*, to work, to practise ; O. Fr. *evre, ovre*, Fr. *œuvre*, L. *opus, operis*, work.] [*pp.* inuring, inured.] To habituate ; to accustom.—2, *v. n.* (*Law.*) To take effect.

Ịn-ūre′ment, *n.* Practice ; habit ; use.

Ịn-ūrn′, *v. a.* [IN, and URN.] [*pp.* inurning, inurned.] To entomb ; to bury.

Ĭn-ụ-tĭl′ị-ty, *n.* [L. *inutilitas.* — See UTILITY.] Want of utility ; uselessness ; unprofitableness.

Ịn-vāde′, *v. a.* [L. *invadere ; in*, into, and *vadere*, to go.] [*pp.* invading, invaded.] To enter for a hostile purpose ; to attack ; to assail ; to assault.

Ịn-vād′ẹr, *n.* One who invades ; assailant.

Ĭn-văl′id, *a.* [L. *invalidus.*—See VALID.] Not valid ; of no legal force ; weak ; of no weight or cogency.

Ĭn-vạ-lĭd′ (ĭn-vạ-lēd′) [ĭn′vạ-lēd *or* ĭn′vạ-lĭd, *H. ;* ĭn′vạ-lĭd, *Wb. ;* ĭn′vạ-lēd, *I. N. Skeat*], *n.* [Fr. *invalide.*—See above.] One who is weak or disabled by sickness ; a soldier disabled.—2, *a.* Disabled ; infirm ; weak.

Ĭn-văl′i-dāte, *v. a.* [Fr. *invalider.*—See INVALID.] [*pp.* invalidating, invalidated.] To make void ; to weaken.

Ĭn-văl-ị-dā′tion, *n.* The act of weakening.

Ĭn-vạ-lĭd′ị-ty, *n.* Want of validity.

Ĭn-văl′ụ-ạ-ble (ĭn-văl′yụ-ạ-bl), *a.* [*In*, not, or *in* intensive, and VALUABLE.] That cannot be valued ; inestimable ; precious ; above all price.

Ĭn-văl′ụ-ạ-bly, *ad.* Inestimably.

Ĭn-vā′rị-ạ-ble, *a.* [*In*, not, and VARIABLE.] Not variable ; immutable ; unchangeable ; unalterable ; constant.

Ĭn-vā′rị-ạ-ble-nĕss, *n.* Immutability.

Ĭn-vā′rị-ạ-bly, *ad.* Unchangeably ; constantly.

Ịn-vā′ṣiọn (ịn-vā′zhụn), *n.* [L. *invasio.*—See INVADE.] Act of invading ; a hostile entrance ; inroad ; *attack.*

Ịn-vā′sive, *a.* Making invasion ; aggressive.

Ịn-vĕc′tive, *n.* [L. *invectivus*, reproachful.—See INVEIGH.] An abusive or angry speech ; a harsh censure ; angry abuse ; reproach ; *satire.*—2, *a.* Satirical ; abusive.

Ịn-veigh′ (ịn-vā′), *v. n.* [L. *invehere, invectum*, to attack ; *in*, against, and *vehere*, to carry.] [*pp.* inveighing, inveighed.] To utter censure or reproach ; to rail ; to declaim.

Ịn-vēi′gle (ịn-vē′gl), *v. a.* [Probably for Fr. *aveugler*, to blind, to delude ; *aveugle*, blind ; Late L. *aboculis*, blind ; *ab*, away from, and *oculus*, an eye.] [*pp.* inveigling, inveigled.] To wheedle ; to persuade to evil.

Ịn-vēi′gle-mĕnt, *n.* Seduction ; enticement.

Ịn-vēi′glẹr (ịn-vē′glẹr), *n.* One who inveigles ; a seducer ; a deceiver.

Ịn-vĕnt′, *v. a.* [L. *invenire, inventum*, to come upon ; *in*, upon, and *venire*, to come.] [*pp.* inventing, invented.] To contrive ; to devise ; to discover ; to forge ; to *feign.*

Ịn-vĕnt′ẹr, *n.* One who invents ; a forger.

Ịn-vĕn′tion, *n.* [L. *inventio.*] Act of inventing ; faculty or power of inventing ; ingenuity :—a thing invented ; a contrivance ; forgery ; fiction.

Ịn-vĕn′tive, *a.* Apt to invent ; ingenious.

Ịn-vĕnt′ọr, *n.* [L.] One who invents ; a contriver.

Ĭn-vẹn-tō′rị-ạl, *a.* Relating to an inventory.

Ĭn-vẹn-tō′rị-ạl-ly, *ad.* By an inventory.

Ĭn′vẹn-tọ-ry, *n.* [Fr. *inventaire*, L. *inventarium*, a list, a list of things found.] A list of goods.

Ịn-vĕn′trẹss, *n.* A female who invents.

Ĭn-vẹ-răç′ị-ty, *n.* [*In*, not, and VERACITY.] Want of truthfulness.

Ịn-vĕrse′, *a.* [L. *inversus.* — See INVERT.] Inverted :—opposed to *direct.*

Ịn-vĕrse′ly, *ad.* In an inverted order.

Ịn-vĕr′sion (ịn-vĕr′sh[illegible]n), *n.* [illegible] *[illegible]nversio.* — See INVE[illegible].] T[illegible] [illegible]nverting ; change of order, [illegible] that the first becomes last, [illegible]

Ịn-vĕrt′, *v.* [illegible] *invertere, inversum ; vertere*, to turn.] [*pp.* inverting, inverted.] To turn upside down ; to place in a contrary order ; to place the last first ; to reverse ; to *overturn.*

Ĭn-vĕr′tẹ-brạte, *a.* [*In*, not, and VERTEBRATE.] Not vertebrate ; having no spinal column.

Ịn-vĕst′, *v. a.* [L. *investire*, to clothe ; *in*, upon, and *vestire*, to clothe.—See VEST.] [*pp.* investing, invested.] To dress ; to clothe ; to array ; to endue :—to place, as money in some permanent form :—to besiege ; to enclose.

Ịn-vĕs′tị-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *investigare, investigatum*, to track out ; *in*, upon, and *vestigare*, to trace ; *vestigium*, a trace.—See VESTIGE.] [*pp.* investigating, investigated.] To search out ; to find out ; to trace up.

Ịn-vĕs-tị-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *investigatio.*] The act of investigating ; a searching ; examination.

Ịn-vĕs′tị-gā-tọr, *n.* [L.] One who investigates.

Ịn-vĕs′tị-tụre, *n.* [Late L. *investitura*, investment.] The act of giving possession.

Ịn-vĕst′ment, *n.* The act of investing ; property invested :—dress ; vesture ; vestment :—that in which money is invested.

Ịn-vĕt′ẹr-ạ-cy, *n.* State or quality of being inveterate ; long continuance of any thing bad, as a disease, &c. :—obstinacy of mind.

Ịn-vĕt′ẹr-ạte, *a.* [L. *inveterare, inveteratum ; in* intensive, and *vetus, veteris*, old.] Fixed or established by long continuance ; old ; long established.

Ịn-vĭd′ị-oŭs, *a.* [L. *invidus, invidiosus ; invidia*, envy (*q. v.*).] Likely to promote envy or ill-will or to give offence :—envious ; malignant.

Ịn-vĭd′ị-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In an invidious manner.

In-vĭd′i-ous-nĕss, *n.* Quality of provoking envy.

In-vĭg′o-rāte, *v. a.* [In and Vigor.] [*pp.* invigorating, invigorated.] To strengthen; to animate.

In-vĭg-o-rā′tion, *n.* The act of invigorating.

Ĭn-vĭn-ci-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* Quality of being invin-
Ĭn-vĭn′ci-ble-nĕss, } cible.

Ĭn-vĭn′ci-ble, *a.* [L. *invincibilis; in*, not, and *vincibilis*, conquerable; *vincere*, to conquer.] That cannot be overcome; insurmountable; insuperable; unconquerable.

Ĭn-vĭn′ci-bly, *ad.* Insuperably.

Ĭn-vī-o-la-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* Quality of being invio-
Ĭn-vī′o-la-ble-nĕss, } lable.

Ĭn-vī′o-la-ble, *a.* [L. *inviolabilis.*—See Violate.] That may not be profaned or broken:—sacred.

Ĭn-vī′o-la-bly, *ad.* Without breach or failure.

Ĭn-vī′o-late, *a.* [L. *inviolatus.*—See Violate.] Unhurt; unprofaned.

Ĭn-vĭş-i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being invisible.

Ĭn-vĭş′i-ble, *a.* [L. *invisibilis.*—See Visible.] That cannot be seen; not visible; imperceptible by the sight; unseen.

Ĭn-vĭş′i-bly, *ad.* In an invisible manner.

Ĭn-vi-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *invitatio.*—See Invite.] The act of inviting; *solicitation.*

In-vīte′, *v. a.* [L. *invitare, invitatum.*] [*pp.* inviting, invited.] To bid; to call; to allure.—2, *v. n.* To give an invitation; to ask.—3, *n.* An invitation. [Colloq.]

In-vīt′ing, *p. a.* Alluring; attractive.

In-vīt′ing-ly, *ad.* So as to invite.

Ĭn-vo-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *invocatio.*—See Invoke.] The act of invoking; the act of calling upon in prayer; supplication.

Ĭn′vŏice, *v. a.* [Fr. *envois*, pl. of *envoi*, a sending, a consignment.—See Envoy.] [*pp.* invoicing, invoiced.] To insert in an account.—2, *n.* A catalogue of a ship's freight:—a catalogue of goods, with their prices annexed:—a statement of taxable property.

In-vōke′, *v. a.* [L. *invocare; in*, toward, to, and *vocare*, to call.] [*pp.* invoking, invoked.] To call upon earnestly; to implore; to pray to; to supplicate; to beseech.

Ĭn-vo-lū′crate, *a.* Having an involucre.

Ĭn′vo-lū-cre (-lū-ker), *n.* [L. *involucrum*, an envelope.—See Involve.] (*Bot.*) A collection of bracts placed in a whorl; a whorl.

Ĭn-vŏl′un-ta-ri-ly, *ad.* Not by choice or will.

Ĭn-vŏl′un-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *involuntarius.*—See Voluntary.] Not voluntary; unwilling.

Ĭn′vo-lūte, *a.* [L. *involutus.*—See Involve.] Rolled inward.—2, *n.* A certain mathematical curve.

Ĭn-vo-lū′tion, *n.* [L. *involutio.*—See Involve.] The act of involving; complication.—(*Math.*) The raising of quantities from their roots to any powers assigned.

In-vŏlve′, *v. a.* [L. *involvere, involutum; volvere*, to roll.] [*pp.* involving, involved.] To inwrap; to comprise; to entwist; to take in; to entangle.

In-vŏlve′ment, *or* **In-vŏlv′ed-nĕss**, *n.* State of being involved.

Ĭn-vŭl-ner-a-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* The state of being
Ĭn-vŭl′ner-a-ble-nĕss, } invulnerable.

Ĭn-vŭl′ner-a-ble, *a.* [L. *invulnerabilis.*—See Vulnerable.] That cannot be wounded; not vulnerable; secure from injury.

Ĭn′ward, *a.* [A.-S. *inneweard, innanweard; inne* or *innan*, within, and *-weard*, a suffix signifying toward.] Internal; interior; being within.

Ĭn′ward, } *ad.* Toward the inside or internal
Ĭn′wardş, } parts; within.

Ĭn′ward-ly, *ad.* In the heart; internally.

Ĭn′wardş, *n. pl.* The bowels; inner parts.

In-wēave′, *v. a.* [In and Weave.] [*i.* inwove; *pp.* inweaving, inwoven *or* inwove.] To weave together.

In-wrăp′ (in-răp′), *v. a.* [In and Wrap.] [*pp.* inwrapping, inwrapped.] To infold; to involve.

In-wrēathe′ (in-rēth′), *v. a.* [In and Wreathe.] [*pp.* inwreathing, inwreathed.] To wreathe round.

In-wrought′ (in-râwt′), *a.* [In and Wrought.] Worked in; figured.

Ī′o-dīde, *n.* A compound of iodine and a metal.

Ī′o-dīne [ī′o-dīn, *St. H. N. I.*], *n.* [Gr. ἰώδης, ἰοειδής, violet-like; ἴον, a violet, and εἶδος, appearance: its vapor is of a violet color.] A non-metallic, soft substance obtained from the ashes of sea-weeds, etc.

Ī-ŏd′o-fŏrm, *n.* [An *iodide* of *formyl*, whence it is named.] A medicinal compound of iodine.

Ī-ō′ni-an, *a.* Relating to Ionia, or to a cluster of Greek islands.

Ī-ŏn′ic, *a.* Relating to Ionia or to the dialect of the Ionians:—noting one of the five orders of architecture:—noting a foot of four syllables.

Ī-ō′ta, *n.* [Gr.—Cf. Heb. *yod*, a small letter.] A Greek letter, ι:—a tittle; the least quantity.

Ĭp′e-căc, *n.* See Ipecacuanha.

Ĭp-e-căc-ū-ăn′ha (ĭp-e-kăk-ū-ăn′a) [ĭp-e-kăk-ū-ä′na, *W.*; ĭp-e-kăk-ū-ä′na, *Ja.*], *n.* [Native Brazilian *i-pe-caa-guen*, "smaller road-side sick-making plant."] A South-American plant or root of emetic virtues.

Ī′ra-cŭnd, *a.* [L. *iracundus.*—See Ire.] Irascible:—angry; passionate.

Ī-răs-ci-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Propensity to anger.

Ī-răs′ci-ble, *a.* [L. *irascibilis; irasci*, to become angry; *ira*, anger.] Prone to anger; irritable.

Ī′rāte, *a.* [L. *irasci, iratus*, to become angry.—See Ire.] Angry.

Īre, *n.* [Fr. *ire*, L. *ira*, wrath.] *Anger;* rage; passionate hatred.

Īre′fûl, *a.* Angry; raging; furious.

Ī-rĕn′ic, *or* **Ī-rĕn′i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. εἰρηνικός, peaceful; εἰρήνη, peace.] Promoting peace; intended to promote peace.

Ĭr-i-dĕs′cence, *n.* [Fr.; L. *iris, iridis*, a rainbow.] The color of the rainbow:—a display of colors.

Ĭr-i-dĕs′cent (ĭr-i-dĕs′sent), *a.* [Fr.] Colored like the rainbow:—exhibiting a play of colors.

Ī-rĭd′i-ŭm, *n.* [From *iris*, the rainbow: solutions of some of its compounds are iridescent.] A very hard, heavy metal.

Ī′ris, *n.*; pl. **Ī′ris-eş**. [L.; Gr. ἶρις.] The rainbow:—the circle round the pupil of the eye:—the flower-de-luce:—a small planet.

Iris.

Ĭr′ish, *a.* Relating to Ireland or its people.

Ĭr′ish-mŏss, *n.* See Carragheen.

Ī-rī′tis, *n.* [*-itis* as a suffix signifies inflammation.] Inflammation of the iris.

Ĭrk (ŭrk), *v. a.* [O. E. *irken*, to weary; Sw. *yrka*, to press, to urge (*q. v.*).—Cf. Dan. *værge*, to pain; Lith. *wargas*, need: probably akin to Work.] [*pp.* irking, irked.] To weary. [*Used impersonally.*]

Ĭrk′some (ŭrk′sum), *a.* [A.-S. *weorcsum.*] Wearisome; tedious.

Ĭrk′some-ly (ŭrk′sum-le), *ad.* Wearisomely.

Ĭrk′some-nĕss, *n.* Tediousness.

Ī′ron (ī′urn), *n.* [A.-S. *iren, isen;* Dut. *ijzer;* Icel. *jarn;* O. Norse *isarn;* Dan. *jern;* O. Ger. *isern;* Ger. *eisen;* Welsh *haiarn;* Irish *iarann.*—Cf. L. *æs, æris*, brass.] The most common and useful of the metals.—*pl.* Chains; manacles.—2, *a.* Made of iron; stern; hard:—rude and miserable; as, the *iron* age.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* ironing, ironed.] To smooth with an iron:—to confine or shackle with irons.

Ī′ron-clăd, *n.* A war-vessel having its sides plated with iron.—2, *a.* Clad or cased with iron.

Ī-rŏn′ic, } *a.* [Gr. εἰρωνικός.—See Irony.] Ex-
Ī-rŏn′i-cal, } pressing one thing and meaning another; containing irony.

Ī′ron-mŏn-ğer (ī′urn-mŭng-ğer), *n.* A dealer in iron, or in hardware.

Ī′ron-y (ī′run-e), *n.* [Gr. εἰρωνεία; εἴρων, a dis-

sembler, a talker; εἴρειν, to talk.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words; a species of sarcasm or satire; ridicule.

ĭr-rā′di-ance, } *n.* An emission of rays of light;
ĭr-rā′di-an-cy, } beams of light.

ĭr-rā′di-āte, *v. a.* [L. *irradiare, irradiatum; in,* upon, and *radiare,* to make light; *radius,* a ray (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* irradiating, irradiated.] To adorn with light; to brighten; to illumine; to illuminate.—2, *v. n.* To shine; to grow bright.

ĭr-rā′di-ate, *a.* Adorned with light.

ĭr-rā-di-ā′tion, *n.* Illumination; light.

ĭr-ră″tion-al (ĭr-răsh′un-al), *a.* [L. *irrationalis.*—See RATIONAL.] Not rational; contrary to reason; absurd; unreasonable; unwise; foolish.

ĭr-ră-tion-ăl′i-ty (ĭr-răsh-un-ăl′e-te), *n.* State of being irrational; want of reason.

ĭr-ră″tion-al-ly (ĭr-răsh′un-al-le), *ad.* Not rationally; absurdly; unreasonably.

ĭr-re-clāim′a-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and RECLAIMABLE.] That cannot be reclaimed.

ĭr-re-clāim′a-bly, *ad.* So as not to be reclaimed.

ĭr-rĕc-on-cīl′a-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and RECONCILABLE.] That cannot be reconciled; inconsistent; incompatible.

ĭr-rĕc-on-cīl′a-bly, *ad.* In an irreconcilable manner.

ĭr-rĕc-on-cĭl-i-ā′tion, *n.* [*In,* not, and RECONCILIATION.] Want of reconciliation.

ĭr-re-cŏv′er-a-ble (ĭr-re-kŭv′er-a-bl), *a.* [*In,* not, and RECOVERABLE.] That cannot be recovered; not recoverable.

ĭr-re-cŏv′er-a-bly, *ad.* Beyond recovery.

ĭr-re-dēem′a-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and REDEEMABLE.] Not to be redeemed.

ĭr-re-dū′ci-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and REDUCIBLE.] That cannot be reduced.

ĭr-rĕf′ra-ga-ble [ĭr-re-frăg′a-bl, *P. E. C.;* ĭr-rĕf′ra-ga-bl *or* ĭr-re-frăg′a-bl, *W.*], *a.* [L. *irrefragabilis; in,* not, and *refragari,* to withstand.] Not to be confuted.

ĭr-rĕf′ra-ga-bly, *ad.* Above confutation.

ĭr-re-fūt′a-ble, *or* **ĭr-rĕf′ū-ta-ble,** *a.* [L. *irrefutabilis.*—See REFUTABLE.] That cannot be refuted; unanswerable; indisputable.

ĭr-rĕg′ū-lar, *a.* [Late L. *irregularis.*—See REGULAR.] Not regular; immethodical; abnormal; disorderly; *extravagant.*

ĭr-rĕg-ū-lăr′i-ty, *n.* [*In,* not, and REGULARITY.] Want of regularity; deviation from rule.

ĭr-rĕg′ū-lar-ly, *ad.* Without rule or method.

ĭr-rĕl′a-tive, *a.* [*In,* not, and RELATIVE.] Not relative; unconnected.

ĭr-rĕl′e-van-cy, *n.* Quality of being irrelevant.

ĭr-rĕl′e-vant, *a.* [*In,* not, and RELEVANT.] Not relevant; inapplicable.

ĭr-rĕl′e-vant-ly, *ad.* In an irrelevant manner.

ĭr-re-lĭġ′ion (ĭr-re-lĭd′jun), *n.* [L. *irreligio.*—See RELIGION.] Impiety.

ĭr-re-lĭġ′ious (ĭr-re-lĭd′jus), *a.* [L. *irreligiosus.*—See RELIGION.] Not religious; impious; profane.

ĭr-re-lĭġ′ious-ly, *ad.* Impiously.

ĭr-re-mē′di-a-ble, *a.* [L. *irremediabilis.*—See REMEDY.] That cannot be remedied or redressed; incurable.

ĭr-re-mē′di-a-bly, *ad.* Without remedy.

ĭr-re-mĭs′si-ble, *a.* [L. *irremissibilis.*—See REMIT.] Not to be pardoned.

ĭr-re-môv′a-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and REMOVABLE.] Immovable; not removable.

ĭr-rĕp′a-ra-ble, *a.* [L. *irreparabilis.*—See REPAIR.] That cannot be repaired.

ĭr-rĕp′a-ra-bly, *ad.* Without remedy.

ĭr-rĕp-re-hĕn′si-ble, *a.* [L. *irreprehensibilis.*—See REPREHEND.] Not reprehensible.

ĭr-rĕp-re-hĕn′si-bly, *ad.* Without blame.

ĭr-re-prĕss′i-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and REPRESSIBLE.] Not to be restrained.

ĭr-re-prōach′a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *irréprochable.*—See REPROACH.] Not reproachable; free from reproach; *blameless;* pure; spotless.

ĭr-re-prōach′a-bly, *ad.* Without reproach.

ĭr-re-prôv′a-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and REPROVABLE.] Not to be blamed; upright.

ĭr-re-şĭst′ance, *n.* [*In,* not, and RESISTANCE.] Non-resistance.

ĭr-re-şĭst-i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Force above opposition.

ĭr-re-şĭst′i-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and RESISTIBLE.] That cannot be resisted; superior to opposition.

ĭr-re-şĭst′i-bly, *ad.* Above opposition.

ĭr-rĕş′o-lūte, *a.* [*In,* not, and RESOLUTE.] Not resolute; not firm.

ĭr-rĕş′o-lūte-ly, *ad.* Without resolution.

ĭr-rĕş-o-lū′tion, *n.* Want of resolution.

ĭr-re-şŏlv′a-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and RESOLVABLE.] Not to be resolved.

ĭr-re-spĕc′tive, *a.* [*In,* not, and RESPECTIVE.] Not respective; regardless of circumstances.

ĭr-re-spĕc′tive-ly, *ad.* In an irrespective manner.

ĭr-rĕs′pi-ra-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and RESPIRABLE.] Not respirable.

ĭr-re-spŏn-si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Want of responsibility.

ĭr-re-spŏn′si-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and RESPONSIBLE.] Not responsible.

ĭr-re-triēv′a-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and RETRIEVABLE.] Irrecoverable; irreparable.

ĭr-re-triēv′a-bly, *ad.* Irrecoverably.

ĭr-rĕv′er-ĕnce, *n.* Want of reverence or veneration; disrespect.

ĭr-rĕv′er-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *irreverens, irreverentis.*—See REVERE.] Wanting in reverence.

ĭr-rĕv′er-ĕnt-ly, *ad.* Without reverence.

ĭr-re-vĕrs′i-ble, *a.* [*In,* not, and REVERSIBLE.] Not to be reversed.

ĭr-re-vĕrs′i-bly, *ad.* Without change.

ĭr-rĕv-o-ca-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* State of being irrevo-
ĭr-rĕv′o-ca-ble-nĕss, } cable.

ĭr-rĕv′o-ca-ble, *a.* [L. *irrevocabilis.*—See REVOKE.] That cannot be revoked, recalled, or reversed.

ĭr-rĕv′o-ca-bly, *ad.* Without recall.

ĭr′ri-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *irrigare, irrigatum; in,* upon, and *rigare,* to flood.—See RAIN.] [*pp.* irrigating, irrigated.] To wet; to moisten; to water.

ĭr-ri-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *irrigatio.*] The act of watering.

ĭr-rĭg′ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *irriguus:* root of IRRIGATE.] [Watery; watered; dewy.

ĭr-ri-ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being irritable.

ĭr′ri-ta-ble, *a.* [L. *irritabilis.*] Easily irritated.

ĭr′ri-tănt, *n.* [L. *irritans,* irritating.—See IRRITATE.] That which causes irritation.—2, *a.* Irritating.

ĭr′ri-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *irritare, irritatum,* to vex: etymology doubtful.] [*pp.* irritating, irritated.] To excite anger in; to exasperate; to provoke; to tease; to fret:—to excite to heat or redness by friction or by stimulant applications.

ĭr-ri-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *irritatio.*] The act of irritating; a provocation; exasperation.

ĭr′ri-tā-tive, *a.* Tending to irritate; irritating.

ĭr-rŭp′tion, *n.* [L. *irruptio; in,* upon, and *ruptio,* a bursting; *irrumpere,* to break in.—See RUPTURE.] A violent rushing in; an entrance by force; inroad; *invasion.*

ĭr-rŭp′tive, *a.* Rushing in; breaking in.

ĭş (ĭz), *v. n.* [A.-S. *is;* L. *est;* Gr. ἐστί; Ger. *ist;* L. *esse,* Skr. *as,* to be.] The third person singular of *to be.*

ī′sa-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and γωνία, angle.] A figure having equal angles.

ĭs-ȼhi-ăt′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἰσχιαδικός; ἰσχίον, the hip.] Pertaining to the hip.

ĭs′ȼhi-ŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἰσχίον, the hip.] A part of the innominate bone.

ĭs′ȼhū-ry (ĭs′kū-re), *n.* [Gr. ἰσχουρία; ἴσχειν, to check, and οὖρον, urine.] A stoppage of urine.

ĭsh. [A.-S. *-isc;* Ger. *-isch;* Dan. *-isk.*] A termination added to an adjective to express diminution; as, *blue, bluish.* It denotes also a participation in the qualities of a substantive; as, *fool, foolish;* and it is likewise used to form a gentile adjective; as, *Danish, Swedish.*

ĭsh′ma-el-īte, *n.* A descendant of Ishmael:—hence, one at war with society; a social outcast.

Ī′sin-glȧss (ī′zing-glȧs), *n.* [Corrupted from Dut. *huizenblas;* Ger. *hausenblase; hausen,* a sturgeon, and *blase,* a bladder.] A substance prepared from the air-bladders of certain fishes:—mica.
Is′lam, *n.* [Arab. for "submission to God."] Mahometanism.
Isl′and (ī′land), *n.* [A.-S. *igland; ig,* Icel. *ey,* Dan. *ö,* an island, and *land,* land.—Cf. Dut. & Ger. *eiland,* Icel. *eyland,* an island. The *s* is inserted from confusion with *isle.*] A tract of land entirely surrounded by water; an isle.
Isl′and-er (ī′land-er), *n.* A dweller on an island.
Isle (īl), *n.* [O. Fr. *isle,* Fr. *île,* It. *isola,* L. *insula,* an island.—See Insulate.] A small island; an island.
Isl′et (ī′let), *n.* [Dim. of *isle:* O. Fr. *islette;* Fr. *îlot.*] A little island.
Ism, *n.* [From the Gr. terminations -ισμα, -ισμός, belonging mostly to verbal nouns.] A whim or crotchet; a visionary belief (properly a suffix).
Ī′so. [Gr. ἴσος, equal; Skr. *vishu,* equally.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, denoting equality or similarity.
Ī′so-bär, *n.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and βάρος, weight.] Line of equal mean barometric pressure.
Ī-so-băr′ic, *a.* Pertaining to an isobar.
Ī-sŏch′ro-nĭsm, *n.* Equality of time.
Ī-sŏch′ro-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἰσόχρονος; ἴσος, equal, and χρόνος, time.] Having, or performed in, the same length of time; isochronal.
Is′o-lāte [iz′o-lāt, *W. J. F. Sm.;* is′o-lāt, *E. H. Wb.;* ī′so-lāt, *K. St.*], *v. a.* [It. *isolato,* Fr. *isolé,* insulated, detached.—See Isle and Insulate.] [*pp.* isolating, isolated.] To detach; to separate.
Is-o-lā′tion, *n.* Detached state; separation.
Ī-so-mĕr′ic, *a.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and μέρος, a part.] Identical in composition.
Ī-sŏm′e-rĭsm, *n.* Identity in composition, with difference in properties.
Ī′so-pŏd, *n.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and πούς, ποδός, a foot.] A crustacean with the legs alike.

Isopod.

Ī-sŏs′ce-lēs, *a.* [Gr. ἰσοσκελής; ἴσος, equal, and σκέλος, a leg.] Applied to triangles which have two legs or sides equal.
Ī′so-thĕrm, *n.* [Gr. ἴσος, equal, and θέρμη, heat.—See Thermal.] A line of identical mean temperature.
Ī-so-thĕr′mal, *a.* Having equal heat.
Is′ra-el-īte, *n.* One descended from Israel; a Jew.
Is′sū-a-ble (ish′shu-a-bl), *a.* That may be issued.
Is′sū-ănce (ish′shu-ăns), *n.* The act of issuing.
Is′sūe (ish′shu), *n.* [Fr. *issu,* fem. *issue,* descended, sprung, flowing; *issue,* an issue: originally, a participle of O. Fr. *issir,* to go out; L. *exire; ex,* out, and *ire,* to go.—See Exit.] The act of passing out; exit; egress:—event; termination; conclusion:—a vent; evacuation:—progeny; offspring.—(*Med.*) An artificial ulcer kept open.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* issuing, issued.] To come out; to proceed.—3, *v. a.* To send out; to send forth.
Is′sūe-lĕss (ish′shu-lĕs), *a.* Having no issue.
Is′sū-ing (ish′shu-ing), *n.* Act of sending out.
Isth′mi-an (ist′-), *a.* Pertaining to an isthmus.
Isth′mus (ist′mus), *n.;* pl. **Isth′mus-es.** [Gr. ἰσθμός, a narrow passage.—Cf. ἴθμα, a step; ἰέναι, L. *ire,* to go.] A neck of land joining a peninsula to a continent, or two parts of a continent or of an island together.
It, *pron.* [A.-S., Icel., & O. E. *hit:* closely related to *him* and *his;* L. *id,* that, it.] A pronoun of the neuter gender used for a *thing.*
I-tăl′ian (it-tăl′yan), *n.* [L. *Italia,* Italy: said to be for "cattle-country."—Cf. Gr. ἰταλός, L. *vitulus,* a calf.] A native of Italy.—2, *a.* Relating to Italy.
I-tăl′ian-īze (it-tăl′yan-īz), *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* Italianizing, Italianized.] To make, render, or speak Italian.
I-tăl′ic (it-tăl′ik), *a.* Denoting a kind of sloping letter or type, first used in Italy.
I-tăl′i-cīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* italicizing, italicized.] To represent in italic letters.
I-tăl′ics, *n. pl.* Italic or inclining letters.
Itch, *n.* [Softened from A.-S. *giccan;* O. E. *yiken, icchen,* Dut. *jeuken,* Ger. *jucken,* to itch.] A cutaneous disease:—a teasing desire.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* itching, itched.] To feel irritation in the skin.
Itch′-mīte, *n.* The acarid which causes the itch.
Ī′tem, *n.* [L. *item,* also; *ita,* thus.—Cf. Skr. *ittham, ittha, iti,* thus; *idam,* this; L. *idem,* the same; *id,* that.] A new article; a single entry; a hint.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* iteming, itemed.] To make note of.—3, *ad.* [L.] Also:—used when something is added.
Ī′tem-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* itemizing, itemized.] To specify in detail.
It′er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *iterare, iteratum,* to repeat; *iterum,* again: related to Item.] [*pp.* iterating, iterated.] To repeat; to do again.
It-er-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *iteratio.*] Repetition.
It′er-a-tive, *a.* Repeating; redoubling.
Ī-tĭn′er-a-cy, *or* **Ī-tĭn′er-an-cy,** *n.* Act or habit of travelling.
Ī-tĭn′er-ant, *a.* [L. *itinerans, itinerantis,* a traveller (a participle in form).] Travelling; wandering.—2, *n.* One who travels about:—a travelling preacher.
Ī-tĭn′er-a-ry, *n.* A book of travels:—a guidebook.—2, *a.* Relating to travel.
Ī-tĭn′er-āte, *v. n.* [L. *iter, itineris,* a journey: kindred to *ire, itum,* to go.] [*pp.* itinerating, itinerated.] To travel; to journey.
Its, *pron.* Possessive case from *it.*
It-sĕlf′, *pron.* A neuter reciprocal pronoun.
Ī′vo-ry, *n.* [O. Fr. *ivurie;* Fr. *ivoire;* Prov. *evori;* It. *avorio;* L. *eboreus, eburneus,* of ivory; *ebur, eboris,* ivory.—Cf. Copt. *ebu,* Skr. *ibhas,* an elephant (*q. v.*).] A hard white substance, being the tusk of the elephant, &c.—2, *a.* Made of ivory.
Ī′vo-ry-tȳpe, *n.* In *photography,* a photograph colored so as to imitate a miniature on ivory.
Ī′vy (ī′ve), *n.* [A.-S. *ifig,* Ger. *epheu,* O. Ger. *ebah,* ivy.—Cf. Ger. *eppich,* parsley, or ivy; L. *apium,* Gr. ἄπιον, parsley.] A climbing plant.
Iz′zard, *n.* Another name of the letter Z.

J.

J, a consonant, has in English the same sound as that of *g* soft in *giant;* as, *jet.*
Jăb′ber, *v. n.* [Imitative: akin to Gab, Gabble.—Cf. Fr. *japer,* to yelp; *jappe,* gabble.] [*pp.* jabbering, jabbered.] To talk idly; to chatter.—2, *n.* Idle talk; prate; chat.
Jăb′ber-er, *n.* One who jabbers.
Jăc′co-nĕt, *n.* A light fabric; jaconet.
Jā′cinth, *n.* [A variant of Hyacinth.] A precious gem; the hyacinth.
Jăck, *n.* [A nickname for *John,*—originally for Fr. *Jacques,* James.] An instrument to pull off boots:—an engine to turn a spit, &c.:—a young pike:—a flag:—a support:—a bowl; cup; pitcher:—the male of some animals:—the court-card otherwise called the *knave.*

Jăck'ȧl [jăk'ȧl, *S. J. E. F. Sm. H. St. I.*; jăk-âl', *W. P. Ja.*], *n.* [Ger. *schakal, jakal*; Per. *shagal*; Skr. *çrigala*, howler.] A wild species of dog.
Jăck'-ạ-lăn'tẹrn, *n.* Ignis fatuus.
Jăck'ạ-nāpes, *n.* A monkey; a coxcomb.
Jăck'ȧss, *n.* The male of the ass:—a fool.
Jăck'-bōōts, *n. pl.* Cavalry boots:—long boots.
Jăck'dâw, *n.* A species of the crow; a daw.
Jăck'ẹt, *n.* [Fr. *jaquette*; O. Fr. *jacque*; It. *giaco*; Sp. *jaco*; Ger. *jacke.*] A short coat; a close waistcoat.
Jăck'-knīfe (jăk'nīf), *n.* A pocket clasp-knife.
Jăck'-plāne, *n.* A fore-plane.
Jăck'-pûd'dĭng, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *Jean-potage*; Ger. *Hanswurst*, jack-sausage, a buffoon.] A zany; a merry-andrew.
Jăck'-screw (-skrū), *n.* A screw for raising great weights.
Jăck'-wĭth-ạ-lăn'tẹrn, *n.* Ignis fatuus.
Jăc'ọ-bĭn, *n.* [Named from the *Rue St. Jacques* (L. *Jacobus*, James), where there was a friary of Jacobins.] A gray or white friar:—a member of a French club or faction in the revolution of 1789:—a sort of pigeon.
Jăc-ọ-bĭn'ịc, *a.* Relating to the Jacobins; revolutionary.
Jăc'ọ-bĭn-ĭşm, *n.* Principles of the Jacobins; opposition to orderly government.
Jăc'ọ-bīte, *n.* [L. *Jacobus*, James.] A partisan of James II. of England:—a monophysite.—2, *a.* Of or relating to the principles of a Jacobite.
Jăc'ọ-bĭt-ĭşm, *n.* Principles of the Jacobites.
Jăc'ọ-nĕt, *n.* [Fr. *jaconas.*] A slight muslin.
Jăc-quärd' (jăk-kärd'), *a.* [Named from the inventor.] Noting a loom for figured silks.
Jạc-tā'tiọn, *n.* [L. *jactatio*; *jactare*, to throw, to boast: frequentative of *jacere*, to throw.] The act of throwing.
Jăc-tị-tā'tiọn, *n.* [L. *jactitare*, to utter in public: frequentative of *jactare*, to boast.—See Jactation.] A tossing:—vain boasting.—(*Law.*) A false pretension to marriage.
Jăc-ū-lā'tiọn, *n.* [L. *jaculatio.*] The act of throwing weapons.
Jăc'ū-lạ-tọ-ry, *a.* [L. *jaculatorius*; *jaculari*, to hurl; *jaculum*, a javelin; *jacere*, to throw.] Darting out:—ejaculatory.
Jāde, *n.* [Scot. *yad*, a jade; Icel. *jalda*, a mare; *jalkr*, a gelding: root of Geld.] A worthless horse:—a woman, in contempt:—[Fr. *jade*; It. *iada*; Sp. *piedra de ijada*; *ijada*, or *hijada*, a side; this stone was used as a charm against pain in the side.—Cf. L. *ilia*, the flank. But its Indian name is said to be *igida*; Chinese, *yu-che*] a siliceous mineral; nephrite.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* jading, jaded.] To tire; to weary; to ride down.
Jād'ịsh, *a.* Vicious; bad; unchaste.
Jăg, *n.* [Irish *gag*, a cleft; *gag*, to split.—But cf. Ger. *zacke*, a tooth.] A denticulation:—[Scot. *jag*, a wallet] a small load.
Jăg, *or* **Jăgg**, *v. a.* [*pp.* jagging, jagged.] To cut into indentures.
Jăg'ğẹd, *a.* Cut in notches; indented.
Jăg'ğhẹr-y, *n.* [East-Indian: root of Sugar (*q. v.*).] Coarse sugar.
Jăg'ğy, *a.* Uneven; denticulated; notched.
Jăg-ū-är', *n.* [Sp.; Brazilian, *jagoara*; Guarani, *jaquarete.*] A ferocious feline animal; the American tiger, or American panther.

Jaguar.

Jäh, *and* **Jäh'vạh**, *n.* Same as Jehovah.
Jāil, *n.* [Fr. *geôle*; O. Fr. *gaiole*; Late L. *gabiola*; *cavea*, a cage (*q. v.*).] A prison; a place of confinement:—written also *gaol.*
Jāil'-bĭrd, *n.* One who has been in jail.
Jāil'ẹr, *n.* A keeper of a jail; gaoler.
Jāil'-fē-vẹr, *n.* A dangerous fever generated in prisons and other close places; typhus.
Jăl'ạp [jŏl'ŭp, *S. K.*], *n.* [Named from *Jalapa*, in Mexico.] A medicinal purgative root or drug.
Jăm, *n.* [O. E. *cham*, to champ, chew, or press.] A conserve:—a bed of stone:—a child's frock:—an accumulation of bodies crowded closely together; a block, as in a river.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* jamming, jammed.] To squeeze closely; to press.
Jămb (jäm), *n.* [Fr. *jambe*, leg, ham, door-post.—See Gambrel, Ham.] A side-piece of a fireplace, door, window, or other opening in a building.
Jāne, *n.* [From *Genoa*, L. *Janua*; or from *Jaen*, in Spain.] A twilled cloth:—jeans:—a coin.
Jăn'gle, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *jangler*, to prattle; Dut. *jangelen*, to beg, frequentative of Dut. & Low Ger. *janken*, to yelp.—Cf. L. *gannire*, to yelp, to prate: imitative.—See Jingle.] [*pp.* jangling, jangled.] To prate; to quarrel; to bicker.—2, *v. a.* To make sound untunably.—3, *n.* Discordant sound; prate; dispute:—a tinkling sound.
Jăn'glẹr, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.
Jăn'ịs-sạ-ry, *n.* Same as Janizary.
Jăn'ị-tọr, *n.* [L.; from *janua*, a door.] A door-keeper; a porter.
Jăn'ị-zạ-ry, *n.* [Turk. *yeñi*, new, and *askari*, Arab. *askar*, a soldier.] A soldier of the Turkish foot-guards, abolished in 1826.
Jänt, *n.* A ramble. See Jaunt.
Jänt'ị-nĕss, *n.* Airiness; flutter; fickleness.
Jänt'y, *a.* Showy; airy; fluttering; finical.
Jăn'ū-ạ-ry, *n.* [L. *januarius*; probably from the god *Janus*, whose name is of disputed origin.] The first month of the year.
Jạ-păn', *a.* [From the country so called.] Noting a kind of varnish, or of japanned work, like that of Japan.—2, *n.* A varnish:—a work varnished.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* japanning, japanned.] To varnish and embellish.
Jăp-ạn-ēşe', *a.* Belonging to Japan.
Jạ-păn'nẹr, *n.* One who japans.
Jạ-păn'nĭng, *n.* The act or art of varnishing.
Jạ-pŏn'ị-cạ, *n.* The camellia.
Jär, *v. n.* [Local Ger. *garren*, to creak, or rattle.—Cf. Sp. *chiar*, to chirrup; L. *garrire*, to prate.—See Jargon.] [*pp.* jarring, jarred.] To clash; to interfere; to quarrel.—2, *v. a.* To make to jar; to shake; to agitate.—3, *n.* A vibration; discord:—[Fr. *jarre*; Sp. *jarra*; It. *giarra, giarro*; Per. *jarrah, jurrah*] a deep vessel.
Jär'gọn, *n.* [Fr. *jargon*; It. *gergo*.—Cf. O. E. *chark*, to creak.] Unintelligible talk; gibberish.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* jargoning, jargoned.] To talk jargon; to make a confused, unintelligible noise.
Jär-gọ-nĕlle', *n.* [Fr.; from *jargon*, It. *giargone*, a yellow diamond, or *zircon* (*q. v.*).—Cf. Per. *zargun*, gold-colored; *zar*, gold.] A species of pear.
Jär'gọn-ĭng, *n.* A confused noise, as of many voices.
Järl (yärl), *n.* [See Earl.] An ancient Scandinavian title of nobility next to that of king; an earl.
Jăr'rạh, *n.* [Native name.] A West-Australian timber-tree.
Jăş'mịne, *or* **Jăs'mịne**, *n.* [It. *gesmino, gelsomino*; Sp. *jazmin*; Per. *yasmin, yasamin.*] A plant and its flower:—written also *jessamine.*
Jăs'pẹr, *n.* [O. Fr. *jaspre*; Fr. *jaspe*; L. *jaspis*; Gr. ἴασπις; Arab. *yasb, yashb*; Per. *yashp*; Heb. *yashpheh.*—Cf. Turk. *yashm*, jade.] A hard stone used in jewellery.
Jäun'dịce (jän'dịs), *n.* [Fr. *jaunisse*; from *jaune*, yellow; L. *galbus*, yellow (*q. v.*).] (*Med.*) A disease which proceeds from obstruction of the liver and gives the eyes and skin a yellow color.
Jäun'dịced (jän'dịst), *a.* Having the jaundice:—prejudiced:—envious.
Jäunt (jänt), *v. n.* [Cf. Scot. *jaunder*, to talk foolishly, to ramble in talk, to rove about; *jamph*, to mock, to sneer at,—also, to trifle, to weary, to trudge; O. Fr. *jancer*, to tease.] [*pp.* jaunting, jaunted.] To ramble; to wander about; to bustle about.—2, *n.* A ramble; a walk:—[Fr. *jante*] a felly.

Jäunt′ing-cär, *n.* An Irish passenger-wagon.

Jäunt′y̧, *a.* [O. Fr. *gent;* Fr. *gentil.*—See Genteel.] Airy; gay and easy; showy.

Jăv-ạ-nēşe′, *a.* Relating to Java.

Jăve′lịn (jăv′lịn), *n.* [Fr. *javeline;* Sp. *jabalina.*—Cf. Gavel and Gaff. Of Celtic origin.] A spear or half-pike.

Jâw, *n.* [From the root of Chew and Chaw.] The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the mouth:—gross abuse; wrangling. [Low.]—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* jawing, jawed.] To abuse.—3, *v. n.* To scold. [Low.]

Jāy (jā), *n.* [Fr. *geai;* Sp. *gayo:* akin to Gay.] A bird having gaudy plumage.

Blue-jay.

Jĕal′oụs (jĕl′ụs), *a.* [Fr. *jaloux;* It. *geloso;* Span. *zeloso.* It is a variant of Zealous (*q. v.*).] Suspicious in love; suspiciously cautious; envious; emulous; zealous.

Jĕal′oụs-ly̧ (jĕl′ụs-lẹ), *ad.* Suspiciously.

Jĕal′oụs-y̧ (jĕl′ụs-ẹ), *n.* Quality of being jealous; uneasiness from fear of a rival; suspicion in love; suspicion; envy; fear; concern.

Jean (jān *or* jēn), *n., or* **Jeanş** (jānz *or* jēnz), *n. pl.* [See Jane.] A kind of cloth.

Jēēr, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Dut. *scheeren*, to shear,—also, to gibe, to jeer.] [*pp.* jeering, jeered.] To treat with scoffs; to mock.—2, *n.* A scoff; a taunt; a biting jest; a gibe.

Jēēr′ing-ly̧, *ad.* In a scoffing manner.

Jẹ-hō′vạh, *n.* [Heb. *yahveh:* etymology doubtful.] The Scripture name of God.

Jẹ-jūne′, *a.* [L. *jejunus*, hungry, fasting, poor, empty.] Wanting; empty; vacant; dry; barren; bare; meagre.

Jẹ-jūne′ness, *n.* Dryness or meagreness of style.

Jẹ-jū′nụm, *n.* [L. for "empty:" when observed, it is usually almost empty.] The second portion of the small intestine.

Jĕl′lied (jĕl′lịd), *a.* Glutinous; viscous.

Jĕl′ly̧, *n.* [Fr. *gelée*, frost, jelly; *geler*, L. *gelare*, to congeal; L. *gelu*, frost.] A gelatinous substance; a kind of sweetmeat.

Jĕl′ly̧-fĭsh, *n.* An acaleph; a sea-nettle.

Jĕn′nẹt, *n.* A Spanish horse. See Genet.

Jĕn′nẹt-ĭng, *n.* [Fr. *Jeanneton*, Jenny (a girl's name); with reference to St. John's day, June 24. The spelling *Juneating* is based on an error.] An apple ripening very early.

Jĕn′ny̧, *n.* [Said by its inventor to be a pet name for *gin*, or *engine.*] A machine for spinning.

Jĕop′ạrd (jĕp′ạrd), *v. a.* [See Jeopardy.] [*pp.* jeoparding, jeoparded.] To hazard; to risk.

Jĕop′ạrd-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* jeopardizing, jeopardized.] To put in danger or jeopardy; to hazard; to jeopard.

Jĕop′ạrd-y̧ (jĕp′ạr-dẹ), *n.* [O. Fr. *jeu parti;* Late L. *jocus partitus*,—literally, a divided game, a game of doubtful issue.] Hazard; danger.

Jĕr′bọ-ạ, *n.* [Arab. *yarbu.*] A leaping rodent mammal.

Jĕr-ẹ-mī′ạde, *n.* [From the Lamentations of *Jeremiah.*] A lamentation; a tale of grief.

Jĕr′fâl-con (jĕr′fâw-kn), *n.* See Gyrfalcon.

Jĕrk, *v. a.* [Also written *yerk*, and formerly *jert:* Icel. *jarki*, a kick: probably a form of Gird, to strike.] [*pp.* jerking, jerked.] To strike; to twitch; to throw:—to cut:—[Peruv. *charqui*, dried beef] to cut and dry beef.—2, *n.* A twitch; a lash:—a sudden spring; a throw.

Jĕrked (jĕrkt), *p. a.* Sliced and dried, as beef.

Jĕr′kin, *n.* [Dut. *jurk*, a frock.] A jacket; a short coat:—a male falcon, a kind of hawk.

Jĕrk′y̧, *a.* Moving by jerks or starts; characterized by jerks.

Jĕr′şey, *n.* [Named from the island of *Jersey.*] Fine wool or yarn:—a close-fitting garment.

Jĕss, *n.* [O. Fr. *jects* (pl.), jesses, or a hawk's straps; *jecter*, to cast; L. *jactare*, to throw.] A short strap of leather; a ribbon.

Jĕs′sạ-mīne, *n.* A flower. See Jasmine.

Jĕst, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *geste*, a story, an exploit; L. *gesta*, exploits; *gerere, gestum*, to do,—properly, to carry.] [*pp.* jesting, jested.] To divert; to make sport; to joke.—2, *n.* Any thing ludicrous; a joke.

Jĕst′er, *n.* One given to jesting:—a buffoon.

Jĕst′ing, *n.* Utterance of jests; sport; joke.

Jĕst′word (jĕst′würd), *n.* A laughing-stock.

Jĕş′ụ-ĭt, *n.* [From *Jesus.*] One of a religious and learned order of the Roman Catholic Church, founded in 1534, and called the *Society of Jesus.*

Jĕş-ụ-ĭt′ịc, **Jĕş-ụ-ĭt′ị-cạl**, } *a.* Belonging to a Jesuit:—crafty; artful.

Jĕş-ụ-ĭt′ị-cạl-ly̧, *ad.* In a Jesuitical manner.

Jĕş′ụ-ịt-ĭşm, *n.* The principles of the Jesuits.

Jĕş′ụ-ĭt′s-bärk, *n.* Peruvian bark; cinchona.

Jĕt, *n.* [Ger. *gayat;* Fr. *giais;* L. *gagates;* Gr. γαγάτης; from *Gagas*, a former town of Lycia, Asia Minor.] A fine black fossil:—[Fr. *jet*, a throw; *jeter*, to throw; L. *jactare*, frequentative of *jacere*, to fling; Gr. ἰάπτειν, to throw] a spout of water.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* jetting, jetted.] To emit in jets or as in jets.—3, *v. n.* To shoot forward; to project; to jut.

Jĕt′-blăck, *a.* As black as jet; very black.

Jĕt′sạm, *or* **Jĕt′sọn**, *n.* [Law Fr.; from Fr. *jeter*, to throw: on type of *flotsam.*] (*Law.*) The act of throwing goods overboard in a storm:—goods cast overboard which remain under water.

Jĕt′ti-sọn, *n.* The same as Jetsam.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* jettisoning, jettisoned.] To throw overboard.

Jĕt′ty̧, *n.* [Fr. *jetée*, a pier; properly a participle from *jeter*, to throw.] A mole projecting into the sea; a pier.—2, *a.* Made of jet; black as jet.

Jew̄ (jū *or* jŭ), *n.* [Fr. *Juif;* O. Fr. *Juev, Jueu;* L. *Judæus*, from *Judæa*, which took its name from the tribe of Judah, Heb. *yehudah*, illustrious.] A Hebrew; an Israelite.

Jew̄′ẹl (jū′ẹl), *n.* [Fr. *joyau;* O. Fr. *joiel, jouel*, dim. from *joie*, pleasure, joy (*q. v.*); It. *gioello*, from *gioja*, joy, or jewel; Sp. *joyel* or *joya*, a jewel.] A personal ornament; a precious stone; a gem:—any thing precious.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* jewelling, jewelled.] To adorn with jewels.

Jew̄′ẹl-lẹr, *n.* [O. Fr. *joyallier.*] A dealer in jewels.

Jew̄′ẹl-lẹr-y̧, *n.* [O. Fr. *joyaulerie.*] Jewels collectively; the wares of jewellers; jewelry.—*Jewellery* is the more regularly formed word, yet *jewelry* is perhaps the more common.

Jew̄′ẹl-ry̧, *n.* Jewels or the wares of jewellers.

Jew̄′ẹss (jū′ẹs), *n.* A Hebrew woman.

Jew̄′ish (jū′ịsh), *a.* Relating to the Jews.

Jew̄ş′-härp (jūz′härp), *n.* A musical instrument.

Jĕz′ẹ-bĕl, *n.* [Heb. *Isebel.*] A rapacious, cruel, vile woman.

Jĭb, *n.* [From Jibe.] The beam or arm of a crane:—the foremost sail of a ship.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* jibbing, jibbed.] To shift a boom-sail.

Jĭb′-bôôm, *n.* A spar run out from the bowsprit on which the jib is set.

Jībe, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Dan. *gibbe;* Dut. *gijpen.*] [*pp.* jibing, jibed.] To shift, as a sail, from side to side of a vessel.

Jĭf′fy̧, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *chiffe*, a scrap, a trifle, a rag.] An instant; a moment.

Jĭg, *n.* [Fr. *gigue*, Sp. *giga*, a jig; It. *giga*, Ger. *geige*, a violin.—See Gig.] A light, careless dance or tune; a song.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* jigging, jigged.] To dance carelessly; to dance.—3, *v. a.* To assort, as ore:—to cheat or trick.

Jĭg′ḡẹr, *n.* A machine of various kinds:—a chigoe.

Jĭg′-sâw, *n.* [Named from its dancing motion.] A saw for cutting out pieces of various shapes.

Jĭll, *n.* A young woman. See Gill.

Jĭlt, *n.* [For *Jill*, dim. *Jillot*, an O. E. nickname for *Juliana.*] A woman who deceives her lover.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* jilting, jilted.] To trick or deceive in love.—3, *v. n.* To play or act the jilt or coquette.

Jĭm′crăck, *n.* A toy. See Gimcrack.

Jĭm'my̆, *n.* [A cant name, like *Betty*, *Billy*, *Jack.*] A burglar's tool for forcing locks.
Jĭm'son (jĭm'sn), *n.* [For *Jamestown*, Virginia, where it was first naturalized in America.] A coarse weed; stramonium.
Jĭn'gle (jĭng'gl), *v. n.* [Imitative.—See CHINK, JANGLE.] [*pp.* jingling, jingled.] To sound with a sharp rattle; to tinkle.—2, *v. a.* To cause to give a sharp sound.—3, *n.* A tinkling sound; a tinkle.
Jĭnn, *n.* The Arabic plural of JINNEE.
Jĭn'nēē, **Jĭn'nî**, *n.* [Arab.; said to be for L. *genius*, a spirit.] (*Moham. Myth.*) One of a race of genii, angels, or demons—made out of fire, and capable of assuming any form at will.
Jŏb, *n.* [Thought to be for *gob* (*q. v.*), a mouthful.] A piece of chance work; piece of labor:—a piece of work undertaken for gain:—[a form of JAB, or CHOP] a sudden stab.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* jobbing, jobbed.] To strike or stab with a sharp instrument:—to hire; to let.—3, *v. n.* To buy and sell as a broker:—to speculate in the public funds:—to work at jobs.
Jŏb'ber, *n.* One who jobs:—a middle-man.
Jŏb'ber-y̆, *n.* The practice of underhand or dishonest jobbing.
Jŏb'bing, *n.* Act of performing jobs:—act of purchasing from importers and selling to retailers.
Jŏb-prĭnt'er, *n.* A printer of miscellaneous work.
Jŏck'ey (jŏk'e), *n.* [For *Jack.*—Cf. Scot. *Jock.*] One who rides, or one who deals in, horses; a trickish fellow.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* jockeying, jockeyed.] To cheat; to trick.
Jo-cōse', *a.* [L. *jocosus*; *jocus*, a joke (*q. v.*).] Merry; waggish; given to jest.
Jo-cōse'ly̆, *ad.* Waggishly; in jest.
Jo-cōse'ness, **Jo-cŏs'i-ty̆**, *n.* Quality of being jocose; sport; waggery.
Jŏc'ū-lar, *a.* [L. *jocularis*; *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*, a jest.] Sportive; merry; jocose; waggish.
Jŏc-ū-lăr'i-ty̆, *n.* Merriment; jocoseness.
Jŏc'ū-lar-ly̆, *ad.* In a jocular manner.
Jŏc'und, *a.* [L. *jocundus*,—more often *jucundus*; *jocus*, a joke.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.
Jo-cŭn'di-ty̆, *n.* Gayety; mirth.
Jŏg, *v. a.* [Welsh *gogi*, to shake; Irish *gog*, a nod; O. E. *shog*, to jog: remotely akin to SHAKE.] [*pp.* jogging, jogged.] To push or shake gently; to give notice by a sudden push.—2, *v. n.* To move by jogs; to travel leisurely.—3, *n.* A push; a slight shake; a hint:—a gentle trot, pace, or motion.
Jŏg'gle, *v. a.* [Frequentative of JOG.] [*pp.* joggling, joggled.] To disturb by pushing; to push; to shake; to jostle; to justle.—2, *v. n.* To shake; to totter; to jostle.—3, *n.* A shake; a jostle; a push; a jog.
Jŏhn'ny̆-cāke (jŏn'e-kāk), *n.* [Said to be for *journey-cake*, or for *jannock*, a local form of *bannock*; most likely both *johnny-cake* and *jannock* are cant names from *John.*] A cake made of maize meal.
Jŏin, *v. a.* [Fr. *joindre*; L. *jungere*, *junctum*.—Cf. Gr. ζευγνύναι, to yoke (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* joining, joined.] To knit or unite together; to *add* to; to couple; to combine; to unite.—2, *v. n.* To adhere; to close; to unite.
Jŏin'der, *n.* [Fr. *joindre*, to join.] A conjunction:—act of joining.—(*Law.*) The putting of two or more causes of action into the same declaration.
Jŏin'er, *n.* One who joins:—one who makes the wooden work for finishing houses.
Jŏin'er-y̆, *n.* Work of a joiner; wood-work.
Jŏint, *n.* [Fr.; from *joindre* (part. *joint*), to join (*q. v.*).] An articulation of limbs; a juncture; a junction; a hinge:—the knot of a plant.—2, *a.* Shared by two or more; united.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* jointing, jointed.] To unite:—to divide at a joint.
Jŏint'ed, *a.* Having joints or commissures.
Jŏint'er, *n.* A long plane, used by joiners.
Jŏint'ly̆, *ad.* Together; not separately.
Jŏint'ress, *n.* [For *jointure-ess.*] A woman who has a jointure.
Jŏint'-stŏck, *n.* Stock held in company.
Jŏint'-tĕn'an-cy̆, *n.* (*Law.*) A tenure by unity of title, a mode of jointly possessing lands or goods by two or more persons.
Jŏint'-tĕn'ant, *n.* (*Law.*) One who holds an estate by joint-tenancy.
Jŏint'ūre (jŏint'yur), *n.* [Fr. *jointure*, a joining; L. *junctura*, a joint.—See JOIN.] An estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* jointuring, jointured.] To endow with a jointure.
Jŏist, *n.* [Fr. *gît*, O. Fr. *giste*, a sleeper, a bed-piece; L. *jacitum*, part. from *jacere*, to lie.] A secondary beam of a floor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* joisting, joisted.] To fit or lay with joists.
Jōke, *n.* [L. *jocus.*] A jest; something not serious; sport.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* joking, joked.] To jest.—3, *v. a.* To cast jokes at.
Jōk'er, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.
Jōk'ing-ly̆, *ad.* In a jesting, merry way.
Jōle, *n.* The face or cheek; the head; *jowl.*
Jōll, *v. a.* [O. E. *joll*, *jowl*, the cheek, the head, the skull; Older E. *chaul*, *chavel*, the jaw; A.-S. *ceafl*, the jaw.—Cf. Ger. *kiefern*, jaws.] [*pp.* jolling, jolled.] To beat the head against; to clash.
Jŏl-li-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A scene of hilarity.
Jŏl'li-ness, **Jŏl'li-ty̆**, *n.* State of being jolly; gayety; merriment; hilarity.
Jŏl'ly̆, *a.* [Fr. *joli*, merry, pleasant, handsome, neat; Dut. *joelen*, to revel: probably from YULE (*q. v.*).] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.
Jŏl'ly̆-bōat (jŏl'le-bōt), *n.* [Dan. *jolle*, Sw. *julle*, Dut. *jol*, a yawl (*q. v.*).] A ship's small boat.
Jōlt, *v. n.* [Originally a participle, equivalent to *jolled*, beaten.—See JOLL.] [*pp.* jolting, jolted.] To shake, as a carriage on an uneven road or on rough ground.—2, *v. a.* To shake, as a carriage does.—3, *n.* A shock; a shake; violent agitation.
Jŏn'quĭl, *or* **Jŏn-quĭlle'** [jŭn-kwĭl', *W. P. F. Ja.*; jŭn-kēl', *S.*; jŏn-kēl', *K.*; jŭng'kwĭl, *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *jonquille*, Sp. *junquillo*, It. *giunchiglio*, diminutive forms; Fr. *jonc*, Sp. *junco*, It. *giunco*, L. *juncus*, a rush.] A species of daffodil.
Jō'rum, *n.* [Probably a cant use of the Scripture name of *Joram*, a king of Israel.] A punch-bowl or its contents.
Jŏss'-hŏŭse, *n.* [*Joss* is a pidgeon-English name of God; Port. *Dios*, God.] A Chinese temple.
Jŏs'tle (jŏs'sl), *v. a.* [A frequentative form of JOUST, to tilt.] [*pp.* jostling, jostled.] To shake; to justle.
Jŏt, *n.* [Gr. ἰῶτα, Heb. *yod*, a very small letter.—See IOTA; Sp. & It. *jota*, a jot.] The least quantity; a tittle; iota.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* jotting, jotted.] To set down; to mark briefly.
Jŏŭr'nal, *n.* [Fr. *journal*, daily; *jour*, a day; L. *diurnalis*, daily, diurnal (*q. v.*).] An account of daily transactions; a diary; a paper published daily; a newspaper:—[with the idea of a journey or of travelling] the bearing of a shaft:—a shaft.
Jŏŭr'nal-ĭşm, *n.* The management of newspapers; the act of keeping a journal.
Jŏŭr'nal-ĭst, *n.* A newspaper writer.
Jŏŭr'nal-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* journalizing, journalized.] To enter in a journal.
Jŏŭr'ney̆, *n.*; pl. **Jŏŭr'neyş.** [Fr. *journée*, a day, a day's work, a day's travel; Sp. *jornada*, a day's march, a journey; It. *giornata*, a day, a journey; L. *diurnus*, daily.—See DIURNAL.] Travel by land; a passage; *excursion.*—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* journeying, journeyed.] To travel; to pass from place to place; to ramble.
Jŏŭr'ney̆-man, *n.* [Fr. *journée*, a day's work.] A hired workman.
Jŏŭr'ney̆-work (jŭr'ne-wŭrk), *n.* Work performed by a journeyman or for hire.
Jŏŭst (jŭst), *n.* [Fr. *jouter*, O. Fr. *jouster*, Late L. *juxtare*, to approach; L. *juxta*, near; *jugis*, con-

tinuous; root of JOIN.] A tournament; a mock fight; a just.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* jousting, jousted.] To run in the tilt; to tilt.

Jōve, *n.* [O. L. *Jovis*, Jupiter; L. *Jovis*, of Jupiter: akin to Gr. Ζεύς, Jove; L. *deus*, Skr. *deva*, a god; *div*, to shine.] Jupiter, an ancient heathen deity.

Jō′vi-al, *a.* [L. *jovialis*, like the god Jupiter: in later times the planet Jupiter was believed to make those under its influence merry and joyous.] Expressive of hilarity; gay; airy; merry; cheerful; *convivial.*

Jō-vi-ăl′i-ty, **Jō′vi-al-nĕss**, *n.* State of being jovial; gayety; merriment; hilarity.

Jō′vi-al-ly, *ad.* Merrily; gayly.

Jō′vi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Jove or to the planet Jupiter.

Jŏwl (jōl), *n.* [O. E. *iol*, *chole*, *chavel*, the jaw; A.-S. *ceafl.*—See JOLL.] The cheek. See JOLE.

Jŏy̆, *n.* [Fr. *joie*, It. *gioja*, L. *gaudium*, joy; *gaudere*, to rejoice.] Gladness; gayety; mirth; exultation.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* joying, joyed.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Jŏy̆′ance, *n.* [O. Fr.] Festivity; joyousness.

Jŏy̆′fûl, *a.* Full of joy; glad; happy.

Jŏy̆′fûl-ly, *ad.* In a joyful manner.

Jŏy̆′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Gladness; joy; exultation.

Jŏy̆′less, *a.* Void of joy; giving no pleasure.

Jŏy̆′less-ly, *ad.* Without joy or pleasure.

Jŏy̆′less-nĕss, *n.* State of being joyless.

Jŏy̆′ous, *a.* [Fr. *joyeux;* O. Fr. *joyous.*] Glad; merry; gay; joyful.

Jŏy̆′ous-ly, *ad.* With joy; with gladness.

Jŏy̆′ous-nĕss, *n.* State of being joyous.

Jū′bi-lant, *a.* [L. *jubilare* (part. *jubilantis*), to rejoice.] Rejoicing; shouting for joy.

Jū-bi-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *jubilatio; jubilare*, to rejoice. —Cf. *jubilum*, a shepherd's song.] The act of declaring triumph:—exultation; triumph.

Jū′bi-lēē, *n.* [L. *jubilæus*, Gr. ἰωβηλαῖος, from Heb. *yobel*, a blast of a trumpet: it is questioned whether this word is connected with L. *jubilare*, to rejoice.] A sabbatical year among the Jews, being every fiftieth year:—a solemn season in the church of Rome, occurring at stated intervals:—a season of public festivity.

Ju-cŭn′di-ty, *n.* [L. *jucunditas.*—See JOCUND.] Pleasantness.

Ju-dā′ic, *a.* [L. *judaicus*, from *Judæus*, a Jew (*q. v.*).] Relating to the Jews; Judaical.

Ju-dā′i-cal, *a.* Jewish; belonging to the Jews.

Jū′da-ism, *n.* The religious belief of the Jews.

Jū′da-īze, *v. n.* [*pp.* Judaizing, Judaized.] To conform to Judaism.

Jū′da-īz-er, *n.* One who conforms to Judaism.

Jŭdġe, *n.* [Fr. *juge;* L. *judex*, *judicis; jus*, law, and *dicare*, to show.] One who judges; an officer who presides in a court of judicature; an arbiter.—2, *v. n.* [Fr. *juger;* L. *judicare.*] [*pp.* judging, judged.] To pass sentence; to decide.—3, *v. a.* To pass sentence upon; to determine finally; to examine.

Jŭdġe′shĭp, *n.* Office or dignity of a judge.

Jŭdġ′ment, *n.* [Fr. *jugement.*—See JUDGE.] The act of judging; power of judging; understanding; good sense; discrimination; *discernment:*—decision; criticism; *opinion:*—punishment; final doom:—sentence of a judge.

Jū′di-ca-tĭve, *a.* [L. *judicativus; judicare, judicatum*, to judge (*q. v.*).] Having power to judge.

Jū′di-ca-to-ry, *n.* [L. *judicatorius.*—See JUDGE.] A court of justice.—2, *a.* Dispensing justice.

Jū′di-ca-tūre, *n.* [Fr.] Power of distributing justice:—the jurisdiction of a court.

Ju-dĭ″cial (ju-dĭsh′al), *a.* [L. *judicialis.* —See JUDGE.] Relating to public justice, or a court:—inflicted as a penalty.

Ju-dĭ″cial-ly (ju-dĭsh′al-le), *ad.* In a judicial manner; in the form of legal justice.

Ju-dĭ″ci-a-ry (ju-dĭsh′e-a-re), *a.* [L. *judiciarius.* —See JUDGE.] Relating to courts of judicature; passing judgment.—2, *n.* The power which dispenses justice; judicature:—judges collectively.

Ju-dĭ″cious (ju-dĭsh′us), *a.* [Fr. *judicieux.*] Directed by judgment; prudent; discreet; rational.

Ju-dĭ″cious-ly (ju-dĭsh′us-le), *ad.* Wisely.

Ju-dĭ″cious-nĕss, *n.* Prudence.

Jŭg, *n.* [Once a nickname for *Joan*, and probably for *Judith.*—See BETTY, BILLY, JACK, &c.] A vessel with a small mouth and a belly either gibbous or straight, for holding liquors:—[imitative] the nightingale's cry.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* jugging, jugged.] To emit a particular sound, as a bird.

Jŭg′ġer, *n.* A kind of falcon.

Jŭg′gle (jŭg′gl), *v. n.* [Fr. *jongler*, It. *giocolare;* L. *joculari*, to jest.] [*pp.* juggling, juggled.] To practise jugglery.—2, *n.* A trick of legerdemain; a deceptive trick.

Jŭg′gler, *n.* [Fr. *jongleur*, a juggler; O. Fr. *jogleor*, a wandering minstrel; It. *giocolare*, L. *joculator*, a jester; *jocus*, *joculus*, a jest.—See JOKE.] One who practises jugglery or sleight of hand.

Jŭg′gler-y, *n.* The feats of a juggler.

Jŭg′gling, *n.* Deception; imposture.

Jū′gu-lar, *a.* [L. *jugulum*, the throat, the collarbone; dim. of *jugum*, a yoke (*q. v.*).] Belonging to the throat.

Jūice (jūs), *n.* [Fr. *jus*, juice; L. *jus*, broth; Skr. *yusha*, soup.] The sap of vegetables; succulence:—the fluid in animals.

Jūice′less, *a.* Dry; without moisture.

Jūi′ci-nĕss, *n.* State of being juicy.

Jūi′cy (jū′se), *a.* Abounding with juice; moist.

Jū′jūbe, *n.* [Fr.; L. *ziziphum;* Gr. ζίζυφον; Pers. *zizafun;* Arab. *zizuf;* Port. *açofeifa;* Sp. *azufáifa.*] A shrub and its fruit:—a sweetmeat.

Jūke, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [Scot. *jouk*, a form of DUCK (*q. v.*).—Cf. Ger. *zucken*, to duck the head.] To duck, or lower the head, as if to dodge a blow.

Jū′lep, *n.* [Fr. *julep;* Sp. *julepe;* Port. *julepo;* Pers. *gulab*, rose-water; *gul*, a rose, and *ab*, water.] A flavored drink; liquid medicine.

Jūl′ian (jūl′yan *or* jū′le-an), *a.* Relating to Julius Cæsar:—denoting the old account of the year, introduced at Rome by Julius Cæsar.

Ju-lȳ′, *n.* [L. *julius*, named in honor of Julius Cæsar.] The seventh month in the year.

Jŭm′ble (jŭm′bl), *v. a.* [A frequentative of JUMP.] [*pp.* jumbling, jumbled.] To mix confusedly. —2, *v. n.* To be agitated together.—3, *n.* A confused mass:—[Ital. *ciambella*] a kind of cake.

Jŭmp, *v. n.* [Sw. *guppa*, locally *gumpa*, to spring; Dan. *gumpe*, to jolt; Old & Local Ger. *gampen*, *gumpen*, to jump.] [*pp.* jumping, jumped.] To leap; to skip; to bound.—2, *v. a.* To hazard:—to leap over.—3, *n.* A leap; a skip; a bound.

Jŭmp′er, *n.* One that jumps or leaps:—a drill:—a rude sleigh.

Jŭnc′tion, *n.* [L. *junctio; jungere*, to join.] A union; a joining; a coalition.

Jŭnct′ūre (jŭngkt′yur), *n.* [L. *junctura*, a joining; *jungere*, to join.] A joint; an articulation; union:—a critical point of time.

Jūne, *n.* [L. *junius:* probably named in honor of one *Junius*, or of his family, in ancient Rome.] The sixth month of the year.

Jŭn′gle (jŭng′gl), *n.* [Skr. *jangala*, dry, desert; Hind. *jangal*, a thicket.] A thicket of shrubs.

Jŭn′gly, *a.* Relating to or full of jungle.

Jūn′ior (jūn′yur), *a.* [L. for "younger;" comparative of *juvenis*, young; Skr. *yuvan*, young.] Younger:—later in office or rank.—2, *n.* A person younger than another.

Jūn-iŏr′i-ty (jūn-yŏr′e-te), *n.* State of being junior, or younger than another.

Jū′ni-per, *n.* [L. *juniperus.*] An evergreen shrub or tree which bears a berry.

Jŭnk, *n.* [Fr. *jonc*, L. *juncus*, a rush.] Pieces of old cable:—[Port. & Sp. *junco;* Fr. *jonque;* Malay, *ajong;* Chinese, *chwan*] a Chinese ship.

Jŭnk′-bŏt-tle, *n.* A strong glass bottle.

Jŭnk′et, *n.* [It. *giuncata*, Fr. *jonchée*, cream-cheese; originally, cream-cheese served up on rushes; It. *giunco*, Fr. *jonc*, L. *juncus*, a rush.] A sweetmeat:—a jolly entertainment; a juncate.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* junketing, junketed.] To feast secretly or merrily.—3, *v. a.* To entertain jovially; to feast.

Jŭn′ta, *or* **Jŭn′tō**, *n.*; pl. **Jŭn′tas**, *or* **Jŭn′tōs**. [Sp., from *junto*, L. *junctus*, joined, united.—See Join.] A political *faction;* a cabal.

Jū′pi-ter, *n.* [L. *Juppiter;* Gr. Ζεὺσπατήρ; Skr. *dyaus pitar*, father of light.] Jove, an ancient heathen deity:—one of the primary planets.

Ju-răs′sic, *a.* [Named from the *Jura* Mountains.] (*Geol.*) Noting the middle secondary age and its strata and fossils.

Ju-rĭd′i-cal, *a.* [L. *juridicus; jus, juris*, law, right, and *dicere*, to speak.] Relating to courts of justice.

Ju-rĭd′i-cal-ly, *ad.* With legal authority.

Jū-ris-cŏn′sult, *n.* [L. *juris consultus; jus, juris*, law, and *consultus*, a lawyer,—properly, one consulted.—See Consult.] A counsellor at law.

Jū-ris-dĭc′tion, *n.* [L. *juridsictio; jus, juris*, law, and *dictio*, a proclaiming.—See Diction.] Legal authority; the right or the extent of authority.

Jū-ris-dĭc′tion-al, *a.* Relating to jurisdiction or legal authority.

Jū-ris-prū′dence, *n.* [L. *jurisprudentia; jus, juris*, law, and *prudentia*, skill, prudence (*q. v.*).] The science of law.

Jū-ris-prū′dent, } *a.* Relating to jurispru-
Jū-ris-pru-dĕn′tial, } dence; juristic.

Jū′rist, *n.* One versed in the civil or Roman law; a civilian; a *lawyer;* a judge; a legal writer.

Ju-rĭs′tic, *a.* Relating to jurisprudence.

Jū′ror, *n.* [Fr. *jureur*, one who swears.—See Jury.] One who serves on a jury; a juryman.

Jū′ry, *n.* [Obs. Fr. *jurée, juri* (now *jury*, from the English), from *jurer*, L. *jurare*, to swear.—Cf. Skr. *yu*, to bind: akin to Just.] A number of men selected and impanelled for the purpose of deciding some controversy, or trying some case, in law.—A *petit-jury* consists of twelve men; a *grand-jury*, of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-three.

Jū′ry-bŏx, *n.* An enclosure for a jury.

Jū′ry-man, *n.* One impanelled on a jury.

Jū′ry-măst, *n.* [Said by some to be for *injury-mast;* very doubtful.] A mast erected to supply the place of one lost.

Jŭst, *a.* [L. *justus*, just; from *jus, juris*, right, fitting.—Cf. Skr. *yu*, to join.] Conformed to the laws of God; founded on justice; upright; righteous; equitable; honest; *fair;* exact; proper; accurate; true.—2, *ad.* Exactly; merely; almost.—3, *n.* [For Joust.] A mock fight on horseback between two persons with lances:—written also *joust.*—4, *v. n.* [*pp.* justing, justed.] To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

Jŭs′tice, *n.* [L. *justitia*, justice,—later, a court, a judge; *justus*, just.] Equity; right; law:—a judge:—a peace officer; as, a *justice* of the peace.

Jŭs′tice-shĭp, *n.* The rank or office of a justice.

Jus-tĭ″ci-är (jus-tĭsh′e-är), *n.* A judge; a justiciary.

Jus-tĭ″ci-a-ry (jus-tĭsh′e-a-re), *n.* An administrator of justice:—a high judge.

Jŭs′ti-fī-a-ble, *a.* That may be justified; right; defensible by law or reason.

Jŭs′ti-fī-a-ble-nĕss, *n.* State or quality of being justifiable.

Jŭs′ti-fī-a-bly, *ad.* So as to be justified.

Jŭs-ti-fi-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *justificatio.*] The act of justifying; state of being justified; a defence; vindication.—(*Theol.*) The act by which a person is accounted just or righteous in the sight of God.

Jus-tĭf′i-ca-tĭve, *a.* Having power to justify.

Jus-tĭf′i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Vindicatory.

Jŭs′ti-fī-er, *n.* One who justifies.

Jŭs′ti-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *justifier;* L. *justificare; justus*, just, exact, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* justifying, justified.] To prove to be just; to defend; to vindicate:—to free from sin; to absolve:—to adjust, as the words, lines, spaces, &c., of a page.

Jŭs′tle (jŭs′sl), *v. n.* [See Jostle.] [*pp.* justling, justled.] To encounter; to jostle.—2, *v. a.* To push; to jostle.—3, *n.* A shock; a slight encounter.

Jŭst′ly, *ad.* Uprightly; honestly; properly.

Jŭst′ness, *n.* Justice:—accuracy.

Jŭt, *v. n.* [A variant of Jet.] [*pp.* jutting, jutted.] To push or shoot out; to butt.

Jūte, *n.* [Bengalee, *jut;* Skr. *jata*, matted hair.] A kind of plant and its fibre.

Jū-ve-nĕs′cence, *n.* [L. *juvenescere*, to grow young.] A growing young.

Jū′ve-nīle [jū′ve-nĭl, *S. Ja. K. C. I. St.*], *a.* [L. *juvenilis*, youthful; *juvenis*, young.—See Junior.] Young; youthful.

Jū-ve-nĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being juvenile; youthfulness:—light manner.

Jŭx-ta-po-sĭ″tion (jŭks-ta-po-zĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *juxta*, near, and *positio*, position.] A placing or being placed near together.

K.

K, a letter borrowed from the Greek alphabet, has, before all the vowels, one invariable sound, as in *keen, kill.*

Ka-bȳle′ (*or* ka-bēl′), *n.* [Native name.] One of a race of Berbers inhabiting North Africa.

Kaffir, } (kăf′fir *or* kä′fir), *n.* An Arabic term
Kafir } signifying "infidel," applied by Mohammedans to all unbelievers:—a native of Caffraria in Africa or of Kafiristan in Asia.

Kāim, *or* **Kāme**, *n.* [Scot. for a "comb."] (*Geol.*) A low ridge.

Kaī′nit, *n.* [Ger.; Gr. καινός, new.] A crude salt of potash.

Kāle, *or* **Kāil**, *n.* [Gael. & Irish *cal;* Manx *kail.* See Cole.] A kind of cabbage; colewort.

Ka-leī′do-scōpe (ka-lī′do-skōp), *n.* [Gr. καλός, beautiful, εἶδος, appearance, and σκοπεῖν, to see.] An optical instrument which exhibits a great variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms.

Kăl′en-dar, *n.* See Calendar.

Kā′li, *n.* Sea-weed,—whence the word *alkali.*

Kā′lif, *n.* See Caliph.

Kăl′mi-a, *n.* [From Peter *Kalm*, a botanist and traveller.] An evergreen shrub; a laurel.

Kăn-ga-rôô′ (kăng-ga-rô′), *n.* [Native Australian name.] A marsupial animal of Australia, having short fore-legs, and long hind-legs, on which it leaps.

Kangaroo.

Kā′o-lĭn, *or* **Kā′o-līne** [kā′o-lĭn, *H.*], *n.* [Chinese *kau*, high, and *lin*, ridge: a local name.] Porcelain or China clay.

Kā′ty-dĭd, *n.* [From the call of the insect.] An insect; a sort of grasshopper.

Kāû-rî (kŏŵ′re), *n.* [A native name.] A pine-tree of New Zealand, and its resin.

Kĕdġe, *v. a.* [Local Sw. *keka*, to drag one's self, to tug: perhaps related to Catch.] [*pp.* kedg-

ing, kedged.] To warp or move, as a ship.—2, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small anchor, used in a river or harbor; a kedger.

Kēel, *n.* [Dut. & Ger. *kiel;* Dan. *kjöl.*—Cf. A.-S. *ceol*, Gr. γαῦλος, a ship.] The largest and lowest timber in a ship:—a ship.—(*Bot.*) The two lowest petals in some flowers:—red chalk.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* keeling, keeled.] To turn the keel; to heel or turn; to navigate.

Kēel′-bōat, *n.* A low, flat-bottomed boat.

Kēel′ẹr, *n.* [A.-S. *celan*, O. E. *keel*, to cool.] A small, shallow tub.

Kēel′hâul, *v. a.* [Dut. *kielhaalen;* Keel and Haul.] [*pp.* keelhauling, keelhauled.] (*Naut.*) To punish by dragging the offender under the keel.

Kēel′sọn (*or* kĕl′sụn), *n.* [Sw. *kölsvin;* Dan. *kjölsviin;* Ger. *kielschwein;* Norw. *kjölsvill*, keel-sill; the other names are probably corrupted from this.] A piece of timber in a ship over her keel.

Kēen, *a.* [A.-S. *cene*, Dut. *koen*, Ger. *kühn*, bold; Icel. *kœn*, wise: cognate with Ken.] Sharp; acute:—severe; piercing; eager.

Kēen′ly, *ad.* Sharply; eagerly; bitterly.

Kēen′nẹss, *n.* Sharpness; eagerness.

Kēep, *v. a.* [A.-S. *cepan*, *cypan*, to keep, to store up,—originally, to sell, to traffic.—See Cheap.] [*i.* kept; *pp.* keeping, kept.] To retain; to preserve; to protect; to guard; to detain or hold; to restrain:—to observe.—2, *v. n.* To remain; to stay; to last.—3, *n.* The strongest part of a castle:—guard:—subsistence.

Kēep′ẹr, *n.* One who keeps or holds; a defender.

Kēep′ịng, *n.* Charge; custody; guard; support:—just proportion; congruity:—management of light and shade in painting.

Kēep′sāke, *n.* A gift to be kept for the sake of the giver; a souvenir.

Kĕg, *n.* [Scand. *kaggi*, *kagge:* related to Dan. *kegle*, Ger. *kegel*, a cone, a bobbin; Dut. *keg*, a wedge.] A small cask or barrel.

Kĕlp, *n.* [Origin unknown.] Sea-weed:—alkaline ashes from burnt sea-weed.

Kĕl′pịe, } *n.* [Scot.; said to be akin to Calf.] A
Kĕl′py, } supposed spirit of the waters, in the form of a horse.

Kĕlt, *n.* A Celt.

Kĕl′tẹr, *n.* [Celt. *cealtair*, dress, cause, matter: thought to be for L. *cultura*, care, finish, culture (*q. v.*).] Order; good condition; kilter.

Kĕlt′ịc, *n.* & *a.* Same as Celtic.

Kĕn, *v. a.* [Ger. & Dut. *kennen*, Icel. *kenna*, to know; A.-S. *cennan*, to cause to know, to teach; *cunnan*, to know.—See Can.] [*pp.* kenning, kenned.] To see at a distance:—to know.—2, *v. n.* To look round; to direct the eye.—3, *n.* View; sight; the reach of the sight:—a kennel.

Kĕn′nẹl, *n.* [Fr. *chenil*, a dog-house; *chien*, Local Fr. *ken*, a dog; L. *canis.*] A cot for dogs:—a pack of hounds or dogs:—hole of a fox, &c.:—[a variant of Canal] the watercourse of a street; gutter.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* kennelling, kennelled.] To lie; to dwell, as beasts.—3, *v. a.* To keep in a kennel.

Kĕn′tle, *n.* [See Quintal and Cental.] A hundred weight; a quintal.

Kĕnt′lẹdge, *n.* [Cf. Cantle, and Sp. *cantil*, a mass of stone.] Iron ballast for a ship.

Kĕpt, *i.* & *p.* from *keep.*

Kẹ-răm′ịc, *a.* Same as Ceramic.

Kẽrb, *n.* See Curb.

Kẽr′chief (kẽr′chif), *n.* [Fr. *couvre-chef*, headgear (colloq.); *couvre*, cover, and *chef*, the head.—See Chief.] A head-dress of a woman; a dress or loose cloth worn on the neck.

Kẽrf, *n.* [See Carve; Dut. *kerf*, Ger. *kerbe*, a notch.] The cut or opening made by a saw.

Kẽr′mēş, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [Arab.—See Crimson.] A small insect found in the scarlet oak and used as a scarlet dye.

Kẽrn, *n.* [Irish *ceatharnach*, a soldier; *cath*, battle, and *fear*, man.] An Irish foot-soldier:—[see Quern] a hand-mill.

Kẽr′nẹl, *n.* [A.-S. *cyrnel;* Ger. *kern;* Dan. *kierne:* akin to Corn.] An edible substance in the shell of a nut, or in a husk; grain:—a nucleus.

Kẽr′ọ-sēne, *n.* [Gr. κηρός, wax, with allusion to paraffin.] Oil prepared from petroleum.

Kẽr′şẹy, *n.* [Said to be named from *Kersey*, in Suffolk, England.—Cf. Fr. *carizé*, Dut. *karsaai*, kersey.] A kind of stuff or cloth.

Kẽr′şẹy-mēre, *n.* [Corrupted from Cashmere.] A twilled, woollen cloth:—called also *cassimere.*

Kĕs′trẹl, *n.* [O. E. *coistrel*, a coward.] A kind of bastard hawk.

Kĕtch, *n.* [It. *caicco;* Fr. *caiche*, *quaiche;* Dut. *kits:* all probably, like Fr. *caïque*, from Turk. *qaiq*, a boat.] (*Naut.*) A vessel with two masts.

Kĕtch′ŭp, *n.* A sauce. See Catchup.

Kē′tōne, *n.* [From *acetone*, the most important member of the ketone series.] A compound of a hydrocarbon with carbonic acid.

Kĕt′tle, *n.* [A.-S. *cetel*, *cytel;* Dut. *ketel;* Goth. *katils;* Ger. *kessel;* Russ. *kotel;* L. *catillus*, a bowl; Gr. κότυλος, a cup.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled.

Kĕt′tle-drŭm, *n.* A kettle-shaped drum:—a fashionable afternoon tea.

Kettle-drum.

Kēy (kē), *n.* [A.-S. *ceag;* O. Fris. *kai*, *kei.*] An instrument to fasten and open a lock, &c.:—an instrument by which something is screwed or turned:—the fundamental note in music:—an index; an explanation; that which explains; a guide:—[Sp. *cayo*, a shoal, a reef; L. *cautes*, a cliff] an islet:—[see Quay] a quay.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* keying, keyed.] To fasten with a key or wedge.

Kēy′ạ̄ge (kē′ạj), *n.* Money paid for wharfage.

Kēy′-bōard, *n.* The range of keys in a piano or an organ. [ger-keys or stops.

Kēy′-bū-gle, *n.* A bugle furnished with six fin-

Kēyed (kēd), *a.* Furnished with keys.

Kēy′-hōle (kē′hōl), *n.* A hole to put a key in.

Kēy′-nōte, } *n.* The fundamental note, or tonic,
Kēy′-tōne, } of a piece of music.

Kēy′-stōne, *n.* The middle stone of an arch.

Khan (kân *or* kăn), *n.* [Turk.] A prince; a sovereign; a high officer:—a sort of inn.

Khăn′ate, *n.* A province ruled by a khan.

Khẹ-dī′vẹ̄ (kā-dē′vā), *or* **Khẹ-dīve′**, *n.* [Arab. *khidewi*, Per. *khadiw*, a king.] The viceroy or ruler of Egypt.

Kĭck, *v. a.* [Welsh *cic*, a foot; *cicio*, to kick; Gael. *ceig*, to kick.] [*pp.* kicking, kicked.] To strike with the foot.—2, *v. n.* To thrust out the foot; to resist:—to recoil.—3, *n.* A blow with the foot:—a recoil.

Kĭck′ẹr, *n.* One who kicks; a wincing horse.

Kĭck′shâw, *n.* [Fr. *quelque-chose*, something; L. *qualis*, of what kind, and *caussa*, cause, or thing.] A fantastic dish of cookery:—a trifle.

Kĭd, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *kid;* Ger. *kitze.*] The young of a goat:—a bundle:—a mess-kid.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* kidding, kidded.] To bring forth kids.

Kĭd′lịng, *n.* [Icel. *kidlingr.*] A young kid.

Kĭd′năp, *v. a.* [Eng. slang *kid*, a child, and *nab*, to seize.] [*pp.* kidnapping, kidnapped.] To steal a human being.

Kĭd′năp-pẹr, *n.* One who kidnaps.

Kĭd′nẹy (kĭd′nẹ), *n.*; pl. **Kĭd′nẹyş**. [O. E. *quid*, *quith*, Icel. *kvidr*, A.-S. *cwid*, the womb, the belly, and O. E. *neer*, Icel. *nyra*, Dan. *nyre*, Dut. *nier*, Ger. *niere*, Gr. νεφρός, a kidney.] One of the two glands which separate the urine from the blood:—*kind* or *sort;* disposition; humor.

Kĭl′dēē, *or* **Kĭl′dēẽr**, *n.* [From the bird's note.] A kind of plover.

Kĭl′dẹr-kĭn, *n.* [O. Dut. *kindekin*,—literally, a little child or boy; Dut. *kinnetje;* *kind*, a child: so named colloquially from its relatively small size.] A liquid measure of eighteen gallons; a small barrel.

Kĭll, *v. a.* [Icel. *kolla*, to harm,—literally, to cut on the head; *kollr*, Norw. *koll*, Sw. *kulle*, Irish *coll*, the head; Dut. *kollen*, to knock down; but possibly related to QUELL.] [*pp.* killing, killed.] To deprive of life; to destroy; to slay.—2, *n.* A small river or narrow strait.

Kĭll'dēē, *or* **Kĭll'dēēr**, *n.* See KILDEE.

Kĭll'er, *n.* One who kills or deprives of life.

Kĭll'ing, *a.* Charming; fascinating. [Colloq.]

Kiln (kĭl), *n.* [L. *culina*, a kitchen, a drying-house; whence A.-S. *cyln*, Icel. *kylna*, Welsh *cylin*, *cyl*, a kiln.—See CULINARY.] A stove or furnace for drying or burning; a pile of brick for burning.

Kiln'drȳ (kĭl'drī), *v. a.* [*pp.* kilndrying, kiln-dried.] To dry in a kiln.

Kī'lō, *n.* A trade name for the kilogram.

Kĭl'o-grăm, *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme;* Gr. χίλιον, a thousand, and *gramme.*] A French weight of 1000 grams, equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

Kĭl'o-lī-tre (-lē-tr), *n.* [Fr.; Gr. χίλιον, a thousand, and *litre.*] A French measure of 1000 litres, equalling 264.17 gallons.

Kĭl'o-mē-tre (-mē-tr), *n.* [Fr. *kilomètre;* Gr. χίλιον, a thousand, and *mètre.*] A French measure of 1000 metres, or 3280.9167 feet.

Kĭl'o-stêre, *n.* [Fr. *kilostère;* Gr. χίλιον, a thousand, and *stère.*] A French measure of solidity, equal to 1000 steres, or 35336.636 cubic feet.

Kĭlt, *n.* [Dan. *kilte*, to truss up; Local Sw. *kilta*, to swathe; Icel. *kilting*, a skirt.—Cf. Irish *cealt*, clothes, and L. *celare*, to hide.] A kind of short petticoat, especially that worn by the Scotch Highlanders; fillibeg.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* kilting, kilted.] To tuck up, as the skirts.

Kĭl'ter, *n.* Condition; order. See KELTER.

Kĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *cynn*, Icel. *kyn*, Goth. *kuni*, race, kindred: root of GENUS.] A relation:—kindred; relatives; the same species:—a diminutive termination.—2, *a.* Of the same nature; kindred.

Kīnd, *a.* [A.-S. *cynde*, natural, after its kind.] Benevolent; good; tender; *beneficent;* favorable; indulgent; mild.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *cynd*, *gecynd*, nature: closely related to KIN.] Any thing of the same nature; race; generical class; sort.

Kĭn'der-gär-ten, *n.* [Ger. for "children's garden."] A place of training for young children, intermediate between nursery and school-room.

Kĭn'dle, *v. a.* [Icel. *kyndyll*, a torch, a candle (*q. v.*); *kynda*, to inflame.] [*pp.* kindling, kindled.] To set on fire; to light; to inflame.—2, *v. n.* To catch fire; to be inflamed.

Kĭn'dler, *n.* One who or that which kindles.

Kīnd'li-nĕss, *n.* Affection; good-will; favor.

Kīnd'ly, *a.* Congenial; proper; mild; bland.—2, *ad.* Benevolently; favorably; fitly.

Kīnd'ness, *n.* Quality of being kind; *benevolence;* good-will; favor; beneficence; love.

Kĭn'dred, *n.*; pl. **Kĭn'dred**, *or* **Kĭn'dreds**. [From *kin*, as *hatred* from *hate;* A.-S. *-rǣden*, condition, law.] A person or persons of the same descent; *relation* by birth:—relatives; connections; kinsfolk.—2, *a.* Congenial; related; cognate.

Kīne, *n.*; pl. of *cow*. [A.-S. *cu*, a cow; *ky*, cows; whence the O. E. double plural *kyen*, on type of *oxen.*] Cows.

Kī-ne-măt'ics, *n.* [Gr. κινέειν, to move; κίνημα, a movement: on type of *mathematics.*] Same as KINETICS.

Kī-ne-sĭp'a-thy, *n.* [Gr. κινέειν, to move; κίνεσις, movement: on type of *homœopathy.*] The movement cure.

Ki-nĕt'ic, *a.* [Gr. κινητικός, moving; κινέειν, to move.] Moving or causing motion; of or pertaining to kinetics.

Ki-nĕt'ics, *n.* The science of motion.

Kĭng, *n.* [A.-S. *cyning;* O. Sax. *kuning;* Dan. *konge;* Ger. *könig;* from the root of KIN, A.-S. *cyn*, a race, a tribe: probably at first meaning a son of the tribe.] The ruler of a kingdom; a *monarch;* a sovereign; a chief ruler:—a piece or card representing a king in a game.

Kĭng'bĭrd, *n.* A small bird of great courage.

Kĭng'-crăb, *n.* A horse-shoe crab or sea-spider.

King-crab.

Kĭng'crâft, *n.* Craft of kings; art of governing.

Kĭng'dom, *n.* [A.-S. *cynedom;* *cyne*, royal, and *-dom* (suffix), state or condition.] The dominion of a king:—reign:—a class; as, the vegetable *kingdom.*

Kĭng'fĭsh-er, *n.* A species of bird.

Kĭng'ly, *a.* Relating to a king; *royal.*

Kĭng'-pōst, *n.* (*Arch.*) The middle post of a framed roof; crown-post.

Kĭng's'-ē'vil (kĭngz'ē'vl), *n.* [It was long believed to be curable by the touch of a king.] The scrofula.

Kĭnk, *n.* [Dut., Sw., & Norw. *kink*, a twist; Norw. *kika*, *kinka*, to twist; Icel. *kengr*, a bend.] A twist; an entanglement.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* kinking, kinked.] To become entangled.

Kĭnk'y, *a.* Full of kinks; entangled.

Kī'nō, *n.* [Mandingo, *kano.*] An astringent vegetable extract.

Kĭns'fōlk (kĭnz'fōk), *n. pl.* Kindred; relations.

Kĭn'shĭp, *n.* Relationship; kindred.

Kĭns'man, *n.*; pl. **Kĭns'men**. A man of the same race or family; a *relation.*

Kĭns'wom-an (-wûm-an), *n.* A female relation.

Kī-ŏsk', *n.* [Turk. *kiosk*, *kushk*, *köshk;* Pers. *kushk*, a palace.] A Turkish pleasure-house.

Kĭp'-lĕath-er, *n.* Leather made of kip-skin.

Kĭp'per, *a.* [Dut. *kipper*, a spawner; *kippen*, to spawn, to hatch.] Lean and unfit for use.—2, *n.* A salmon in the spawning state:—salmon split up, dried or smoked, salted, and spiced.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* kippering, kippered.] To split open, dry or smoke, salt, and spice:—said of fish.

Kĭp'-skĭn, *n.* The skin of a heifer or steer not more than two years old; kip-leather.

Kĭrk, *n.* [See CHURCH.] A church; the church of Scotland.

Kĭr'tle, *n.* [A.-S. *cyrtel;* Icel. *kyrtill;* Dan. *kiortel:* probably cognate with SKIRT.] A gown; a petticoat; a cloak.

Kĭr'tled (kĕr'tld), *a.* Wearing a kirtle.

Kĭs'mĕt, *n.* [Turk.] Fate; destiny.

Kĭss, *v. a.* [A.-S. *coss*, a kiss; *cyssan*, to kiss; Dut. *kus*, Dan. *kys*, Ger. *kuss*, a kiss; *küssen*, to kiss: said to be related to L. *gustus*, a taste.] [*pp.* kissing, kissed.] To salute by applying the lips; to caress; to touch gently.—2, *n.* A salute given by the lips.

Kĭt, *n.* [Abridged form of A.-S. *cytere*, a cithara (*q. v.*).] A small fiddle:—[Dut. *kitte*, a tub; *kit*, a can; Norw. *kitte*, a corn-crib] a fish-tub; a pail:—the tools of a shoemaker; an outfit:—[see KITTEN] a kitten.

Kĭtch'en, *n.* [A.-S. *cicen;* Dan. *kjoekken;* L. *coquina*, from *coquere*, to cook (*q. v.*).] A room where provisions are cooked.

Kĭtch'en-gär'den, *n.* A vegetable-garden.

Kĭtch'en-mĭd'den, *n.* [KITCHEN and MIDDEN; Dan. *kjoekken-moedding.*] A heap of kitchen-waste; a refuse-heap.

Kīte, *n.* [A.-S. *cyta;* Welsh, *cydyll.*—The toy is named from the bird.] A bird of prey:—a paper toy raised into the air by the wind and held by a string.

Kĭth, *n.* [A.-S. *cyd*, kindred, acquaintance; *cud*, known; *cunnan*, to know.—Cf. UNCOUTH.] Acquaintance.—*Kith and kin*, friends and relatives.

Kĭt'ten (kĭt'tn), *n.* [Dim. of CAT; O. E. *kitling;* Norse, *kjetling.*] A young cat.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* kittening, kittened.] To bring forth young cats.

Kĭt'ti-wāke, *n.* A kind of sea-gull.

Klĕp-to-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Gr. κλέπτης, a thief, and μανία, madness.] A real or supposed species of moral insanity, actuating its subjects to steal; a morbid desire to steal.

Klĕp-to-mā'ni-ăc, *n.* One affected with kleptomania.

Knăck (năk), *n.* [O. E. for "a snap,"—imitative; Gael. *cnac*, a crack; Dut. *knak*, Dan. *knage*, to crack.] A toy:—trick; dexterity.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* knacking, knacked.] To make a sharp noise.

Knăck'er, *n.* [O. E. *knacker*, a saddler; Icel. *hnakkr*, a saddle.] A maker of small work:—a buyer of dead animals.

Knăg (năg), *n.* [Irish *cnag*, *cnaig*, a knob, a knot; Sw. *knagg*, a knot.] A knot in wood:—a peg.

Knăg'gy (năg'ge), *a.* Knotty:—rough.

Knăp (năp), *n.* [Ger. & Dut. *knappen*, to snap (*q. v.*); Sw. *knäpp*, Dan. *knep*, a snap, a crack: imitative.] A knob; a knoll:—a blow.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* knapping, knapped.] To bite:—to break short.—3, *v. n.* To make a short, sharp noise; to knack; to snap.

Knăp'săck (năp'săk), *n.* [Dut. *knapzak; knap*, eating, *knappen*, to crush, to snap, to eat, and *zak*, a sack (*q. v.*).] A soldier's bag.

Knärl (närl), *n.* [See GNARL.] A knot in wood.

Knärled (närld *or* närl'ed), *a.* Knotty; gnarled.

Knāve (nāv), *n.* [A.-S. *cnapa*, *cnafa*, a boy; Dut. *knaap*, Ger. *knabe*, a boy, a servant: probably from the root of GENUS.] A dishonest or base man; a rascal; a scoundrel:—a jack of cards.

Knāv'er-y (nāv'er-e), *n.* The practice or conduct of a knave; dishonesty; villany.

Knāv'ish (nāv'ish), *a.* Dishonest; trickish.

Knāv'ish-ly (nāv'ish-le), *ad.* Dishonestly.

Knāv'ish-nĕss (nāv'ish-nĕs), *n.* Knavery.

Knēad (nēd), *v. a.* [A.-S. *cnedan; Dut. kneden; Ger. kneten; Russ. gnetate.*] [*pp.* kneading, kneaded.] To work or press into a mass, as in making flour into dough.

Knēad'ing-trough (nēd'ing-trŏf), *n.* A trough in which the dough or paste of bread is worked.

Knēē (nē), *n.* [A.-S. *cneo;* Dut. & Ger. *knie;* Dan. *knæ;* L. *genu;* Gr. γόνυ; Skr. *janu.*] The joint of the leg and thigh.

Knēē'-căp, *n.* The knee-pan; patella.

Knēē'-dēēp, *a.* Rising, or sinking, to the knees.

Knēēl (nēl), *v. n.* [A.-S. *hnylung*, a kneeling; Dan. *knæle*, to kneel: from KNEE.] [*i.* knelt *or* kneeled; *pp.* kneeling, knelt *or* kneeled.] To bend, or rest on, the knees.

Knēē'-păn (nē'-), *n.* A round bone on the knee.

Knĕll (nĕl), *n.* [A.-S. *cnyl*, Welsh *cnill*, *cnul*, a knell.—Cf. Dut. *knal*, Dan. *knald*, a loud report; Dut. & Ger. *knallen*, to make a loud noise.] The sound of a funeral bell.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* knelling, knelled.] To sound as a bell; to knoll.

Knĕlt (nĕlt), *i. & p.* from *kneel.*

Knew (nū), *i. & p.* from *know.*

Knĭck'er-bŏck-ers (nĭk'-), *n. pl.* [From *Knickerbocker*, a Dutch family name,—also a cant name for an American of Dutch descent.] A kind of trousers or breeches wide at the thigh and ending immediately beneath the knee.

Knĭck'knăck (nĭk'năk), *n.* [A reduplication of *knack*, a toy.] A trifle or toy.

Knīfe (nīf), *n.*; pl. **Knīves** (nīvz). [A.-S. *cnif;* Dut. *knijf;* Dan. *kniv;* Local Ger. *kneif;* Fr. *canif.*] An instrument with a sharp edge for cutting.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* knifing, knifed.] To stab.

Knīght (nīt), *n.* [A.-S. *cniht*, a boy, a servant; Dut. & Ger. *knecht*, a servant; Dan. *knegt*, a servant; Sw. *knekt*, a soldier.] A military attendant; a champion:—a man advanced to a certain rank, and having *Sir* prefixed to his name.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* knighting, knighted.] To create one a knight.

Knīght'age (nīt'aj), *n.* The body of knights.

Knīght'-ĕr'rant (nīt'ĕr'rant), *n.*; pl. **Knīghts'-ĕr'rant.** [See ERRANT.] A knight wandering in search of adventures, as in the times of chivalry.

Knīght'-ĕr'rant-ry (nīt'-), *n.* The character, manners, or feats of a knight-errant.

Knīght'hood (nīt'hûd), *n.* [A.-S. *cnihthad*, boyhood.] Dignity of a knight:—the order and fraternity of knights.

Knīght'li-nĕss, *n.* Qualities of a knight.

Knīght'ly (nīt'le), *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming to a knight; chivalrous.

Knĭt (nĭt), *v. a.* [A.-S. *cnyttan;* Icel. *knyta;* Dan. *knytte:* closely akin to KNOT.] [*i.* knit *or* knitted; *pp.* knitting, knit *or* knitted.] To weave, or make, or unite by texture without a loom, or by the hand with needles:—to tie; to unite.—2, *v. n.* To unite or become united.

Knĭt'ter (nĭt'ter), *n.* One who knits.

Knĭt'ting-nēē'dle (nĭt'ting-nē'dl), *n.* A wire which is used in knitting.

Knīves (nīvz), *n.*; pl. of *knife.*

Knŏb (nŏb), *n.* [A.-S. *cnæp*, a hill-top; Dut. *knop*, *knoop*, a knob; Ger. *knopf*, Irish *cnap*, a button: allied to KNOCK.] A protuberance; a hill.

Knŏbbed (nŏbd), *a.* Having protuberances.

Knŏb'bi-nĕss (nŏb'be-nĕs), *n.* The state of being knobby.

Knŏb'by (nŏb'be), *a.* Full of knobs; hard.

Knŏck (nŏk), *v. n.* [A.-S. *cnacian;* Celt. *cnac*, *cnag*, to crack, to snap, to strike: imitative.] [*pp.* knocking, knocked.] To clash; to beat; to strike.—2, *v. a.* To beat; to strike.—3, *n.* A sudden stroke; a blow.

Knŏck'er (nŏk'er), *n.* One who knocks; a striker:—a door-hammer.

Knŏck'ing, *n.* A striking; a beating.

Knŏck'-knēēd (nŏk'nēd), *a.* Having legs bent inward so that the knees knock in walking.

Knōll (nōl), *v. a.* [See KNELL.] [*pp.* knolling, knolled.] To ring a funeral bell; to toll.—2, *v. n.* To sound as a bell.—3, *n.* The tolling of a bell:—[A.-S. *cnol;* Dut. *knol;* Ger. *knollen.*—Cf. Celt. *cnoc*, a hillock.] A little round hill; a hillock.

Knŏt (nŏt), *n.* [A.-S. *cnotta;* Dut. *knot;* Ger. *knoten;* Dan. *knude;* L. *nodus* (*gnodus*): allied to KNIT.] A part which is tied; complication:—a knurl or a knar in wood:—a difficulty:—a confederacy:—a cluster.—(*Naut.*) A division of the log-line; a mile.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* knotting, knotted.] To complicate; to tie.—3, *v. n.* To form knots; to knit knots.

Knŏt'grăss (nŏt'grăs), *n.* A knotty weed.

Knŏt'ted (nŏt'ted), *a.* Full of knots; knotty.

Knŏt'ti-nĕss (nŏt'te-nĕs), *n.* Fulness of knots.

Knŏt'ty (nŏt'te), *a.* Full of knots; difficult.

Knŏût (nŏût), *n.* [Russ. *knute;* from the root of KNOT.] A Russian instrument of punishment:—punishment by the knout.

Knōw (nō), *v. a.* [*i.* knew; *pp.* knowing, known.] [A.-S. *cnawan;* Icel. *kna:* allied to Russ. *znate*, L. *noscere*, *novi*, Gr. γιγνώσκειν, Skr. *jna*, to know.] To have knowledge of; to perceive with certainty; to recognize.—2, *v. n.* To have certain perception.

Knōw'a-ble, *a.* That may be known.

Knōw'ing (nō'ing), *a.* Skilful; intelligent:—artful; shrewd; sharp.

Knōw'ing-ly (nō'ing-le), *ad.* With knowledge.

Knŏwl'edge (nŏl'ej), *n.* [From *know;* the final syllable is of Norse origin, and is the same as *-lock* in wedlock.] The act of knowing; thing known; certain perception; science; learning; skill; information.

Knōwn (nōn), *p.* from *know.*

Knŭc'kle (nŭk'kl), *n.* [Dut. & Dan. *knokkel;* Ger. *knöchel.*] A joint of the finger.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* knuckling, knuckled.] To bend; to submit.

Knür (nür), } *n.* [See GNARL.] A knot in wood
Knürl (nürl), } or timber; knarl.

Knürl'ed, } *a.* Full of knots; knotty; gnarly;
Knürl'y, } gnarled.

Kŏb'old, *n.* [Ger.—Cf. L. *cobalus*, Gr. κόβαλος, a goblin (*q. v.*).] A goblin; a spirit of the mines.

Kō'pĕck, *n.* [See COPECK.] A Russian copper coin.

Kō'ran, *n.* [See ALCORAN.] The Mohammedan bible.

Kŏs'mŏs, *n.* [See COSMOS.] The universe as the embodiment of order and beauty.

Kou'mis, *n.* See KUMISS.

Krā′al, *or* **Krääl**, *n.* [Said to be for Sp. *corral*, an enclosure; very doubtful.] A native village in South Africa, whether Kafir or Hottentot.
Krī′o-sphĭnx, *n.* Same as CRIOSPHINX.
Krîs, *n.* [Malay.] The twisted dagger of the Malays:—spelled also *creese.*
Krȳ′o-līte, *or* **Krȳ′o-lĭth**, *n.* See CRYOLITE.
Kū′miss, *n.* [Russ. *kumys*; a Mongolian or Tartar word.] A liquor made from mares' milk.
Kȳ′a-nīze, *v. a.* [From *Kyan*, the inventor.] [*pp.* kyanizing, kyanized.] To preserve timber from dry-rot by the use of corrosive sublimate.

L.

L, a liquid consonant, preserves always the same sound in English; as in *like, fall.* As a numeral it stands for fifty.
Lä, *n.* [See FA.] (*Mus.*) A note in music.
Lâ (lâw), *interj.* [A.-S. *la.*—See LO.] See! look! behold!
Lăb′a-rŭm, *n.* [L.; Late Gr. λαβαρόν: probably allied to L. *labere*, to waver, to flag.] A standard; a banner.
Lăb′da-nŭm, *n.* [See LADANUM.] A resin of a strong smell.
Lăb-e-făc′tion, *n.* [L. *labefactio; labere*, to totter, and *facere*, to make.] The act of weakening.
Lā′bel, *n.* [O. Fr. *label*; Fr. *lambel, lambeau*: cognate with Eng. *lap* and *lapel*, and with Ger. *lappen*, a flap.] A name or title affixed to any thing; a slip of writing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* labelling, labelled.] To affix a label on; to mark.
Lā′bi-al, *a.* [Late L. *labialis*; L. *labium*, a lip (*q. v.*).] Uttered by or relating to the lips.—2, *n.* A letter pronounced by the lips.—The labials are *b, p, v, f, m*, and *w*.
Lā′bi-ate, *a.* [Neo-Latin *labiatus*, lipped; L. *labium*, a lip.] Formed like a lip.
Lā′bi-o-dĕn′tal, *a.* [LABIAL and DENTAL.] Articulated by means of both the lips and the teeth.
Lā′bor, *n.* [L. *labor* or *labos*, toil; *laborare*, to toil; Obs. L. *rabos*: allied to Skr. *labh*, to get; *rabh*, to seize; Gr. λαμβάνειν, to take.] The exertion of muscular strength; pains; toil; *work*; exercise:—childbirth.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* laboring, labored.] To exert the powers of body or mind; to toil; to work:—to be in travail.—3, *v. a.* To work at; to beat; to belabor.
Lăb′o-ra-to-ry, *n.* [Fr. *laboratoire.*—See LABOR.] A place or room for experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c.; a workshop.
Lā′bored, *a.* Showing signs of effort.
Lā′bor-er, *n.* One who labors or does work.
La-bō′ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *laboriosus.*] Diligent; assiduous; tiresome; requiring labor; difficult.
La-bō′ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a laborious manner.
La-bō′ri-ous-nĕss, *n.* Toilsomeness.
La-bür′num, *n.* [L.; perhaps for *alburnum*, whitish; *albus*, white.] A flowering tree or shrub.
Lăb′y-rĭnth, *n.* [Gr. λαβύρινθος: akin to λαύρα, an alley.] A subterraneous cavern or place full of windings; a maze; intricacy.
Lăb-y-rĭn′thine, *a.* Mazy; intricate.
Lăc, *n.* [Per. *lac*, Skr. *laksha*, or *rakta*, lac; from *ranj*, to dye.] A concrete, brittle substance; a resin and dyestuff produced on trees by myriads of little insects:—[Hind. *lakh*, Skr. *laksha*, a hundred thousand,—originally, as many as the insects in a lump of lac] 100,000; as, a *lac*, or *lack*, of rupees.
Lāce, *n.* [Fr. *lacer*, to bind; *lacet, lacs*, O. Fr. *las*, a tie; L. *laqueus*, a snare: root of *lacere*, to allure.] An ornamental fabric of linen or cotton thread:—a string; a cord:—a texture of thread with gold or silver; plaited cord.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lacing, laced.] To bind, as with a cord; to adorn.
Lăç′er-a-ble, *a.* That may be torn or rent.
Lăç′er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *lacerare, laceratum*, to tear; *lacer*, Gr. λακερός, torn; Skr. *vracch*, to tear: akin to RAG.] [*pp.* lacerating, lacerated.] To tear off in small pieces; to rend; to mangle; to torture.
Lăç-er-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *laceratio.*] The act of tearing; a breach.
Lăç′er-a-tĭve, *a.* Having power to tear.
Lăch′eş, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *lachesse*, remissness; Fr. *lâche*, slack.—See LAX.] (*Law.*) Negligence.
Lăch′e-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. Λάχεσις, one of the Fates; λαχεῖν, to assign by lot.] A venomous West-Indian snake.
Lăch′ry-mal, *a.* Generating tears; weeping.
Lăch′ry-ma-ry, *a.* Containing tears; tearful.
Lăch-ry-mā′tion, *n.* The act of weeping.
Lăch′ry-ma-to-ry, *n.* [Late L. *lacrimatorium.*] A vessel to preserve tears in, in honor of the dead:—a tear-bottle.
Lăch-ry-mōse′, *a.* [L. *lacrimosus*; *lacrima* (not *lachryma*), a tear; O. L. *dakrima*, Gr. δάκρυ, a tear (*q. v.*).] Shedding tears.
Lāç′ing, *n.* A binding; decoration:—a cord.
Lăck, *v. a.* [Dut. *lak*, a blemish; Icel. *lakr*, defective: probably akin to LEAK.] [*pp.* lacking, lacked.] To want; to need; to be without.—2, *v. n.* To be in want; to be wanting.—3, *n.* Want; need; deficiency:—a lac.
Lăck-a-dāi′şi-cal, *a.* Affectedly pensive or sorrowful.
Lăck′a-dāi-şy, *a.* [A humorous word, from LACKADAY.] Sentimental; effeminate.
Lăck-a-dāy′, *interj.* [For *alack the day!*] Alas! alas the day!
Lăck′er, *n.* One who lacks:—a varnish.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lackering, lackered.] See LACQUER.
Lăck′ey (lăk′e), *n.* [Fr. *laquais*; Ger. *lackei*; Sp. *lacayo*; O. Fr. *alacay*, a cross-bowman; thought to be for Arab. *luka, laka*, servile.] A footman.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lackeying, lackeyed.] To attend as a footman.
La-cŏn′ic, } **La-cŏn′i-cal**, } *a.* [From *Laconia*, in Greece, whose people were noted for brevity and pith in speech.] Concise in style; *short*; brief; as, a *laconic* answer.
La-cŏn′i-cal-ly, *ad.* Briefly; concisely.
La-cŏn′i-cĭşm, *n.* Concise style; laconism.
Lăc′o-nĭşm, *n.* [Gr. λακωνισμός.] A concise style:—a pithy or brief phrase or saying.
Lăc′quer (lăk′er), *n.* [Port. *lacre*, lac (*q. v.*).] A varnish, consisting chiefly of shell-lac dissolved in alcohol.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lacquering, lacquered.] To varnish with lacquer.
La-crŏsse′, *n.* [Fr. *la crosse*, the cross.] A Canadian game at ball, played with a battledore.
Lăc′ta-ry, *a.* [L. *lactarius*; *lac*, milk.] Milky; full of juice like milk.—2, *n.* A dairy-house.
Lăc′tate, *n.* A salt of lactic acid and a base.
Lac-tā′tion, *n.* The act or time of giving suck.
Lăc′te-al, *a.* Milky; conveying chyle.—2, *n.* The vessel that conveys chyle.
Lăc-te-oŭs, *a.* [L. *lacteus*; *lac, lactis*, milk.—Cf. Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος, milk.] Milky; lacteal.
Lac-tĕs′cent, *a.* [L. *lactescere, lactescentis*, to become milky.] Producing milk or a white juice.
Lăc′tic, *a.* Applied to the acid of sour milk.
Lac-tĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* That conveys milk.
Lac-tŏm′e-ter, *n.* See GALACTOMETER.
Lăc′tōse, *n.* Sugar of milk.
La-cū′na, *n.*; pl. **La-cū′næ**. [L.; akin to *lacus*, a lake (*q. v.*).] A vacant space; an hiatus; a gap; a vacancy; a defect.
La-cŭs′trine, *a.* [L. *lacus*, a lake.] Belonging to a lake or lakes.

Lăd, *n.* [Welsh *llawd*, Irish *lath*, a youth; Gael. *laidir*, stout.] A boy; a stripling; a youth.

Lăd'a-nŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. λήδανον; λῆδον, L. *lada*, Per. *ladan*, a gummy shrub.] The gum called labdanum. See LABDANUM.

Lăd'der, *n.* [A.-S. *hlæder;* Dut. *ladder;* Ger. *leiter.* —Cf. L. *clathri*, a grate; Gr. κλεῖθρον, a bar.] A frame with steps for climbing.

Lāde, *v. a.* [Dut. *laden*, Icel. *hlada*, Dan. *lade*, Russ. *klade*, a load (*q. v.*).] [*i.* laded; *pp.* lading, laden *or* laded.] To load; to freight:—[A.-S. *hladan;* O. E. *lhaden:* a special use of the foregoing; from it comes LADLE] to dip out.

Lā'den (lā'dn), *p.* from *lade* and *load.*

Lād'ing, *n.* Freight of a ship; cargo; burden.

Lā'dle (lā'dl), *n.* [See LADE.] A large spoon; a dipper with a handle:—the receptacle of a mill-wheel.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ladling, ladled.] To dip out.

Lā'dy, *n.*; pl. **Lā'dies.** [A.-S. *hlæfdige;* probably from *hlaf*, a loaf, and *dægee*, a kneader.] A respectable or well-bred woman; a title of respect; a gentlewoman:—correlative of *gentleman:*—in England, correlative of *lord.*

Lā'dy-bĭrd, } *n.* Names of red insects that feed
Lā'dy-flȳ, } upon plant-lice.

Lā'dy-dāy (lā'de-dā), *n.* The 25th of March; the annunciation day of the Virgin Mary.

Lā'dy-līke, *a.* Becoming a lady; elegant.

Lā'dy-shĭp, *n.* The title of a lady.

Lā'dy's-slĭp'per, *n.* A plant and its flower.

Lăg, *a.* [Welsh *llag*, slack; Irish *lag*, weak: akin to LAX and LANGUID and probably to SLACK.—Cf. Gr. λήγειν, to cease.] Coming behind; sluggish; tardy.—2, *n.* The lowest class:—the fag-end.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* lagging, lagged.] To loiter; to stay behind; to linger; to move slowly.

Lä'ger-bēēr, *n.* [Ger *lager*, storage, a storehouse. —See LAY.] A kind of light German beer.

Lăg'gard, *a.* [See LAG.] Backward; sluggish; slow.—2, *n.* A lazy fellow.

Lăg'ging, *n.* [Dut. *leggen*, Ger. *legen*, to lay.—See LAY.] The covering of a steam boiler or cylinder.

La-gōōn', *n.* [It. *lagone*, *laguna*, a pool; *lago*, a lake; L. *lacuna*, a pool; *lacus*, a lake.] A large pond or lake; a marsh.

Lā'ic, } *a.* [L. *laicus.*—See LAY.] Belonging
Lā'i-cal, } to the laity or people; not clerical; lay.

Lāid (lād), *i. & p.* from *lay.*

Lāin (lān), *p.* from *lie.*

Lāir (lār), *n.* [A.-S. *leger*, a bed; Ger. *lager*, a couch: root of LIE.] The couch of a wild beast.

Lāird, *n.* The lord of a manor. [Scottish.]

Lā'i-ty, *n.* The people, as distinct from the clergy or from any other profession.

Lāke, *n.* [A.-S. *lac;* L. *lacus;* Scot. *loch* (*q. v.*).—Cf. Gr. λάκκος, a pit.] A large extent of inland water:—[a variant of LAC] a red color; a color made of cochineal or lac.

Lā'ma, *n.* [Thibetan, *bLama*, spiritual lord.] The sovereign pontiff of the Tartars, and the head of religion in Thibet:—a Buddhistic priest.—(*Zoöl.*) A quadruped; llama.

Lā'ma-ĭsm, *n.* The northern form of Buddhism.

Lăm'a-sĕr-y, *n.* [From *Lama*, on type of *monastery* or *caravansary;* Per. *saray*, an inn, a palace.] A Buddhist monastery.

Lămb (lăm), *n.* [A.-S., Icel., & Goth. *lamb;* Dut. & Dan. *lam;* Ger. & Sw. *lamm.*] The young of a sheep.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* lambing, lambed.] To bring forth lambs.

Lăm'bent, *a.* [L. *lambere*, *lambentis*, Gr. λάπτειν, to lap (*q. v.*).] Playing about; gliding lightly.

Lămb'kin (lăm'kin), *n.* [Dim. of LAMB; Ger. *lämmchen* or *lämmerchen.*] A little lamb.

Lăm'bre-quĭn (lăm'ber-kĭn), *n.* [Fr., of Flemish origin; a diminutive word allied to Ger. *lappen*, a patch.—Cf. Skr. *lamb*, to hang down.] The ornamental covering for a helmet:—drapery pendent from above a window, from a shelf, or the like.

Lāme, *a.* [A.-S. *lama;* Dan., Dut., and Sw. *lam;* Ger. *lahm.*—Cf. Russ. *lomate*, to break; Icel. *lama*, to bruise.] Crippled; disabled; imperfect. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* laming, lamed.] To make lame.

La-mĕl'la, *n.*; pl. **La-mĕl'læ.** [L., a dim. of *lamina* (*q. v.*).] A thin plate; a scale.

Lăm'el-lar, *a.* Composed of scales or flakes.

Lăm'el-late, } *a.* Covered with films or plates;
Lăm'el-lāt-ed, } lamellar.

La-mĕl'li-brănch, *a.* Lamellibranchiate.

La-mĕl-li-brăn'chi-ate, *a.* [L. *lamella*, a layer, and Gr. βράγχια, gills.] (*Zoöl.*) Having gills in symmetrical semicircular layers, like bivalve mollusks. The oyster and clam are examples.

Lāme'ly, *ad.* In a lame manner; imperfectly.

Lāme'ness, *n.* State of being lame; weakness.

La-mĕnt', *v. n.* [L. *lamentum*, a wail; *lamentari*, to wail.] [*pp.* lamenting, lamented.] To mourn; to wail; to *grieve.*—2, *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan.—3, *n.* Lamentation.

Lăm'ent-a-ble, *a.* [L. *lamentabilis.*] Mournful; grievous.

Lăm'ent-a-bly, *ad.* Sadly; mournfully.

Lăm-en-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *lamentatio.*] An expression of sorrow.

Lā'mi-a, *n.* [L.; Gr. λάμια, a witch,—also, a shark: root of λαμβάνειν, to seize.] A kind of demon among the ancients:—a hag; a witch.

Lăm'i-na, *n.*; pl. **Lăm'i-næ.** [L.] A thin plate; one coat or layer laid over another.

Lăm'i-nar, } *a.* Plated; consisting of plates or
Lăm'i-na-ry, } layers; laminated.

Lăm'i-nāt-ed, *a.* Consisting of plates; plated.

Lăm-i-nā'tion, *n.* Arrangement in layers:—a layer.

Lăm'mas, *n.* [A.-S. *hlafmæsse*, loaf-mass: loaves were once offered as first-fruits on this day.] The first day of August.

Lăm-mer-gēi'er, *n.* [Ger. *lämmergeier;* *lamm*, a lamb, and *geier*, a vulture.] A European vulture.

Lămp, *n.* [L. *lampas;* Gr. λαμπάς; λάμπειν, to shine.] A vessel furnished with a wick and oil for giving light; a light.

Lăm'pass, } *n.* [Fr. *lampas*, formerly also *empas;*
Lăm'pers, } probably the same as Local Eng. *amper*, *anbury*, a tumor.] A lump of flesh, or a swelling, in a horse's mouth.

Lămp'-blăck, *n.* A fine soot used as a pigment.

Lăm'per-ēel, *n.* The lamprey.

Lam-pōōn', *n.* [O. Fr. *lampon*,—originally, a drinking-song; Fr. *lamper*, to drink; L. *lambere*, to lick up.—See LAP.] A personal *satire;* abuse.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lampooning, lampooned.] To abuse with personal satire.

Lam-pōōn'er, *n.* One who lampoons.

Lăm'prey (lăm'pre), *n.* [Fr. *lamproie;* It. *lampreda;* L. *lampetra;* *lambere*, to lick, and *petra*, a stone. It clings to rocks by suction.] A fish like the eel.

Lā'nate, *a.* [L. *lanatus*, woolly; *lana*, Gr. λάχνη, Doric Gr. λᾶνος, wool.] Covered with wool or soft hair.

Lănce, *n.* [Fr.; L. *lancea;* Gr. λόγχη.] A long spear; a weapon of war.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lancing, lanced.] To pierce; to cut; to open with a lancet, as a surgeon:—to throw.

Lăn'ce-o-lāte, *a.* [L. *lanceolatus*, spiked; *lanceola*, a dim. of *lancea*, a lance.] Shaped like a lance.

Lăn'cer, *n.* One who uses or carries a lance.

Lăn'cet, *n.* [Fr. *lancette*, dim. of *lance*, a lance (*q. v.*).] A small surgical instrument for letting blood:—a pointed window.

Lănce'-wood (-wûd), *n.* A tree and its elastic wood.

Lăn'ci-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *lancinare*, *lancinatum*, to tear: akin to LACERATE.] [*pp.* lancinating, lancinated.] To tear; to lacerate.

Lăn-ci-nā'tion, *n.* A tearing; laceration.

Lănd, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., Ger., Goth., & Scand.] A country; a region; a district:—soil; ground:—earth, as distinguished from *water* or the *sea:*—real estate:—a nation.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* landing, landed.] To set on shore; to disembark.—3, *v. n.* To come or go on shore.

Lạn-dâu′, *or* **Lăn′dâu**, *n.* [Fr.; from *Landau*, in Germany.] A coach which opens and closes at the top.

Lăn-dâu-lĕt′, *n.* A small landau.

Lănd′ed, *a.* Consisting of, or having, land.

Lănd′făll, *n.* A falling of land to any one by a death:—land first seen from the sea.

Lănd′grāve, *n.* [Ger. *landgraf; land*, province, land, and *graf*, a count; Dut. *landgraaf.*] A German title of nobility.

Lănd-grā′vi-ate, *n.* Estate of a landgrave.

Lănd′grạ-vīne, *n.* [Ger. *landgräfinn;* Dut. *landgravin.*] The wife of a landgrave.

Lănd′hōld-ẹr, *n.* One who holds lands.

Lănd′ing, *n.* The act of going on shore:—a place to land at:—the floor at the head of stairs.

Lănd′lā-dy, *n.* A mistress of an inn; a hostess:—a woman who has tenants.

Lănd′lẹss, *a.* Destitute of land.

Lănd′lŏcked (lănd′lŏkt), *a.* Enclosed with land:—cut off from the sea.

Lănd′lŏrd, *n.* [LAND and LORD.] One who owns and leases land:—the master of an inn; a host.

Lănd′lŭb-bẹr, *n.* A landsman, in contempt.

Lănd′märk, *n.* A mark of boundaries.

Lănd′scāpe, *n.* [Dut. *landschap:* the final syllable is the same in origin with that of *friendship.*] The scenery or *prospect* presented to the eye.

Lănd′slīde, **Lănd′slĭp**, *n.* A portion of a hill or mountain that slides or slips down.

Lănds′mạn, *n.* One who lives or serves on land.

Lănd′wạrd, *ad.* Toward the land.

Landwehr (länt′vār), *n.* [Ger. *land*, country, and *wehr*, defence.] The militia.

Lāne, *n.* [A.-S. *lane, lone;* Scot. *loan;* Fris. *lana, lona*• Dut. *laan.*] A narrow street; an alley.

Lăn′grāġe, *or* **Lăn′grel**, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.] A kind of chain-shot, formed of pieces of iron tied together.

Lăng-sȳne′, *ad.* [Scot.] Long since; long ago.

Lăn′guāġe (lăng′gwạj), *n.* [Fr. *langage;* It. *linguaggio;* L. *lingua*, a tongue.] The expression of thought and feeling; human speech; the speech of one nation; tongue; dialect; idiom; style.

Lăn′guịd (lăng′gwịd), *a.* [L. *languidus.*—See LANGUISH.] Faint; *weak; feeble.*

Lăn′guịd-ly (lăng′gwịd-lẹ), *ad.* Weakly.

Lăn′guịd-nĕss, *n.* Weakness; feebleness.

Lăn′guịsh (lăng′gwịsh), *v. n.* [Fr. *languir*, part. *languissant;* L. *languescere*, inceptive of *languere*, to be weak.—Cf. Gr. λαγγάζειν, to slacken: akin to LAG and LAX.] [*pp.* languishing, languished.] To grow feeble or languid; to pine away; to decline.

Lăn′guịsh-mĕnt, *n.* A state of pining.

Lăn′guọr (lăng′gwọr), *n.* [L.—See LANGUISH.] A languid state; lassitude; debility; faintness.

Lăn′guọr-oŭs (lăng′gwọr-ŭs), *a.* Suggestive of languor; melancholy; tedious; languid.

Lạ-nĭf′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* [L. *lanifer; lana*, wool, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing wool; woolly.

Lạ-nĭġ′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* [L. *laniger; lana*, wool, and *gerere*, to carry.] Bearing wool.

Lănk, *a.* [A.-S. *hlanc.*—Cf. Dut. *slank, schlank*, lank: perhaps related to LAX and SLACK, but not to LONG.] Loose; lax; not fat; slender; faint.

Lănk′nẹss, *n.* Want of plumpness.

Lănk′y, *a.* Lank; thin and tall.

Lăn′nẹr, *n.* [Fr. *lanier;* L. *laniarius* or *lanius*, a butcher; *laniare*, to rend.] A species of hawk.

Lăn′nẹr-ĕt, *n.* A little hawk.

Lăn′squẹ-nĕt (lăn′skẹ-nĕt), *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *landsknecht; land*, country, and *knecht*, a soldier.] A foot-soldier of former times:—a game at cards.

Lăn-tā′nạ, *or* **Lăn-tä′nạ**, *n.* [An old name for the viburnum.] A plant and its flower.

Lăn′tẹrn, *n.* [L. *lanterna;* Gr. λάμπτηρ, a torch. See LAMP.] A transparent case for a candle or lamp:—a little turret on the top of a dome.

Lăn′thorn (lăn′tẹrn), *n.* Same as LANTERN.

Lạ-nū′ġi-noŭs, *a.* [L. *lanuginosus; lanugo, lanuginis*, down; *lana*, wool.] Downy; covered with hair.

Lăn′yạrd, *n.* [Fr. *lanière*, a thong; perhaps from L. *laniare*, to tear, with the idea of a shred.] A small rope or piece of cord.

Lăp, *n.* [A.-S. *læppa*, Fris. *lappa*, Dan. *lap*, Sw. *lapp*, Ger. *lappen*, a patch: the idea is that of something which hangs, like an apron.—Cf. L. *labi*, to fall; Skr. *lamb*, to hang.] That part of a person sitting which reaches from the waist to the knees; a flap:—an overlapping.—2, *v. a.* [A variant of WRAP (*q. v.*); O. E. *wlappen, wrappen*, to wrap.] [*pp.* lapping, lapped.] To wrap round; to involve; to lay or extend over:—[A.-S. *lapian*, Icel. *lepja*, Dan. *labe*, L. *lambere*, Fr. *laper*, Gr. λάπτειν, to lick: akin to LIP] to lick up.—3, *v. n.* To be spread or extend over any thing:—to lick up.

Lăp′dŏg, *n.* A little dog fondled by ladies.

Lạ-pĕl′, *n.* [See LAP.] A lapping part of a coat.

Lăp′fụl, *n.* As much as the lap can contain.

Lăp-i-dā′ri-ạn, *a.* Inscribed on stone; lapidary.

Lăp′i-dạ-ry, *n.* [L. *lapidarius; lapis, lapidis*, a stone.—Cf. Gr. λέπας, a rock; λέπειν, to scale.] One who cuts and polishes gems:—a dealer in gems.—2, *a.* Monumental; inscribed on stone.

Lạ-pĭd-i-fi-cā′tiọn, *n.* The act of forming stone.

Lạ-pĭd′i-fȳ, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* lapidifying, lapidified.] To turn into stone.

Lăp′i-dĭst, *n.* A dealer in stones or gems.

Lā′pis lăz′ụ-lī, *n.* [Late L.—See AZURE.] A fine blue stone.

Lăp′lănd-ẹr, *or* **Lăpp**, *n.* A native of Lapland.

Lăp′pish, *a.* Of or belonging to the Lapps.

Lăpse, *n.* [L. *labi, lapsus*, to fall; *lapsare*, to slip.] Flow; fall; glide; a smooth course:—a little fault; petty error; mistake.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* lapsing, lapsed.] To glide; to slip; to fall from right. [void.

Lăpsed (lăpst), *p. a.* Fallen:—inoperative; made

Lăp′stōne, *n.* A stone used by a cobbler or shoemaker to hammer leather on.

Lăp′wing, *n.* [A.-S. *hleapewince:* roots of LEAP and WINCE; referring to the tottering and vacillating flight of the male bird.] A noisy bird with long wings.

Lär, *n.*; pl. **Lā′rēṣ**. [L.; of Etruscan origin.] A household god.

Lär′bọard (lär′bọrd), *n.* [Origin doubtful; Fr. *bâbord;* It. *babordo;* Ger. *backbord;* Sw. *bagbord;* Port. *bombordo;* Sp. *babor*. The English may be from Sp. *lado*, near, and *borde*, side.—See STARBOARD.] The left-hand side of a ship to a person on shipboard looking toward the head; port:—opposed to *starboard.*—2, *a.* Left-hand; port.

Lär′cẹ-noŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, larceny.

Lär′cẹ-ny, *n.* [Fr. *larcin;* L. *latrocinium*, theft; *latro*, a robber.] Theft; petty theft; robbery.

Lärch, *n.* [L. *larix, laricis;* Gr. λάριξ; Ger. *lerche.*] A large tree:—hackmatack; tamarack.

Lärd, *n.* [L. *lardum, laridum.*—Cf. Gr. λαρινός, fat.] The fat of swine.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* larding, larded.] To stuff with bacon; to grease.

Lạr-dā′ceọus (-shụs), *a.* Like lard.

Lärd′ẹr, *n.* A room where meat is kept:—stock of provisions.

Lā′rēṣ, *n. pl.* [L.] See LAR.

Lärġe, *a.* [L. *largus;* Fr. *large.*] Great; *bulky;* wide; liberal; abundant; *ample;* spacious; extensive.

Lärġe′-heärt-ẹd, *a.* Generous; magnanimous.

Lärġe′ly, *ad.* Widely; amply; liberally:—chiefly.

Lärġe′nẹss, *n.* Bigness; greatness.

Lär′ġẹss, *n.* [Fr. *largesse;* L. *largitus, largitio; largiri, largitus*, to bestow; *largus*, large, liberal.] A present; a gift; a bounty.

Lärġ′ish, *a.* Somewhat large.

Lăr′i-ăt, *n.* [Sp. *reata.*] A noosed cord or rope used for catching wild horses; a lasso.

Lärk, *n.* [A.-S. *lawerce;* Icel. *læverki;* Low Ger. *lewerke;* Ger. *lerche;* Dan. *lærke;* Scot. *laverock.* The Icelandic has been doubtfully referred to *læ*, craft, and *virke*, worker; the Anglo-Saxon, to *læw*, guile, and *werca*, worker.] A small singing bird:—[A.-S. *lac*, Dan. *leg*, Icel. *leikr*, sport] a prank; a frolic.

Lärk′spur, *n.* A plant and its flower.

Lăr′rup, *v. a.* [Dut. *larpen*, to thrash.] [*pp.* larruping, larruped.] To beat; to thrash. [Low.]

Lăr′um, *or* **Lā′rum**, *n.* [See ALARM.] Sound of alarm; alarm; noise noting danger; alarum.

Lär′va, *n.*; pl. **Lär′væ.** [L., a mask, a spectre.] An insect in its grub or caterpillar state:—an undeveloped animal. [veloped.

Lär′val, *a.* Pertaining to a larva:—not fully de-

La-ryn′ġe-al, *a.* Relating to the larynx.

Lăr-yn-ġī′tis, *n.* Inflammation of the larynx.

La-ryn′go-scōpe (la-rĭng′go-skōp), *n.* [Gr. λάρυγξ, larynx, and σκοπεῖν, to see.] An optical instrument consisting of two mirrors by which the throat and larynx may be brought into view.

Lăr-yn-gŏs′co-py, *n.* The art of using the laryngoscope.

Lăr-yn-gŏt′o-my, *n.* [Gr. λάρυγξ, larynx, and τομή, a cutting; τέμνειν, to cut.] The act of cutting the larynx.

Lăr′ynx, *or* **Lā′rynx**, *n.* [Gr. λάρυγξ.] The upper part of the trachea or windpipe.

Las-cär′, *or* **Lăs′cär**, *n.* [Per. & Hind. *lashkar*, an army; *lashkari*, a soldier.] A native seaman of India.

Las-cĭv′i-oŭs, *a.* [L. *lascivus*, sportive, lewd; Skr. *lasami*, play.] Lewd; lustful; wanton.

Las-cĭv′i-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Lewdly; wantonly.

Las-cĭv′i-ous-nĕss, *n.* Wantonness.

Lăsh, *n.* [Dut. *lasch*, a joining; *lasschen*, to join; Sw. & Dan. *lask;* Ger. *lasche*, a joint or scarf, a flap.] The thong of a whip:—a stroke with a whip or thong:—a stroke of satire.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lashing, lashed.] To strike; to scourge; to satirize:—to tie up strongly.—3, *v. n.* To ply the whip; to strike.

Lăss, *n.* [Probably from *laddess*, the feminine of *lad.*] A girl; a maid; a young woman.

Lăs′si-tūde, *n.* [L. *lassitudo; lassus*, weary, weak: akin to LAX and LATE.] Weariness; languor.

Lăss′lörn, *a.* Forsaken by a mistress.

Lăs′sō, *n.*; pl. **Lăs′sōs.** [Sp. *lazo;* L. *laqueus*, a noose.] A rope or strap, used in South America and Mexico, for catching wild cattle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lassoing, lassoed.] To capture with a lasso.

Lȧst, *a.* [For *latest.*] *Superl.* of *late.* Latest; *final;* hindmost; lowest; meanest. See LATE.—2, *ad.* For the last time; in conclusion; lastly.—3, *v. n.* [A.-S. *læstan*, to remain, to last, to fulfil, to observe; from *last*, a track,—literally, to track.] [*pp.* lasting, lasted.] To endure; to continue; to remain.—4, *v. a.* To form on or by a last.—5, *n.* [A.-S. *last*, a footprint; *læste*, a last; Dut. *leest*, Dan. *læst*, Ger. *leisten*, a last.] A mould to form shoes on:—[A.-S. *hlæst*, a burden; Dut., Sw., Dan., & Ger. *last:* root of LADE] a load.

Lȧst′ing, *n.* A woollen stuff, usually black.—2, *p. a.* Enduring; perpetual; durable.

Lȧst′ing-ly, *ad.* Perpetually; durably.

Lȧst′ly, *ad.* In the last place; finally.

Lătch, *n.* [A.-S. *læccan*, to seize: possibly akin to LACE and L. *laqueus*, a noose.] A catch or fastening for a door.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* latching, latched.] To catch; to fasten.

Lătch′et, *n.* [Dim. of LATCH or of LACE.] A sort shoe-buckle or fastening.

Lāte, *a.* [A.-S. *læt*, Dut. *laat*, slow; Ger. *lass*, idle, weary.—Cf. L. *lassus*, weary.] [*comp.* later *or* latter; *superl.* latest *or* last.] Not early; slow; tardy:—far in the day or night:—recent; as, a *late* occurrence:—deceased.—2, *ad.* Lately; far in the day or night.

La-tēēn′-sāil, *n.* [Fr. *latine*, Sp. *latina*, a Latin or Roman sail.] A sort of triangular sail.

Lāte′ly, *ad.* Not long ago; recently.

Lā′ten-cy, *n.* State of being hidden.

Lāte′ness, *n.* State of being late; tardiness.

Lā′tent, *a.* [L. *latere*, *latentis;* Gr. λανθάνειν, to lie hidden.] Hidden; secret; occult.

Lā′ter, *a.* Subsequent; more recent.

Lăt′er-al, *a.* [L. *lateralis; latus, lateris*, a side.] Of or belonging to the side.

Lăt′er-al-ly, *ad.* By the side; sidewise.

Lăt′er-īte, *n.* [L. *later, lateris*, a brick.] A stone or clay that may be cut in the form of brick, and used for the same purpose. [sap of plants.

Lā′tĕx (lā′tĕks *or* lă′tĕks), *n.* [L.] The milky

Lăth [läth, *H. N. St. I.*], *n.*; pl. **Lăths.** [Fr. *latte;* Fris. & Ger. *latte;* Dut. *lat;* A.-S. *lædu.*—Cf. Welsh *llath*, a rod, O. Ger. *lade*, a plank: possibly akin to SLIT and SLAT.] A thin, long piece of wood, used in plastering and tiling.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lathing, lathed.] To fit up with laths.

Lāthe, *n.* [Icel. *lŏd*, pl. *ladar.*—Cf. Ger. *lade*, a chest.] The machine of a turner or potter.

Lăth′er, *v. n.* [A.-S. *leador;* Icel. *lŏdra*, to foam; *leydra*, to wash: akin to LAVE.] [*pp.* lathering, lathered.] To form a foam.—2, *v. a.* To cover with foam of soap.—3, *n.* Foam made of soap and water, or of sweat.

Lăth′y, *a.* Thin or long like a lath.

Lăt-i-cĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *latex*, juice, and *ferre*, to carry.] Containing latex, or milky sap.

Lăt′in, *a.* [L. *latinus*, from *Latium*, the region near Rome.] Relating to the Latins; Roman.—2, *n.* The Latin or Roman language.

Lăt′in-ĭşm, *n.* An idiom of the Latin tongue.

Lăt′in-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in Latin.

La-tĭn′i-ty, *n.* The style of the Latin language.

Lăt′in-īze, *v. n.* [*pp.* Latinizing, Latinized.] To use Latin words.—2, *v. a.* To render into Latin.

Lāt′ish, *a.* Somewhat late.

Lăt′i-tūde, *n.* [L. *latitudo; latus*, broad: said to be identical with *stratus* (*stlatus*), a participle from *sternere*, to stretch.] Breadth; width; extent; distance north or south from the equator.

Lăt-i-tū-di-nā′ri-an, *a.* Not confined; free.—2, *n.* One who indulges in latitude of religious opinion, or who is not rigidly orthodox.

Lăt-i-tū-di-nā′ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* Laxity of religious opinion or practice.

Lā′tri-a [la-trī′a, *St. I. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. λατρεία, service; λάτρον, hire.] The highest kind of worship.

Lat-rīne′, } *n.* [Fr. *latrines;* L. *latrina*, for *lava-*
Lat-rīneş′, } *trina; lavare*, to wash.] A privy, especially in a military camp or public place.

Lăt′ten, *n.* [Fr. *laiton.*—Cf. Sp. *laton*, Port. *latao*, brass; It. *latta*, tin.] A mixed metal; a kind of bronze; an alloy:—metal in sheets.

Lăt′ter, *a.* [A form of LATER.—See LATE.] Modern; recent; last of two; mentioned last of two:—opposed to *former.*

Lăt′ter-ly, *ad.* Of late; recently.

Lăt′tice (lăt′tis), *n.* [Fr. *lattis; latte*, a lath (*q. v.*).] A reticulated window:—net-work of slats or rods; lattice-work.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* latticing, latticed.] To furnish with lattice.

Lâud, *v. a.* [L. *laus, laudis*, praise; *laudare*, to praise.] [*pp.* lauding, lauded.] To praise; to extol; to celebrate.—2, *n.* Praise; honor paid.

Lâud′a-ble, *a.* [L. *laudabilis.*] Praiseworthy; commendable.

Lâud′a-bly, *ad.* In a laudable manner.

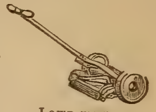
Lâud′a-nŭm (lâw′da-nŭm *or* lŏd′a-nŭm), *n.* [Corrupted from *ladanum.*] A preparation of opium, or a soporific tincture made from opium.

Lâu-dā′tion, *n.* [L. *laudatio.*] Honor; commendation. [giving praise.

Lâud′a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *laudatorius.*] Containing or

Läugh (läf), *v. n.* [A.-S. *hlehhan;* Dut. *lagchen;* Ger. *lachen:* imitative.] [*pp.* laughing, laughed.] To make that noise which sudden merriment excites; to appear gay.—2, *v. a.* To deride; to ridicule.—3, *n.* A convulsion caused by merriment; expression of merriment; laughter.

Läugh'ạ-ble (läf'ạ-bl), *a.* That may excite laughter; *ludicrous;* ridiculous; diverting; comical.
Läugh'ẹr (läf'ẹr), *n.* One who laughs.
Läugh'ịng-găs (läf'ịng-), *n.* An anæsthetic gas; nitrous oxide.
Läugh'ịng-stŏck (läf'ịng-stŏk), *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt of jests.
Läugh'tẹr (läf'tẹr), *n.* [A.-S. *hleahtor;* Dan. *latter;* Ger. *lachter.*] The act of laughing; convulsive merriment; titter; giggle.
Läunch (länch) [lâwnsh, *St.*], *v. n.* [Fr. *lancer,* to fling.—See LANCE.] [*pp.* launching, launched.] To rove at large; to dart.—2, *v. a.* To move or slide into the water, as a ship; to push to sea:—to dart.—3, *n.* The act of launching:—a boat.
Läun'dẹr (län'dẹr), *n.* [See LAUNDRESS.] A washerwoman or washerman.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* laundering, laundered.] To wash; to wet.
Läun'dẹr-ẹr (län'dẹr-ẹr), *n.* One who launders.
Läun'drẹss (län'drẹs), *n.* [O. E. *lavender;* Fr. *lavandière;* L. *lavandaria,* things to be washed; *lavare, lavandum,* to wash.—See LAVE.] A washerwoman.
Läun'drỵ (län'drẹ) [lâwn'drẹ, *St.*], *n.* Washing; [a washing-room.
Lâu'rẹ-āte, *v. a.* [L. *laureatus,* crowned with laurel (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* laureating, laureated.] To crown with laurel.
Lâu'rẹ-ạte, *a.* Invested with laurel.—2, *n.* One decked or crowned with laurel; a poet-laureate.
Lâu'rẹ-ạte-shĭp, *n.* The office of laureate.
Lâu-rẹ-ā'tiọn, *n.* The act of conferring degrees.
Lau'rel (lŏr'ẹl *or* lâw'rẹl), *n.* [L. *laurea, laurus;* Fr. *laurier.*] An evergreen tree or shrub.
Lau'relled (lŏr'rẹld), *a.* Crowned with laurel.
Lâu-rĕn'tiạn (-shạn), *a.* [From the river *St. Lawrence.*] Noting azoic rocks older than the Huronian.
Lâu'rẹs-tīne, *n.* [L. *laurus,* and *tinus,* each plantnames.] An evergreen shrub.
Lā'vạ, *or* **Lä'vạ,** *n.* [It. *lava,* lava,—formerly, a flow, a gutter; L. *lavare,* to wash.] Matter discharged in a molten state by volcanoes.
Lạ-vā'tiọn, *n.* [L. *lavatio.*] The act of washing.
Lăv'ạ-to-rỵ, *n.* [L. *lavatorium; lavare, lavatum,* to wash.] A wash; a bathing-place.
Lāve, *v. n.* [L. *lavare,* to wash; Gr. λούειν.] [*pp.* laving, laved.] To wash one's self; to bathe.—2, *v. a.* To wash; to bathe.
Lāve'ment, *n.* A bath:—a clyster.
Lăv'ẹn-dẹr, *n.* [Fr. *lavande;* Late L. *lavandula;* L. *lavare,* to wash: it was once laid away with washed linen.] An aromatic plant.
Lā'vẹr, *n.* [From LAVE.] A washing-vessel:—[L.] an edible sea-weed. [skylark.
Lăv'ẹr-ŏck, *n.* [Scot.—See LARK.] The lark; the
Lăv'ịsh, *a.* [O. E. *lave,* to bale out, to pour.—Cf. O. Fr. *lavace, lavasse,* a flood; Fr. *lavage,* wash, waste, loss; L. *lavare* and *luere,* to wash.] Spending indiscreetly; prodigal; wasteful; profuse; *extravagant.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lavishing, lavished.] To scatter profusely; to waste.
Lăv'ịsh-lỵ, *ad.* Profusely; prodigally.
Lâw, *n.* [A.-S. *lagu;* Icel. *lög;* Sw. *lag;* Dan. *lov;* L. *lex, legis;* Fr. *loi:* akin to LAY.] A rule of action; an act or enactment of a legislative body; jurisprudence:—the decalogue:—the rule or principle by which any thing is regulated; a *decree,* edict, statute, or custom, publicly established.—*Canon law,* the law relating to ecclesiastical affairs.—*Civil law,* municipal law, or the law of a state or country:—appropriately, the institutes of the Roman law.—*Common law,* unwritten law, which receives its binding force from immemorial usage.—*International law,* the law of nations.—*Moral law,* the law of the Ten Commandments.
Lâw'fụl, *a.* Agreeable to law; legal; right.
Lâw'fụl-lỵ, *ad.* Legally; according to law.
Lâw'fụl-nĕss, *n.* Legality. [lator.
Lâw'-ġĭv-ẹr, *n.* One who makes laws; a legis-
Lâw'lẹss, *a.* Not restrained by law; illegal.
Lâw'lẹss-lỵ, *ad.* Unlawfully.
Lâw'lẹss-nĕss, *n.* Disorder; disobedience.
Lâw'-māk-ẹr, *n.* One who makes laws.
Lâwn, *n.* [Fr. *lande,* a plain; Welsh *llawnt,* a lawn; *llan,* an enclosure:—akin to LAND.] An open space between woods; a plain:—[from *Laon* (pron. län), a town of France] a sort of fine linen fabric.—2, *a.* Made of lawn; resembling lawn.


Lawn-mower.

Lâwn'-mōw-ẹr, *n.* An instrument for clipping grass.
Lâwn'-tĕn-nịs, *n.* A modification of the game of tennis played out-doors instead of in a court.
Lâwn'ỵ, *a.* Having lawns; resembling lawn.
Lâw'sūit, *n.* Legal process; a litigation.
Lâw'yẹr, *n.* [From *law,* as *sawyer* from *saw.*] One versed in law; an attorney.
Lăx, *a.* [L. *laxus,* loose; *laxare,* to loosen: root of LAG.] Loose; vague; not exact; not strict.—2, *n.* A looseness; a diarrhœa.
Lạx-ā'tiọn, *n.* [L. *laxatio.*—See LAX.] The act of loosening; looseness.
Lăx'ạ-tīve, *a.* [L. *laxativus.*—See LAX.] Tending to relax; purgative.—2, *n.* A medicine that relaxes. [ing lax; looseness.
Lăx'ị-tỵ, *n.* [L. *laxitas;* Fr. *laxité.*] State of be-
Lăx'nẹss, *n.* Laxity; looseness; slackness.
Lāy (lā), *i.* from *lie.*—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *lecgan,* from *licgan,* to lie (*q. v.*); Dut. *leggen;* Dan. *lægge;* Ger. *legen.*] [*i.* laid; *pp.* laying, laid.] To place; to put:—to beat down:—to allay; to calm:—to wager:—to produce, as eggs.—3, *v. n.* To bring forth eggs.—4, *n.* [Fr. *lai;* Prov. *lais:* allied to Welsh *llais,* a voice; Irish *laoi,* Gael. *laoidh,* a hymn; Ger. *lied,* a song.] A song; poem:—a layer:—a wager.—5, *a.* [L. *laicus;* Gr. λαϊκός, belonging to the people; λαός, the people.] Relating to the laity; not clerical.
Lāy'ẹr, *n.* [A variant spelling of LAIR.] One who lays:—a stratum:—a twig put under ground for propagation. [artists.
Lāy'-fĭg'ụre, *n.* An image used as a model by
Lāy'mạn, *n.* One of the laity:—a lay-figure.
Lāy'stâll (lā'stâwl), *n.* [Gael. *lios-stall,* a refuse-heap: referred to *lios,* a garden, and *stail,* to throw.] A heap of dung.
Lā'zạr, *n.* [From *Lazarus,* in the Gospel parable; Heb. *Eleazar,* he whom God helps.] One infected with a pestilential disease, or with filthy sores; a leper.
Lăz-ạ-rĕt'tō, *n.* [It. *lazaretto.*—See LAZAR.] A lazar-house; a pest-house; a quarantine station.
Lā'zị-lỵ, *ad.* Idly; sluggishly; heavily.
Lā'zị-nĕss, *n.* Idleness; slothfulness.
Lā'zỵ, *a.* [Ger. *lässig,* from *läss,* slow, late (*q. v.*).—Cf. Fr. *lâche,* sluggish, remiss; It. *lasco,* lazy: akin to LAX.] Disinclined to action or labor; idle; sluggish; slothful; inactive; *indolent.*
Lăz-zạ-rō'nị, *n. pl.* [It. *lazaroni.*—See LAZAR.] Houseless or unsheltered beggars, as in Naples.
Lēa (lē), *n.* [A.-S. *leah,* a field; Ger. *loh,* a morass; Local Ger. *loge, loo,* a plain.] A plain; a meadow; a pasture.
Lēach, *v. a.* [L. *lix,* ashes; A.-S. *leah,* Ger. *lauge,* lye (*q. v.*).—Cf. LIXIVIATE.] [*pp.* leaching, leached.] To pass water through ashes; to percolate:—written also *leech* and *letch.*—2, *n.* A vessel or tub in which ashes are leached.
Lēach'ỵ, *a.* Allowing water to percolate.
Lēad (lēd), *v. a.* [A.-S. *lædan,* from *lidan,* to go; Sw. *leda,* from *lida,* to go; Dan. *lede,* from *lide;* Ger. *leiten,* to lead; O. Ger. *lidan,* to go.] [*i.* led; *pp.* leading, led.] To guide by the hand; to *conduct;* to induce:—to draw; to entice; to allure:—to pass.—2, *v. n.* To go first and show the way.—3, *n.* [A.-S. *lad,* Sw. *led,* a way; Dan. *led,* a gate.] Guidance; direction; first place:—an opening:—a lode.

Lĕad (lĕd), *n.* [A.-S. *lead;* Dut. *lood;* Ger. *lot, loth.*] A heavy metal:—a plummet:—a small cylinder of graphite:—in printing, a thin plate of metal to separate lines.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* leading, leaded.] To fit with lead in any manner:—to separate lines, in printing, by spaces.

Lĕad′ẹd (lĕd′ẹd), *p. a.* In printing, having the lines separated by spaces:—fitted with lead.

Lĕad′en (lĕd′dn), *a.* Made of lead; heavy.

Lēad′ẹr, *n.* One who leads; conductor; *chief:*—the leading article in a newspaper.

Lēad′ẹr-shĭp, *n.* The position of a leader; guidance.

Lēad′ịng (lēd′ịng), *p. a.* Principal; chief.—2, *n.* Guidance; conduct.

Lēad′ing-strings, *n. pl.* Strings by which children are guided and supported.

Lĕad′-pĕn′cil, *n.* A pencil of graphite.

Lēaf (lēf), *n.*; pl. **Lēaves**. [A.-S. *leaf;* Dut. *loof;* Ger. *laub;* Sw. *löf.*—Cf. Russ. *lepeste*, Lith. *lapas*, a leaf; Gr. λέπος, a scale.] The green, deciduous part of trees and plants; a petal:—any thing foliated:—part of a book, door, table, &c.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* leafing, leafed.] To bear leaves.

Lēaf′ạġe, *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage.

Lēafed (lēft), *a.* Having leaves; leaved.

Lēaf′lẹss, *a.* Destitute or bare of leaves.

Lēaf′lẹt, *n.* Division of a leaf; a small leaf.

Lēaf′y̹, *a.* Full of leaves; having leaves.

Lēague (lēg), *n.* [Fr. *ligue;* It. *lega;* Sp. *liga;* L. *ligare*, to bind.] A treaty of alliance between sovereigns or states; an *alliance;* a union:—[It. *lega;* Sp. *legua;* Fr. *lieue*,—formerly *luie, legue;* L. *leuca, leuga*, a mile (of Celtic origin); Bret. *leo, lev, len*, a league; Irish, *leige:* possibly akin to Cymric *lech*, a stone] a measure of three geographical miles.—The French league is about 2.76 English miles.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* leaguing, leagued.] To unite; to confederate.

Lēa′guẹr (lē′gụr), *n.* [Dut. *leger*, a camp.—See Lair.] One united in a league:—a camp:—a siege.

Lēak (lēk), *n.* [Icel. *leki*, a leak.] A hole which lets a fluid in or out.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [Icel. *leka*, to drip; Dan. *lække;* Dut. *lekken;* Ger. *lecken.*—Cf. A.-S. *leccan*, to moisten.] [*pp.* leaking, leaked.] To let a fluid in or out.

Lēak′ạġe, *n.* Allowance made for leaking; a leaking; quantity lost by leaking.

Lēak′y̹, *a.* Letting a fluid in or out.

Lēal, *a.* [Norm. Fr. *leal*, loyal (*q. v.*).] Loyal; true-hearted.

Lēan (lēn), *v. n.* [A.-S. *hlænan, hleonian, hlinian;* Dut. *lennen;* Dan. *læne;* Ger. *lehnen;* It. *lenare.*—Cf. L. *reclinare*, to lean, and Gr. κλίνειν, to cause to lean.] [*i.* lēaned *or* lĕant; *pp.* lēaning, lēaned *or* lĕant.] To deviate from a perpendicular line; to incline; to bend; to waver.—2, *a.* [A.-S. *hlæne;* Low Ger. *leen:* related to the verb *lean*, but not to It. *leno*, weak, which is from L. *lenis*, mild.] Not fat; wanting flesh; thin; barren.—3, *n.* The part of flesh distinct from fat.

Lēan′ly̹, *ad.* Meagrely; without plumpness.

Lēan′nẹss, *n.* Want of flesh; thinness.

Lēap [lēp, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja;* lĕp, *S.*], *v. n.* [A.-S. *hleapen;* Icel. *hlaupa;* Ger. *laufen, lief;* Dut. *loopen, liep.*] [*pp.* leaping, lĕapt *or* lēaped.] To jump; to bound; to spring; to start.—2, *v. a.* To pass over by jumping.—3, *n.* [A.-S. *hlyp.*] A bound; a jump; a sudden transition.

Leaped (lĕpt *or* lēpt), *p.* from *leap.*

Leapt (lĕpt *or* lēpt), *p.* See Leaped.

Lēap′-yēar, *n.* Every fourth year, which has 366 days,—February having 29:—bissextile.

Lēarn (lĕrn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *leornian;* Ger. *lernen:* akin to Ger. *lehren*, A.-S. *læran*, Dut. *leeren*, to teach.] [*i.* learned *or* learnt; *pp.* learning, learned *or* learnt.] To gain knowledge or skill in; to copy; to study:—to teach.—2, *v. n.* To gain or acquire knowledge.

Lēarn′ẹd (lĕrn′ẹd; *as a part.*, lĕrnd), *a.* Having learning; erudite; literary; educated.

Lēarn′ẹd-ly̹, *ad.* With knowledge.

Lēarn′ẹr (lĕrn′ẹr), *n.* One who learns.

Lēarn′ịng, *n.* Skill in science, languages, or literature; *literature;* erudition.

Lēas′ạ-ble, *a.* Capable of being leased.

Lēase (lēs), *n.* [Fr. *laisser*, to leave; Ital. *lasciare*, to quit; L. *laxare*, to slacken, to let go.—See Lax.] A contract for a temporary possession of houses or lands; a tenure.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* leasing, leased.] To let by lease; to let.

Lēase′hōld (lēs′hōld), *n.* A tenure held by lease.—2, *a.* Held by lease.

Lēash, *n.* [Fr. *laisse;* It. *lascio.*—See Lasso.] A leather thong; a band wherewith to tie:—three things held together by a leash.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* leashing, leashed.] To bind; to hold in a string.

Lēaṣ′ịng (lēz′ịng), *n.* [A.-S. *leasing*, Icel. *lausing*, falsehood; A.-S. *leas*, false, empty, loose (*q. v.*); Dut. *loos*, false; Goth. *laus*, empty.] Lying; slander; falsehood.

Lēast (lēst), *a.* [See Less.] *Superl.* of *little.* Smallest.—2, *ad.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

Lēast′wīṣe, *ad.* At least; at all events.

Lēath′ẹr (lĕth′ẹr), *n.* [A.-S. *leder;* Dan. *læder;* Dut. & Ger. *leder.*] The hide or skin of an animal tanned and prepared for use.—2, *a.* Made of leather; leathern.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* leathering, leathered.] To beat; to lash.

Lēath′ẹrn (lĕth′ẹrn), *a.* Made of leather.

Lēath′ẹr-y̹, *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

Lēave (lēv), *n.* [A.-S. *leaf*, permission; *lyfan*, to permit; Icel. *lyfi*, leave, *leyfa*, to permit; Ger. *erlauben.*—See Furlough.] Permission; license:—farewell.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *læfan;* Icel. *leifa;* Dan. *levne*, to leave; A.-S. *laf*, a remnant; Icel. *leif*, a patrimony; Goth. *laiba*, a remnant. The word is connected with Live, with the idea of tarrying, staying behind: probably not related to Gr. λείπειν, to leave.] [*i.* left; *pp.* leaving, left.] To quit; to forsake; to desert; to abandon; to permit; to refer; to bequeath.—3, *v. n.* To cease; to desist:—to go away:—[see Leaf] [*pp.* leaving, leaved] to put forth leaves.

Lēaved (lēvd), *a.* Having, or furnished with, leaves; made with leaves or folds.

Lēav′en (lĕv′vn), *n.* [Fr. *levain;* L. *levamentum* or *levamen*, a mitigation,—literally, that which raises; *levare*, to raise; *levis*, light.] A fermenting mixture.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* leavening, leavened.] To ferment.

Lēaveṣ (lēvz), *n.*; pl. of *leaf.*

Lēav′ịngṣ, *n. pl.* Things that are left; remains; remnants; relics; refuse.

Lĕch′ẹr, *n.* [Fr. *lécheur*, a gormandizer,—also, a lick-spittle, a parasite; *lécher*, to lick (*q. v.*).] A lewd person; a fornicator.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* lechering, lechered.] To practise lewdness.

Lĕch′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* Libidinous; lewd; lustful.

Lĕch′ẹr-oụs-nĕss, *n.* Lewdness.

Lĕch′ẹr-y̹, *n.* Lewdness; lust.

Lĕc′tẽrn, *n.* [Late L. *lectrinum, lectrum;* Gr. λέκτρον, a couch, a rest.] A desk in a church for holding the Bible; a reading-desk.

Lĕc′tiọn, *n.* [L. *lectio*, a reading; *legere, lectum*, to read.] A reading; a variety in copies.

Lĕc′tiọn-ạ-ry̹, *n.* A service-book; a course of lessons or lections.

Lĕct′ūre (lĕkt′yụr), *n.* [Late L. *lectura*, L. *lectus*, a reading; *legere*, to read.] Act of reading; a discourse read or pronounced:—a reproof.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lecturing, lectured.] To read lectures to; to instruct:—to reprove; to censure.—3, *v. n.* To deliver lectures.

Lĕct′ūr-ẹr, *n.* One who lectures.

Lĕct′ūre-shĭp, *n.* The office of a lecturer.

Lĕc′turn, *n.* [See Lectern.] A reading-desk.

Lĕd, *i.* & *p.* from *lead.*

Lĕdġe, *n.* [Sw. *lagg*, Icel. *lögg*, a rim; Norse *liggja*, Dan. *ligge*, to lie (*q. v.*).] A row; a layer; a stratum; a ridge; a shelf:—a long ridge or stratum of rocks.

Lĕdġ′er, *n.* [O. Dut. *legger*, a lower millstone: —akin to LEDGE; literally, a *lodger*, that which lies still: a *ledger* is thus a book too large to be portable.] A horizontal pole in scaffolding:—the chief book in merchants' accounts.

Lĕdġ′er-līne, *n.* [Fr. *léger*, light, and LINE.] (*Mus.*) A short line above or below the staff.

Lēē, *n.* [Icel. *hle*; Dan. *læ*; Sw. *lä*; Dut. *lij*.—Cf. O. E. *lew*, O. Sax. *hleo*, a shelter; Goth. *hlija*, a tent; Icel. *hlyja*, to shelter.] (*Naut.*) The side opposite to that from which the wind blows:—a sheltered place.

Lēēch, *n.* [A.-S. *læce*, Icel. *læknir*, Dan. *læge*, Sw. *läkere*, Celt. *leigh*, a physician; A.-S. *lacnian*, Icel. *lækna*, Dan. *læge*, to cure.] A small blood-sucker:—a physician:—a tub:—a leach:—[Sw. & Icel. *lik*, Dan. *lig*, a bolt-rope] the edge of a sail.

Leech.

Lēēch′crăft, *n.* The art of healing.

Lēēk, *n.* [A.-S. *leac*; Dut. *look*; Dan. *lög*; Ger. *lauch*.] A biennial plant with a bulbous root.

Lēēr, *n.* [A.-S. *hleor*, Icel. *hlyr*, the cheek.] An oblique view or sinister cast of the eye.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* leering, leered.] To look obliquely; to look archly.

Lēēr′ing, *p. a.* Smiling askance or sneering.

Lēēr′ing-ly, *ad.* With a smile of contempt or of solicitation.

Lēēş, *n. pl.* [Fr. *lie*; Late L. *lia*; It. *letto*: probably from the root of LIE.—Cf. Celt. *li*, lees, *leit*, mud.] Dregs: sediment of liquor.

Lēē′-shōre, *n.* The shore to the lee of a ship; the shore on which the wind blows.

Lēē′ward (lē′ward *or* lū′urd), *a.* [O. Dut. *lywaard*; Dut. *lijwaarts*.] Opposite the wind; not windward.—2, *ad.* Toward the lee.—3, *n.* The side not exposed to the wind; lee.

Lēē′-wāy, *n.* The lateral movement or drift of a ship to the leeward of her course.

Lĕft, *i. & p.* from *leave*.—2, *a.* [Fris. *leeft*; O. Dut. *luft*, *lucht*.—Cf. L. *lævus*, Gr. λαιός, Russ. *lievnii*, left: possibly akin to A.-S. *left* or *lyft*, weak, or to L. *levis*, light.] Not right; sinistrous; weak.—3, *n.* The side opposite the right.

Lĕft′-hănd, *n.* The hand on the left side.—2, *a.* On the left side; left-handed.

Lĕft′-hănd′ed, *a.* Using the left hand:—sinistrous; awkward; not dexterous:—insincere.

Lĕg, *n.* [Icel. *leggr*; Dan. *læg*; Sw. *lägg*.] The limb which supports the body:—the part of it between the knee and the foot.

Lĕg′a-cy, *n.* [O. Fr. *legat*, Late L. *legatum*, a bequest; L. *legare*, *legatum*, to appoint.] A bequest; a sum of money, or property, given by a will.

Lē′gal, *a.* [L. *legalis*; *lex*, *legis*, a law.] Permitted or authorized by law; *lawful*; legitimate; adhering to law.

Lē′gal-ĭst, *n.* One who adheres to law.

Le-găl′i-ty, } *n.* [Fr. *légalité*.] Quality or state
Lē′gal-nĕss, } of being legal; lawfulness.

Lē′gal-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *légaliser*.] [*pp.* legalizing, legalized.] To make lawful.

Lē′gal-ly, *ad.* Lawfully; according to law.

Lĕg′ate [lĕg′ăt, *W. F. N. St. I. Ja. Sm.*], *n.* [L. *legatus*; *legare*, to send.] A deputy; an ambassador:—an ambassador from the pope.

Lĕg-a-tēē′, *n.* One to whom a legacy is left.

Lĕg′ate-shĭp, *n.* The office of a legate.

Lĕg′a-tīne, *a.* Belonging to a legate.

Le-gā′tion, *n.* A deputation; an embassy.

Le-gä′tō, *a.* [It.; L. *ligare*, to tie.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting the tying of one note to another.

Lĕg-a-tör′ [lĕg-a-tör′, *S. W. Ja. Sm.*; le-gā′tor, *P. K.*], *n.* One who bequeaths legacies.

Lē′ġend, *or* **Lĕġ′end**, *n.* [Late L. *legenda*, a legend; L. *legenda*, things to be read; *legere*, to read, to collect.—Cf. Gr. λέγειν, to speak, to collect.] A chronicle or register of the lives of the saints:—a story; a fable:—an inscription.

Lĕġ′en-da-ry [lē′jen-da-re, *Ja. C.*], *a.* Relating to a legend:—fabulous; romantic.—2, *n.* A book or a relater of legends.

Lĕġ′er (lĕd′jer), *n.* [O. Dut. *leggen*, to lie (*q. v.*); equivalent to LODGE.] A resident:—a ledger.—It is used also as an *adjective*; as, a *leger*, or *resident*, ambassador. See LEDGER.

Lĕġ-er-de-māin′, *n.* [O. Fr. *léger de main*, light or quick of hand.] Sleight of hand; a juggle.

Lĕg′ġin, *or* **Lĕg′ġing**, *n.* [From LEG.] A covering for the leg.

Lĕġ-i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being legible.

Lĕġ′i-ble, *a.* [L. *legibilis*; *legere*, to read.] Capable of being read; plain.

Lĕġ′i-bly, *ad.* In a legible manner.

Lē′ġion (lē′jun), *n.* [L. *legio*; *legere*, to gather, to levy.] A body of Roman soldiers, about 3000 to 6000:—a great number.

Lē′ġion-a-ry (lē′jun-a-re), *a.* Relating to a legion. —2, *n.* One of a legion.

Lĕġ′is-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *lex*, *legis*, a law, and *ferre*, *latum*, to bring, to carry.] [*pp.* legislating, legislated.] To make or enact laws.

Lĕġ-is-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *legislatio*.] The act of making laws.

Lĕġ′is-lā-tive, *a.* Relating to a legislature; giving laws; lawgiving. [laws.

Lĕġ′is-lā-tor, *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes

Lĕġ′is-lāt-ūre (lĕd′jis-lāt-yur), *n.* [Fr. *législature*.] The legislative body or bodies of a state or nation in which is vested the power of making laws.

Lē′ġist, *n.* [Fr. *légiste*; Late L. *legista*.] One skilled in law.

Le-ġĭt′i-ma-cy, *n.* State of being legitimate; lawfulness of birth; state of being born in wedlock:—lawfulness.

Le-ġĭt′i-mate, *a.* [L. *legitimus*, lawful; *lex*, *legis*, law.] Born in marriage; *lawful*.

Le-ġĭt′i-māte, *v. a.* [Late L. *legitimare*, *legitimatum*, to render lawful.] [*pp.* legitimating, legitimated.] To make legitimate or lawful; to establish the legitimacy of.

Le-ġĭt′i-mate-ly, *ad.* Lawfully.

Le-ġĭt′i-mate-nĕss, *n.* Lawfulness.

Le-ġĭt-i-mā′tion, *n.* The act of legitimating.

Le-ġĭt′i-mĭst, *n.* A supporter of hereditary monarchy.

Le-ġĭt′i-mīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* legitimizing, legitimized.] To render legitimate.

Lĕg′ūme (lĕg′yūm), *n.* [Fr. *légume*, a kitchen-vegetable; L. *legumen*, pulse; *legere*, to gather.] A pod, as of the pea; pulse.

Le-gū′mi-noŭs, *a.* Belonging to pulse or legumes.

Lēi′şūre (lē′zhur) [lĕzh′ur, *Nares*; lē′zhur *or* lĕzh′ur, *H.*], *n.* [Fr. *loisir*, leisure; O. Fr. *leisir*, permission,—originally, to permit; L. *licere*.—See LICENSE.] Freedom from employment or business; vacancy of mind:—opportunity; spare time.—2, *a.* Unemployed.

Lēi′şūre-ly (lē′zhur-le), *a.* Not hasty; deliberate. —2, *ad.* Not hastily; deliberately.

Lē′man, *n.* [O. E. *lemman*, *leofmon*; *leóf*, beloved, and *mann*, person.] A mistress:—a lover (often in a bad sense).

Lĕm′ma, *n.*; pl. **Lĕm′maş**, *or* **Lĕm′ma-ta**. [L.; Gr. λῆμμα, a thing assumed; λαμβάνειν, perf. εἴλημμαι, to take.] (*Geom.*) A proposition previously assumed as being demonstrated.

Lĕm′ming, *n.* [Norw. *lemende*, *lemelde*, *lemming*; Sw. *lemel*; Lapp. *loumek*.] A rodent quadruped.

Lemming.

Lĕm′on, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *limon*; It. *limone*; Port. *limão*; Per. & Turk. *limun*; Arab. *laimun*.—See LIME.] A tree and its acid fruit.

Lĕm-on-āde′, *n.* [Fr. *limonade*; It. *limonata*.] A beverage made of water, sugar, and lemon-juice.

Lē′mur, *n.* [L. for a "ghost," from the nocturnal habits of the animals.] A half-ape; an ape-like animal of many species.

Lĕnd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *lænan;* Dut. *leenen;* Icel. *lana;* Local Ger. *lehnen:* akin to Loan and Lien.] [*i.* lent; *pp.* lending, lent.] To afford, grant, or supply on condition of return or repayment; to furnish; to bestow.

Lĕnd'er, *n.* One who lends any thing.

Lē'ne [lēn, *I.*], *n.* [L. *lenis, lene,* gentle, soft.] An unaspirated consonant.—2, *a.* Not aspirated.

Lĕngth, *n.* [A.-S. *lengd;* Dut. *lengte;* Dan. *længde.* —See Long.] Measure or extent of a thing from end to end; the longest line of a body; extension; extent; reach.—*At length,* at last.

Lĕngth'en (lĕng'thn), *v. a.* [*pp.* lengthening, lengthened.] To extend in length.—2, *v. n.* To grow longer.

Lĕngth'wīşe, *ad.* In direction of the length.

Lĕngth'y, *a.* Long; not short; not brief; tiresomely long; as, a *lengthy* discourse.

Lē'ni-ĕn-cy, *n.* Mildness; lenity; *clemency.*

Lē'ni-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *lenire, lenientis,* to soften; *lenis,* soft.] Assuasive; softening; mild.—2, *n.* An emollient; a lenitive.

Lĕn'i-tĭve, *a.* Assuasive; emollient.—2, *n.* Any thing to ease pain; a soothing application.

Lĕn'i-ty, *n.* [L. *lenitas; lenis,* gentle.] Mildness; tenderness; *clemency.*

Lenses.

Lĕnş, *n.*; pl. **Lĕnş'eş**. [L. for "a lentil-seed."] A piece of glass, or transparent substance, so formed as to change the direction of the rays of light passing through it:—the crystalline humor of the eye.

Lĕnt, *i.* & *p.* from *lend.*—2, *n.* [A.-S. *lencten,* Dut. *lente,* Ger. *lenz,* spring; perhaps from the root of Length, from the lengthening days.] The quadragesimal fast; a fast of forty days, from Ash-Wednesday to Easter.

Lĕnt'en (lĕn'tn), *a.* Relating to Lent:—meagre.

Len-tĭc'ū-lar, *or* **Lĕn'ti-fŏrm**, *a.* Lens-shaped.

Lĕn'til, *n.* [L. *lens, lentis,* a lentil-seed; *lenticula,* a little lentil.] A sort of pulse or pea.

L'envoy' (län-vwâ'), *n.* [Fr.—See Envoy.] The postscript of a book or a poem.

Lē'ō, *n.* [L.—See Lion.] (*Astron.*) The Lion; a constellation; the fifth sign of the zodiac.

Lē'o-nīne, *a.* [L. *leoninus.*] Like a lion.

Lĕop'ard (lĕp'ard), *n.* [L. *leopardus;* Gr. λεόπαρδος; λέων, a lion, and πάρδος, a pard.] A spotted beast of prey.

Lĕp'er, *n.* [Fr. *lèpre,* leprosy (*q. v.*).] One infected with leprosy.

Lĕp'er-oŭs, *a.* Having leprosy; leprous.

Lĕp-i-dŏp'te-ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. λεπίς, λεπίδος, a scale, and πτερόν, a wing.] An order of insects, including butterflies and moths.

Lĕp'o-rīne (*or* -rĭn), *a.* [L. *leporinus; lepus, leporis,* the hare.] Belonging to a hare.

Lĕp'ro-sy, *n.* [Fr. *lèpre;* L. *lepra;* Gr. λέπρα; λέπις or λέπος, a scale (see Leaf); λεπρός, scaly.] A loathsome cutaneous disease, characterized by whitish scales. [fected with leprosy.

Lĕp'rous, *a.* [L. *leprosus;* Gr. λεπρός, scaly.] In-

Lē'şion (lē'zhun), *n.* [L. *læsio; lædere, læsum,* to hurt.] Damage; injury; hurt:—a change produced by disease or injury.

Lĕss. A privative termination; as, life*less.*

Lĕss, *a.* [A.-S. *læssa;* O. Fris. *lessa.*] The comparative of *little:*—smaller.—2, *ad.* In a smaller or lower degree.

Les-sēē', *n.* A person to whom a lease is given.

Lĕs'sen (lĕs'sn), *v. a.* [*pp.* lessening, lessened.] To make less; to diminish.—2, *v. n.* To grow less.

Lĕss'er, *a.* Less; smaller; minor.—It is a corruption of *less,* but is established by good use in certain cases; as, *Lesser* Asia.

Lĕs'son (lĕs'sn), *n.* [L. *lectio;* Fr. *leçon.*—See Lection.] A task or any thing to learn; a piece to be read; precept; a lecture; reproof.

Lĕs'sŏr, *or* **Les-sŏr'**, *n.* [See Lease.] One who grants a lease.

Lĕst, *conj.* That not; for fear that.

Lĕt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *lætan;* Dut. *laten;* Ger. *lassen.*—Cf. Lith. *leidmi,* to let.] [*i.* let; *pp.* letting, let.] To allow; to suffer; to permit; to leave:—to lease; to put out to hire.—2, *v. n.* To be let; as, a house to *let:*—[A.-S. *lettan;* Dut. *letten:* closely akin to Late] to act as an obstruction; to hinder.—3, *v. a.* [*i.* letted; *pp.* letting, letted.] To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose.—4, *n.* A hinderance; an obstacle.

Lĕt. A diminutive termination; as in rivu*let.*

Lē'thal, *a.* [L. *lethalis; letum,* death.] Deadly; mortal; fatal.

Le-thär'ġic, } *a.* Affected by lethargy; drowsy;
Le-thär'ġi-cal, } heavy; dull.

Lĕth'ar-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ληθαργία, drowsiness; λήθαργος, forgetful; λήθη, oblivion.] A morbid drowsiness; sleepiness; torpor; dulness; insensibility.

Lē'the, *n.* [Gr. λήθη: root of λανθάνειν, to lie hidden.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

Le-thē'an, *a.* Oblivious; causing oblivion.

Le-thĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *lethifer; letum,* death, and *ferre,* to bring.] Deadly; bringing death.

Lĕt'ter, *n.* [Fr. *lettre,* L. *litera,* a letter; *linere, litum,* to smear, to daub.] An alphabetic *character;* a printing-type:—a written message; an epistle; a note; a billet.—*Letter patent,* an open letter, granting some privilege.—*Dead letter,* a writing without authority:—a letter left in the post-office and not called for.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lettering, lettered.] To stamp or mark with letters.

Lĕt'tered (lĕt'terd), *a.* Educated; learned.

Lĕt'ter-ĭng, *n.* The act of marking with letters:—the letters formed upon any thing.

Lĕt'ter-prĕss, *n.* Letters and words printed:—print, as distinguished from engravings or illus-

Lĕt'terş, *n. pl.* Learning; *literature.* [trations.

Lĕt'tuce (lĕt'tis), *n.* [Fr. *laitue;* L. *lactuca,* from its milky juice; *lac, lactis,* milk.] A garden-plant for salad.

Le-vănt', *n.* [It. *levante,* east; L. *levare, levantis,* to raise; *se levare,* to rise; from the rising sun.] The East, particularly the eastern parts and coasts of the Mediterranean Sea.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* levanting, levanted.] To decamp surreptitiously; to abscond dishonestly. [Slang.]

Lē'vant, *or* **Le-vănt'**, *a.* Eastern; from the East.

Le-vănt'er, *n.* A strong easterly wind.

Le-văn'tine, *or* **Lĕv'an-tīne**, *a.* Belonging to the Levant.—2, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of silk stuff.

Lĕv'ee (lĕv'e), *n.* [Fr. *lever,* O. Fr. *levé;* from *lever,* to raise, to rise.—See Levy.] A morning call or assembly; an assembly:—an evening party or assembly:—a concourse:—a bank of earth on the margin of a river.

Lĕv'el, *a.* [O. Fr. *livel* (Fr. *niveau*); L. *libella,* a level; dim. of *libra,* a balance.] Even; flat; smooth; plain.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* levelling, levelled.] To make horizontal, level, or even; to lay flat:—to aim; to direct.—3, *v. n.* To aim; to direct the view.—4, *n.* A plane or plain; a flat surface:—even state:—a standard; an instrument. [destroy social distinctions.

Lĕv'el-ler, *n.* One who levels:—one who would

Lĕv'el-lĭng, *n.* Act of finding a horizontal line. —2, *a.* Aiming at the destruction of social distinctions.

Lĕv'el-nĕss, *n.* The state of being level.

Lĕv'en (lĕv'vn), *n.* Ferment. See Leaven.

Lē'ver [lĕv'er, *Wb.*], *n.* [Fr. *leveur,* a lifter; *levier,* a lever; L. *levator; levare, levatum,* to lift; *levis,* light.] The se[illegible] mechanical power:—a bar used to elevate great weights:—a prize or pry.

Lĕv'er-aġe, *n.* The advantage gained by using a lever:—the application of a lever.

Lĕv'er-ĕt, *n.* [Fr. *lièvre,* a hare; O. Fr. *levrault,* It. *lepretta,* a young hare; L. *lepus, leporis,* a hare.] A hare in its first year.

Lĕv'i-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being levied.

Le-vī'a-than, *n.* [Heb.] A great water-animal, mentioned in Job, supposed to be the crocodile.

Lĕv′i-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *levigare, levigatum,* to smooth; *levis,* smooth.] [*pp.* levigating, levigated.] To polish; to plane:—to reduce to powder; to pulverize.
Lĕv-i-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *levigatio.*] Act of levigating.
Lĕv-i-tā′tion, *n.* [Late L. *levitatio;* L. *levare,* to raise; *levis,* light.] The act of rendering light:—the act of rising or being raised into the air.
Lē′vīte, *n.* [L. *Levita;* Gr. Λευίτης.] One of the tribe of Levi.
Le-vĭt′i-cal, *a.* Relating to the Levites.
Le-vĭt′i-cŭs, *n.* [L.—See Levite: it contains the ceremonial law of the Levitical and priestly caste of the Hebrews.] The third book of Moses.
Lĕv′i-ty, *n.* [L. *levitas; levis,* light (*q. v.*).] Quality of being light; lightness:—want of seriousness; frivolity; inconstancy; giddiness; volatility; fickleness; vanity.
Lĕv′y, *v. a.* [Fr. *lever,* to raise; *levée,* a levy; L. *levare,* to raise; *levis,* light.] [*pp.* levying, levied.] To raise, as men for an army or money as a tax; to collect; to impose.—2, *n.* The act of raising money or men:—the quantity, amount, or number raised.
Lewd (lūd), *a.* [A.-S. *læwede,* lay, laic, the laity,—meaning the ignorant; from *læwan,* to betray, to weaken.] Wanton; lustful; libidinous.
Lewd′ly (lūd′le), *ad.* Wantonly; lustfully.
Lewd′ness, *n.* Dissoluteness; licentiousness.
Lĕx-i-cŏg′ra-pher, *n.* A writer of dictionaries.
Lĕx-i-co-grăph′ic, / **Lĕx-i-co-grăph′i-cal,** } *a.* Relating to lexicography.
Lĕx-i-cŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. λεξικόν, a dictionary, and γράφειν, to write.] The art or labor of making dictionaries; lexicology.
Lĕx′i-cŏn, *n.* [Gr., from λέξις, a saying or word; λέγειν, to speak.] A *dictionary;* a word-book.
Ley (lē), *n.* A field. See Lee, Lye, and Lie.
Ley′den-jär′ (lī′dn-), *n.* [First made at *Leyden,* Holland.] A jar to be charged with electricity.
Leze′-măj′es-ty, *n.* [Fr. *lèse-majesté; léser,* to injure (see Lesion), and *majesté,* a title of kings.] Treason; an offence against the sovereign.
Lī-a-bĭl′i-ties, *n. pl.* Amount of obligations or indebtedness; debt.
Lī-a-bĭl′i-ty, / **Lī′a-ble-nĕss,** } *n.* State of being liable; responsibility; exposedness.
Lī′a-ble, *a.* [Probably from Fr. *lier,* L. *ligare,* to bind.] Not exempt from; exposed to; answerable; bound; *obnoxious; subject.*
Liaison (lē′a-zŏng′), *n.* [Fr.; from *lier,* to bind.] A bond of union:—a love-intrigue; amour.
Li-ä′na, *n.* [Sp.; from *liar,* to tie; L. *ligare,* to bind; Fr. *liane.*] A woody tropical vine.
Lī′ar, *n.* [A.-S. *leogere.*—See Lie.] One who tells lies or falsehoods.
Lī′as, *n.* [Fr. *lias;* O. Fr. *liais,* a hard freestone.—Cf. Bret. *liach,* Welsh *llech,* Gael. *leac,* a stone.] (*Geol.*) A limestone and clay formation above the triassic and below the jurassic strata. [lias.
Lī-ăs′sic, *a.* Pertaining to the formation called
Lī-bā′tion, *n.* [L. *libatio; libare, libatum,* Gr. λείβειν, to pour.] An offering made of wine.
Lī′bel, *n.* [L. *libellum,* a little book, a brief; dim. of *liber,* a book.—See Library.] A malicious publication designed to render a person odious; a lampoon; defamation:—a legal complaint.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* libelling, libelled.] To defame maliciously; to lampoon:—to bring a charge against:—to proceed against.
Lī′bel-lănt, *n.* One who files or brings a charge in a chancery or admiralty case.
Lī′bel-ler, *n.* One who libels or defames.
Lī′bel-lous, *a.* Partaking of the nature of libel; defamatory; abusive.
Lĭb′er-al, *a.* [L. *liberalis; liber,* free.] Generous; *beneficent:*—free; candid; catholic:—free to excess; lax; loose.—2, *n.* A political reformer:—a liberalist.
Lĭb′er-al-ĭsm, *n.* Liberal or lax principles.
Lĭb′er-al-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to liberal opinions.
Lĭb-er-ăl′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *libéralité;* L. *liberalitas.*] Quality of being liberal; bounty; generosity:—largeness of mind. [To make liberal.
Lĭb′er-al-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* liberalizing, liberalized.]
Lĭb′er-al-ly, *ad.* In a liberal manner.
Lĭb′er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *liberare, liberatum; liber,* free.] [*pp.* liberating, liberated.] To free; to set free; to *deliver.* [deliverance.
Lĭb-er-ā′tion, *n.* Act of liberating or setting free;
Lĭb′er-ā-tor, *n.* One who liberates; deliverer.
Lĭb′er-tīne, *n.* [L. *libertinus,* a freedman,—also, belonging to a freedman; *libertus,* a freedman; *liber,* free.] One who lives dissolutely:—a Roman freedman.—2, *a.* Licentious; dissolute.
Lĭb′er-tin-ĭsm, *n.* Licentiousness; debauchery.
Lĭb′er-ty, *n.* [Fr. *liberté;* L. *libertas; liber,* free.] Power of acting without constraint; freedom; privilege; permission; *leave.*—*pl.* Precincts or outer districts of a city.
Li-bĭd′i-nous, *a.* [L. *libidinosus; libido, libidinis,* lust; *libet,* it pleases.—Cf. *liber,* acting at pleasure.—See Love.] Lewd; lustful; licentious.
Li-bĭd′i-nous-ly, *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully.
Lī′bra, *n.* [L.] A balance:—the Balance, the seventh sign in the zodiac.
Lī-brā′ri-an, *n.* One who has the care of a library.
Lī-brā′ri-an-shĭp, *n.* Office of a librarian.
Lī′bra-ry, *n.* [L. *librarium,* a bookcase; *liber,* a book or bark: the latter was an early writing material; Fr. *librairie,* a book-store.] A collection of books:—a house or an apartment for books; a book-room.
Lī′brāte, *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *librare, libratum,* to poise; *libra,* Gr. λίτρα, a balance.] [*pp.* librating, librated.] To poise; to balance.
Lī-brā′tion, *n.* [L. *libratio.*] Act of balancing; equipoise.
Li-brĕt′tō, *n.* [It., dim. of *libro,* a book.] A book containing the words of an opera.
Līce, *n.*; pl. of *louse.*
Lī′cens-a-ble, *a.* That may be licensed.
Lī′cense, *n.* [L. *licentia,* freedom; *licere,* to be allowable.] Authority or liberty given; permission; *leave:*—abuse of liberty; excess.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* licensing, licensed.] To permit by a legal grant; to give permission; to authorize.
Lī′cens-er, *n.* A granter of permission.
Lī-cĕn′ti-ate (lī-sĕn′she-at), *n.* [L. *licentiare, licentiatum,* to license; *licentia,* license.] One who has a license to preach, or to practise any art or profession.
Lī-cĕn′ti-āte (lī-sĕn′she-āt), *v. a.* [*pp.* licentiating, licentiated.] To license.
Lī-cĕn′tious (lī-sĕn′shus), *a.* [L. *licentiosus; licentia,* license.] Using license, in a bad sense; dissolute; unrestrained; lewd.
Lī-cĕn′tious-ly, *ad.* In a disorderly manner.
Lī-cĕn′tious-nĕss (lī-sĕn′shus-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being licentious; lewdness.
Lī′chen, *or* **Lĭch′en,** *n.* [L.; Gr. λειχήν: possibly allied to λείχειν, to lick (*q. v.*), from its encroachments.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants of very low organization, which grow on the bark of trees, on rocks, and on the ground.—(*Med.*) A cutaneous disease; a tetter; a kind of rash.
Lĭch-en-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. λειχήν, a lichen, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of lichens.
Lĭch′-gāte, *n.* [O. E. *lich,* a corpse; Dut. *lijk;* Icel. & Sw. *lik;* Dan. *lig;* Ger. *leiche, leichnam,* a corpse; A.-S. *lic,* the body [see Like], and Gate.] A shed over a church-gate:—the side-gate of a church-yard.

Lich-gate.

Lĭck, *v. a.* [A.-S. *liccian;* Dut. *likken;* Ger. *lecken;* Fr. *lécher;* L. *lingere, lictum;* Gr. λείχειν; Skr. *lih.*] [*pp.* licking, licked.] To pass over with the tongue; to lap:—to beat; to strike. [Colloq.]—2, *n.* A wash; what is smeared over:—a blow; a stroke:—a salt spring. [U. S.]

Lĭck′ẹr-ĭsh, *a.* [Cf. LECHEROUS.] Nice; dainty:—eager; greedy.

Lĭck′-spĭt-tle, *n.* A mean, servile flatterer.

Lĭc′ọ-rĭce, *n.* [O. Fr. *licorice;* Fr. *réglisse;* It. *legorizia, regolizia;* L. *liquiritia, glycyrrhiza;* Gr. γλυκύρριζα; γλυκύς, sweet, and ῥίζα, root.] A sweet, medicinal root.

Lĭc′tọr, *n.* [L.; probably allied to *ligare,* to bind.] [A Roman officer.

Lĭd, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *hlid;* Dut. *lid;* A.-S. *hlidan,* to cover.] A cover for a pan, box, &c.

Līe (lī), *n.* [A.-S. *leogan;* Dut. *liegen;* Ger. *lügen;* Dan. *lyve;* Sw. *ljuga,* to lie; A.-S. *lige, lyge,* a lie.] A violation of truth; a criminal *falsehood;* untruth:—a charge of falsehood:—lye.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* lied; *pp.* lying, lied.] To utter a criminal falsehood; to violate truth.—3, *v. n.* [A.-S. *licgan;* Dut. *liggen;* Dan. *ligge;* Ger. *liegen.*—Cf. L. *lectus,* a bed; Gr. aorist ἔλεξα, I lay.] [*i.* lay; *pp.* lying, lain.] To rest horizontally; to rest; to remain.

Liēf (lēf), *ad.* [A.-S. *leof, liof,* Dut. *lief,* Sw. *ljuf,* Ger. *lieb,* dear.—See LOVE.] Willingly; gladly.

Liēġe (lēj), *a.* [Fr. *lige;* O. Fr. *liege;* Late L. *ligius.* These words, probably connected with Ger. *ledig,* O. Dut. *leec,* free, had at first only the meaning of *free* or *sovereign;* but from a supposed connection with L. *ligare,* to bind, they later acquired the meaning of *bound* or *loyal.*] Bound by feudal tenure or connection; subject.—It is joined indifferently to lord or subject; as, *liege* lord, or *liege*man.—2, *n.* A sovereign; a superior lord:—a vassal.

Liēġe′mạn (lēj′mạn), *n.* A subject; a vassal.

Lī′en, *or* **Lī′ẹn,** *n.* [Fr. *lien,* a tie, a bundle; L. *ligamen,* band; *ligare,* to tie.—Cf. Ger. *lien,* a rope.] A legal claim to property by a creditor.

Lī-en-tĕr′ịc, *a.* [Gr. λειεντερικός.] Pertaining to a lientery.

Lī′ẹn-tĕr-y̆, *n.* [Gr. λειεντερία; λεῖος, smooth, soft, and ἔντερον, an intestine.] A flux of the bowels; a kind of looseness, or diarrhœa, with the passage of undigested food. [as, in *lieu* of.

Lieū (lū), *n.* [Fr.; L. *locus,* a place.] Place; room;

Lieu-tĕn′ạn-cy (lẹv-tĕn′ạn-sẹ *or* lū-tĕn′ạn-sẹ), *n.* The office or province of a lieutenant.

Lieu-tĕn′ạnt (lẹv-tĕn′ạnt *or* lū-tĕn′ạnt), *n.* [Fr.—See LIEU and TENANT; L. *locum tenens.*] An officer below a captain:—a deputy; one second in rank; as, *lieutenant-governor.*

Lieu-tĕn′ạnt-shĭp, *n.* Office of lieutenant.

Liēve (lēv), *ad.* Willingly; lief. See LIEF.

Līfe, *n.*; pl. **Līveṣ.** [A.-S. *lif;* Dan. *liv.*—Cf. Ger. *leib,* Dut. *lijf,* the body.—See LIVE.] State of living; vitality; animation; existence; spirit; *soul;* vivacity:—conduct:—a history of a life; biography.

Līfe′-blōod (līf′blŭd), *n.* The vital blood.

Līfe′-bōat, *n.* A boat to preserve life.

Līfe′-ẹs-tāte′, *n.* An estate held during life.

Līfe′-ġĭv-ịng, *a.* Imparting life; invigorating.

Līfe′guärd (līf′gärd), *n.* Guard of a king, &c.

Līfe′-ịn-sūr′ance, *n.* A contract to pay a certain sum on the death of a person on condition of receiving a certain annual premium.

Līfe′less, *a.* Destitute of life; dead; dull.

Līfe′-līke, *a.* Like a living person.

Līfe′-lŏng, *a.* Continuing through life.

Līfe′-prẹ-ṣẽrv′ẹr, *n.* An apparatus made of India-rubber cloth or other materials, for preserving the lives of persons at sea.

Līfe′tīme, *n.* Continuance or time of life.

Lĭft, *v. a.* [Icel. *lypta;* Dan. *löfte;* Sw. *lyfta.*—See LOFT.] [*pp.* lifting, lifted.] To raise; to elevate; to exalt:—[Goth. *hlifan,* L. *clepere,* Gr. κλέπτειν, to steal; Goth. *hliftus,* Gr. κλέπτης, a thief] to steal.—2, *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength.—3, *n.* The act of lifting:—weight lifted:—an elevator.

Lĭg′ạ-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *ligamentum,* a band; *ligare,* to tie.] A cord; a substance which joins bones together.

Lĭg-ạ-mĕn′toụs, *a.* Relating to, or composed by, a ligament.

Lĭg′ạn, *n.* [Law Fr. or Anglo-Fr.; L. *ligare,* to tie.] Goods sunk at sea with a buoy attached.

Lī′gāte, *v. a.* [L. *ligare, ligatum.*] [*pp.* ligating, ligated.] To tie.

Lī-gā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *ligatio.*] The act of binding; confinement.

Lĭg′ạ-tūre, *n.* [L. *ligatura; ligare,* to bind.] A bandage; a band; a cord; a tie.

Līght (līt), *n.* [A.-S. *leoht;* Dut. & Ger. *licht;* Goth. *liuhath:* akin to L. *lux* and *lumen,* light.] The ethereal medium of sight; that by which we see; the transparency of the air caused by the rays of the sun, &c.:—artificial illumination; a taper:—a light-house:—situation or point of view:—day:—knowledge.—2, *a.* [A.-S. *leoht;* Dut. *ligt;* Dan. *let;* Goth. *leihts;* Ger. *leicht.*] Not heavy:—active:—slight; trifling:—gay; airy:—not dark; bright.—3, *ad.* Lightly; cheaply.—4, *v. a.* [*i.* lighted *or* lit; *pp.* lighting, lighted *or* lit.] To kindle:—to fill with light; to illuminate; to lighten.—5, *v. n.* [See ALIGHT: the meaning was at first to *lighten* the horse of his burden.] To fall on; to dismount.

Līght′-ärmed (līt′ärmd), *a.* Not heavily armed.

Līght′en (lī′tn), *v. n.* [A.-S. *lyhtan, lihtan, leohtan.*—See LIGHT.] [*pp.* lightening, lightened.] To flash; to shine.—2, *v. a.* To illuminate; to enlighten:—to make lighter; to unload.

Līght′ẹr (līt′ẹr), *n.* [Dut. *ligter.*] One who lights:—a boat for freight.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lightering, lightered.] To load or discharge by a lighter.

Līght′ẹr-măn, *n.* One who manages a lighter.

Līght′-fĭn-ġẹred (līt′fĭng-ġẽrd), *a.* Thievish.

Līght′-hĕad-ẹd (līt′-), *a.* Thoughtless; weak.

Līght′-heärt-ẹd (līt′-), *a.* Gay; merry.

Līght′-hōrse, *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

Līght′-hoūse (līt′hoûs), *n.* A tower or high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ships in the night.

Līght′ly (līt′lẹ), *ad.* In a light manner.

Līght′ness (līt′-), *n.* State of being light; brightness:—want of weight; inconstancy; levity.

Līght′nịng (līt′-), *n.* [See LIGHTEN.] The electric flash that attends thunder. [lightning.

Līght′nịng-rŏd, *n.* A rod to protect a house from

Līghts (līts), *n. pl.* [So called from their lightness.] The lungs of brute animals.

Līght′-shĭp, *n.* A ship serving as a light-house.

Līght′some (līt′sụm), *a.* Luminous:—gay.

Lĭgn-ăl′ōeṣ (līn-ăl′ōz *or* lĭg-năl′ōz), *n.* [L. *lignum aloes,* wood of the aloe; Gr. ξυλαλόη; ξύλη, wood, and ἀλόη, the aloe.] Eagle-wood; aloes-wood.

Lĭg′nẹ-oŭs, *a.* [L. *ligneus,* wooden; *lignum,* wood.] Made of wood; wooden.

Lĭg′nīne, *n.* A chemical principle of wood.

Lĭg′nīte, *n.* A kind of coal; fossilized wood.

Lĭg′nụm-vī′tæ (lĭg′nụm-vī′tẹ), *n.* [L. for "wood of life:" it has medicinal qualities.] Guaiacum, a very hard, heavy, tough wood.

Lĭg′ū-lạte, *a.* [L. *ligula,* a strap; for *lingula,* dim. of *lingua,* a tongue.] (*Bot.*) Strap-shaped.

Lī′gūre [lĭg′yur, *I. Sl.*], *n.* [L. *ligurius;* Gr. λιγύριον; probably named from Liguria in Italy; some called it λυγκούριον; λύγξ, a lynx, and οὖρον, urine: it was fabled to be formed from petrified urine of the lynx.] A precious stone.

Līke, *a.* [A.-S. *lic, gelic;* Dut. *gelijk;* Ger. *gleich:* akin to A.-S. *lic,* Goth. *leik,* the body, the form, resemblance, shape, likeness.] Resembling; similar; alike; likely.—2, *n.* A thing similar; near approach.—3, *ad.* In the same manner; likely.—4, *v. a.* [A.-S. *lician, lican;* Dut. *lijken;* Goth. *leikan:* the original sense was to be like, or suited for.] [*pp.* liking, liked.] To be pleased with; to approve.—5, *v. n.* To be pleased; to choose; to list.

Līke′lị-hood (līk′lẹ-hûd), *n.* Appearance; show; resemblance; likeness; probability.

Līke′lị-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being likely.

Līke'ly, *a.* Probable; credible:—pleasing; handsome; thrifty:—respectable; worthy of esteem; sensible. [Colloq., U. S.]—2, *ad.* Probably.
Līk'en (lī'kn), *v. a.* [Sw. *likna;* Dan. *ligne;* A.-S. *lician;* Dut. *lijken.*—See LIKE.] [*pp.* likening, likened.] To make like; to compare.
Līke'ness, *n.* Resemblance; similarity.
Līke'wīse, *ad.* In like manner; also; too.
Līk'ing, *n.* Inclination; desire; delight in.
Lī'lac [lī'lak, *St. Kenrick*], *n.* [Turk. *leilaq;* Per. *lilaj.*—Cf. Skr. *nil,* blue; *nilak,* bluish; *nili,* Late L. *nil, anil,* indigo.—See ANILINE.] A beautiful, sweet-flowering shrub.—2, *a.* Of a pale-purple color. [a lily.
Lĭl-i-ā'ceous (lĭl-e-ā'shus), *a.* [L. *liliaceus.*] Like
Lĭl'ied (lĭl'id), *a.* Embellished with lilies.
Lĭl-i-pū'tian (-shan), *a.* [From *Liliput,* a fictitious country of dwarfs, in "Gulliver's Travels."] Dwarfish; diminutive; pygmy-like.
Lĭlt, *n.* [Cf. Ger. & O. Dut. *lullen,* Dan. *lulle,* to hum, to lull; Sw. *lulla,* to hum.—See LULL.] A song-tune; a cheerful tune; a lay; a song.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* lilting, lilted.] To sing merrily.
Lĭl'y (lĭl'e), *n.*; pl. **Lĭl'ies**. [A.-S. *lilie;* L. *lilium;* Gr. λείριον.] A plant and its flower.
Lī'man, *or* **Lī-män'**, *n.* [Turk. & Russ.; Gr. λιμήν, a harbor.] An inlet or channel; a bay:—alluvial land.
Li-mā'tion, *n.* [L. *limatio; limare,* to file; *lima,* a file.] Act of filing or polishing.
Lī'ma-tūre, *n.* [L. *limatura.*] Particles rubbed off by a file.
Lĭmb (lĭm), *n.* [A.-S. *lim;* Dan. *lem, lime.*] A branch of a tree; a bough:—a jointed part of an animal; a *member:*—[L. *limbus,* a border, an edging.—Cf. Skr. *lambh,* to hang] a border.
Lĭm'bec, *n.* [See ALEMBIC.] A still; an alembic.
Lĭm'ber, *a.* [A variant of LIMP.] Flexible; easily bent; pliant.—2, *n.* [Old & Local E. *limmer, limm,* a shaft or thill; from LIMB, a branch, a shoot.] Part of a gun-carriage:—a thill or shaft of a wagon.—(*Naut.*) A hole cut in the floor for the passage of water.
Lĭm'ber-ness, *n.* Flexibility; pliancy.
Lĭmb'less, *a.* Wanting, or deprived of, limbs.
Lĭm'bō, *n.*; pl. **Lĭm'bōs**. [L. *in limbo,* in a *limbus* (*q. v.*).] A border:—a region bordering on hell:—a prison.
Lĭm'bus, *n.* [L. for a "border;" later, *limbus* was a hypothetical place on the border of hell; a prison for departed spirits.] Same as LIMBO.
Līme, *n.* [A.-S. *lim,* cement; Dut. *lijm,* Ger. *leim,* glue; L. *limus,* mud.—Cf. L. *liere,* to plaster; *linere,* to daub; *limere* and *limare,* to smooth.] Calcareous earth obtained from limestone, and used for mortar, &c.; quick-lime:—a viscous substance, *bird-lime:*—[written also *line, linn, lind,* and *linden* (*q. v.*)] a tree; the linden-tree:—[Fr. *lime;* Port. & Sp. *lima;* Arab. *limah.*—See LEMON] an acid fruit.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* liming, limed.] To insnare; to cover with lime or with bird-lime.
Līme'-kiln (līm'kĭl), *n.* A furnace for lime.
Līme'stōne, *n.* A calcareous stone; carbonate of lime; stone of which lime is made.
Līme'-wâ-ter, *n.* A water containing lime.
Lĭm'it, *n.* [Fr. *limite;* L. *limes, limitis.*] That which terminates any thing; a check; a bound; a border; utmost reach; *term.*—2, *v. a.* [L. *limitare.*] [*pp.* limiting, limited.] To set limits or bounds to; to confine; to *restrain;* to *circumscribe;* to *bound;* to restrict.
Lĭm'it-a-ble, *a.* That may be limited.
Lĭm-i-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *limitatio.*] A restriction; a confinement.
Lĭmn (lĭm), *v. a.* [O. E. *limnen;* L. *illuminare.*—See ILLUMINATE.] [*pp.* limning, limned.] To draw; to paint.
Lĭm'ner, *n.* A painter; a picture-maker.
Lĭm'ning, *n.* The art of painting in water-colors.
Lĭm'on-īte, *n.* [Gr. λειμών, a marsh.] A kind of iron ore found in lakes and bogs.

Lĭmp, *v. n.* [A.-S. *lemp-healt,* lame; O. Ger. *limphin,* Low. Ger. *lumpen,* Local Dan. *lumsa,* to hobble.] [*pp.* limping, limped.] To halt; to walk lamely.—2, *n.* A halt; the act of limping.—3, *a.* [Icel. *limpa,* weakness; Skr. *lambh,* to hang.—Cf. LAME. But it is possibly allied to SLIM or FLIMSY.] Pliant; flaccid. [A small shell-fish.
Lĭm'pet, *n.* [L. *lepas, lepadis,* Gr. λεπάς, a limpet.]
Lĭm'pid, *a.* [L. *limpidus.*—Cf. Gr. λαμπρός, bright; L. *lympha,* water.] Clear; pure; transparent.
Lim-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* State of being limpid.
Lĭm'pid-ness, *n.* Limpidity; clearness.
Lī'my, *a.* Containing lime; glutinous.
Lĭnch'pĭn, *n.* [Dut. *luns;* Ger. *lünse;* Dan. *lundstikke.*—Cf. A.-S. *lynis,* an axle; also LINK.] The iron pin of an axle-tree.
Lĭnct'ūre (lĭngkt'yur), *n.* [L. *linctus; lingere,* to lick (*q. v.*).] Medicine licked up.
Lĭn'den, *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *lind;* Dut. & Ger. *linde,* pl. *linden.*—Cf. L. *lentus,* pliant.] A handsome tree; basswood.
Līne, *n.* [L. *linea,* A.-S. *line,* Fr. *ligne,* a cord; L. *lineus,* flaxen.—See LINEN. The Ger. *lien,* a rope, seems related to this word, though probably shaped by Fr. *lien,* a band, a tie.—See LIEN.] Longitudinal extension:—a string:—lineament; delineation; an extended mark:—a regular series:—a row; a rank; a course:—a business:—as much as is written from one margin to another; a verse; a short letter:—outline:—limit:—the equator:—lineage; progeny:—one-tenth of an inch:—any thing or a number of things extended.—2, *v. a.* [From LINEN.] [*pp.* lining, lined.] To guard within; to cover; to double:—to place along the side of.
Lĭn'e-age, *n.* [Fr. *lignage; ligne,* a line (*q. v.*).] Family or race ascending or descending; *race;* progeny; genealogy.
Lĭn'e-al, *a.* [L. *linealis; linea,* a line (*q. v.*).] Descending in a line; hereditary.
Lĭn'e-al-ly, *ad.* In a direct line.
Lĭn'e-a-ment, *n.* [L. *lineamentum,* a feature, a drawing; *lineare,* to trace; *linea,* a line (*q. v.*).] A feature; a form; an outline.
Lĭn'e-ar, *a.* [L. *linearis; linea,* a line (*q. v.*).] Composed of lines; having lines.
Lĭn'en, *n.* [A.-S. *lin,* flax; *linen,* flaxen; L. *linum,* Gr. λίνον, flax.] Cloth made of flax or hemp:—the under part of dress.—2, *a.* Made of linen; resembling linen.
Lĭn'en-drā'per, *n.* One who deals in linen.
Lĭn'er, *n.* A ship of the line:—a ship belonging to some line.
Lĭng, *n.* [Icel. & Dan. *lyng;* Sw. *ling, ljung.*] Heath:—[Dut. *leng,* from *lang,* long; Ger. *länge* or *längfisch,* long-fish] a kind of sea-fish.
Lĭn'ger (lĭng'ger), *v. n.* [A.-S. *lengan,* to put off, to prolong; Ger. *verlängern,* to linger; Dut. *lengen,* to lengthen.—See LONG.] [*pp.* lingering, lingered.] To remain long; to delay.
Lĭn'gō (lĭng'gō), *n.* [L. *lingua,* tongue.] Language; talk. [Low.]
Lĭn-gua-dĕn'tal (lĭng-gwa-), *a.* [L. *lingua,* the tongue, and *dentes,* the teeth.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and the teeth.
Lĭn'gual (lĭng'gwal), *a.* [Late L. *lingualis; lingua,* a tongue; O. L. *dingua,* A.-S. *tunga,* Ger. *zunge.*—See TONGUE.] Pertaining to the tongue.
Lĭn'guist (lĭng'gwist), *n.* [Fr. *linguiste;* Ger. *linguist;* L. *lingua,* a tongue.] One versed or skilled in languages.
Lin-guĭs'tic, *a.* Relating to language.
Lin-guĭs'tics, *n. pl.* The study of languages, their origin, descent, and relationship.
Lĭn'i-ment, *n.* [L. *linimentum; linere,* to smear.] Ointment; balsam; unguent.
Lĭn'ing, *n.* The inner covering of any thing.
Lĭnk, *n.* [A.-S. *hlence,* Sw. *länk,* Ger. *gelenk,* a link; Dan. *lænke,* a chain: related to RING, RINK.] A single ring of a chain:—[O. E. *lint, lunt,* a torch; Dut. *lont,* a gun-match; Dan. *lunte,*

Sw. *lunta*, a match.—See LINSTOCK] a torch.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* linking, linked.] To complicate; to unite; to join.—3, *v. n.* To be connected.

Lĭnk'-bŏy̆, *n.* A boy that carries a torch.

Linnet.

Lĭnn, *n.* [See LINDEN.] The linden-tree:—[A.-S. *hlynna*; Welsh *llyn*; Irish *linn*] a pool:—a waterfall.

Lĭn'nẹt, *n.* [Fr. *linotte*, from *lin*, flax; A.-S. *lein-finke* (literally, flax-finch), *linete*, and *linetwige*: named from its fondness for flax-seed.] A small singing-bird.

Lĭn'sēēd, *n.* [A.-S. *lin*, flax, and SEED.] The seed of flax; flaxseed.

Lĭn'sẹy-wool'sẹy (lĭn'sẹ-wûl'sẹ), *n.* [From LINEN and WOOL.] Stuff made of linen and wool mixed; a light stuff.—2, *a.* Made of linen and wool mixed:—vile; mean.

Lĭn'stŏck, *n.* [Dut. *lont-stock*; Dan. *lunte-stok*; Dut. *lont*, Dan. *lunte*, a match; Eng. *lunt*, a match, a string for firing a cannon.] A staff with a match at the end, used by gunners in firing cannon.

Lĭnt, *n.* [L. *linteus*, of linen (*q. v.*); *linteum*, a linen cloth.] Flax:—linen scraped into a soft substance for wounds.

Lĭn'tẹl, *n.* [O. Fr. *lintel*; Fr. *linteau*; Late L. *lintellus*, for *limitellus*, dim. of *limes*, *limitis*, a threshold.—See LIMIT.] (*Arch.*) A horizontal piece of timber or stone over a door or window.

Lĭnt'whīte, *n.* [A.-S. *linetwige*.—See LINNET.] The linnet.

Lī'ọn, *n.* [Fr. *lion*; L. *leo*; Gr. λέον; Ger. *löwe*; Russ. *lev*; Heb. *labi*.] A large and powerful carnivorous animal:—a person who, or a thing which, is an object of general interest or curiosity.

Lī'ọn-ĕss, *n.* [O. Fr. *lionesse*; It. *leonessa*.] A female lion; a she-lion.

Lī'ọn-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* lionizing, lionized.] To make a lion of.

Lĭp, *n.* [A.-S. *lippa*; Dut. *lip*; Dan. *läbe*; Sw. *läpp*; Ger. *lippe*; L. *labium*, *labrum*; Irish *lab*; Per. *lab*: perhaps akin to LAP in the sense of *to lick*.] The border of the mouth; the edge.

Lĭq'uạ-ble (lĭk'wạ-bl), *a.* [L. *liquabilis*.] That may be melted.

Lī-quā'tiọn (lī-kwā'shụn), *n.* [L. *liquatio*; *liquare*, to melt.] The act of melting:—a mode of purifying tin.

Lĭq-uẹ-făc'tiọn (lĭk-wẹ-făk'shụn), *n.* [L. *liquefactio*; *liquefacere*, *liquefactum*, to melt; *liquere*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make.] The act of melting; state of being melted.

Lĭq'uẹ-fī-ạ-ble (lĭk'wẹ-fī-ạ-bl), *a.* Dissolvable.

Lĭq'uẹ-fȳ (lĭk'wẹ-fī), *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *liquefio*, passive of *liquefacere*, to melt.] [*pp.* liquefying, liquefied.] To melt; to dissolve.

Lī-quĕs'cẹn-cy, *n.* Aptness to melt.

Lī-quĕs'cẹnt (lī-kwĕs'sẹnt), *a.* [L. *liquescere*, *liquescentis*, to melt; inceptive of *liqui*, to flow.] Melting; becoming liquid.

Li-queūr' (lẹ-kūr'), *n.* [Fr.] A cordial drink.

Lĭq'uid (lĭk'wid), *a.* [L. *liquidus*, flowing; *liquere*, to be fluid.] Neither solid nor gaseous; fluid; flowing:—mellifluous.—2, *n.* Liquid substance; liquor:—a letter.—The four liquids are *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

Lĭq'uid-ăm'bar, *n.* [LIQUID and AMBER.] The sweet-gum tree:—also, a balsamic resin; styrax.

Lĭq'ui-dāte (lĭk'wẹ-dāt), *v. a.* [Late L. *liquidare*, *liquidatum*, to make clear; *liquidus*, flowing, clear.] [*pp.* liquidating, liquidated.] To clear; to lessen:—to adjust and settle, as an account.

Lĭq-ui-dā'tiọn, *n.* The act of liquidating.

Li-quĭd'i-ty, *n.* [L. *liquiditas*.] The state or quality of being liquid.

Lĭq'uọr (lĭk'ụr), *n.* [L. *liquor*, fluid, fluidity; *liquere*, to be liquid.] Any liquid; strong drink.

Lĭq'uọr-ĭce, *n.* See LICORICE.

Lī'ra, *n.* [It.; from L. *libra*, a pound.] An Italian silver coin, worth 19 cents.

Lĭsp, *v. n.* [Dut. *lispen*, Ger. *lispeln*, Dan. *læspe*, to lisp.—Cf. A.-S. *wlisp*, lisping.] [*pp.* lisping, lisped.] To speak with a lisp, like a child.—2, *v. a.* To utter with a lisp.—3, *n.* A defective speech or utterance.

Lĭs'sọm, *or* **Lĭs'sọme**, *a.* [See LITHESOME.] Supple; nimble.

Lĭst, *n.* [Fr. *liste*, a list, a roll, a catalogue, a strip or selvage; A.-S. *list*, Dut. *lijst*, Dan. *liste*, Ger. *leiste*, a strip, border, selvage.] A roll; a catalogue:—a bound; a limit:—desire; choice:—a strip of cloth; a border.—(*Naut.*) Inclination to one side, as a ship.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *lystan*, to desire.—See LUST.] [*pp.* listing, listed.] To choose; to desire; to wish:—to incline to one side:—[see LISTEN] to listen.—3, *v. a.* To enlist:—to sew:—to listen to.

Lĭs'ten (lĭs'sn), *v. n.* [A.-S. *hlystan*, *hlosnian*; Sw. *lyssna*; Icel. *hlusta*.—Cf. Icel. *hlust*, Welsh *clust*, the ear; L. *cluere*, Gr. κλύειν, to hear.] [*pp.* listening, listened.] To hearken; to attend.

Lĭs'ten-ẹr (lĭs'sn-ẹr), *n.* One who hearkens.

Lĭst'lẹss, *a.* [O. E. *lustless*, without pleasure or desire.—Cf. LUST, and LIST, to incline.] Indifferent; careless; heedless.

Lĭst'lẹss-ly, *ad.* Carelessly; heedlessly.

Lĭst'lẹss-nĕss, *n.* Inattention.

Lĭsts, *n. pl.* [Fr. *lice*, Sp. *liza*, Port. *liça*, a tilt-yard; It. *liccia*, a barrier; L. *licium*, a girdle, a thread.] A place enclosed for combats, races, wrestlings, &c.

Lĭt, *i. & p.* from *light*. Lighted. See LIGHT.

Lĭt'ạ-ny, *n.* [Late L. *litania*; Gr. λιτανία; λιτή, a prayer; λιταίνειν, to pray.] A form of supplicatory prayer.

Liter (lē'tẹr) [lī'tẹr, *I. Wb.*], *n.* See LITRE.

Lĭt'ẹr-ạl, *a.* [L. *literalis*; *litera*, a letter (*q. v.*).] Consisting of letters; according to the letter; not figurative; *verbal*:—exact; actual; positive.

Lĭt'ẹr-ạl-ĭṣm, *n.* Accordance with the letter.

Lĭt'ẹr-ạl-ĭst, *n.* One who adheres to the letter.

Lĭt'ẹr-ạl-ly, *ad.* In a literal manner; according to the letter.

Lĭt'ẹr-ạ-ry, *a.* Relating to letters or literature.

Lĭt'ẹr-ạte, *a.* [L. *literatus*.] Learned; skilled in letters.—2, *n.* One who is educated but not graduated.

Lĭt-ẹr-ā'tī, *n. pl.* [L.] The learned; men of learning:—literary persons.

Lĭt-ẹr-ā'tim, *ad.* [L.] Letter by letter.

Lĭt'ẹr-ạ-tūre, *n.* [L. *literatura*; *literæ*, letters; Fr. *littérature*.] Literary productions; letters.

Lĭth'arġe, *n.* [Gr. λιθάργυρος; λίθος, a stone, and ἄργυρος, silver.] Oxide of lead.

Līthe, *a.* [A.-S. *lide*, *linde*, soft; *lid*, gentle.—Cf. L. *lenis*, *lentus*, soft.] Limber; flexible; soft; pliant.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lithing, lithed.] To smooth; to soften.

Līthe'nẹss, *n.* Limberness; flexibility.

Līthe'sọme (līth'sụm), *a.* Pliant; limber.

Lĭth'i-ạ, *n.* An alkali; lithium oxide.

Lĭth'ic, *a.* Relating to the stone or calculus.

Lĭth'i-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A rare metal.

Lĭth'ọ-grăph, *n.* [Gr. λίθος, a stone, and γράφειν, to write.] A lithographic print.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lithographing, lithographed.] To draw and etch on stone.

Li-thŏg'ra-phẹr, *n.* One who practises lithography.

Lĭth-ọ-grăph'ic, *a.* Relating to lithography.

Li-thŏg'ra-phy, *n.* Art of engraving upon stone and taking prints; petrography.

Lĭth-ọ-lŏġ'i-cạl, *a.* Relating to lithology.

Li-thŏl'ọ-ġist, *n.* One versed in lithology.

Li-thŏl'ọ-ġy, *n.* [Gr. λίθος, a stone, and λόγος, a treatise.] Natural history of stones.

Lĭth-ọn-trĭp'tic, *or* **Lĭth-ọ-trĭp'tic**, *n.* [Fr. *lithontriptique* or *lithotriptique*.—See LITHOTRITY.] A medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.—2, *a.* Dissolving the stone.

Lĭth-ọn-trĭp'tist, *n.* An operator for the stone.

Li-thŏt'ọ-mĭst, *n.* One who performs lithotomy.

Li-thŏt'ọ-my, *n.* [Gr. λίθος, a stone, and τόμη, a cutting; τέμνειν, to cut.] The art of cutting for the stone.

Lĭth′o-trĭp-sy, *n.* Same as LITHOTRITY.

Li-thŏt′ri-ty, *or* **Lĭth′o-trī-ty**, *n.* [Gr. λίθος, a stone, and τρίβειν, to rub.] (*Med.*) The art or act of pulverizing the stone in the bladder.

Lĭt′i-gănt, *n.* [L. *litigans.*—See LITIGATE.] One engaged in a lawsuit.—2, *a.* Engaged in a lawsuit.

Lĭt′i-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *litigare, litigatum; lis, litis,* a lawsuit, and *agere,* to conduct.] [*pp.* litigating, litigated.] To contest in law; to debate.—2, *v. n.* To contend in law.

Lĭt-i-gā′tion, *n.* The act of litigating; a judicial contest; a suit at law; a lawsuit.

Li-tĭg′ious (le-tĭd′jus), *a.* [L. *litigiosus; litigium,* a lawsuit, strife.—See LITIGATE.] Inclined to litigation.

Lĭt′mus, *n.* [Dut. *lakmoes; lak,* lac, and *moes,* pulp, paste.] (*Bot.*) A lichen; orchil:—a blue pigment obtained from orchil.—*Litmus paper,* paper tinged blue or red by litmus.

Lī′tre (lē′tur), *n.* [Fr.; Gr. λίτρα, a pound: said to be a Sicilian corruption of L. *libra,* a pound.] A measure of capacity equalling 1.0567 quarts wine measure; a cubic decimetre.

Lĭt′ter, *n.* [Fr. *litière,* horse-bedding; *literie,* bedding; Late L. *lectaria,* L. *lectus,* a bed; Gr. λέκτρον, a bed.—See LIE.] A carriage with a bed in it; straw and chaff strewn for beds of horses, &c.:—scattered shreds or fragments:—a brood of young:—a birth of animals.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* littering, littered.] To bring forth, as quadrupeds:—to scatter about:—to cover with straw.

Littérateur (lēt-tā-rä-tür), *n.* [Fr.; L. *literator.*] A literary man; one who writes for the press.

Lĭt′tle, *a.* [*comp.* less *and* lesser; *superl.* least.] [A.-S. *lytel, lyt;* Dut. *luttel;* Icel. *litill;* Dan. *liden, lille.*] Small; diminutive; not great:—mean; stingy.—2, *n.* A small space, time, part, or affair.—3, *ad.* In a small degree; not much.

Lĭt′tle-nĕss, *n.* State of being little.

Lĭt′to-ral, *a.* [L. *littoralis; litus, litoris,* the shore.] Belonging to, or on, the shore.

Li-tür′gic, } *a.* Relating to a liturgy or formu-
Li-tür′gi-cal, } lary of prayer.

Lĭt′ur-gy, *n.* [Gr. λειτουργία; λεῖτος, λάιτος, public (λαός, the people: see LAY), and ἔργον, work.] A formulary of public devotion.

Lĭve (lĭv), *v. n.* [A.-S. *lifian, libban;* Dut. *leven;* Dan. *leve;* Ger. *leben:* akin to LEAVE: those who live are those who remain or are left.—See LIFE.] [*pp.* living, lived.] To be alive; to dwell; to feed.

Līve, *a.* [O. E. *on life,* in life.—Same as ALIVE.] Not dead; active; having life; alive.

Līve′li-hood (līv′le-hŭd), *n.* [O. E. *lifelode, liflade;* LIFE, and A.-S. *lad,* a leading, provision, living.—See LEAD.] Support of life; means of living; subsistence; maintenance.

Līve′li-nĕss, *n.* State of being lively.

Līve′lŏng, *a.* Tedious; long in passing.

Līve′ly, *a.* [O. E. *lifly;* LIFE and LIKE.] Having life; animated; brisk; vigorous; sprightly; gay; cheerful.

Līve-ōak′, *n.* An evergreen oak.

Lĭv′er, *n.* [A.-S. *lifer;* Dut. & Dan. *lever;* Ger. *leber.*—Cf. Russ. *livere,* the pluck.] One who lives:—one of the viscera.

Lĭv′er-wort (lĭv′er-würt), *n.* [Some of these plants are named from the liver-like shape of their lobes, others from their supposed medicinal qualities.] A name of various plants of widely different qualities.

Lĭv′er-y, *n.* [Fr. *livrée,* livery,—originally, something given; *livrer,* to give; Late L. *liberare,* to give; L. *liberare,* to set free.—See LIBERATE.] Delivery:—a writ for possession:—a uniform or dress worn by servants:—the collective body of liverymen in London.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* liverying, liveried.] To clothe in a livery.

Lĭv′er-y-măn, *n.* One who wears a livery:—one of a class of freemen embracing the different trades in London.

Lĭv′er-y-stā′ble, *n.* A stable where horses are kept and let.

Līves (līvz), *n.*; pl. of *life.*

Lĭv′id, *a.* [L. *lividus; livere,* to look bluish.] Discolored; black and blue.

Li-vĭd′i-ty, } *n.* State of being livid; discolora-
Lĭv′id-nĕss, } tion of the body.

Lĭv′ing, *n.* Course of life:—sustenance; support; maintenance; livelihood:—a benefice.

Lī′vre (lī′vur *or* lē′vur), *n.* [Fr.; L. *libra,* a pound.] A French money of account, now disused, of a little less value than a franc.

Lix-ĭv′i-āte, *v. a.* [L. *lix,* ashes; *lixivium,* lye.] [*pp.* lixiviating, lixiviated.] To impregnate with salts from wood ashes; to form lye.

Lix-ĭv′i-ate, } *a.* Containing or impregnated
Lix-ĭv′i-āt-ed, } with lixivium.

Lix-ĭv′i-ŭm, *n.* [L.] Lye made of ashes, water, &c.; an alkaline salt in solution.

Lĭz′ard, *n.* [Fr. *lézard;* L. *lacerta.*] A reptile resembling a serpent.

Llama (lā′ma) [lä′ma *or* lyä′ma, *H. I.*; lä′ma, *St.*; lä′ma *or* lā′ma, *Wb.*], *n.* [Peruv. *llama, glama.*] A woolly beast of burden of Peru.

Llano (lyä′nō), *n.*; pl. Llanos. [Sp., for L. *planus,* smooth.—See PLAIN.] In Spanish America, a flat, treeless plain or prairie.

Lō, *interj.* [O. E. *lo, low;* probably a mere call, like *halloo.*] Look! see! behold!

Lōach, *n.* [Fr. *loche;* Sp. *loja, locha;* It. *loccia.*—Cf. ROACH, and L. *lucius,* a pike.] The name of various fishes.

Lōad (lōd), *n.* [A.-S. *lidan,* to go; *lad,* a way; O. E. *lode,* a way.—See LEAD. By confusion with LADE it acquired its present meaning.] A burden; a freight; pressure:—[see LODE] a metallic or mineral vein.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* loading, loaded *or* laden.] To burden; to freight; to encumber; to charge, as a gun.

Lōad′ing, *n.* A burden; a cargo; a load.

Lōad′stär, *n.* [O. E. *lode,* a way, and STAR; Ger. *leitstern,* "leading-star;" Icel. *laidar-stjarna.*] The pole-star; the Cynosure.

Lōad′stōne, *n.* [Icel. *leidersteinn,* "leading-stone".—See LOADSTAR.] The magnet; an ore of iron.

Lōaf, *n.*; pl. **Lōaves**. [A.-S. *hloaf;* Ger. *laib;* Icel. *hleifr.*—Cf. Lith. *klepas,* Russ. *khlieb,* bread.] A mass of bread, &c.—2, *v. a.* [See LOAFER.] [*pp.* loafing, loafed.] To waste in idleness.—3, *v. n.* To be idle. [Colloq. or slang.]

Lōaf′er, *n.* [Gypsy *lovo,* to steal; Ger. *landläufer,* a vagabond.] An idler; a vagrant.

Lōam (lōm), *n.* [A.-S. *lam;* Dut. *leem;* Ger. *lehm:* akin to LIME.] Rich earth or mould; marl.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* loaming, loamed.] To smear with loam or clay.

Lōam′y (lōm′e), *a.* Containing loam; marly.

Lōan (lōn), *n.* [A.-S. *lan, læn,* Icel. *lan,* Dut. & Dan. *laan,* a load.—Cf. Dut. *leen,* Ger. *lehn,* a fief: root of LEND.] Any thing lent; act of lending.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* loaning, loaned.] To deliver to another for temporary use; to lend. [Modern, and chiefly American.]

Lōath (lōth), *a.* [A.-S. *lad,* Sw. & Dan. *led,* hateful.] Unwilling; reluctant; *averse.*

Lōathe, *v. a.* [A.-S. *ladian.*—See LOATH.] [*pp.* loathing, loathed.] To regard with nausea, disgust, or abhorrence; to nauseate; to *abhor.*—2, *v. n.* To feel abhorrence.

Lōath′ing, *n.* Disgust; abhorrence.

Lōath′some (lōth′sum), *a.* Disgusting.

Lōath′some-nĕss, *n.* Quality of raising disgust.

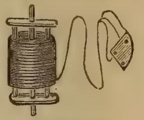
Lōaves (lōvz), *n.*; pl. of *loaf.*

Lō′bate, *a.* [See LOBE.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a lobe.

Lŏb′by, *n.* [Late L. *laubia, lobia, lobium,* a gallery; Ger. *laube,* a bower; *laub,* a leaf (*q. v.*).] An opening before a room, or a passage to an apartment; a small apartment:—persons collectively who frequent the lobbies of a legislative assembly.

Lŏb′by-ĭst, *n.* One who frequents the lobby of a legislative body.

Lōbe, *n.* [Gr. λόβος; Fr. *lobe.*] A division; a part of the lungs.
Lo-bē′li-a, *n.* [Named in honor of Mathias de *l'Obel*, 1538–1616.] A medicinal plant.
Lŏb′ster, *n.* [A.-S. *loppestere, lopystre, lopust*,—probably a corruption of L. *locusta*, a lobster, a locust (*q. v.*).] A marine crustacean.
Lŏb′ū-lāte, *a.* Divided into lobules.
Lŏb′ūle (lŏb′yūl), *n.* [Dim. of LOBE.] A little lobe; a minor division in a lobe.
Lō′cal, *a.* [L. *localis; locus*, a place.] Relating or limited to a place.
Lo-căl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *localitas.*] Existence in place; position; place:—position of a plant or mineral.
Lō′cal-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* localizing, localized.] To make local; to assign or restrict to a place.
Lō′cal-ly, *ad.* With respect to place.
Lō′cāte, *v. a.* [L. *locare, locatum; locus*, a place.] [*pp.* locating, located.] To place; to fix; to set off. (*Locate*, in the sense of to settle, to establish one's self, has some warrant in English writers, but is considered an Americanism, and lacks authorization.)
Lo-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *locatio.*] The act of placing; situation:—a place:—surveyed land.
Lŏc′a-tive, *n.* A word indicating the place.—2, *a.* Indicative of place.
Lŏch (lŏk), *n.* [Gael. *loch;* Welsh, *llwch;* Anglo-Irish, *lough.*—See LAKE.] A lake. [Scotland.]
Lō′chi-al, *a.* [Gr. λοχεία, childbirth; λόχος, a bed.] (*Med.*) Consequent on childbirth.
Lŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *loca*, Icel. *loka*, a lock; Ger. *loch*, a dungeon.] An instrument to fasten doors, &c.:—part of a gun:—a grapple:—an enclosure in a canal to confine the water:—[A.-S. *locc;* Dut. & Dan. *lok;* Ger. *locke.*—Cf. Icel. *lykka*, a loop] a tuft of hair.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* locking, locked.] To fasten with locks; to close.—3, *v. n.* To become fast by a lock; to unite.
Lŏck′age, *n.* The construction of locks:—materials for locks:—elevation and descent in a series of locks:—water to fill a lock:—toll.
Lŏcked′-jâw, } *n.* A spasmodic affection of the
Lŏck′jâw, } jaw; trismus; tetanus.
Lŏck′er, *n.* He who or that which locks:—any thing closed with a lock:—a drawer.
Lŏck′et, *n.* A small lock; a catch; a trinket.
Lŏck′-ŏut, *n.* The closing of their works by employers of labor.
Lŏck′ram, *n.* [Fr. *Locrenan* (now *Locronan*), a town in Brittany; Breton *loc*, a cell, and *Renan* or *Ronan*, a saint's name. Many fabrics are named from places.] A sort of coarse cloth.
Lŏck′smĭth, *n.* A man who makes locks.
Lŏck′-ŭp, *n.* An enclosure for confinement.
Lō-co-mō′tion, *n.* [L. *locus*, a place, and *motio*, motion (*q. v.*).] The act or power of moving forward, or changing place; locomotivity.
Lō-co-mō′tive, *n.* A locomotive engine; a car.—2, *a.* Changing place; moving.
Lō′cust, *n.* [L. *locusta*, a locust,—oftener, a lobster.] A devouring insect:—a kind of tree.
Lōde, *n.* [The same as LOAD, in its old sense of a way, a course.] A metallic or mineral vein.
Lōde′stär, *n.* See LOADSTAR.
Lōde′stōne, *n.* See LOADSTONE.
Lŏdge, *v. a.* [Fr. *loge;* It. *loggia;* Late L. *lobia, laubia*, a lobby (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* lodging, lodged.] To afford a lodging; to place; to fix.—2, *v. n.* To reside; to keep residence.—3, *n.* A small house; a tenement:—a den:—a lair:—an apartment:—a society, as free-masons.
Lŏdge′ment, *n.* Act of lodging; collocation; encampment:—written also *lodgment.*
Lŏdg′er, *n.* One who lodges.
Lŏdg′ing, *n.* Temporary abode; rooms hired.
Lō′ess, *n.* [Ger. *löss.*] (*Geol.*) A loamy deposit or formation.
Lŏft, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *loft*, a loft; Icel. *lopt*, air, sky, a loft; Ger. *luft*, the sky; Dut. *lucht*, air.] A floor; a story; a high room.
Lŏf′ti-ly, *ad.* On high; proudly; haughtily.
Lŏf′ti-nĕss, *n.* State of being lofty; highness; height; elevation; *pride.*
Lŏf′ty, *a.* [See LOFT.] Elevated in place; high; *tall:*—*sublime;* haughty.
Lŏg, *n.* [Icel. *lag;* Local Sw. *låga:* root of LIE.] A bulky piece of wood or timber:—a piece of wood which, with a line, serves to measure the course of a ship at sea.


Ship's log.

Lŏg′a-rĭthm, *n.* [Gr. λόγος, a word, proportion, and ἀριθμός, a number.] The exponent of a power to which a fixed number, called the *base*, must be raised, to produce a certain other number:—one of a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, corresponding to another series in geometrical progression.
Lŏg-a-rĭth′mic, } *a.* Relating to, or consisting
Lŏg-a-rĭth′mi-cal, } of, logarithms.
Lŏg′-book (lŏg′bûk), *n.* Register of a ship's way.
Lŏg′ger-hĕad, *n.* [LOG and HEAD; but cf. Dut. *log*, heavy; Eng. *logy*, stupid.] A blockhead:—an iron used for heating tar or for warming liquids:—a sea-turtle.
Loggia (lŏd′je-ä), *n.*; pl. **Loggie** (lŏd′je-ā). [It.—See LODGE.] An enclosed piazza or veranda.
Lŏg′ic, *n.* [Gr. λογική (τέχνη); λόγος, speech; λέγειν, to tell, to gather, to choose.—Cf. L. *legere*, to select, to read.] The art of reasoning; dialectics. [conformed to logic.
Lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to, or skilled in, logic;
Lŏg′i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to the laws of logic.
Lŏg′i-cal-nĕss, } *n.* The quality of being logical.
Lŏg-i-căl′i-ty, }
Lo-gĭ′cian (lo-jĭsh′an), *n.* One versed in logic.
Lŏg′o-grăm, *n.* [Gr. λόγος, a word, and γράμμα, a mark.] A symbol standing for a word.
Lŏg-o-grăph′ic, *a.* Relating to logography.
Lo-gŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. λόγος, a word, and γράφειν, to write.] A mode of printing in which a type contains a whole word.
Lo-gŏm′a-chy, *n.* [Gr. λόγος, a word, and μάχη, a fight.] Contention about words; a war of words.
Lŏg′ŏs, *n.* [Gr.—See LOGIC.] A word; reason:—hence, the Divine Word, or Christ.
Lŏg′o-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. λόγος, a word, and τύπος, a type.] Two or more letters cast in one piece; as, *ff, ffl, æ, œ*, &c.
Lŏg′wood (lŏg′wûd), *n.* [It is imported in logs and blocks.] A wood used in dyeing.
Lō′gy, *a.* [Dut. *log*, heavy.] Dull; stupid; slow. [Colloq.]
Loin, *n.* [L. *lumbus;* Fr. *longe;* O. Fr. *logne;* A.-S. *lendenu;* Sw. *länd;* Dan. *lend.*—Cf. Ger. *lende*, the haunch.] The back of an animal:—*pl.* The reins.
Loi′ter, *v. n.* [Dut. *leuteren;* Fris. *loteren;* Icel. *lötra:* akin to LATE.] [*pp.* loitering, loitered.] To linger; to be dilatory; to idle.—2, *v. a.* To consume in trifles; to waste.
Loi′ter-er, *n.* One who loiters; a lingerer.
Lŏll, *v. n.* [O. Dut. *lollen*, to doze; Icel. *lolla*, to loll: akin to LULL.] [*pp.* lolling, lolled.] To lean idly; [imitative] to hang out the tongue.
Lŏl′lard, *n.* [From LOLL, to lounge about; influenced by Ger. *lallen*, L. *lallare*, O. Dut. *lullen*, to sing, to stammer: *-ard* is a pejorative suffix.] A follower of Wickliffe.
Lō′ment, *n.* [L. *lomentum*, a cosmetic paste of bean-meal; in Neo-Latin, a kind of pod.] A kind of pod.
Lōne, *a.* [For *alone.*] Solitary; lonely; single.
Lōne′li-nĕss, *n.* State of being lonely.
Lōne′ly, *a.* Solitary; being alone.
Lōne′ness, *n.* Solitude; dislike of company.
Lōne′some, *a.* Solitary; lonely; dismal.
Lōne′some-ly, *ad.* In a solitary manner.
Lōne′some-nĕss, *n.* State of feeling lonesome.

Lŏng, *a.* [A.-S. *lang, long;* Dut., Dan., & Ger. *lang;* L. *longus.*] Not short; having length; extended; drawn out; tedious; dilatory.—2, *ad.* To a great extent; not soon.—3, *v. n.* [A.-S. *langian, longian,* to make long, to stretch out.] [*pp.* longing, longed.] To wish or desire earnestly; to yearn; to crave.

Lŏng′-bōat, *n.* The largest boat of a ship.

Lŏnge (lŭnj), *n.* [Fr.] See Lunge.

Lon-gĕv′i-ty, *n.* [L. *longævitas; longus,* long, and *ævus,* age.] Length of life; long life.

Lŏng′-hĕad-ed, *a.* Far-seeing; sagacious.

Lŏng′ing, *n.* Earnest desire; a hankering.—2, *p. a.* Earnestly desiring; craving.

Lŏng′ing-ly, *ad.* With incessant wishes.

Lŏn-gi-rŏs′tral, *a.* [L. *longus,* long, and *rostrum,* a beak.] Having a long bill or beak.

Lŏn′gi-tūde, *n.* [L. *longitudo,* length; *longus,* long.] Length:—the distance of any part of the earth east or west from a meridian.

Lŏn-gi-tū′di-nal, *a.* Relating to length or to longitude; measured by length.

Lŏn-gi-tū′di-nal-ly, *ad.* In a longitudinal direction; lengthwise.

Lŏng′-līved (lŏng′līvd), *a.* Having long life.

Lŏng′-prĭm′er, *n.* A printing-type intermediate between small pica and bourgeois.

Lŏng′shōre-măn, *n.* [Along, Shore, and Man.] A laborer employed in discharging and loading ships, &c.

Lŏng′-stŏp, *n.* One of the fielders in cricket.

Lŏng′-sŭf′fer-ing, *a.* Bearing patiently.—2, *n.* Patience; clemency; forbearance.

Lŏng′-wĭnd-ed, *a.* Tedious:—protracted.

Lōō, *n.* [Formerly *lanterloo;* Fr. *lanturlu, lanturelu,* fudge, nonsense,—originally the meaningless refrain of a song.] A game at cards.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* looing, looed.] To beat by winning every trick.

Loof (lŭf *or* lôf), *v. a.* [See Luff.] [*pp.* loofing, loofed.] To bring close to the wind, as the head of a ship; to luff.

Look (lûk), *v. n.* [A.-S. *locian;* Local Ger. *lugen.*—Cf. Skr. *lok,* to see.] [*pp.* looking, looked.] To direct the eye; to see:—to expect:—to have some appearance; to appear.—2, *v. a.* To influence by looks.—3, *interj.* See! lo! behold!—4, *n.* Air of the face; mien; aspect; a glance.

Look′er (lûk′er), *n.* One who looks.

Look′ing-glăss (lûk′ing-glăs), *n.* A glass which shows forms reflected; a mirror.

Look′ŏŭt (lûk′ŏŭt), *n.* A careful watch:—a place of observation:—one who looks out.

Lōōm, *n.* [A.-S. *geloma,* and *loma,* an implement.] A weaver's machine:—a loon.—2, *v. n.* [Icel. *ljoma,* to gleam; *ljomi,* A.-S. *leoma,* a ray.—Cf. O. Fr. *lumer,* to light; L. *lumen,* light.] [*pp.* looming, loomed.] To appear large.

Lōōn, *n.* [Icel. *lomr,* Scot. *loom,* Dan. *lom,* a loon (bird): bird-names are often applied metaphorically to foolish or awkward persons. The word *loom* seems allied to Lame; the bird walks with difficulty.—Cf. Dut. *loen, lummel,* Dan. *lömmel,* Ger. *lümmel,* a lubber.] A scoundrel; a dunce:—a water-fowl.

Lōōp, *n.* [Celt. *lub,* a bend, to bend.—See Lop.] A double, as in a string or rope.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* looping, looped.] To fasten in a loop.

Lōōp′-hōle, *n.* [Dut. *luipen,* to peep; Local Fr. *loup,* a roof-window.] An aperture:—an evasion.

Lōōse, *v. a.* [See Loosen.] [*pp.* loosing, loosed.] To unbind; to relax; to untie; to set at liberty; to release; to free.—2, *v. n.* To set sail; to leave a port.—3, *a.* [A.-S. *leas,* false, loose; Icel. *lauss,* Sw. *lös,* Ger. *los,* loose; *laus,* vain: akin to Lose.—Cf. Gr. λύειν, to loosen.] Unbound; untied; not fast; not close; *slack:*—lax in language; vague; not strict:—lax in body; not costive:—*dissolute;* immoral.

Lōōse′ly, *ad.* In a loose manner; carelessly.

Lōōs′en (lô′sn), *v. n.* [A.-S. *losian;* Dut. *lossen;* Ger. *lösen;* Dan. *löse;* Goth. *lausjan.*—See Loose.] [*pp.* loosening, loosened.] To become loose; to part.—2, *v. a.* To relax; to separate.

Lōōse′ness, *n.* State of being loose; laxity; irregularity of conduct:—a flux.

Lōōse′strīfe, *n.* [Apparently a translation of the Gr. λυσιμάχιον, a plant-name; λύειν, to loose, end, destroy, and μάχη, contention; but the plant is said to be named in Greek from *Lysimachus,* a physician.] An herb of several species.

Lōōt, *n.* [Hind. *lut,* Skr. *lotra, loptra, lupta,* booty:—akin to Rob.] Plunder acquired by thieving or sacking; plunder carried off by a victorious army.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* looting, looted.] To plunder; to sack:—to steal.

Lŏp, *v. a.* [Dut. *lubben,* O. Dut. *luppen,* to maim; in the sense of to bend, it is probably a variant of Loop.] [*pp.* lopping, lopped.] To cut off; to bend; to let fall.—2, *v. n.* To bend over.—3, *n.* That which is cut from trees:—a flea.

Lōpe, *n.* [Ger. *laufen,* Dut. *loopen,* to run: akin to Leap.] A kind of gallop.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* loping, loped.] To move in a lope.

Lŏp′-sīd-ed, *a.* Inclining to one side.

Lo-quā′cious (lo-kwā′shus), *a.* [L. *loquax, loquacis,* talkative; *loqui,* to talk.] Talkative.

Lo-quā′cious-ness, *n.* Loquacity.

Lo-quăç′i-ty (lo-kwăs′e-te), *n.* [Fr. *loquacité;* L. *loquacitas; loqui,* to talk.] Quality of being loquacious; garrulity; *talkativeness.*

Lörd, *n.* [A.-S. *hlaford;* probably for *hlaf,* loaf, and *weard,* warden, keeper.] A monarch; a ruler; a master:—the Supreme Being:—a husband:—a nobleman; a peer; a baron:—a title of honor given to English peers, bishops, &c.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* lording, lorded.] To domineer; to rule despotically.

Lörd′li-ness, *n.* Dignity; pride; haughtiness.

Lörd′ling, *n.* A little or diminutive lord.

Lörd′ly, *a.* Like a lord; haughty; imperious.

Lörd′s′-dāy, *n.* Sunday.

Lörd′shĭp, *n.* State, quality, or dignity of a lord:—dominion:—a title given to lords.

Lōre, *n.* [A.-S. *lar;* Dut. *leer;* Dan. *läre;* Ger. *lehre.*—See Learn.] Learning; instruction.

Lorgnette (lör-nyĕt′), *n.* [Fr., from *lorgner,* to quiz; Ger. *lauern,* to spy.—See Lower.] An opera-glass.

Lŏr′i-cate, *a.* [L. *loricare, loricatum,* to clothe in mail; *lorica,* armor of leathern thongs, mail; *lorum,* a thong.] Covered with plates.

Lŏr-i-cā′tion, *n.* A cover of scales or plates.

Lŏr′i-kēēt, *n.* [From *lory,* as *parrakeet* from *parrot.*] A kind of small parrot.

Lō′ris, *n.* [Ceylonese name.] A kind of lemur.

Lörn, *p. a.* [An old participle from *lose.*] Forsaken; lost; forlorn.

Lō′ry, *n.* [Malay *luri* or *nuri.*] A fine Asiatic parrot:—the loris, a kind of lemur.

Lōse (lôz), *v. a.* [A.-S. *losian,* to loosen (*q. v.*); *leosan,* to lose; Dut. *liezen;* Ger. *lieren;* Goth. *liusan.*—Cf. Gr. λύειν, L. *luere,* to set free.] [*i.* lost; *pp.* losing, lost.] To be deprived of; to suffer loss of; to forfeit; to miss:—to bewilder:—to waste.—2, *v. n.* Not to win; to fail.

Lōs′er (lôz′er), *n.* One who loses or forfeits.

Lŏss, *n.* [A.-S. *los.*—See Lose.] Damage; waste; forfeiture; ruin.

Lŏst, *i. & p.* from *lose.*

Lŏt, *n.* [A.-S. *hlyt, hlot;* Dut. *lot;* Dan. *lod;* Sw. *lott;* It. *lotto;* Ger. *loos.*] That which comes to one as his portion; fortune; state assigned; *destiny:*—chance; a die; a portion; a parcel:—a piece of land.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lotting, lotted.] To assign; to set apart.

Lō′tion (lō′shun), *n.* [L. *lotio; lavare, lotum,* to wash.] A medicinal wash.

Lō′tos, *n.* The lotus.

Lō′tos-ēat-er, } *n.* (*Myth.*) One of a fabled race
Lō′tus-ēat-er, } who fed on the lotus:—one who gives himself up to indolence and enjoyment.

Lŏt′ter-y, *n.* [From *lot,* as *brewery* from *brew;* It.

lotteria; Fr. *loterie.*] A hazard in which small sums are ventured for the chance of obtaining a greater value; a distribution of prizes and blanks by chance; a sortilege.

Lō'tus, *n.* [L. *lotus;* Gr. λωτός.] The name of various plants and trees.

Lŏûd, *a.* [A.-S. *hlud;* Dut. *luid;* Ger. *laut.*—Cf. Gr. κλυτός, renowned.] Noisy; high-sounding; clamorous.—2, *ad.* So as to sound with force; loudly; aloud.

Lŏûd'ly, *ad.* Noisily; clamorously.

Lŏûd'-mŏûthed (-mŏûthd), *a.* Clamorous; noisy.

Lŏûd'ness, *n.* Noise; force of sound.

Lŏugh (lŏk), *n.* [See Loch.] A lake or inlet. [Ireland.]

Louis d'or (lô'e-dōr'), *n.* [Fr. for "Louis of gold."] A former gold coin of France, valued at about four dollars.

Lŏûnge, *v. n.* [Fr. *longin* or *longis*, a worthless, lazy fellow; said to be from *Longinus*, the (traditional) name of the soldier who pierced the Lord's side with his spear; Gr. λόγχη, a lance; with a punning reference to L. *longus*, long, whence the idea of slowness.] [*pp.* lounging, lounged.] To idle; to loll; to live lazily.—2, *n.* A lazy stroll:—a kind of couch.

Lŏûng'er, *n.* One who lounges; an idler.

Lŏûse, *n.*; pl. **Līce**. [A.-S. & Sw. *lus;* Dan. *luus;* Dut. *luis;* Ger. *laus.*] A small parasitic insect.

Lŏû'şi-ly, *ad.* In a paltry way; scurvily.

Lŏû'şi-nĕss, *n.* State of abounding with lice.

Lŏû'şy, *a.* Infested with lice:—mean; vile.

Lŏût, *n.* [O. E. *lout*, to bow; A.-S. *lutan*, Dan. *lude*, to stoop: akin to Little.] A mean fellow; an awkward bumpkin.

Lŏût'ish, *a.* Clownish; rude; clumsy.

Lôu'ver (lô'vẹr), *n.* [For Fr. *l'ouvert*, the open (space).—See Overt.] An opening for smoke.

Lŏv'a-ble, *a.* Worthy to be loved; amiable.

Lŏv'aġe (lŭv'ij), *n.* [Fr. *livèche*, O. Fr. *luvesche*, It. *levistico*, L. *levisticum* or *ligusticum*, lovage: named from *Liguria*, in Italy.] A plant resembling celery.

Lŏve (lŭv), *v. a.* [A.-S. *lufu;* Ger. *liebe;* Russ. *liobov.*—Cf. Skr. *lobha*, covetousness; L. *lubido*, *libido*, desire.] [*pp.* loving, loved.] To regard with affection.—2, *n.* The passion between the sexes, between parents and children, or between friends:—the passion excited by beauty, excellence, or whatever is pleasing; affection; good will; fondness:—the object beloved; courtship.

Lŏve'-ăp-ple, *n.* The tomato.

Lŏve'-bĩrd, *n.* A small kind of parrot.

Lŏve'-fēast, *n.* A feast of charity:—agape.

Lŏve'-knŏt (lŭv'nŏt), *n.* A complicated knot.

Lŏve'li-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being lovely.

Lŏve'lŏck, *n.* A peculiar sort of curl.

Lŏve'lŏrn, *a.* Forsaken of one's lover.

Lŏve'ly, *a.* Worthy of love; very beautiful.

Lŏv'er, *n.* One who is in love; a friend.

Lŏve'sick, *a.* Disordered with love.

Lŏv'ing, *a.* Kind; affectionate.

Lŏv'ing-kīnd'ness, *n.* Tenderness; mercy.

Lŏv'ing-ly, *ad.* In a loving manner.

Lōw (lō), *a.* [Icel. *lagr;* Sw. *låg;* Dan. *lav;* Dut. *laag:* akin to Lie.] Not high; *humble;* dejected; *base.*—2, *ad.* Not aloft:—with a low voice.

Lōw (lō) [lŏû *or* lō, *W. F.;* often pronounced lô], *v. n.* [A.-S. *hlowan;* Dut. *loeijen;* O. Ger. *hlojan:* imitative.] [*pp.* lowing, lowed.] To bellow as a cow.—2, *n.* The call or cry of a cow.

Lōw'-chŭrch, *a.* Evangelical:—opposed to high-church views.

Lōw'er (lō'ẹr), *v. a.* [See Low.] [*pp.* lowering, lowered.] To bring low; to lessen.—2, *v. n.* To grow less; to sink.—3, *a.* More low.

Lŏŵ'er (lŏû'er), *v. n.* [Akin to Leer.—Cf. Ger. *lauern*, to lie in ambush, to spy; Fr. *lorgner*, to quiz, to ogle.] [*pp.* lowering, lowered.] To be clouded:—to frown.—2, *n.* Cloudiness; gloominess.

Lōw'er-cāse, *n.* A printer's case which holds the small letters.—2, *a.* Noting small letters, as distinguished from capitals.

Lŏŵ'er-ing, *a.* Cloudy; overcast; gloomy.

Lōw'er-mōst (lō'ẹr-mōst), *a.* Lowest.

Lŏŵ'er-y, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy; lowering.

Lōw'est, *a.* Most low; deepest:—cheapest.

Lōw'ing (lō'ing), *n.* The cry of cattle.

Lōw'lănd (lō'lănd), *n.* A country that is low.

Lōw'land-er, *n.* An inhabitant of a low country:—an inhabitant of the lowlands of Scotland.

Lōw'li-nĕss (lō'le-nĕs), *n.* State of being lowly; humility:—abject state; meanness.

Lōw'ly (lō'le), *a.* *Humble;* meek; mild.—2, *ad.* Not highly; humbly.

Lōw'ness (lō'nes), *n.* State or quality of being low.

Lŏx-o-drŏm'ic, *a.* Relating to oblique sailing.

Lŏx-o-drŏm'ics, *n. pl.* [Gr. λοξός, slanting, and δράμειν (stem δρομ-), to run.] The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb:—a table of rhombs, with the table of longitudes and latitudes.

Lŏy'al, *a.* [Fr. *loyal*, faithful; O. Fr. *loyal*, legal; Fr. *loi*, law.—See Legal.] Faithful to a sovereign, to a superior, or to duty; obedient; true; devoted.

Lŏy'al-ist, *n.* One who adheres to his sovereign.

Lŏy'al-ly, *ad.* With fidelity or loyalty.

Lŏy'al-ty, *n.* Fidelity to a superior:—constancy.

Lŏz'enġe, *n.* [Fr. *losange;* Sp. *lozanje:* etymology doubtful.] A rhomb:—a form of medicine; a sort of cake:—an ornament.

Lŭb'ber, *n.* [Local Sw. *lubber*, Dut. *lobbes*, Welsh *llob*, a lubber.] A sturdy drone; an idle clown.

Lŭb'ber-ly, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; lazy and bulky.

Lū'bri-cănt, *n.* Any thing which lubricates.

Lū'bri-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *lubricare*, *lubricatum;* *lubricus*, slippery.] [*pp.* lubricating, lubricated.] To make smooth or slippery.

Lū-bri-cā'tion, *n.* Act of lubricating.

Lū'bri-cā-tor, *n.* One who lubricates.

Lu-brĭç'i-ty, *n.* [L. *lubricitas.*] Slipperiness:—lewdness.

Lūce, *n.* [L. *lucius*, a fish; perhaps the pike.] A [pike.

Lū'cen-cy, *n.* The quality or state of being lucent; resplendency.

Lū'cent, *a.* [L. *lucere*, *lucentis*, to shine; *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Bright; shining.

Lū'cĕrn, *n.* [Ger. *lucerne;* Fr. *luzerne:* etymology doubtful.] A plant cultivated for fodder.

Lū'cid, *a.* [L. *lucidus;* *lucere*, to shine.] Shining; bright; clear; distinct.

Lū-cĭd'i-ty, *n.* Brightness; lucidness.

Lū'cid-nĕss, *n.* Transparency; intelligibility.

Lū'ci-fer, *n.* [L. *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *ferre*, to bring.] The devil:—the morning star.

Lū'ci-fer-mătch, *n.* A match for procuring fire by friction, used for lighting lamps, &c.

Lŭck, *n.* [Dut. *luk*, *geluk;* Dan. *lykke;* Ger. *glück:* root of *locken*, to entice.] That which happens by chance; chance; hap; fortune, good or bad.

Lŭck'i-ly, *ad.* In a lucky manner.

Lŭck'i-nĕss, *n.* Good fortune or chance.

Lŭck'less, *a.* Unfortunate; unhappy.

Lŭck'y, *a.* *Fortunate;* happy by chance.

Lū'cra-tive, *a.* [L. *lucrativus.*—See Lucre.] Gainful; profitable.

Lū'cre (lū'kẹr), *n.* [Fr.; L. *lucrum*, gain.] Base or unworthy gain; money; pecuniary gain; profit.

Lū'cu-brāte, *v. n.* [L. *lucubrare*, *lucubratum*, to work by candle-light; *lucubrum*, a taper; *lux*, *lucis*, a light.] [*pp.* lucubrating, lucubrated.] To study by night.

Lū-cu-brā'tion, *n.* [L. *lucubratio*, night-work.] Nightly study or work; any thing composed by careful study.

Lū'cu-brā-to-ry, *a.* Done by lamp-light.

Lū'cu-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *luculentus;* *lux*, light.] Clear; transparent; evident.

Lū'di-croŭs, *a.* [L. *ludicrus;* *ludere*, to sport.] Exciting laughter; laughable; ridiculous; comical; droll; burlesque.

Lū′di-croŭs-ly, *ad.* In a ludicrous manner.
Lū′di-crous-nĕss, *n.* Burlesque; drollery.
Lŭff, *v. a.* [Dut. *loeven;* Dan. *luve.*] [*pp.* luffing, luffed.] To keep close to the wind.—2, *n.* [Dut. *loof;* Dan. *luv;* Sw. *lof.*—Cf. O. E. *loof*, a steering-oar; Local Ger. *laffen*, an oar-blade; Scot. *loof*, the hand or palm.] A sailing close to the wind; a weather-gage:—part of a ship's bow.
Lŭg, *v. a.* [A.-S. *lyccan*, to pull; Scot. *rug*, Sw. *lugga*, to pull by the hair; *lugg*, a forelock: akin to LOCK.] [*pp.* lugging, lugged.] To drag; to pull with effort or violence.—2, *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily.—3, *n.* A small fish:—a heavy load; a strong pull:—an ear:—a handle.
Lŭg′gage, *n.* Any thing cumbrous to be carried; effects of a traveller; baggage.
Lŭg′ger, *n.* [Dut. *logger;* Dan. *lugger;* from Eng. LUG-SAIL.] (*Naut.*) A small vessel carrying two or three masts with lug-sails.
Lŭg′-sāil, *n.* [A sail hoisted by a *lug*, or pull.] A square sail hoisted on a yard.
Lu-gū′bri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *lugubris*, mournful; *lugere*, to mourn; Gr. λυγρός, sad.] Mournful; sorrowful.
Lūke′wârm, *a.* [Ger. *lauwarm;* O. E. *leuk, luke*, or *lew*, A.-S. *wlæc*, tepid.—Cf. Icel. *hlaka*, a thaw; A.-S. *hleo*, a sheltered place, a lee (*q. v.*).—Cf. also Local Ger. *slugwarm*, lukewarm: apparently akin to SLACK or SLOW.] Moderately warm; tepid:—cool; indifferent; not zealous.
Lūke′wârm-nĕss, *n.* State of being lukewarm; moderate warmth; indifference.
Lŭll, *v. a.* [Dan. *lulle*, to lull; Sw. *lulla*, to hum; Ger. *lallen*, to babble; Gr. λαλεῖν, to chatter, to speak; L. *lallere*, to sing lullaby: imitative.] [*pp.* lulling, lulled.] To compose to sleep; to put to rest.—2, *v. n.* To become calm for a time; to subside; to abate.—3, *n.* Quality of soothing:—an abatement; a comparative quiet after or during a storm.
Lŭl′la-bȳ, *n.* [See LULL.] A song to still babes.
Lum-bā′gō, *n.* [L.; *lumbus*, a loin.] (*Med.*) Pain or rheumatic affection about the loins, &c.
Lŭm′bar, *a.* [L. *lumbaris; lumbus*, a loin (*q. v.*).] Relating to the loins.
Lŭm′ber, *n.* [Usually referred to *Lombard*, a native of Lombardy,—later, a pawnbroker; still later the name was transferred to pawned goods, and hence to any trumpery.—Cf. Ger. *lumpen*, trumpery.] Any thing useless, cumbersome, or bulky.—[U. S.] Timber in general.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lumbering, lumbered.] To heap together irregularly.—3, *v. n.* [Local Sw. *lomra*, to resound; *ljumm*, a great noise: imitative.] To move heavily and slowly.
Lŭm′ber-ĭng, *n.* The act or business of procuring lumber or timber.—2, *a.* Moving heavily or clumsily.
Lŭm′ber-rôôm, *n.* A room for things out of use.
Lŭm′ber-yärd, *n.* Ground where timber is stored.
Lŭm′bric, *n.* [L. *lumbricus.*] A worm.
Lŭm′bri-cal, *a.* Pertaining to worms:—noting certain muscles in the fingers and toes.
Lū′mi-na-ry, *n.* [L. *luminare; lumen, luminis*, a light; *lucere*, to shine.] He who or that which diffuses light; a body which gives light; an illuminator.
Lū-mi-nĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *lumen*, light, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing, emitting, or conveying light.
Lū-mi-nŏs′i-ty, *n.* State of being luminous.
Lū′mi-noŭs, *a.* [L. *luminosus; lumen, luminis*, light.] Shining; bright; lucid; clear.
Lū′mi-noŭs-ly, *ad.* In a luminous manner.
Lū′mi-nous-nĕss, *n.* Brightness; clearness.
Lŭmp, *n.* [Norse, *lump;* Dut. *lomp*, a rag, a lump; *lomp*, clumsy: probably related to CLUMP.] A small, shapeless mass:—the gross.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lumping, lumped.] To unite or take in the gross.
Lŭmp′-fĭsh, *n.* A sort of thick fish.
Lŭmp′ish, *a.* Heavy; gross; dull; inactive.
Lŭmp′ish-nĕss, *n.* Stupid heaviness.
Lŭmp′y, *a.* Full of lumps; full of masses.

Lū′na-cy, *n.* [See LUNATIC.] A kind of madness, formerly supposed to depend on the moon; *insanity.*
Lū′nar, *a.* [Fr. *lunaire;* L. *lunaris; luna*, the moon: akin to *lucere*, to shine.] Relating to the moon; measured by the moon.—*Lunar month*, time from one new moon to another.—*Lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver.
Lū′na-tĭc, *n.* [L. *lunaticus*, moon-struck, insane; *luna*, the moon.] A person affected with lunacy.—2, *a.* Affected with lunacy; insane; moon-struck.
Lu-nā′tion, *n.* [Fr. *lunaison;* L. *luna*, the moon.] A revolution of the moon.
Lŭnch, *n.* [For *lump*, as *hunch* for *hump.*] A small meal between breakfast and dinner; luncheon.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* lunching, lunched.] To eat a luncheon.
Lŭnch′eon (lŭnch′un), *n.* [Extended form of LUNCH.] Same as LUNCH.
Lūne, *n.* [Fr. *lune;* L. *luna*, the moon.] Any thing in the shape of a half-moon.
Lu-nĕtte′, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *lune*, a moon.] A semi-circular window:—*pl.* a sort of spectacles.—(*Fort.*) A small half-moon; a work with two faces and two flanks.—(*Arch.*) An aperture for admitting light.
Lŭng, *n.*; pl. **Lŭngs**. [A.-S. & Dan. *lunge;* Icel. *lunga;* Ger. *lunge*, pl.; Dut. *long.*—Cf. Gr. ἐλαχύς, Skr. *laghu*, light.—See LIGHT.] The organ of respiration.
Lŭnge, *n.* [O. E. *longe*, for Fr. *allonge*, a lengthening, a thrust; *allonger*, to lengthen, to lunge, to strike.—See LONG.] A kind of thrust in fencing; a push or pass.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* lunging, lunged.] To make a lunge.
Lŭnt, *n.* [Dut. *lont*, Dan. *lunte*, Sw. *lunta*, a match.—See LINSTOCK.] A match-cord with which guns are fired.
Lū′pine, *n.* [L. *lupinum;* from *lupinus*, wolfish, greedy; *lupus*, a wolf. But cf. Pol. *lupina*, a pod; *lupic*, to shell, to peel; Gr. λεπίς, a scale.] A plant; a kind of pulse.—2, *a.* Wolfish; wolf-like.
Lū′pu-lĭne, *n.* [L. *lupulus*, dim. of *lupus*, a hop.] The fine, yellow powder of hops.
Lū′pus, *n.* [L. for "a wolf."] A destructive disease.
Lŭrch, *n.* [Fr. *lourche*, a kind of game, for *l'ourche;* O. Fr. *ourche*, a pool; It. *orchio*, L. *urceus*, a jar.] A forlorn or deserted condition.—[O. E. *lurch*, to dodge, to play a trick, to steal: probably a form of LURK.] (*Naut.*) A heavy roll of a ship at sea.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* lurching, lurched.] To shift; to play tricks; to lurk:—to roll to one side.—3, *v. a.* To defeat (especially in cribbage); to disappoint:—formerly to devour:—to dodge:—to steal.
Lŭrch′er, *n.* [See LURK.] A poacher's dog; a poacher.
Lūre, *n.* [Fr. *leurre*, a decoy, a lure; *leurrer*, to allure, to decoy; Ger. *luder*, a bait: perhaps kindred to LURK.] An enticement; allurement; bait.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* luring, lured.] To attract; to entice; to allure.
Lū′rid, *a.* [L. *luridus*, ghastly; *luror*, yellowishness, wanness.—Cf. Gr. χλωρός, green, pale.] Gloomy; dismal:—pale; purplish.
Lŭrk, *v. n.* [O. E. *lorken, lurken*, older *lusken*, Dan. *luske*, to sneak, to skulk: akin to LISTEN.—Cf. Dan. *lure*, to lurk; Ger. *lauern*, Dut. *loeren*, to peer, to peep, to lurk.] [*pp.* lurking, lurked.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden.
Lŭs′cious (lŭsh′us), *a.* [Possibly from DELICIOUS; but probably from L. *luxus*, excess in eating and drinking, luxury (*q. v.*); Fr. *luxeux*, sumptuous.] Very sweet; delicious:—excessively sweet or rich:—cloying.
Lŭs′cious-ly (lŭsh′us-le), *ad.* Very sweetly.
Lŭs′cious-nĕss (lŭsh′us-nĕs), *n.* Sweetness.
Lŭsh, *a.* [Probably for *luscious.*] Juicy; succulent; luxuriant.
Lŭst, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., Ger., & Sw. *lust*, Dan. *lyst*, pleasure: akin to LOOSE, with the idea of freedom.] Carnal desire; evil propensity.—2, *v. n.*

[*pp.* lusting, lusted.] To desire carnally or vehemently.
Lŭst'fụl, *a.* Libidinous; having lust; sensual.
Lŭst'fụl-ly̆, *ad.* In a lustful manner.
Lŭst'fụl-nĕss, *n.* Libidinousness; lust.
Lŭst'ị-ly̆, *ad.* Stoutly; with vigor.
Lŭst'ị-nĕss, *n.* Stoutness; vigor of body.
Lŭs'trạl, *a.* [L. *lustralis.*—See LUSTRUM.] Used in purification.
Lŭs'trāte, *v. a.* [L. *lustrare, lustratum*, to purify.—See LUSTRUM.] [*pp.* lustrating, lustrated.] To purify; to cleanse.
Lus-trā'tion, *n.* [L. *lustratio.*] Purification by water.
Lŭs'tre (lŭs'tẹr), *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *lustrum*, a window; L. *lustrare*, to make bright: probably akin to *lux*, light.] Brightness; splendor; glitter; gloss; *brilliancy; radiance*:—splendor of birth or deeds; renown:—a chandelier or sconce with lights:—a lustrum.
Lŭs'troụs, *a.* Bright; shining; glossy.
Lŭs'trụm, *n.*; pl. **Lŭs'trạ.** [L. *lustrum*, an expiation, a quinquennial religious purification; hence, a period of five years.] A space of five years.
Lŭst'y̆, *a.* [From LUST, in its old sense of vigor, activity.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; large.
Lūt'ạ-nĭst, *n.* One who plays upon the lute.
Lụ-tā'tion, *n.* The act of luting.
Lūte, *n.* [Fr. *luth;* It. *liuto;* Sp. *laud;* Dut. *luit;* Dan. *lut;* Ger. *laut;* Port. *alaude;* Arab. *al ud*, the lute; *ud*, wood.] A stringed instrument of music:—[L. *lutum*, mud; *luere, lutum*, to wash.—See LAVE] a sort of paste or clay; a cement.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* luting, luted.] To close or coat with lute.
Lū'thẹr-ạn, *n.* A follower of Luther.—2, *a.* Pertaining to Luther.
Lū'thẹr-ạn-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrines of Luther.
Lū'thẹrn, *n.* [Fr. *lucarne*, a roof-window; L. *lucerna*, a lamp; *lux, lucis*, light.] A sort of window over a cornice or in a roof; a dormer.
Lūt'ing, *n.* A clayey composition or coating.
Lŭx'āte, *v. a.* [L. *luxare, luxatum*, to put out of joint; *luxus*, dislocated; Gr. λοξός, awry.] [*pp.* luxating, luxated.] To put out of joint; to dislocate.
Lux-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *luxatio.*] A disjointing; a thing disjointed.
Lux-ū'rị-ạnce, } *n.* State of being luxuriant;
Lux-ū'rị-ạn-cy̆, } exuberance; rank growth.
Lux-ū'rị-ạnt [lŭk-shô͞o'rẹ-ạnt, *H.*], *a.* [L. *luxuriare, luxuriantis*, to flourish.] Exuberant; very abundant; superabundant; of rank growth.
Lux-ū'rị-ạnt-ly̆, *ad.* Abundantly; profusely.
Lux-ū'rị-āte, *v. n.* [L. *luxuriare, luxuriatum.*] [*pp.* luxuriating, luxuriated.] To grow exuberantly:—to live luxuriously.
Lux-ū'rị-oŭs [lŭk-shô͞o'rẹ-ụs, *H.*], *a.* [L. *luxuriosus.*—See LUXURY.] Luxuriant:—delighting in luxury; voluptuous; given to pleasure.
Lux-ū'rị-oŭs-ly̆, *ad.* Deliciously; voluptuously.
Lux-ū'rị-ous-nĕss, *n.* Luxury; voluptuousness.
Lŭx'ụ-ry̆ (lŭk'shụ-rẹ), *n.* [L. *luxuria; luxus*, excess.] Delicious fare; a dainty:—voluptuousness; epicurism.
Ly̆c'ạn-thrōpe, *n.* [Gr. λύκος, a wolf, and ἄνθρωπος, a man.] One suffering from lycanthropy:—one supposed to be turned into a wolf; a werewolf.
Ly̆-căn'thrọ-py̆, *n.* A kind of madness; a fancied transformation into a wolf.
Ly̆-cē'ụm, *n.*; L. pl. **Ly̆-cē'ạ**; Eng. **Ly̆-cē'ụmṣ.** [L.; Gr. τὸ Λύκειον, the resort at Athens where Socrates and Aristotle taught: named from the Lycian Apollo, or from Apollo as the wolf-slayer; λύκος, a wolf.] The gymnasium at Athens where Aristotle taught his philosophy:—a literary seminary; an academy; a literary association.
Ly̆'cọ-pŏd, *n.* A club-moss.
Ly̆-cọ-pō'di-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. λύκος, a wolf, and πόδιον, dim. of πούς, a foot.] A club-moss:—a fine powder from club-mosses.
Ly̆e, *n.* [A.-S. *lech;* Dut. *loog;* Ger. *lauge:* akin to LAVE.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt.
Ly̆'ing, *p. a.* Telling lies:—recumbent.—2, *n.* The act of telling lies:—recumbence.
Ly̆'ing-ĭn, *n.* The act or state of childbirth.
Ly̆mph (lĭmf), *n.* [L. *lympha:* perhaps akin to LIMPID.] The liquor contained in the lymphatics; a pure, transparent fluid; serum.
Ly̆m-phăt'ic, *n.* [L. *lymphaticus;* from *lympha*, water. The meaning "insane" is very ancient.—Cf. HYDROPHOBIA. The meaning "sluggish" is very modern, and comes from the idea that excess of lymph is inconsistent with activity of body.] An absorbent vessel which carries the lymph from all parts of the body.—2, *a.* Pertaining to lymph:—enthusiastic; insane:—heavy; sluggish.
Ly̆nch, *v. a.* [Probably from the name of some person.] [*pp.* lynching, lynched.] To punish without legal trial:—to hang by mob-law.
Ly̆nch'-lâw, *n.* The decree of a mob as a substitute for the common or civil law.
Ly̆nx, *n.* [L. *lynx;* Gr. λύγξ; Ger. *luchs;* A.-S. *lox;* from its bright eyes.—Cf. L. *lux*, light; *lucere*, to shine.] A swift, sharp-sighted beast.
Ly̆'rạte, *a.* Lyre-shaped.
Ly̆re, *n.* [Fr.; L. *lyra;* Gr. λύρα.] A harp; a musical instrument.
Ly̆r'ic, *n.* A lyric poem; a short poem.
Ly̆r'ic, } *a.* Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or
Ly̆r'ị-cal, } poetry intended to be sung.
Ly̆'rist, *n.* One who plays on a lyre or harp.

M.

M, a labial consonant of the group called liquids, has, in English, one unvaried sound, formed by the compression of the lips; as, *mine, tame.*—It is a numeral for 1000.
Mä, *n.* A child's abbreviation for *mamma* or *mother.*
Mä'am, *n.* A colloquial contraction for *madam.*
Măb, *n.* The queen of the fairies:—a slattern.
Măc. A prefix in Celtic names, denoting *son.*
Mạc-ăd'ạm-īze, *v. a.* [From John *Macadam*, inventor of the system.] [*pp.* macadamizing, macadamized.] To form with broken stone, as roads and streets.
Măc-ạ-rō'nị (măk-ạ-rō'nẹ), *n.* [Fr.; It. *maccheroni;* O. It. *maccare*, to bruise, to knead: akin to MACERATE and MASS.] A kind of edible paste:—[cf. L. *maccus*, a fool] a coxcomb.
Măc-ạ-rŏn'ic, *a.* Relating to macaroni:—noting a kind of burlesque verse:—vain.
Măc-ạ-rô͞on', *n.* [Fr. *macaron.*—See MACARONI.] A cake:—a coxcomb.
Mạ-câw', *n.* [Said to be a Brazilian name.] A large species of parrot:—a tree.
Măc'cọ-bŏy̆, *n.* [Named from *Maccouba* in Martinique.] A species of snuff.
Māce, *n.* [Fr. *masse.*—Cf. MASS and L. *mateola*, a mallet.] An ensign of authority:—[It. *mace;* Fr. *macis;* L. *macis, maces, macer* (all spice-names); Gr. μάκερ, mace] a spice.
Măç'er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *macerare, maceratum*, to soften; Gr. μάσσειν, to knead.] [*pp.* macerating, macerated.] To make lean; to mortify:—to steep almost to solution.

Măç-er-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *maceratio.*] The act of making lean; mortification:—the act of steeping.
Măch-i-a-vĕl'ian (măk-e-a-vĕl'yan), *a.* Relating to Machiavel; crafty; subtle.
Ma-chĭc'o-lāt-ed, *a.* Having machicolations.
Măch-i-co-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *mâchicoulis:* variously explained.] An opening for dropping missiles upon besiegers.
Măch'i-nāte, *v. n.* [L. *machinari, machinatum.*—See MACHINE.] [*pp.* machinating, machinated.] To plan; to contrive.
Măch-i-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *machinatio.*] An artifice; contrivance. [trives.
Măch'i-nā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who plots or con-
Ma-chîne' (ma-shēn'), *n.* [L. *machina*, Fr. *machine*, Gr. μηκανή, a device.—See MAKE, and MECHANIC.] Any artificial complicated work which serves to apply or regulate moving power; a piece of mechanism; engine.
Ma-chîn'er-y, *n.* [Fr. *machinerie.*] Machines collectively; works of a machine; enginery:—supernatural, or other, agency introduced into a poem. [of machines.
Ma-chîn'ist, *n.* [Fr. *machiniste.*] A constructor
Măck'er-el, *n.* [Fr. *maquereau*,—originally, a spot: perhaps akin to L. *macula*, a spot; Sp. *maca*, It. *macchia*, a stain.] A small sea-fish:—a pander.
Măck'in-tŏsh, *n.* [The inventor's name.] A waterproof garment.
Mā'cle, *n.* [Fr.; L. *macula*, a spot, a mesh.] A twin crystal:—a blotch on a gem.
Mā'cro-cŏsm [măk'ro-kŏzm, *St. Ja. C. Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. μακρός, long, great, and κόσμος, the world.] The great or whole world, in opposition to *microcosm;* the universe.
Ma-crŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. μακρός, long, great, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance of inaccessible objects.
Mā'cron, *n.* [Gr. for "long."] A straight horizontal line to show that a vowel has a long sound.
Măc-ro-scŏp'ic, } *a.* [Gr. μακρός, long, great,
Măc-ro-scŏp'i-cal, } and σκοπεῖν, to see.] Noting an object which, although comparatively minute, is visible without the aid of the microscope.
Măc'ū-la, *n.*; pl. **Măc'ū-læ.** [L.—Cf. Skr. *mola*, dirt.] A spot upon the skin; a spot upon the sun, &c.
Măc'ū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *maculare, maculatum*, to stain; *macula*, a spot.] [*pp.* maculating, maculated.] To stain; to spot.
Măc-ū-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *maculatio.*] A spot; a taint.
Măd, *a.* [A.-S. *gemæd, gemaad*, O. Sax. *gemed*, foolish; O. Ger. *gimeit*, vain.] Insane; distracted; crazy:—raging with passion; enraged; furious.
Măd'am, *n.* [Fr. *madame; ma*, my, and *dame*, lady.—See DAME.] See MADAME.
Măd'ame, *or* **Ma-däme'**, *n.*; pl. **Mesdames** (me-däm'). [Fr.] A term of address to a lady.
Măd'căp, *n.* A wild, hot-brained person.
Măd'den (măd'dn), *v. n. & v. a.* [*pp.* maddening, maddened.] To become or make mad.
Măd'der, *n.* [A.-S. *mæddere;* Icel. *madra;* Dut. *meed.*—Cf. Skr. *madhura*, sweet (a plant-name).] A plant and root used for dyeing.
Măd'ding, *a.* Raging; tumultuous:—bewildering.
Māde, *i. & p.* from *make.*
Ma-dēi'ra [ma-dā'ra, *Wb.*], *n.* [The island is named from Port. *madeira*, timber.—See MATTER.] A wine made in the island of Madeira.
Măd-em-oi-ṣĕlle' (măd-em-wâ-zĕl'), *n.* [Fr.; *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel (*q. v.*).] A young, unmarried lady; a girl.
Măd'-hoüse, *n.* A house for the insane.
Măd'ly, *ad.* With madness; furiously.
Măd'măn, *n.* A man void of reason; a maniac.
Măd'ness, *n.* Violent *insanity:*—extreme folly:—fury; wildness; rage.
Ma-dŏn'na, *n.* [It.; *ma*, my, and *donna*, lady.—See DAME.] Madam:—the Virgin Mary.
Măd're-pōre, *n.* [Fr.; It. *madrepora:* origin doubtful.] A kind of coral.
Măd'ri-gal, *n.* [It. *madrigale*, formerly *mandrigale*, a shepherd's song; *mandra*, a flock; L. *mandra*, Gr. μάνδρα, Skr. *mandura*, a stable; *mand*, to sleep.] A pastoral song and its music.
Māel'strom, *n.* [Norse for "mill-stream."] A whirlpool on the coast of Norway.
Mä-ĕs'trō, *n.* [It.] A master; a master of music.
Măg-a-zîne', *n.* [Sp. *magacen, almagacen*, a storehouse; Arab. *makhzan*, pl. *makhazin.*] A storehouse for munitions of war, &c.; an arsenal or armory:—a periodical publication or pamphlet.
Măg'da-lĕn, *n.* [From Mary *Magdalene.*] A reformed harlot.
Ma-ğĕn'ta, *n.* [Named in honor of the battle of *Magenta* in Italy.] A coloring matter of a reddish purple hue from aniline; also, the color itself.
Măg'got, *n.* [Welsh *maceiad*, a maggot; *magiaid*, grubs; *magad*, a brood; *magu*, to breed.] A small grub:—a whim.
Măg'got-y, *a.* Full of maggots:—whimsical.
Mā'ği, *n. pl.* [L.; Gr. μάγοι; μάγος, a Magian, a wizard: said to have been at first a tribal name.] Wise men of the East.
Mā'ği-an, *a.* Denoting the Magi of the East.—2, *n.* One of the ancient Magi.
Măğ'ic, *n.* [Gr. μαγικός; μάγος, a wizard.] The art of putting in action the power of spirits or the occult powers of nature; necromancy; sorcery; enchantment.
Măğ'ic, } *a.* Relating to or done by magic;
Măğ'i-cal, } enchanted; necromantic.
Măğ'i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to magic.
Ma-ğĭ''cian (ma-jĭsh'an), *n.* One who practises magic; an enchanter.
Măğ-is-tē'ri-al, *a.* [L. *magisterius; magister*, a master.] Authoritative; arrogant; imperious; lofty; haughty.
Măğ-is-tē'ri-al-ly, *ad.* Arrogantly; proudly.
Măğ'is-tra-cy, *n.* The office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.
Măğ'is-trāte, *n.* [L. *magistratus; magister*, a master (*q. v.*).] A public civil officer; a president; a governor; a justice of the peace.
Măg'na Chär'ta (măg'na kär'ta). [L. for "great charter."—See CHART.] The great charter of English liberty.
Măg-na-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *magnanimité;* L. *magnanimitas.*—See MAGNANIMOUS.] Quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; generosity; nobility.
Mag-năn'i-moŭs, *a.* [L. *magnanimus; magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.] Great of mind; noble.
Mag-năn'i-moŭs-ly, *ad.* With magnanimity.
Măg'nāte, *n.* [L. *magnas, magnatis; magnus*, great.—Cf. Gr. μέγας, Skr. *mahant, maha*, great.] A man of rank; a grandee.
Mag-nē'ṣi-a (mag-nē'zhe-a), *n.* [Gr. μαγνήσιος, belonging to *Magnesia*, in Thessaly.] (*Chem.*) A white earthy substance, gently purgative.
Mag-nē'ṣi-ŭm (mag-nē'zhe-ŭm), *n.* The metal found in magnesia.
Măg'net, *n.* [L. *magnes, magnetis;* Gr. μάγνης, or μαγνήτης (adjectives), from Magnesia, in Thessaly.] An ore of iron, or a piece of iron or steel, which attracts iron; loadstone.
Mag-nĕt'ic, } *a.* Relating to the magnet, or to
Mag-nĕt'i-cal, } magnetism; attractive.
Măg'net-iṣm, *n.* The science which treats of the properties of the magnet:—magnetic attraction.
Măg'net-īze, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* magnetizing, magnetized.] To imbue with, or to receive, the properties of magnetism.
Măg'net-ō-ē-lec-trĭç'i-ty, *n.* Electricity produced by magnetism.
Măg'ni-fī-a-ble, *a.* That may be magnified.
Mag-nĭf'ic, *a.* [L. *magnificus.*—See MAGNIFICENT.] Great; noble; magnificent; illustrious; grand.
Mag-nĭf'i-căt, *n.* [L.; from its first words, in L. *magnificat anima mea*, my soul doth magnify.] (*Eccl.*) A hymn of praise.

Mag-nĭf′i-cĕnce, *n.* Grandeur; splendor.
Mag-nĭf′i-cĕnt, *a.* [L. *magnificens, magnificentis*,—literally, doing great things; *magnus*, great, and *facere*, to do.] Grand; *splendid; pompous*.
Mag-nĭf′i-cĕnt-ly, *ad.* Splendidly.
Măg′ni-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *magnifier;* L. *magnificare; magnus*, great, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* magnifying, magnified.] To make great; to enlarge; to make apparently large:—to exalt; to extol; to praise greatly.
Mag-nĭl′o-quĕnce, *n.* [L. *magniloquentia; magnus*, great, and *loqui*, to speak.] Pompous language.
Mag-nĭl′o-quĕnt, *a.* Lofty in speech.
Măg′ni-tūde, *n.* [L. *magnitudo; magnus*, great.—See Magnate.] Greatness in size, dimension, or importance; extent; size.
Mag-nō′li-a, *n.* [Named in honor of Pierre *Magnol*, 1638–1715.] A genus of flowering trees.
Măg′pīe (măg′pī), *n.* [*Mag*, for *Margaret*, and Eng. *pie;* Fr. *pie*, Welsh *pi*, L. *pica*, a magpie.—Cf. L. *picus*, a woodpecker; Skr. *pika*, a cuckoo.—Compare Eng. *Robin* and *Jenny Wren.*] A chattering bird.
Ma-hŏg′a-ny, *n.* [A West-Indian name.] A valuable kind of wood, and the tree producing it.
Ma-hŏm′e-tan, *n.* A disciple of Mahomet; a Mussulman; a Mohammedan.—2, *a.* Relating to Mahomet.
Ma-hŏm′e-tan-ĭşm, *n.* The religion of Mahometans; Mohammedanism; Islam.
Māid, *n.* [A.-S. *mægd, mæged*, fem. of *mæg*, a son; Ger. *magd*, a maid; Goth. *magus*, a boy.—Cf. Celt. *mac*, a son: root of May, Might, and expressive of vigor.] A girl; a virgin; a female servant.
Māid′en (mā′dn), *n.* [A.-S. *mægden, mæden, maigden;* Ger. *mädchen, mägdeln:* all diminutive forms.] An unmarried woman; a girl; a virgin.—2, *a.* Fresh; unpolluted; first produced.
Māid′en-hâir (mā′dn-), *n.* A delicate fern.
Māid′en-hood (mā′dn-hûd), *n.* The state of a maid; virginity.
Māid′en-ly (mā′dn-le), *a.* Gentle; modest.
Māil, *n.* [Fr. *maille*, mail, mesh, ring; L. *macula*, a spot, a mesh, a net.] A coat of steel net-work for defence; armor:—[Fr. *malle*, Celt. *mala*, O. Ger. *malhe*, a bag] a bag; a bag in which letters, newspapers, &c., are enclosed:—a mail-coach.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mailing, mailed.] To arm defensively:—to enclose in a mail.
Māil′a-ble, *a.* That may be carried by mail.
Māil′-băg, *n.* A mail; a bag for letters.
Māim, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *mehaigner*, to wound; It. *magagnare*, to spoil; O. Fr. *mehaing*, a maiming.—Cf. Breton *machaña*, to mutilate; *machañ*, mutilation: probably related to Mangle.] [*pp.* maiming, maimed.] To disable; to wound; to cripple.—2, *n.* A crippling; lameness; injury.
Māin, *a.* [O. Fr. *maine, magne*, chief; L. *magnus*, great.] Principal; mighty; chief; forcible.—2, *n.* The gross; the bulk:—[A.-S. *mægen*, Icel. *megin*, strength: akin to Might] force; violence:—the ocean:—the continent, as distinguished from islands:—a large pipe for gas or water.
Māin′ly, *ad.* Chiefly; principally; greatly.
Māin′-măst, *n.* The chief or middle mast.
Māin′-sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal sail.
Māin′-shēet, *n.* A sheet fastening the main-sail.
Māin′-sprĭng, *n.* The principal spring; chief motive power; chief motive or cause.
Māin′-stāy, *n.* A chief support; a prop.
Main-tāin′ (man-tān′ *or* mān-tān′), *v. a.* [Fr. *maintenir;* L. *manu*, by the hand, and *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* maintaining, maintained.] To preserve; to keep; to defend; to support.
Main-tāin′a-ble, *a.* Defensible.
Main-tāin′er (man-tān′er), *n.* A supporter.
Māin′ten-ance [mān′ten-ans, *P. J. E. F. Sm. R.;* mĕn′ten-ans, *S. W.*], *n.* Act of maintaining; defence:—support; sustenance; living.
Māin′-tŏp, *n.* The top of the main-mast.
Māin′-yärd, *n.* The yard of the main-mast.

Māize, *n.* [Sp. *maiz;* from the native Haytian name.] Indian corn, a plant and grain.
Ma-jĕs′tic, *a.* Having majesty; grand; imperial; elevated; stately; splendid; august; *magnificent*.
Ma-jĕs′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With majesty.
Măj′es-ty, *n.* [Fr. *majesté;* L. *majestas, majestatis*, dignity; *magnus*, great; *major*, greater.] Dignity; grandeur; magnificence:—a title given to sovereigns.
Ma-jŏl′i-ca, *n.* [Named from the island of *Majorca.*] A variety of enamelled colored pottery.
Mā′jor, *a.* [L. *major*, greater; *magnus*, great.—See Magnate.] Greater; larger:—senior; older.—2, *n.* A senior:—a military officer next above a captain.—(*Logic.*) The first proposition of a syllogism.
Mā′jor-dō′mō, *n.* [Sp. *mayor-domo;* It. *major-domo;* L. *major*, greater, chief, and *domus*, a house.] A master of a house:—a steward.
Mā′jor-ġĕn′er-al, *n.* (*Mil.*) An officer of a rank next below that of lieutenant-general.
Ma-jŏr′i-ty, *n.* The greater number; more than half:—the excess of the greater number:—the end of minority; full age:—the office or rank of a major.
Māke, *v. a.* [A.-S. *macian;* Ger. *machen:* akin to May.] [*i.* made; *pp.* making, made.] To create; to form; to frame; to compose; to produce:—to compel:—to reach; to gain.—2, *v. n.* To tend; to operate; to appear; to act.—3, *n.* Form; structure; texture; nature.
Māke′-be-liēve, *n.* A pretence.—2, *a.* Unreal; professed; fancied.
Māk′er, *n.* One who makes:—the Creator.
Māke′shĭft, *n.* A temporary expedient.
Māke′-ŭp, *n.* The general composition of any thing; structure:—artificial preparation.
Māke′weight (māk′wāt), *n.* Any thing which is added to make up weight.
Māk′ing, *n.* Composition; structure; formation.
Măl-, [L. *malus*, evil; *male*, ill; Fr. *mal*, bad.—See Malice.] A prefix, denoting some evil, fault, or defect.
Măl′a-chīte, *n.* [Gr. μαλάχη, a mallow (*q. v.*); from the color.] A carbonate of copper.
Măl-a-cŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. μαλάκια, mollusks; μαλακός, soft, and λόγος, discourse.] The science of mollusks; conchology.
Măl-ad-mĭn-is-trā′tion, *n.* [Mal- and Administration.] Bad administration.
Măl-a-droĭt′, *a.* [Fr.; *mal*, ill, and *adroit*, adroit (*q. v.*).] Awkward; unhandy.
Măl′a-dy, *n.* [Fr. *maladie; malade*, sick; Prov. *malaptes, malandes*, ill; L. *male habitus*, ill kept, out of condition; *male*, ill, and *habere, habitum*, to keep, to have (*q. v.*).] A *disease;* a distemper.
Mal-āişe′, *n.* [Fr.; *mal*, ill, and *aise*, ease.] An uneasy sensation.
Măl′a-pĕrt, *a.* [O. Fr. *mal apert; mal*, ill, and *apert*, expert, ready,—also forward, pert (*q. v.*); originally, plain, clear; L. *apertus*, open; *aperire*, to open.] Saucy; impudent; rude.
Măl′ăp-ro-pōs′ (măl′ăp-pro-pō′), *ad.* [Fr.—See Apropos.] Unsuitably; unseasonably.
Mā′lar, *a.* [L. *mala*, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.
Mal-ā′ri-a, *n.* [It., for *mala aria*, bad air.—See Air.] A noxious vapor or exhalation.
Mal-ā′ri-al, **Mal-ā′ri-an**, **Mal-ā′ri-oŭs**, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, malaria:—tending to paludal fever, or to some kindred disease.
Ma-lāy′, *n.* A native of Malaya or Malacca.
Măl′con-tĕnt, *n.* & *a.* [Mal- and Content.] See Malecontent.
Māle, *a.* [Fr. *mâle;* O. Fr. *mascle;* L. *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, male: cognate with Man.] Of the sex that begets young; not female:—applied to a *screw* with spiral threads, which enter the grooves of the female screw.—2, *n.* The he of any species.
Māle-. A prefix. See Mal-.

Māle-ad-mĭn-is-trā′tion, *n.* Bad administration or management.
Māle′con-tĕnt, *n.* One who is dissatisfied.—2, *a.* Dissatisfied; discontented.
Măl-e-dĭc′tion, *n.* [L. *maledictio; male*, ill, and *dicere, dictum*, to speak.] A curse; an execration.
Măl-e-făc′tor, *n.* [L. *male*, ill, amiss, and *facere, factum*, to do.] An offender; a criminal.
Māle-fēa′ṣance, *n.* [Fr. *malfaisance; faire*, to do.—See MALEFACTOR.] (*Law.*) An unjust performance; an evil deed or act.
Māle-prăc′tice, *n.* See MALPRACTICE.
Ma-lĕv′o-lĕnce, *n.* Malignity; malice.
Ma-lĕv′o-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *malevolens, malevolentis; male*, ill, and *velle, volui*, to wish.] Ill-disposed; malignant; *malicious;* virulent; hostile.
Ma-lĕv′o-lĕnt-ly, *ad.* Malignantly; maliciously.
Mal-fēa′ṣance, *n.* See MALEFEASANCE.
Măl-for-mā′tion, *or* **Māle-for-mā′tion**, *n.* [MAL- and FORMATION.] An ill formation; deformity.
Măl′ice, *n.* [Fr.; L. *malitia*, badness; *malus*, bad, foul: probably akin to Gr. μέλας, black, Skr. *mala*, foul, and to L. *mollis*, soft.] Hostile or bad feeling; ill-will; malevolence; malignity.
Ma-lĭ′′cious (ma-lĭsh′us), *a.* [Fr. *malicieux.*—See MALICE.] Full of malice; ill-disposed; malignant; malevolent; malign.
Ma-lĭ′′cious-ly, *ad.* With malignity.
Ma-lĭ′′cious-nĕss (ma-lĭsh′us-nĕs), *n.* Malice.
Ma-līgn′ (ma-līn′), *a.* [Fr. *malin*, L. *malignus*, wicked; *malus*, evil, and *-genus*, born.] *Malicious; malignant;* pernicious; fatal; pestilential.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* maligning, maligned.] To hurt; to defame; to slander.
Ma-lĭg′nan-cy, *n.* Malevolence; malice.
Ma-lĭg′nant, *a.* [L. *malignare, malignantis*, to act with spite.] Partaking of malice and envy; *malicious;* pernicious:—hostile to life; fatal.—2, *n.* A man of ill intention.
Ma-lĭg′nant-ly, *ad.* With ill intention.
Ma-līgn′er (ma-līn′er), *n.* One who maligns.
Ma-lĭg′ni-ty, *n.* [Fr. *malignité;* L. *malignitas.*—See MALIGN.] Malice; maliciousness.
Ma-līgn′ly (ma-līn′le), *ad.* With ill-will.
Ma-lĭn′ġer, *v. n.* [Fr. *malingre*, sickly; *mal*, badly, and O. Fr. *haingre*, thin; L. *æger*, sick.] [*pp.* malingering, malingered.] To feign sickness, as a soldier.
Măl′i-ṣon (măl′e-zn), *n.* [O. Fr.—See MALEDICTION.—Cf. BENISON.] A curse.
Măll [măl, *S. W. F. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *mail;* L. *malleus.*] A wooden beetle or hammer; a mallet; a maul.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* malling, malled.] To beat or strike with a mall.
Măll [mĕl, *W. E. Ja.*], *n.* [From *Pall-Mall* (*q. v.*), a walk in London.] A public walk.
Măl′lard, *n.* [Fr. *malart:* probably from *mâle*, male, with the termination *-art* (*-ard*), here intensive; *-art* often implies masculine qualities.] The drake of the wild duck.
Măl-le-a-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* Quality of being malleable;
Măl′le-a-ble-nĕss, } capability of being beaten out with a hammer.
Măl′le-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *malléable; malléer*, to hammer; L. *malleus*, a hammer.] Capable of being spread out by being beaten with a hammer.
Măl′let, *n.* [Fr. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*, a maul.—Cf. Russ. *molot*, a hammer.] A wooden hammer; a mall.

Mallet.

Măl′lōw, *n.*; pl. **Măl′lōwṣ**. [A.-S. *malwe;* L. *malva;* Gr. μαλάχη; μαλάσσειν, to soften; μαλακός, soft.] A plant of demulcent qualities.
Mälm′ṣey (mäm′ze), *n.* [From *Malvasia*, a town of Greece.] A sort of grape, and a luscious wine, originally from Malvasia.
Măl-ō′dor-oŭs, *a.* [MAL- and ODOROUS.] Having a bad smell; in bad odor or repute.
Măl-prăc′tice, *n.* [MAL- and PRACTICE.] Dangerous or unlawful practice.
Mält, *n.* [A.-S. *mealt*, malt,—literally, melted; Dan., Sw., & Icel. *malt;* Dut. *mout;* Ger. *malz.*—See MELT.] Grain, usually barley, steeped in water, fermented and dried.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* malting, malted.] To make malt; to be made malt.
Mält′ster, *n.* One who makes malt.
Măl-trēat′ (măl-trēt′), *v. a.* [Fr. *maltraiter.*—See TREAT.] [*pp.* maltreating, maltreated.] To treat ill; to abuse; to injure.
Măl-trēat′ment, *n.* Ill usage; abuse.
Măl-ver-sā′tion, *n.* [Fr. *malversation; malverser*, to commit malversation; L. *male*, ill, and *versare, versatum*, to turn, to conduct one's self; frequentative of *vertere*, to turn.] Mean artifices; misconduct.—(*Law.*) Misbehavior in office.
Măm′e-lon, *n.* [Fr. for "a nipple;" dim. of *mamelle;* L. *mamilla* or *mamma*, Gr. μάμμη, the breast.—See MAMMAL.] A small mound or hillock.
Măm′e-lūke, *n.* [Arab. *mamlûk*, a slave,—literally, one owned.] One of a former military class in Egypt, who were imported as slaves.
Mam-mä′, *n.* [Gr. μάμμη, L. *mamma*, mother,—also the breast; Fr. *maman*, mother; Dut., Ger., & Sp. *mama.* An infantile word, found in much the same form in many languages in all parts of the world.] A familiar word for *mother.*
Măm′mal, *n.* [L. *mammalis*, pertaining to the breast.—See MAMMA.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal that suckles its young; a mammifer.
Mam-mā′li-a, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) That class of animals which suckle their young; mammals.
Mam-mā′li-an, *a.* Relating to mammalia.—2, *n.* A mammal.
Mam-măl′o-ġy, *n.* [MAMMAL, and Gr. λόγος, a treatise.] (*Zoöl.*) The natural history of mammals, or of animals that suckle their young.
Măm′ma-ry, *a.* Relating to the breast.
Mam-mĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *mamma*, a breast, an udder, and *ferre*, to carry.] Having breasts.
Măm′mil-la-ry, *a.* [L. *mamillaris.*—See MAMELON.] Like, or belonging to, the breast or teats.
Măm′mon, *n.* [Syr. *mamona*, riches.] Riches; wealth.
Măm′mon-ĭṣm, *n.* Devotion to mammon; the spirit of money-getting.
Măm′moth, *n.* [Russ. *mamant;* Tartar, *mammont* or *mammuth; mamma*, the earth. The Siberians believe that the mammoth once lived under ground; but some say it is a variant of BEHEMOTH.] A huge quadruped now extinct; a fossil elephant. See MASTODON.—2, *a.* Huge; enormous.
Măn, *n.*; pl. **Mĕn**. [Dut. & Sw. *man;* A.-S. & Ger. *mann;* Goth. *manna;* Skr. *manu.*—Cf. L. *mas*, a male: akin to Skr. *manu*, to think.—See MIND.] A human being:—mankind:—a male of the human race:—an adult male:—one of manly qualities:—a husband:—an individual:—a servant:—a piece at chess, draughts, &c.:—a ship of war.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* manning, manned.] To furnish with men; to fortify.
Măn′a-cle, *v. a.* [Late L. *manicula*, dim. of L. *manica*, a sleeve, a handcuff; *manus*, the hand.] [*pp.* manacling, manacled.] To chain the hands.—2, *n.* A chain for the hands.
Măn′aġe, *v. a.* [Fr. *manéger*, to control (chiefly used of horses); It. *maneggiare*, to control, to handle; L. *manus*, the hand.] [*pp.* managing, managed.] To *conduct;* to carry on; to regulate; to superintend; to direct.—2, *v. n.* To superintend affairs.
Măn′aġe-a-ble, *a.* Governable; tractable.
Măn′aġe-a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Tractableness.
Măn′aġe-mĕnt, *n.* The act of managing or conducting; *economy; direction;* conduct:—artful practice:—*administration.*
Măn′a-ġer, *n.* A conductor; a director.
Măn-a-ġē′ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a manager.
Măn′-at-ärmṣ, *n.* Formerly a mounted and armed follower of a knight.
Măn-a-tēē′, *n.* [Sp. *manati;* perhaps named from its hand-like flippers; Sp. *mano*, a hand; but *manati* is said to be its Carib name.] The sea-

cow; one of a genus of herbivorous marine animals (sirenians).
Mănch-ị-nēēl′, *n.* [Sp. *manzanillo*, dim. of *manzana*, an apple.] A poisonous tree of the West Indies.
Măn′cị-ple, *n.* [O. Fr. *mancipe*, L. *mancipium*, a slave, property; *manus*, the hand, *manu*, in hand, and *capere*, to take.] A purveyor; a steward.
Mạn-dā′mụs, *n.* [L. for "we charge;" *mandare*, to enjoin.—See MANDATE.] (*Law.*) A writ from a superior court directed to an inferior court, or to some person, requiring some act to be done.
Măn-dạ-rîn′, *n.* [Skr. *mantrin*, Malay *mantri*, a counsellor; Port. *mandarim*, a mandarin; Skr. *mantra*, a holy text, advice; *manu*, to think.—See MIND and MAN.] A Chinese magistrate or public officer, civil or military:—a variety of orange.
Măn′dāte, *n.* [L. *mandatum; mandare*, to charge; *in manum*, into the hand, and *dare*, to give.] Command; precept; charge.
Măn′dạ-tọ-rỵ, *a.* Preceptive; directory.
Măn′dị-ble, *n.* [L. *mandibula*, a jaw; *mandere*, to chew.] The jaw; the jaw of a bird.
Mạn-dĭb′ų-lar, *a.* Belonging to the jaw.
Măn′dọ-lĭn, *n.* [Fr. *mandoline, mandore;* It. *mandolino, mandola;* names of various stringed instruments.—See BANDORE.] A kind of lute.
Măn′drāke, *n.* [L. & Gr. *mandragoras.*] An herbaceous medicinal plant.
Măn′drẹl, *n.* [Fr. *mandrin.*—Cf. Gr. *μάνδρα*, the bezel of a ring.] An instrument or revolving shank belonging to a lathe.
Măn′drĭl, *n.* [Said to be for *man-ape.*—Cf. DRILL, an ape; Fr. *mandrill.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of baboon.
Măn′dụ-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *manducare, manducatum*, to chew; *mandere*, to chew.] [*pp.* manducating, manducated.] To chew; to eat.
Măn-dụ-cā′tiọn, *n.* The act of chewing.
Māne, *n.* [Sw. & Dan. *man;* Dut. *maan;* Ger. *mähne.*—Cf. Skr. *manya*, the nape; Gr. *μάνος, μάννος*, a necklace.] The long hair on the neck of a horse or a lion.
Manège (mạ-nāzh′), *n.* [Fr.—See MANAGE.] A riding-school; the art of horsemanship.
Mā′nēş, *n. pl.* [L.: akin to *manus*, good.] Souls of the dead; ghosts; shades; remains of the dead.
Măn′fụl, *a.* Bold; stout; valiant; manly.
Măn′fụl-lỵ, *ad.* Boldly; stoutly; like a man.
Măn-gạ-nēşe′ (măng-gạ-nēs′), *n.* [Of doubtful origin; by some referred to Gr. *μάγγανον*, a charm, a drug; L. *mangonizere*, to adorn: it was anciently much used to qualify the colors of glass.] (*Min.*) A black mineral:—a metal of gray color, hard, brittle, and difficult of fusion.
Mānġe, *n.* [Fr. *mangeson; manger*, to eat.] The itch or scab in cattle, dogs, &c.
Măn′ġel-wür′zel (măng′gl-wür′zl), *n.* [Ger. *mangel*, scarcity, and *wurzel*, a root.] A plant and root of the beet kind.
Mān′ġẹr, *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire; manger*, L. *mandere* and *manducare*, to eat.] A trough for animals to eat out of.
Mān′ġị-nĕss, *n.* Infection with the mange.
Măn′gle (măng′gl), *v. a.* [A.-S. *bemancian.*—Cf. L. *mancus*, maimed; O. Fr. *mehangler*, for *mahaigner*, to maim (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* mangling, mangled.] To lacerate; to cut piecemeal:—to smooth; to calender.—2, *n.* [Dut. *mangelen*, to roll; It. *mangano*, a press; Gr. *μάγγανον*, a machine.—See MANGONEL.] A calender for smoothing linen.
Măn′gō (măng′gō), *n.* [Malay, *mangga.*] The tropical fruit of the mango-tree:—a pickled melon.
Măn′gọ-bĭrd, *n.* The Indian oriole.
Măn′gọld-wür′zẹl, *n.* See MANGEL-WURZEL.
Măn′gọ-nĕl, *n.* [Late L. *mangonellus*, dim. of *mangona*, Gr. *μάγγανον*, an engine.] A machine formerly used in war for throwing stones.
Măn′gọ-stēēn, *n.* [Malay.] A delicious Oriental fruit. [tree or shrub.
Măn′grōve, *n.* [Malay, *manggi-manggi.*] A tropical
Mān′ġỵ, *a.* Infected with the mange.
Măn′hood (măn′hụd), *n.* The state or quality of being a man; man's estate; virility.
Mā′nị-ạ, *n.* [L.; Gr. *μανία*, frenzy: akin to *μένος*, mind; *μαίνομαι, μανῆναι*, to rage.] Violent *insanity;* madness.
Mā′nị-ăc, *n.* A person infected with mania.
Mā′nị-ăc, } *a.* [Gr. *μανιακός.*—See MANIA.] In-
Mạ-nī′ạ-cạl, } fected with mania; insane; raving.
Măn′ị-cūre, *n.* [L. *manus*, the hand, and *cura*, care.] A process for beautifying the hands.
Măn′ị-fĕst, *a.* [L. *manifestus*, palpable; *manus*, the hand, and obs. *fendere*, to strike.] Obvious; not concealed; plain; open; evident; apparent; visible; *clear.*—2, *n.* A writing:—an invoice or account of the cargo of a ship.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* manifesting, manifested.] To make appear; to show plainly; to make public; to evince.
Măn-ị-fes-tā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *manifestatio.*] Act of manifesting; exhibition; discovery; publication.
Măn′ị-fĕst-lỵ, *ad.* Clearly; evidently.
Măn-ị-fĕs′tō, *n.* [It.—See MANIFEST.] A public declaration of a sovereign or a government, stating reasons for some act, as the entering into war.
Măn′ị-fōld, *a.* [A.-S. *manigfeald;* MANY and FOLD.] Many in number; multiplied.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* manifolding, manifolded.] To produce numerous copies of, as of a document, by a machine:—to fold into many thicknesses.
Măn′ị-kĭn, *n.* [Dim. of MAN; O. Dut. *manneken.*] A little man; a dwarf; an anatomical model of the human body.
Mā′nị-ŏc, *n.* [Brazilian, *mandioca.*] Cassava, the plant from which tapioca is made.
Măn′ị-ple, *n.* [L. *manipulus; manus*, the hand, and root of FULL.] A handful:—a small body or band, as of soldiers:—a sort of scarf.
Mạ-nĭp′ụ-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *manipulatim*, by troops or handfuls.] [*pp.* manipulating, manipulated.] To operate or work with the hands; to handle:—to handle in an artistic or skilful manner; to rearrange skilfully or for a purpose; to tamper with.—2, *v. n.* To use the hands in a skilful or artistic manner, as in the operations of chemistry, mesmerism, and the like.
Mạ-nĭp-ụ-lā′tiọn, *n.* A manual operation:—the act of manipulating; the act of handling or operating with, or as with, the hands; the act of tampering with.
Mạ-nĭp′ụ-lāt-ọr, *n.* One who manipulates; one who practises manipulation.
Măn-kīnd′, *n.* [A.-S. *mancynn;* MAN and KIN.] The human race; men collectively.
Măn′lị-nĕss, *n.* Dignity; bravery; stoutness.
Măn′lỵ, *a.* Becoming a man; manful; firm.—2, *ad.* With courage like a man.
Măn′nạ, *n.* [L. & Gr.; thought to be from Heb. *man*, it is a gift.] A gum or honey-like juice.
Măn′nẹr, *n.* [Fr. *manière;* O. Fr. *manier*, to manage; L. *manus*, the hand.] Peculiar *way;* mode; method; form; custom; habit; kind; aspect.
Măn′nẹr-ĭşm, *n.* A uniformity of manner:—the style peculiar to an artist or a writer:—marked adherence to a peculiar style.
Măn′nẹr-lị-nĕss, *n.* Civility; complaisance.
Măn′nẹr-lỵ, *a.* Civil; complaisant.—2, *ad.* Civilly; without rudeness.
Măn′nẹrş, *n. pl.* Morals; habits:—polite behavior; civility; *carriage.*
Măn′nị-kĭn, *n.* A little man. See MANIKIN.
Măn′nịsh, *a.* Like a man; bold; masculine.
Mạ-nœụ′vre (mạ-nū′vẹr), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *maniobra;* Late L. *manuopera;* L. *manu operari*, to operate by hand.] A stratagem; dexterous management; finesse; trick:—adroit management in naval or military affairs.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* [*pp.* manœuvring, manœuvred.] To act or manage with address, art, or stratagem.
Măn′-ọf-wâr′, *n.* A large ship of war.
Mạ-nŏm′ẹ-tẹr, *n.* [Gr. *μανός*, thin, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the density or tension of a gas or vapor.

Măn'or, *n.* [Fr. *manoir;* O. Fr. *manoir*, L. *manere*, to dwell, to remain (*q. v.*).] The jurisdiction or land of a lord or great personage; a landed estate.
Măn'or-hoûse, *n.* The house of a manor.
Ma-nō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a manor.
Măn'särd-rôôf, *n.* [From the inventor, *Mansard.*] A roof having two rates of pitch.
Mănse, *n.* [Late L. *mansa*, a farm; *manere, mansum*, to dwell.] A farm-house:—a parsonage-house.
Măn'sion (măn'shun), *n.* [L. *mansio; manere*, to dwell; Gr. *μένειν*, to stay.] The house on a manor; a large house; a residence.
Măn'slâugh-ter (măn'slâw-ter), *n.* (*Law.*) The unlawful killing of a human being, though without malice or deliberate intention.
Măn'tel (măn'tl), *n.* [A form of Mantle; a small fireplace is also called a *hood.*] A beam or timber before a chimney:—called also *mantel-piece*, and also written *mantle*. See Mantle.
Man-tĭl'la, *n.* [Sp.; dim. of *manto*, a mantle (*q. v.*).] A light, loose garment thrown over a lady's dress.
Măn'tis, *n.* [Gr. *μάντις*, a prophet.] A grotesque insect.
Man-tĭs'sa, *n.* [L. & Tuscan *mantisa*, a make-weight.] The decimal part of a logarithm.
Măn'tle, *n.* [Fr. *manteau;* O. Fr. *mantel;* Sp. *manto;* Late L. *mantum.*] A kind of cloak or loose garment:—a shelf or beam on the jambs of a fireplace; a mantel, mantel-piece, or mantle-tree.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mantling, mantled.] To cloak; to cover; to disguise.—3, *v. n.* To spread; to be suffused.
Măn'tū-a, *or* **Măn'tua** [măn'tū-a, *J. F. Ja. N.;* măn'ta, *S. E.;* măn'chu-a, *W.;* măn'tū, *K. Sm. St.*], *n.* [It. & Sp. *manto;* by confusion with the name of *Mantua*, in Italy.] A lady's gown or dress.
Măn'tū-a-mā'ker (*or* măn'tu-mā'ker), *n.* One who makes gowns or dresses for women.
Măn'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *manuel;* L. *manualis*, from *manus*, the hand.] Performed by the hand.—2, *n.* A small book:—a service-book:—a key-board.
Măn-ū-făc'to-ry, *n.* A building or place where a manufacture is carried on; a factory.
Măn-ū-făct'ūre (măn-yu-fakt'yur), *n.* [Fr.; L. *manu*, by hand, and *factura*, a making; *facere*, to make.] The act of making any thing by art; any thing made by art.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* manufacturing, manufactured.] To make by art; to employ to work up; to fabricate.
Măn-ū-făct'ū-rer, *n.* One who manufactures.
Măn-ū-mĭs'sion (măn-yu-mĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *manumissio.*—See Manumit.] The act of manumitting; *emancipation;* liberation.
Măn-ū-mĭt', *v. a.* [L. *manumittere; manu*, from the hand, and *mittere*, to send.] [*pp.* manumitting, manumitted.] To release from slavery; to emancipate; to liberate.
Ma-nūre', *v. a.* [A contracted form of Manœuvre: the original meaning was to till.] [*pp.* manuring, manured.] To fertilize by manure or compost; to dung; to enrich.—2, *n.* Any thing that fertilizes land.
Măn'ū-script, *n.* [L. *manuscriptum; manu*, by hand, and *scriptum*, written.—See Script.] A book or paper written, not printed; a writing.
Mănx, *or* **Mănks**, *n.* The language of the Isle of Man.—2, *a.* Relating to the Isle of Man.
Man'y (mĕn'e), *a.* [A.-S. *manig;* Dut. *menig;* Ger. *manch.*—Cf. Celt. *minic*, frequent; Russ. *mnogie*, many; Skr. *mañkshu*, much; L. *magnus*, great.] [*comp.* more; *superl.* most.] Consisting of a great number; numerous.—It is used distributively before nouns of the singular number; as, *many* a time.—2, *n.* A great number:—the crowd; the majority.
Măp, *n.* [L. *mappa*, a napkin, a painted cloth: said to be a Punic word.] A delineation of some portion of a sphere, or of the earth, on a plane; a chart.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mapping, mapped.] To delineate; to set down.
Mā'ple (mā'pl), *n.* [A.-S. *mapul.*] A tree of many species.
Mär, *v. a.* [A.-S. *amerran*, to waste; *gemearr*, impediment; Icel. *merja*, to bruise; O. Ger. *marrjan*, to vex, to hinder: akin to Mark.] [*pp.* marring, marred.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to damage; to deface.
Mär-a-bôu', *n.* [It is regarded with veneration, like the *marabouts.*] A kind of stork or adjutant; a marabout:—a plume of marabou's feathers.
Mär-a-bôut' (*or* măr-a-bôô'), *n.* [Arab.; identical with the historic name *Almoravide*, and said to mean "bound" or "devoted;" by others, "a frontiersman." In either case the idea of *limit* is expressed.] A Moorish anchorite or saint, or a fanatical combatant against the Christians:—a Moorish saint's tomb:—a kind of stork.
Ma-răs'mus, *n.* [Gr.; a verbal noun from *μαραίνειν*, to waste.] (*Med.*) A wasting consumption.
Ma-râud', *v. n.* [Fr. *marauder; maraud*, a rascal; Sp. *marrar*, to deviate,—properly, to wander.] [*pp.* marauding, marauded.] To rove about for plunder.
Ma-râud'er, *n.* A plunderer.
Mär-a-vē'di, *n.* [Sp.; from the *Almoravides*, an Arabian dynasty in Spain.] A small Spanish copper coin.
Mär'ble, *n.* [Fr. *marbre;* L. *marmor;* Gr. *μάρμαρος; μαρμαίρειν*, to sparkle.] A limestone of many varieties, having a granular and crystalline texture, and susceptible of a high polish:—something made of marble:—a round stone to play with.—2, *a.* Made of or like marble.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* marbling, marbled.] To variegate like marble.
Märc, *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *mark*, pith, pulp.—Cf. Skr. *marg*, to press, to beat, to extract.] The refuse of grapes after wine-making.
März̈ch, *n.* [L. *Martius*, pertaining to Mars, the god of war.] The third month of the year:—a military movement or journey; a stately or regulated step:—[see Mark] a frontier district.—2, *v. n.* [Fr. *marcher:* possibly related to L. *marcus*, a hammer.] [*pp.* marching, marched.] To move by steps, or in military form; to walk in a stately manner.—3, *v. a.* To cause to move, as an army.
Märch'es, *n. pl.* Frontiers of a country.
Mär'chion-ĕss (mär'shun-ĕs) [mär'shun-ĕs, *W. Sm. R. Wb.;* mär'chun-ĕs, *S. J. E. F. Ja.*], *n.* [Late L. *marchionissa*, fem. of *marchio*, a marquess (*q. v.*).] The wife of a marquis; a lady of the rank of a marquis or marquess.
Mâre, *n.* [A.-S. *mere; mearh*, a horse; Icel. *merr*, from *marr*, a horse; Dan. *mär;* Ger. *mähre.*—Cf. Irish *marc*, a stallion. Root found apparently in Mongolian as well as in Aryan languages.] The female of a horse.
Märge, *n.* The margin.
Mär'gin, *n.* [L. *margo, marginis.*—See Mark.] A border; a brink; the verge:—the blank edge or border of a page.—(*Stock Exchange.*) A sum of money deposited by a speculator with his broker to secure the latter against loss on funds advanced by him.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* margining, margined.] To border with a margin.
Mär'gin-al, *a.* Written on the margin.
Mär'grāve, *n.* [Dut. *markgraaf;* Ger. *markgraf; mark*, a march or border-land, and *graf*, a count.—See Marquis.] A title of nobility in Germany.
Mar-grā'vi-ate, *n.* The territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a margrave.
Mär'gra-vīne, *n.* [Dut. *markgravin;* Ger. *markgräfin.*] The wife of a margrave.
Măr'i-gōld [mā're-gōld, *S. K.*], *n.* [St. *Mary* and *gold.*] A plant and its flower.
Ma-rīne' (ma-rēn'), *a.* [L. *marinus; mare*, the sea.—Cf. Russ. *more*, Icel. *marr*, Welsh *mor*, the sea.—See Mere.] Belonging to the sea; maritime.—2, *n.* Sea-affairs:—the whole naval force; a navy:—a sea-soldier.

Măr′i̤-ner, *n.* One who gains his living at sea; a seaman; a *sailor.*

Mā-ri̤-ŏl′a̤-try, *n.* [Gr. Μαρία, Mary, and λατρεία, worship.] Worship of the Virgin Mary.

Măr-i̤-o̤-nĕtte′ (-nĕt′), *n.* [Fr. *Marionnette*, dim. of *Marion*, itself a dim. of *Marie*, Mary.] A little image in a puppet-show; a puppet.

Mȧr′i̤sh, *n.* [Fr. *marais;* Late L. *mariscus;* It. *marese.*—See MARSH.] A marsh; a wet place.

Măr′i̤-ta̤l [ma̤-rī′ta̤l, *Sm.*], *a.* [L. *maritalis; maritus*, a husband.—See MARRY.] Pertaining to a husband.

Măr′i̤-tĭme [-tīm, *St. I.*], *a.* [Fr.; L. *maritimus; mare*, the sea.] Relating to the sea; marine.

Mär′jo̤-ra̤m, *n.* [Fr. *marjolaine;* It. *majorana;* Late L. *majoraca;* for L. *amaracus;* Gr. ἀμάρακος.] An aromatic plant.

Märk, *n.* [A.-S. *mearc*, bound, limit, mark; *mearcian*, to mark; Dut. *merk;* Dan. *mærke*, a mark; Ger. *mark*, Goth. *marka*, a border-country: akin to L. *margo*, a margin; Skr. *marga*, a trace.] A token by which any thing is known; a stamp; a print; an impression; a proof:—an object to shoot at:—[A.-S. *marc;* Ger. *mark;* Icel. *mörk;* Old Scot. *merk:* originally a mark, sign, or token; then a fixed or marked weight or value] a silver coin:—a badge.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* marking, marked.] To impress with a token; to stamp; to brand:—to observe; to note; to notice.—3, *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

Märk′e̤d-ly, *ad.* In a marked or notable manner; so as to attract attention.

Märk′e̤r, *n.* One who, or that which, marks.

Mär′ke̤t, *n.* [L. *mercatus*, traffic, market; *merx, mercis*, merchandise; *mercari*, to trade; Ger. *markt;* Fr. *marché:* root of L. *merere*, to gain.] A place for buying and selling, particularly provisions; a place for and time of sale; a mart:—purchase and sale; sale.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* marketing, marketed.] To deal at a market; to buy or sell.—3, *v. a.* To sell; to dispose of.

Mär′ket-a̤-ble, *a.* Fit for sale; salable.

Märks′ma̤n, *n.* A man skilful to hit a mark.

Märks′ma̤n-shĭp, *n.* Skill in shooting.

Märl, *n.* [O. Fr. *marle;* Fr. *marne;* Welsh, *marl;* Ger., Dan., & Dut. *mergel;* Late L. *marga, margila.*] A kind of fertilizing earth.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* marling, marled.] To manure with marl.

Mär′line, *n.* [Dut. *marlijn; marren*, to tie, and *lijn*, a line.—See MOOR.] (*Naut.*) A small, slightly-twisted line, used to wind round cables, &c.

Mär′line-spīke, *n.* An iron spike used by seamen.

Märl′y, *a.* Abounding with or like marl.

Mär′ma̤-lāde, *n.* [Fr. *marmelade;* Port. *marmelada; marmelo*, a quince; L. *melimelum*, a honey-apple, a quince; Gr. μελίμηλον, a sweet apple; μέλι, honey, and μῆλον, an apple.] A confection of quinces, &c., boiled with sugar.

Mär-mo̤-ṣĕt′, *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *marmouset*, dim. of *marmot*, a puppet, an ape; O. Fr. *merme*, tiny, little: corrupted from L. *minimus*, very small.] A small monkey.

Mär′mot, *or* **Ma̤r-mŏt′** [ma̤r-môt′, *S. W.;* mär′mot, *I. R. St. Ja. K. Wb.;* mar-mŏt′, *P. Sm.*], *n.* [It. *marmotto;* Fr. *marmotte;* Romansch, *murmont;* L. *mus, muris*, a mouse, and *mons, montis*, a mountain.] A burrowing animal classed with rodents.

Marmot.

Ma̤-rôŏn′, *n.* [Fr. *marron*, It. *marrone*, a chestnut.] A brownish-crimson or claret color:—[Fr. *marron;* Sp. *cimarron*, wild; *cima*, a mountain-ridge] a free negro living in the mountains in the West Indies.—2, *a.* Brownish-crimson; of a claret color.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* marooning, marooned.] (*Naut.*) To leave on a desolate island, as sailors, for punishment.

Mär′plŏt, *n.* One who defeats or mars a plot or design by officious interference.

Märque (märk), *n.* [Fr. for "a mark,"—formerly a march, or border-district: it probably acquired the sense of reprisal in connection with border forays.] (*Law.*) A license:—a reprisal.—*Letter of marque and reprisal*, a license to make reprisals on an enemy.

Mär-quēē′ (mär-kē′), *n.* [Fr. *marquise*, a marchioness,—also a tent; said to have been an army-tent to shelter ladies of rank; but perhaps named from its elegance.] A field-tent.

Mär′que̤ss (mär′kwe̤s), } *n.* [Sp. *marques;* Fr. *mar-*
Mär′qui̤s (mär′kwi̤s), } *quis;* It. *marchese;* Late L. *marchensis* or *marchio; marcha*, a mark, or march, a border-district.—Cf. MARGRAVE.] (*Eng.*) One of the second order of nobility, next below a duke.—Till of late, *marquis* was the usual and almost the only form.

Mär′que̤t-ry (mär′ke̤t-re̤), *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie; marqueter*, to spot, to inlay; *marque*, a mark.] Inlaid work.

Mär′qui̤ṣ-a̤te, *n.* The seigniory of a marquis.

Marquise (mär-kēz′), *n.* [Fr.] A marchioness.

Măr′ri̤aġe (măr′rij), *n.* [Fr. *mariage;* Late L. *maritagium.*—See MARRY.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; matrimony.

Măr′ri̤aġe-a̤-ble (măr′ri̤j-a̤-bl), *a.* That may be married; fit for wedlock; nubile.

Măr′rōw (măr′rō), *n.* [A.-S. *mearh;* Dut. *merg;* Ger. *mark;* Dan. *marv.*] An oily substance in bones; the pith:—essence or best part.

Măr′ro̤w-făt, *n.* A large, rich pea.

Măr′ro̤w-lĕss, *a.* Void of marrow or pith.

Măr′ro̤w-y, *a.* Pithy; full of marrow.

Măr′ry, *v. a.* [Fr. *marier;* L. *maritare; maritus*, a husband; *mas, maris*, a male.] [*pp.* marrying, married.] To unite in marriage; to give in marriage; to take in marriage.—2, *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.—3, *interj.* By Mary (an oath).

Märṣ, *n.* The Roman god of war:—a planet.

Märsh, *n.* [A.-S. *mersc*, Low Ger. *marsch*, a marsh; A.-S. *merisc*, marshy.—See MERE.] A watery tract of land; a swamp.

Mär′sha̤l, *n.* [Fr. *maréchal;* Ger. *marschall;* O. Ger. *marah*, a horse, a steed (see MARE), and *shalk*, A.-S. *scealc*, a servant.—Cf. Ger. & Dut. *schalk*, a knave.] A chief officer of arms or of an army; a field-marshal:—a police-officer:—a master of ceremonies; a herald.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* marshalling, marshalled.] To arrange; to rank in order.

Mär′sha̤l-shĭp, *n.* The office of a marshal.

Märsh′-măl-lōw, *n.* An astringent salt-marsh plant:—a confection.

Märsh′y, *a.* Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.

Ma̤r-sū′pi̤-a̤l, *n.* [L. *marsupium*, a pouch; Gr. μαρσύπιον, dim. of μάρσυπος, a bag.] One of a class of quadrupeds the female of which carries her young in a pouch, as the kangaroo.—Used also as an *adjective;* as, a *marsupial* animal.

Märt, *n.* [For *market.*] A place of public traffic; a market.

Ma̤r-tĕl′lō, *a.* [It. *martello*, a hammer: a bell in the tower was formerly struck with a hammer on the approach of an enemy.] Noting a circular tower for defence.

Mär′te̤n, *n.* [Fr. & O. E. *martre;* O. E. also *martern;* It. *martosa;* Ger. *marder;* A.-S. *meard;* L. *martes.*] A large kind of weasel:—a martin.

Marten.

Mär′tia̤l (mär′sha̤l), *a.* [L. *martialis*, like Mars (gen. *Martis*).] Warlike; given to war; suiting war; military; soldier-like.

Mär′tia̤l (mär′sha̤l), } *a.* Of or pertaining to the
Mär′tia̤n (mär′sha̤n), } planet Mars.

Mär′ti̤n, *n.* [Fr.; properly, a personal name, like *Robin, Jenny Wren*, &c.] A swallow; a martlet:—a marten.

Mär-ti-nĕt′, *n.* [From a French tactician of that name in the seventeenth century.] A kind of swallow:—a precise or strict military disciplinarian.—(*Naut.*) A small rope.
Mär′tin-găl, } *n.* [Fr.; originally the name of
Mär′tin-gāle, } a kind of breeches; named from *Martigues* in Provence.] A strap made fast to a horse's girth.—(*Naut.*) A spar.
Mär′tin-măs, *n.* [*St. Martin* and MASS.] Feast of St. Martin,—Nov. 11. [of swallow; a martin.
Märt′let, *n.* [Fr. *martelet*, a dim. of *martin.*] A kind
Mär′tyr, *n.* [L.; Gr. μάρτυρ, μάρτυς, a witness.] One who is put to death for the truth, or on account of his belief.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* martyring, martyred.] To put to death as a martyr.
Mär′tyr-dŏm, *n.* The death of a martyr.
Mär-tyr-ŏl′o-ġĭst, *n.* A writer of martyrology.
Mär-tyr-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. μάρτυρ, a martyr, and λόγος, a discourse.] A register of martyrs.
Mär′vel, *n.* [Fr. *merveille*, It. *maraviglia*, a marvel; L. *mirabilia*, wonderful things; *mirabilis*, wonderful; *mirari*, to admire; *mirus*, strange.] Any thing astonishing; a wonder; a prodigy; a miracle. See MIRACLE.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* marvelling, marvelled.] To wonder; to be astonished.
Mär′vel-loŭs, *a.* Wonderful; amazing; very strange; astonishing; extraordinary.
Mär′vel-loŭs-ly, *ad.* Wonderfully.
Mär′vel-lous-nĕss, *n.* Wonderfulness.
Măs′cu-līne, *a.* [L. *masculinus*, or *masculus*; *mas*, a male.] Male; not feminine; manly.—(*Gram.*) Considered of the male sex.
Măs′cu-līne-ly, *ad.* In a masculine manner.
Măs′cu-line-nĕss, *n.* Masculine quality.
Măs-cu-lĭn′i-ty, *n.* Masculine quality.
Măsh, *n.* [Dan. *mask*; Ger. *meisch*: root of MIX.] A mixture; a mass:—a mesh.—2, *v. a.* [Dan. *mæske*; Ger. *meischen*; Celt. *masg*: distinct from Fr. *mâcher*, to chew, to mash.] [*pp.* mashing, mashed.] To beat into a mass; to mix:—to smash.
Măsk, *n.* [Fr. *masque*, a mask, a masker; Sp. *mascara*, a masker; Arab. *maskharat*, a buffoon.] A cover to disguise the face; a blind; a visor:—a revel.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* masking, masked.] To disguise as with a mask; to cover.
Măsk′er, *n.* One who revels in a mask.
Mā′son (mā′sn), *n.* [Fr. *maçon*; Late L. *macio*; Ger. *steinmetz*; O. Ger. *mezzo*; *meissen*, to hew.] A builder in stone or brick:—a free-mason.
Ma-sŏn′ic, *a.* Relating to masons, or to free-masons. [son:—free-masonry.
Mā′son-ry, *n.* [Fr. *maçonnerie.*] Work of a ma-
Măsque (măsk), *n.* [Fr.] A mask:—a histrionic pageant.
Măs-quer-āde′ (măs-kẹr-ād′), *n.* [Fr. *mascarade*; It. *mascherata*; Sp. *mascarada*.—See MASQUE.] A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* masquerading, masqueraded.] To assemble in masks:—to go in disguise.
Măs-quer-ād′er, *n.* A person in a mask.
Măss, *n.* [Fr. *masse*; L. *massa*; Gr. μάσσειν, to knead.] A body; a lump; the bulk; the whole quantity:—a confused assemblage:—[A.-S. *mæsse*, Ger. *messe*, Sw. *messa*, Fr. *messe*, Dut. *mis*, Late L. *missa*, a mass; L. *mittere*, *missum*, to send away] the celebration of the Lord's supper in the Roman Catholic church:—music for the Eucharistic celebration.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* massing, massed.] To assemble in a body.
Măs′sa-cre (măs′a-kẹr), *n.* [Fr.; probably related to Ger. *metzgern*, to slaughter: akin to MASON.] Indiscriminate destruction; *carnage*; butchery; murder.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *massacrer.*] [*pp.* massacring, massacred.] To butcher; to slaughter.
Massage (mă-säzh′), *n.* [Fr.; *masser*, to mass (*q. v.*); Gr. μάσσειν, to knead.] A method of treating certain ailments by pinching and kneading the body; shampooing.
Măs′se-ter, *n.* (*Anat.*) [Gr. μασητήρ; μασᾶσθαι, to chew.] A muscle of the lower jaw that assists in chewing.
Măs′si-cŏt, *n.* [Fr.] A yellowish oxide of lead.
Măs′si-nĕss, } *n.* State or quality of being mas-
Măs′sive-nĕss, } sive; weight; bulk. [massy.
Măs′sive, *a.* [Fr. *massif.*] Heavy; weighty; *bulky*;
Măs′sy, *a.* *Bulky*; heavy; massive.
Măst [măst, *I. St.*; mäst, *H.*], *n.* [A.-S. *mæst*, a tree, a mast; Dut., Sw., Dan., & Ger. *mast.*] The elevated beam or timber of a vessel:—[A.-S. *mæst*; Ger. *mast*; *mästen*, to fatten] the fruit of the oak, beech, &c.
Măs′ter [măs′tẹr, *I. St.*; mäs′tẹr, *H.*], *n.* [Fr. *maître*, O. Fr. *maistre*, L. *magister*, a master; originally a comparative form from *magnus*, great.] One who has servants, persons, or things in subjection; a director:—a teacher of a school:—an owner:—a ruler:—a title in universities; as, *master* of arts:—an official title in law; as, *master* in chancery:—an appellation given to a boy in his minority; as, *Master* Henry:—a term of respect, abbreviated to *Mr.* and in pronunciation corrupted to *mister.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mastering, mastered.] To rule; to govern; to guide.
Măs′ter-fûl, *a.* Masterly; having skill or ability:—imperious.
Măs′ter-kēy, *n.* A key which opens many locks:—a clew out of many difficulties. [able.
Măs′ter-ly, *a.* Having or showing skill; skilful;
Măs′ter-piēce, *n.* A capital performance.
Măs′ter-shĭp, *n.* The position of a master:—mastery.
Măs′ter-strōke, *n.* A clever achievement.
Măs′ter-y, *n.* Dominion; rule; superiority.
Măst′-hĕad, *n.* (*Naut.*) The head of a mast.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mast-heading, mast-headed.] To cause to remain at the mast-head as a punishment.
Măs′tic, *n.* [Gr. μαστίχη,—literally, chewing-substance.—See MASTICATE.] The lentisk, a tree and its resin.
Măs′ti-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *masticare*, *masticatum*; Gr. μαστάζειν, to chew.—Cf. L. *mandere*, to chew.] [*pp.* masticating, masticated.] To chew with the teeth. [chewing.
Măs-ti-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *masticatio.*] The act of
Măs′ti-cā-to-ry, *n.* Medicine or other substance to be chewed.
Măs′tiff [măs′tif, *St. I.*; mäs′tif, *H.*], *n.* [Fr. *mâtin*, a mastiff, a fat man; O. Fr. *mastin*, It. *mastino*, a mastiff; Sp. *mastin*, a mastiff, a clumsy fellow.—Cf. Ger. *mast*, *mastig*, fat; *mästen*, to fatten.] A large, fierce breed of dog.
Măs′to-dŏn, *n.* [Gr. μαστός, breast, nipple, and ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.] A huge quadruped allied to the elephant, now extinct.
Măs′toĭd, *a.* [Gr. μαστοειδής; μαστός, a nipple.] Shaped like the breast.
Măs-tur-bā′tion, *n.* [L. *masturbari*, to defile one's self.] Self-pollution.
Măt, *n.* [L. *matta*; Late L. *natta*; A.-S. *meatta*; Dut. *mat*; Ger. *matta*; Fr. *natte*: probably akin to L. *mappa*, *nappa*, a napkin (*q. v.*).] A texture of sedge, flags, rushes, &c., used for wiping the feet and for other purposes.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* matting, matted.] To cover with mats; to twist.
Mătch, *n.* [Fr. *mèche.*—Cf. L. *myxa*, a wick, or a wick-tube; Gr. μύξα, a nostril, a nozzle.] Any thing that catches fire:—[A.-S. *mæcca*, *maca*, O. E. *make*, a mate (*q. v.*), a companion; Sw. *make*, a fellow; Dan. *mage*, a companion, a match] a contest; a game:—one equal to another; an equal:—a union by marriage.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* matching, matched.] To be equal to; to suit; to marry.—3, *v. n.* To be married; to suit; to tally; to resemble closely.
Mătch′a-ble, *a.* Comparable; fit to be compared.
Mătch′less, *a.* Having no equal; unrivalled.
Mătch′lŏck, *n.* A gun-lock holding a match; a gun fired by a lock holding a match.
Māte, *n.* [Dut. *maat*; O. Sw. *mät*: root of A.-S. *mæcca*, *maca*, a mate; properly *gemaca*, an equal, one of like make (*q. v.*).] A companion; an associate:—a second officer in a merchant-vessel:

—checkmate.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mating, mated.] To match; to marry; to equal:—[see CHECKMATE] to checkmate.

Mate (mä′tā), *n.* [Guarani.] Paraguay tea.

Ma-tē′ri-al, *a.* [L. *materialis.*—See MATTER.] Consisting of matter; *corporeal;* not spiritual; important; essential.—2, *n.* The substance of which any thing is made; matter.

Ma-tē′ri-al-ĭşm, *n.* Doctrine of materialists.

Ma-tē′ri-al-ĭst, *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

Ma-tē-ri-ăl′i-ty, *n.* Corporeity; material existence:—importance; moment; weight.

Ma-tē-ri-ăl-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of materializing or of rendering or becoming material.

Ma-tē′ri-al-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* materializing, materialized.] To form into matter.—2, *v. n.* To assume a material form.

Ma-tē′ri-al-ly, *ad.* In a material manner.

Ma-tē′ri-a mĕd′i-ca. [L.] Substances used in medicine:—the branch of medical science which treats of the knowledge of medicines.

Ma-té′ri-ĕl (-tā′-), *n.* [Fr.] The provisions, arms, equipage, &c., of an army or a navy.

Ma-tĕr′nal, *a.* [L. *maternalis; mater,* a mother (*q. v.*).] Befitting a mother; motherly.

Ma-tĕr′ni-ty, *n.* [L. *maternitas;* Fr. *maternité.*—See MOTHER.] State or relation of a mother.

Măth-e-măt′ic, } *a.* [Gr. μαθηματικός, belong-
Măth-e-măt′i-cal, } ing to knowledge; μάθημα, learning, science; μανθάνειν, to learn.—Cf. Skr. *man,* to think.] Relating to mathematics; conformed or according to mathematics.

Măth-e-măt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to mathe[matics.]

Măth-e-ma-tĭ′′cian (măth-e-ma-tĭsh′an), *n.* One who is versed in mathematics.

Măth-e-măt′ics, *n.* [See MATHEMATIC.] That science which treats of numbers and magnitude, or of whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.

Ma-tī′cō [măt′e-kō, *St. N.*], *n.* [Peruvian.] A medicinal shrub and its leaves.

Măt′in, *a.* [See MATINS.] Relating to or used in the morning.

Măt-i-née (măt-e-nā′), *n.* [Fr.] The forenoon:—an afternoon musical or dramatic entertainment.

Măt′ins, *n. pl.* [Fr. *matin,* It. *mattino,* morning; L. *matutinus,* belonging to morning.] Morning worship or service.

Măt′rass, *n.* [Sp. *matraz;* Fr. *matras,* a javelin or arrow,—also, a long, slender vessel; L. *materis,* a Celtic javelin.] A chemical glass vessel.

Mā′trice (mā′tris), *n.* [L. *matrix: akin to mater, matris,* mother.] The womb; a matrix.

Măt′rice (măt′ris), *n.* A matrix; a mould for casting types, coins, &c.

Măt′ri-cīde, *n.* [L. *matricida,* a matricide (person); *matricidium,* matricide (the crime); *mater,* a mother, and *cædere,* to slay.] The murder of a mother:—the murderer of a mother.

Ma-trĭc′ū-lāte, *v. a.* [Late L. *matriculare, matriculatum,* to enroll; L. *matricula,* a list, dim. of *mater,* a mother,—later, a register.] [*pp.* matriculating, matriculated.] To admit to membership.—2, *v. n.* To be enrolled as a member.

Ma-trĭc′ū-late, *n.* One who is matriculated.

Ma-trĭc-ū-lā′tion, *n.* The act of matriculating.

Măt-ri-mō′ni-al, *a.* Relating to marriage.

Măt-ri-mō′ni-al-ly, *ad.* Connubially.

Măt′ri-mo-ny, *n.* [L. *matrimonium,* marriage,—properly, the condition or state of being a wife; from *mater,* mother.] The state of those who are married; the nuptial state; wedlock; *marriage.*

Mā′trix, *n.* [L.—See MATRICE.] The womb; a mould; a matrice:—a gangue.

Mā′tron, *n.* [Fr. *matrone;* L. *matrona,*—extended form of *mater,* mother (*q. v.*).] An elderly lady:—a married woman.

Măt′ron-al, *or* **Mā′tron-al**, *a.* [L. *matronalis.*] Relating or suitable to a matron; motherly.

Mā′tron-ly, *a.* Motherly; matron-like.

Ma-trŏss′, *n.* [Dan. *matros,* Dut. *matroos,* Ger. *matrose,* a sailor.] An under-soldier in the artillery.

Mătte (măt), *n.* [Fr. *matte,* regulus, curds.—Cf. Sp. *mate,* rough.] Crude copper; a mass of crude copper.

Măt′ter, *n.* [Fr. *matière,* L. *materia,* matter, stuff.] That which is visible or tangible; that which occupies space; body; substance extended, either solid, liquid, or aëriform:—pus:—subject; affair; business:—importance.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* mattering, mattered.] To be of importance; to import.

Măt′ting, *n.* Materials for mats:—mats; a covering for floors.

Măt′tock, *n.* [A.-S. *mattuc;* Welsh, *matog;* Gael. *madag;* Russ. *motuika;* Lith. *mattikas.*] A tool of husbandry; a pickaxe.

Măt′tress, *n.* [Fr. *matelas;* O. Fr. *materas;* It. *materasso.*—Cf. Sp. *almadraque,* a mattress; from the Arabic.] A bed stuffed with hair, wool, &c.

Măt′ū-rāte (măt′yu-rāt), *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *maturare, maturatum,* to ripen; *maturus,* ripe.] [*pp.* maturating, maturated.] To ripen; to suppurate.

Măt-ū-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *maturatio.*] The state of growing ripe:—suppuration.

Ma-tūre′, *a.* [L. *maturus,* ripe.] Having maturity; perfected by time; perfect in growth, in condition, or in years; ripe; complete; well digested; well considered.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* maturing, matured.] To ripen; to make ripe.—3, *v. n.* To become ripe or perfect.

Ma-tūre′ly, *ad.* Ripely; completely; early.

Ma-tū′ri-ty, *n.* [Fr. *maturité;* L. *maturitas.*] A mature state; *ripeness.*—(*Law.*) The time when a note is due.

Măt′ū-tī-nal [ma-tū′ti-nal, *K.;* măt-yu-tī′nal or ma-tū′ti-nal, *H.;* măt′yu-tī′nal, *St. I. N.*], *a.* [L. *matutinalis.*—See MATIN.] Relating to the morning.

Maud′lin, *a.* [From Mary *Magdalen,* as the type of tearful repentance. The name *Magdalen* is from the town *Magdala;* named from Heb. *migdol,* a tower.] Drunk; fuddled; stupid; gushing:—excessively sentimental.

Mau′gre (mâw′gẽr), *prep.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *malgré,* in spite of; L. *malus,* ill, and *gratum,* pleasing.] In spite of.

Maul, *n.* [See MALL.] A heavy wooden hammer; a mall.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mauling, mauled.] To beat harshly; to mall.

Maul′-stick, *n.* [Ger. *malerstock; maler,* a painter, and *stock,* a stick.] A painter's stick on which he rests his hand while painting.

Maund [mänd, *W. Ja. Sm.;* mâwnd, *St. I. P. E. J. K. C.*], *n.* [Dut. & A.-S. *mand,* a basket.] A hand-basket; a hamper:—[Per., Hind., & Beng. *man* or *mand*] a weight in India.

Maun′der [mâwn′dẽr, *S. P. J. K. St. I.*], *v. n.* [O. E. *maunder,* a beggar; from *maund,* a basket.] [*pp.* maundering, maundered.] To murmur; to beg.

Maun′dy-Thurş′day, *n.* [L. *mandatum novum,* a new commandment.—See John xiii. 34.] The Thursday preceding Good Friday and Easter.

Mau-so-lē′um, *n.* [L.; Gr. μαυσωλεῖον; from the splendid tomb of *Mausolus,* a satrap of Caria.] L. pl. **Mau-so-lē′a;** Eng. **Mau-so-lē′umş.** A magnificent tomb or monument.

Mauve (*or* mōv), *n.* [Fr. *mauve,* mauve, a mallow; L. *malva,* a mallow: referring to certain tints in the flowers of a mallow.] A rich violet coloring matter obtained from aniline and yielding a variety of brilliant and permanent shades:—the color it produces.—2, *a.* Of a rich violet color.

Mā′vis, *n.* [Fr. *mauvis;* Sp. *malvis:* probably a Celtic word.] A thrush, or a bird like a thrush.

Maw, *n.* [A.-S. *maga;* Dut. *maag;* Dan. *mave;* Ger. *magen.*] The stomach of animals:—the craw.

Mawk′ish, *a.* [O. E. *mawkish,* maggoty, loathsome; *madek, meade,* Dan. *maddik,* Norse *makk,* Ger. *made,* a maggot.] Apt to give satiety or to cause loathing.

Mâw′-sēēd, *n.* The seed of a species of poppy, used as food or medicine for birds.

Mâw′-worm (-wûrm), *n.* A worm in the stomach; hence, a parasite.

Max-ĭl′la, *n.*; pl. **Max-ĭl′læ.** [L. for "a jaw-bone;" dim. of *mala*, the cheek.] A jaw; a jaw-bone.

Măx′il-la-ry, *a.* [L. *maxillaris.*] Belonging to the [jaw-bone.

Măx′im, *n.* [L. *maximus*, greatest, superlative of *magnus*, great.] A generally received and admitted truth or principle; a leading truth in morals; an aphorism; a proverb. See AXIOM.

Măx′i-mŭm, *n.*; pl. **Măx′i-ma.** [L.] The greatest quantity attainable in a given case:—opposed to *minimum*.—2, *a.* The greatest.

Māy (mā), *auxiliary verb.* [A.-S. *ic mæg*, Dut. *ik mag*, I may; A.-S. *mugan*, Dut. *mogen*, Ger. *mögen*, to be able.] [*i.* might.] To be permitted; to be allowed; to be possible.—2, *n.* [L. *maius*; said to be in honor of the goddess *Maia*: akin to *major*, greater: it is the month of growth.] The fifth month of the year.—3, *v. n.* To gather flowers on May-day. [fruit.

Māy′-ăp-ple, *n.* The American mandrake and its

Māy′-dāy (mā′dā), *n.* The first day of May.

Māy′-flōw-er, *n.* A flower that blossoms in May.

Māy-hăp′, *ad.* Perhaps; it may be.

Mayhem (mā′hem *or* mām), *n.* [See MAIM.] (*Law.*) The act of maiming; lameness; maim.

Māy′ing, *n.* The gathering of flowers on May-day.

Māy′or [mā′ur, *W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.*; mār, *S. K.*], *n.* [Sp. *mayor*, L. *major*, greater.] The chief magistrate of a city.

Māy′or-al-ty, *n.* The office of a mayor.

Māy′or-ĕss, *n.* The wife of a mayor.

Māy′-pōle, *n.* A pole danced round in May.

Măz′ard, *n.* [O. E. *mazer*, a bowl,—at first a maple bowl; O. Dut. *maser*, a knot.—Cf. Icel. *mösurr*, a maple; O. Ger. *masa*, a spot, a dot.] A sort of cherry:—the head.

Māze, *n.* [Norse *masa*, to chatter, to be occupied with troublesome work; Local Sw. *masa*, to be lazy.] A state of perplexity; a labyrinth; confusion; uncertainty; perplexity.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mazing, mazed.] To bewilder; to amaze.

Ma-zûr′ka, *n.* [From *Mazovia*, a former district in Poland, whose people were called *Mazures*. *Mazurka* is also the name of a town and river in Russia.] A Polish dance in ¾ or ⅜ time; also, the music to which it is danced.

Mā′zy, *a.* Full of windings.

Mē, *pron.* [A.-S. *me*; Dut. *mij*; Ger. *mich*; L. *me*; Gr. με, ἐμέ; Skr. *me.*] The objective case of *I*.

Mēad, *n.* [A.-S. *medu*, Dut. *mede*, Ger. *meth*, Welsh *medd*, Gr. μέθυ, intoxicating drink.—Cf. Skr. *madhu*, sweet; Lith. *middus*, mead, *medus*, honey.] A drink made of water and honey; hydromel; metheglin:—[see MEADOW] a meadow.

Mĕad′ōw (mĕd′ō), *n.* [A.-S. *mædu*; Ger. *mahd*, a mowing; Swiss *matt*, a meadow: root of MOW.] Land mown for hay:—low or marshy land.

Mēa′gre (mē′gẹr), *a.* [Fr. *maigre*; Ger. *mager*; Dan. *magr*; L. *macer*, thin.] Lean; thin; poor.

Mēa′gre-ly (mē′gẹr-lẹ), *ad.* Poorly; thinly.

Mēa′gre-nĕss (mē′gẹr-nĕs), *n.* Leanness.

Mēal, *n.* [A.-S. *mæl*, Dut. *maal*, a time, a meal; Ger. *mahl*, a meal; *mal*, time.] A repast:—[A.-S. *melu*; Dut. & Dan. *meel*; Ger. *mehl*: root of MILL] corn or grain ground.

Mēal′i-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being mealy.

Mēal′y, *a.* Having or resembling meal.

Mēal′y-mŏûthed (mē′lẹ-mŏûthd), *a.* Bashful; using soft words; suppressing the truth.

Mēan, *a.* [A.-S. *mæne*, wicked.—Cf. A.-S. *gemæne*, Dut. *gemeen*, common, bad; Icel. *meinn*, base: perhaps referable to the root of DIMINISH.] Wanting dignity; of low rank; ordinary; common; *base*; contemptible; low; vile; *coarse*:—[Fr. *moyen*; O. Fr. *meien*; L. *medianus*, for *medius*, middle] middle; intermediate; moderate.—2, *n.* A middle state between two extremes; a medium; a middle rate; mediocrity:—means.—3, *v. n.* [A.-S. *mænan*; Dut. *meenen*; Dan. *mene*; Ger. *meinen*: root of MIND.] [*i.* meant; *pp.* meaning, meant.] To have in mind; to purpose.—4, *v. a.* To purpose; to intend; to design.

Me-ăn′der, *n.* [L. *Mæander*, Gr. Μαίανδρος, a river celebrated for its windings.] A labyrinth; a winding.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* meandering, meandered.] To run with a winding course.—3, *v. a.* To turn round; to wind about:—to follow out; to track.

Mēan′ing, *n.* That which is meant; design; purpose; intention; signification; sense.—2, *a.* Significant; suggestive; full of meaning.

Mēan′ing-lĕss, *a.* Without any meaning.

Mēan′ing-ly, *ad.* Significantly.

Mēan′ly, *ad.* In a mean manner; basely.

Mēan′ness, *n.* Want of dignity; baseness.

Mēans, *n. sing. & pl.* [See MEAN.] An instrument; method; mode; way.—*pl.* Income; revenue; resources.

Mĕant (mĕnt), *i. & p.* from *mean*.

Mēan′tīme, *ad.* In the intervening time.—2, *n.* Intervening time. [Intervening time.

Mēan′while, *ad.* In the intervening time.—2, *n.*

Mēa′sleṣ (mē′zlz), *n. pl.* [Dut. *maselen*; Ger. *masern*; *maser*, O. Ger. *masa*, a spot.] A contagious, eruptive disease:—a disease in swine.

Mēa′ṣly (mē′zlẹ), *a.* Infected with measles.

Mĕaṣ′ụ-ra-ble (mĕzh′ụ-ra-bl), *a.* That may be measured:—moderate; small.

Mĕaṣ′ụ-ra-bly (mĕzh′ụ-ra-blẹ), *ad.* Moderately.

Mĕaṣ′ụre (mĕzh′ụr), *n.* [Fr. *mesure*; L. *mensura*; *metiri*, *mensus*, to measure.] That by which any thing is measured; a standard:—proportion; extent; degree; quantity:—moderation; limit:—metre:—musical time.—*pl.* Proceedings.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* measuring, measured.] To compute by rule; to adjust; to proportion; to mark out.

Mĕaṣ′ụre-lĕss (mĕzh′ụr-lĕs), *a.* Immeasurable.

Mĕaṣ′ụre-mĕnt (mĕzh′ụr-mĕnt), *n.* Act of measuring; measure; mensuration.

Mēat, *n.* [A.-S. *mete*; Dan. *mad*; Goth. *mats*, food.] Flesh to be eaten; food.

Me-ā′tus, *n.* [L.; *meare*, *meatum*, to pass, to go.] A passage in the animal body.

Mēat′y, *a.* Having meat; fleshy.

Me-chăn′ic, *n.* [Gr. μηχανικός; μηχανή, a machine (*q. v.*).] One employed in mechanical or manual labor; an artisan; an artificer.

Me-chăn′ic, } *a.* Relating to mechanism or
Me-chăn′i-cal, } mechanics; employed in manual labor.—*Mechanical powers*, the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw. [by force of habit.

Me-chăn′i-cal-ly, *ad.* By mechanical means:—

Mĕch-a-nĭ′′cian (mĕk-a-nĭsh′an), *n.* A maker of machines; a mechanical philosopher.

Me-chăn′ics, *n.* The science of the laws of matter and motion; the science which treats of forces and powers, and of their action on bodies, either directly or by the intervention of machinery.

Mĕch′an-ĭṣm, *n.* Action according to the laws of mechanics:—the construction of a machine.

Mĕd′al, *n.* [Fr. *médaille*; It. *medaglia*; Late L. *medalia*, *medalla*; from L. *metallum*, metal (*q. v.*).] An ancient coin:—a piece of metal stamped in honor of some person or event.

Me-dăl′lion (me-dăl′yụn), *n.* [Fr. *médaillon*, It. *medaglione*, augmentative forms.—See MEDAL.] A large medal:—a figured tablet.

Mĕd′al-lĭst, *n.* A person skilled in medals:—one who gains a prize-medal.

Mĕd′dle (mĕd′dl), *v. n.* [O. Fr. *mesler*, *meller*,—corrupted under the influence of L. *medius* or its derivatives to *medler*; Fr. *mêler*, to mix, to mingle; Late L. *misculare*, L. *miscere*, to mix; *miscellus*, mixed.] [*pp.* meddling, meddled.] To have to do; to interfere.

Mĕd′dler, *n.* One who meddles; a busybody.

Mĕd′dle-sōme, *a.* Intermeddling; officious.

Mĕd′dling, *n.* Officious interference.—2, *a.* Officious; interfering in other people's business.
Mē′di-a, *n.* [L.] Plural of *medium*.
Mĕd-i-æ′val [mē-, *H. St.*], *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, an age.] Relating to the middle ages:—written also *medieval*.
Mē′di-al, *a.* Middle; mesial:—average.
Mē′di-an, *a.* Middle; mesial:—pertaining to Media or the Medes.
Mē-di-as-tī′num, *n.* [L.] The mesian partition of the chest.
Mē′di-āte, *v. n.* [L. *mediare*, *mediatum*, to be in the midst; *medius*, middle (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* mediating, mediated.] To interpose as a friend between two parties; to *intercede;* to interfere.—2, *v. a.* To effect by mediation.
Mē′di-ate, *a.* Intervening:—not direct.
Mē′di-ate-ly, *ad.* By a secondary cause.
Mē-di-ā′tion, *n.* Act of mediating; *intervention;* interference; interposition; intercession.
Mē′di-a-tīze, *v. a.* [See Mediate.] [*pp.* mediatizing, mediatized.] To render subject, as a prince, without deprivation of rank and titles.
Mē′di-ā-tor, *n.* [L.; from *mediare*, to mediate (*q. v.*).] One who interposes between two parties:—the Redeemer.
Mē-di-a-tō′ri-al, *a.* Relating to a mediator.
Mē-di-ā′tor-ship, *n.* The office of a mediator.
Mē′di-a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a mediator or to mediation.
Mē′di-ā-trix, *n.* [L.] A female mediator.
Mĕd′ic, *n.* [L. *medica;* for Gr. μηδική, Median grass.] A certain forage-plant.
Mĕd′i-cal, *a.* [Fr. *médical;* Late L. *medicalis;* L. *medicus*, a physician; *mederi*, to cure.] Relating to medicine.
Mĕd′i-cal-ly, *ad.* Physically; medicinally.
Mĕd′i-ca-mĕnt [mĕd′e-ka-mĕnt *or* me-dĭk′a-mĕnt, *W. I. F.*], *n.* [L. *medicamentum.*] Any thing used in healing.
Mĕd′i-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *medicare*, *medicatum*, to cure.] [*pp.* medicating, medicated.] To treat or tincture with medicine.
Mĕd-i-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *medicatio.*] Treatment with medicine.
Me-dĭç′i-nal [me-dĭs′e-nal *or* mĕd-e-sī′nal, *S. W. J. Ja.*], *a.* [L. *medicinalis;* Fr. *médicinal.*] Belonging to physic or medicine; healing; sanative; medical; physical.
Me-dĭç′i-nal-ly, *ad.* In a medicinal manner.
Mĕd′i-cine [mĕd′sin, *S. I. K.;* mĕd′e-sĭn, *colloquially* mĕd′sĭn, *St. Sm.*], *n.* [L. *medicina; mederi*, to heal.—Cf. Zend *madh*, to treat with medicine; *madha*, medical knowledge.—Cf. Mathematics.] That branch of physic which relates to the healing of diseases:—a drug:—a potion:—physic:—a remedial agent; a remedy.
Mĕd′i-cō-lē′gal, *a.* Relating to law and medicine, or to medical jurisprudence.
Mĕd-i-ē′val, *a.* Same as Mediæval.
Mē′di-ō-cre (mē′de-ō-kur), *a.* [Fr. *médiocre;* L. *mediocris; medius*, middling, middle.] Of moderate quality or degree; of moderate ability.
Mē-di-ŏc′ri-ty, *n.* [Fr. *médiocrité;* L. *mediocritas.*] Moderate degree; middle rate, state, or degree; moderation.
Mĕd′i-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *meditari*, *meditatus*, to ponder.] [*pp.* meditating, meditated.] To plan; to think on.—2, *v. n.* To dwell in thought on any thing; to think; to contemplate.
Mĕd-i-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *meditatio.*] Deep thought; contemplation.
Mĕd′i-tā-tive, *a.* [L. *meditativus.*] Given to meditation.
Mĕd-i-ter-rā′ne-an, *a.* [L. *mediterraneus; medius*, middle, and *terra*, land.] Encircled by land, as a sea; lying between lands.
Mē′di-ŭm, *n.*; L. *pl.* **Mē′di-a**, Eng. **Mē′di-ŭms**. [L. *medius*, middle (*q. v.*).] A space or substance passed through:—the mean or middle state or degree; mean:—an instrument through which an agent acts or is acted upon.—2, *a.* Middling; average; median:—intermediate.
Mĕd′lar, *n.* [Gr. μέσπιλον; L. *mespilum;* O. Fr. *meslier*, *mesle:* probably under the influence of *mesler*, *medler*, to meddle (*q. v.*), it was corrupted to its present English form.] A tree, and the fruit of the tree.
Mĕd′ley (mĕd′le), *n.* [O. Fr. *medlee*, *meslee*, Fr. *mêlée*, a confused fight,—properly, a mixture.—See Meddle.] A mixture; mingled mass.
Me-dŭl′la, *n.* [L.—Cf. *medius*, middle.] Marrow; pith.
Mĕd′ul-la-ry, *or* **Me-dŭl′la-ry**, *a.* [L. *medullaris; medulla*, marrow.] Relating to marrow or pith.
Me-dū′sa, *n.* [Gr. Μέδουσα, one of the Gorgons, a being who had the power of turning all who looked at her into stone. The name may be the feminine of μέδων, a ruler.] A sea-nettle, or jelly-fish.
Mēēd, *n.* [A.-S. *med*, Ger. *miethe*, hire.—Cf. Gr. μισθός, pay.] A reward; recompense.
Mēēk, *a.* [Sw. *mjuk*, pliant; Dan. *myg*, Dut. *muik*, soft.] Mild; not proud; *gentle; humble.*
Mēēk′ly, *ad.* Mildly; gently; humbly.
Mēēk′ness, *n.* Gentleness; humility.
Mēēr′schaum (-shŏûm), *n.* [Ger.; *meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam.] A magnesian mineral:—a tobacco-pipe made of meerschaum.
Mēēt, *a.* [A.-S. *gemet*, from *metan*, to measure. The idea at first was that of fitting tightly; hence A.-S. *mæte*, scanty, small.] Fit; proper; qualified; suitable.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *metan;* Icel. *mæta;* Dan. *möde:* from the root of Moot (*q. v.*), a meeting.] [*i.* met; *pp.* meeting, met.] To come together from opposite directions; to come face to face; to join; to find.—3, *v. n.* To encounter; to assemble.—4, *n.* An assembly, or place of assembly.
Mēēt′ing, *n.* [A.-S. *gemeting.*] An assembly; an interview.
Mēēt′ing-hŏûse, *n.* A house of public worship; a chapel. See Church.
Mēēt′ly, *ad.* Fitly; properly; suitably.
Mēēt′ness, *n.* Fitness; propriety.
Mĕg-a-lĭth′ic, *a.* [Gr. μέγας, great, and λίθος, a stone.] Consisting of large stones.
Mĕg′a-lo-sâur, *n.* [Gr. μέγας, μεγάλος, great, and σαῦρος, a lizard.] A large extinct species of lizard.
Me-găss′, *n.* See Begasse.
Mĕg-a-thē′ri-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. μέγας, great, and θηρίον, dim. of θήρ, a beast.] A gigantic extinct mammiferous quadruped, allied to the sloth.
Me-ġĭlp′, *n.* [Etymology unknown.] An oily varnish used in mixing colors.
Mē′grim, *n.* [Fr. *migraine;* Late L. *hemigranea;* L. *hemicranium;* Gr. ἡμι-, half, and κρανίον, the skull.] A disorder of the head; vertigo.
Mĕl′an-ċhŏl-ic, *a.* Dejected; melancholy.
Mĕl′an-ċhŏl-y, *n.* [Gr. μελαγχολία; μέλας, black, and χολή, bile: excess of bile was regarded as the cause of lowness of spirits.] Depression of spirits and apprehension of evil; gloom; sadness; *dejection.* See Insanity.—2, *a.* Gloomy; dejected; sad:—causing depression of spirits.
Mélange (me-länzh′), *n.* [Fr.] A mixture.
Mêlée (mā-lā′), *n.* [Fr.—See Medley.] A battle; a conflict.
Mĕl′i-lŏt, *n.* [Gr. μελίλωτος; μέλι, honey, and λωτός, lotus, or clover.] A species of trefoil.
Mĕl′io-rāte (mēl′yo-rāt) [mē′le-o-rāt, *W. P. J. Ja.*], *v. a.* [L. *meliorare*, *melioratum; melior*, better.] [*pp.* meliorating, meliorated.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate.
Mĕl-io-rā′tion (mēl-yo-rā′shun), *n.* [L. *melioratio.*] Improvement; amelioration.
Mel-lĭf′lu-ence, *n.* A flow of sweetness.
Mel-lĭf′lu-ent, } *a.* [L. *mellifluens*, *mellifluus; mel*,
Mel-lĭf′lu-oŭs, } honey, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing as with honey; sweetly flowing.
Mĕl′lōw (mĕl′lō), *a.* [A.-S. *mearu*, Dut. *murw*, *mollig*, soft.—Cf. L. *mollis*, Gr. μαλακός, soft.] Soft; fully ripe; mature.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mellowing, mellowed.] To ripen:—to soften.—3, *v. n.* To grow mature; to ripen.

Mĕl′low-nĕss, *n.* Maturity; softness.

Me-lō′de-on, *n.* [Gr. μέλος, a song, and ᾠδεῖον, a kind of music-hall.—See ODE.] A kind of organ:—a music-hall.

Me-lŏd′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, melody; melodious.

Me-lō′di-oŭs, *a.* Having melody; musical.

Me-lō′di-ous-nĕss, *n.* Sweetness of sound.

Mĕl′o-dīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* melodizing, melodized.] To make melodious.

Mĕl-o-drā′ma, *n.* [Gr. μέλος, a song, and δρᾶμα, a drama (*q. v.*).] Melodrame:—a sensational, romantic play.

Mĕl-o-dra-măt′ic, *a.* Relating to a melodrama; sensational. [melodramas.

Mĕl-o-drăm′a-tĭst, *n.* A writer, or a player, of

Mĕl′o-drāme [mĕl′o-drăm, *Ja. C.;* mē′lo-drăm, *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr.] A drama with songs or music; a sensational, romantic play.

Mĕl′o-dy, *n.* [Gr. μελῳδία; μέλος, a song, and ᾠδή, an ode (*q. v.*).] An agreeable succession of sounds of a single voice; sweetness of sound; air or tune:—harmony; accordance; music.

Mĕl′on, *n.* [L. *melo, melonis.*—Cf. Gr. μῆλον, L. *malum*, an apple.] A creeping plant and its fruit.

Mĕlt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *meltan:* probably related to SMELT.] [*pp.* melting, melted.] To make liquid:—to soften.—2, *v. n.* To become liquid; to be softened.—3, *n.* An act of melting.

Mĕlt′ing, *n.* Act of softening; inteneration.—2, *a.* Tender; kindly:—affecting.

Mĕm′ber, *n.* [Fr. *membre;* L. *membrum.*—Cf. Skr. *marman*, member, joint.] A part of any thing; a limb; a clause:—one of a society or community.

Mĕm′bered (mĕm′berd), *a.* Having limbs.

Mĕm′ber-shĭp, *n.* State of a member; union:—members collectively.

Mĕm-bra-nā′ceous (-shus), *a.* [L. *membranaceus.*] Consisting of membranes; membranous.

Mĕm′brāne, *n.* [L. *membrana:* akin to MEMBER.] A web of several sorts of fibres; a thin, elastic, white skin, or film.

Mĕm′bra-noŭs, *a.* Consisting of, or constructed like, membranes; membranaceous.

Me-mĕn′tō, *n.;* pl. **Me-mĕn′tōs**. [L.; imperative from *memini*, I remember.] A memorial; a remembrancer; a notice; a hint.

Mē-mōir′ (mē-mōir′ *or* mĕm′wâr), *n.* [Fr. *mémoire.*—See MEMORY.] An account of transactions written as remembered:—a biographical notice:—a record. See HISTORY.

Mĕm-o-ra-bĭl′i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Things worthy of being recorded or remembered.

Mĕm′o-ra-ble, *a.* [L. *memorabilis.*] Worthy of remembrance; signal; illustrious; remarkable.

Mĕm′o-ra-bly, *ad.* In a memorable manner.

Mĕm-o-răn′dum, *n.* [L.] L. pl. **Mĕm-o-răn′da**; Eng. **Mĕm-o-răn′dums**. A note to help the memory; a notice; a *record*.

Me-mō′ri-al, *a.* [L. *memorialis.*] Preserving memory.—2, *n.* Something to preserve the memory; a *monument; record:*—a written address, soliciting attention.

Me-mō′ri-al-ĭst, *n.* One who signs a memorial.

Me-mō′ri-al-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* memorializing, memorialized.] To address by a memorial; to petition.

Mĕm′o-rīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* memorizing, memorized.] To record; to register:—to commit to memory; to learn by heart.

Mĕm′o-ry, *n.* [L. *memoria; memor*, mindful; *memini*, I remember.—Cf. Skr. *smri*, to remember.] The faculty of recollecting things past; recollection; reminiscence; remembrance.

Mĕn, *n.;* pl. of *man*.

Mĕn′ace, *n.* [Fr. *menace*, L. *minacia*, a threat; *minax*, threatening; *minæ*, things overhanging, threats; *minere*, to jut out.] A threat; denunciation.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *menacer.*] [*pp.* menacing, menaced.] To threaten; to threat.

Mĕn′a-cer, *n.* One who menaces or threatens.

Ménage (me-näzh′), *n.* [Fr.] A collection of animals; a menagerie:—the care of horses.

Men-ăġ′e-riē (me-nä′zhe-rē), *or* **Men-ăġ′e-ry** [men-äzh-er-ē′, *W. Ja.;* me-nä′zhe-rē, *P. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *ménagerie; ménage*, a household.—See MENIAL.] A collection of animals; a place in which animals are kept for show.

Mĕnd, *v. a.* [For *emend* or *amend.*] [*pp.* mending, mended.] To repair; to correct; to improve.—2, *v. n.* To grow better; to improve.

Mĕnd′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being mended.

Men-dā′cious (men-dā′shus), *a.* [L. *mendax, mendacis*, lying, false; *mentiri*, to lie.] False; lying.

Men-dăç′i-ty, *n.* [L. *mendacitas.*] A habit of lying; falsehood.

Mĕn′di-căn-cy, *n.* Beggary; mendicity.

Mĕn′di-cănt, *n.* [L. *mendicare, mendicantis*, to beg; *mendicus*, beggarly.] One who begs; a beggar:—a begging friar.—2, *a.* Begging; poor.

Men-dĭç′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *mendicité;* L. *mendicitas.*] The life or state of a beggar.

Men-hā′den, *n.* [An American Indian name.] A fish much taken for its oil.

Mē′ni-al, *a.* [O. Fr. *meignial;* O. E. *meinee*, a household; O. Fr. *maisnee, mesnie*, a family; It. *masnada*, Fr. *ménage*, a household; L. *mansio, mansionis*, a dwelling.—See MANSION.] Belonging to servants; low with respect to employment or office; servile.—2, *n.* One who labors in some low employment; a domestic servant.

Me-nĭn′ġēs, *n. pl.* [Gr. μῆνιγξ, pl. μήνιγγες, a membrane.] The membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord.

Mĕn-in-ġī′tis, *n.* [See MENINGES. The termination *-itis* implies inflammation.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

Me-nĭs′cus, *n.* [Gr. μηνίσκος, a crescent; dim. of μήνη, the moon.] A lens shaped like a crescent, or concave on one side and convex on the other.

Mĕn′i-ver, *n.* See MINIVER.

Mĕn′sēs, *n. pl.* [L. *mensis*, a month (*q. v.*).] Monthly discharges.

Mĕn′stru-al, *a.* Monthly; lasting a month.

Mĕn′stru-āte, *v. n.* [L. *menstruare, menstruatum.*] [*pp.* menstruating, menstruated.] To discharge the menses.

Mĕn-stru-ā′tion, *n.* Flow of the menses.

Mĕn′stru-oŭs, *a.* [L. *menstruus*, monthly.—See MONTH.] Having monthly discharges.

Mĕn′stru-ŭm, *n.;* pl. **Mĕn′stru-a**. [L.] A dissolving fluid; a solvent.

Mĕns-ū-ra-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being mensurable; mensurableness.

Mĕns′ū-ra-ble (mĕns′yu-ra-bl), *a.* That may be measured; measurable.

Mĕns-ū-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *mensuratio; mensura*, a measure (*q. v.*).] The act or art of measuring.—(*Geom.*) The art of ascertaining the extension, solidity, and capacity of bodies by measuring lines and angles.

Mĕn′tal, *a.* [Late L. *mentalis; mens, mentis*, the mind (*q. v.*).] Relating to the mind; intellectual.

Mĕn-tăl′i-ty, *n.* Mental quality; intellect.

Mĕn′tal-ly, *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind.

Mĕn′tion, *n.* [L. *mentio:* akin to *mens*, mind (*q. v.*).] Act of mentioning; a notice; a recital, oral or written; a hint.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mentioning, mentioned.] To name; to state; to express.

Mĕn′tion-a-ble, *a.* That may be mentioned.

Mĕn′tōr, *n.* [L.; Gr. μέντωρ, a wise counsellor (doubtless akin to MONITOR [*q. v.*).] A wise counsellor.

Me-nū′ (*or* me-nū), *n.* [Fr.] A bill of fare.

Me-phĭt′ic, } *a.* [L. *mephiticus.*] Offensive to
Me-phĭt′i-cal, } the smell; foul; noxious.

Me-phī′tis, *n.;* pl. **Me-phī′tēs**. [L.] A noxious exhalation; mephitism.

Mĕph′i-tĭsm, *n.* A noxious exhalation.

Mĕr′can-tīle [mĕr′kan-tĭl, *W. J. F. Ja. Wb.;*

mẽr'kạn-tĭl, *I. St. S. E. K. Sm.*], *a.* [Fr. *mercantil;* Late L. *mercantilis.*—See MERCHANT.] Relating to commerce; trading; commercial.

Mẽr'cẹ-nạ-ry̧, *a.* [L. *mercenarius; merces, mercedis,* a reward.] Serving for pay; *venal;* hired.—2, *n.* One serving for pay; a *hireling:*—a hireling soldier.

Mẽr'cẹr, *n.* [Fr. *mercier;* Late L. *mercerius,* a merchant (*q. v.*).] A dealer in silks and woollens.

Mẽr'cẹr-y̧, *n.* The trade, or wares, of mercers.

Mẽr'chạn-dīṣe, *n.* [Fr. *marchandise; marchand,* a merchant (*q. v.*).] Objects of commerce; commodities; wares:—commerce.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* merchandising, merchandised.] To trade; to traffic.

Mẽr'chạnt, *n.* [Fr. *marchand;* L. *mercari, mercantis,* to barter; *merx, mercis,* goods; *merere,* to gain; *mercator,* a merchant.] An importer or exporter of merchandise; a wholesale trader:—a retail trader; a shopkeeper.

Mẽr'chạnt-ạ-ble, *a.* Fit to be bought and sold.

Mẽr'chạnt-măn, *n.* A ship of trade.

Mẽr'cị-fûl, *a.* Full of mercy; compassionate; tender; kind; gracious; benignant.

Mẽr'cị-fûl-ly̧, *ad.* In a merciful manner.

Mẽr'cị-lĕss, *a.* Void of mercy; cruel.

Mẽr'cị-lĕss-ly̧, *ad.* In a merciless manner.

Mẹr-cū'rị-ạl, *a.* Containing mercury:—spirited:—fickle; flighty:—crafty:—mercantile.—2, *n.* A preparation of mercury.

Mẹr-cū'rị-ạl-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* mercurializing, mercurialized.] To imbue with mercury.

Mẽr'cụ-ry̧, *n.* [L. *Mercurius,* the god of traders; *merx, mercis,* merchandise.] An ancient heathen deity:—a planet:—[the names of many of the ancient gods were given first to planets, and next to metals] quicksilver:—a messenger.

Mẽr'cy̧, *n.* [Fr. *merci,* mercy, thanks, good-will, pleasure; L. *merces, mercedis,* reward; *merere,* to gain, to merit (*q. v.*).] Favor to one who deserves punishment; tenderness toward an offender; pity; *grace;* kindness:—*clemency.*

Mẽr'cy̧-sēat, *n.* The propitiatory of the Jews; the place of forgiveness; the throne of God.

Mēre, *a.* [L. *merus,* pure, unmixed.] This or that only; bare; sheer; pure.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *mere,* a lake; Dut. & Ger. *meer,* Fr. *mer,* Welsh & Slavic *mor,* L. *mare,* the sea.] A pool; a lake:—a boundary.

Mēre'ly̧, *ad.* Simply; only; solely; barely.

Mẽr-ẹ-trĭ''cious (mẽr-ẹ-trĭsh'ụs), *a.* [L. *meretricius; meretrix, meretricis,* a courtesan; *merere,* to gain, to earn.] Alluring by false show; false:—lewd; vile.

Mẹr-găn'sẹr, *n.* [L. *mergus,* a diver (see MERGE), and *anser,* a goose.] A kind of wild goose.

Mẽrġe, *v. a.* [L. *mergere,* to dip.] [*pp.* merging, merged.] To immerse; to plunge; to immerge.—2, *v. n.* To be swallowed, lost, or sunk.

Mẽrġ'ẹr, *n.* He who or that which merges:—consolidation.

Mẹ-rĭd'ị-ạn, *n.* [L. *meridianus,* belonging to noon; *meridies,* noonday; *medius,* middle, and *dies,* day.] Noon; mid-day:—an imaginary great circle passing through the earth's axis and the zenith of the spectator, which the sun crosses at noon:—the highest point:—a great circle of the earth running north and south.—2, *a.* Being at the point of noon; relating to mid-day or the highest point. [southern; southerly.

Mẹ-rĭd'ị-ọ-năl, *a.* Relating to the meridian;

Mẹ-rī'nō, *n.* [Sp. *merino,* a sheep-inspector, a shepherd; Late L. *majorinus,* a major-domo (*q. v.*).] A variety of fine-woolled sheep:—a cloth made of fine wool.

Mẽr'it, *n.* [L. *meritum; merere,* to deserve, to gain: akin to Gr. μέρος, a portion.] Excellence deserving reward; *desert* of good or evil; due reward; claim.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* meriting, merited.] To deserve; to have a right to.

Mẽr-ị-tō'rị-oŭs, *a.* [L. *meritorius.*] Having merit; worthy; deserving.

Mẽr-ị-tō'rị-oŭs-ly̧, *ad.* With desert or merit.

Mẽrk, *n.* [See MARK.] An old Scottish coin, worth about 25 cents.

Mẽrle (mẽrl), *n.* [Fr.; L. *merula.*] A blackbird.

Mẽr'lịn, *n.* [Fr. *émerillon;* It. *smerlo,* a hawk; *smeriglione,* a merlin.] A kind of hawk.

Mẽr'lọn, *n.* [Fr.] Part of a parapet in a fortification.

Mẽr'māid, *or* **Mẽr'māid-ẹn**, *n.* [Fr. *mer,* the sea, and MAID (*q. v.*).] A sea-woman; a fabled animal, the fore part woman, the hind part fish.

Mẽr'măn, *n.*; pl. **Mẽr'mĕn.** The male of the mermaid.

Mẽr'rị-ly̧, *ad.* Gayly; cheerfully.

Mẽr'rị-mĕnt, *n.* Noisy sport; mirth; hilarity.

Mẽr'ry̧, *a.* [A.-S. *merg;* Celt. *mear; mire,* play; *mir,* to play.] Gay; jovial; cheerful; laughing.

Mẽr'ry̧-ăn'drew̄, *n.* A buffoon; a zany.

Mẽr'ry̧-māk-ịng, *n.* A jovial entertainment.

Mẽr'ry̧-thought (mẽr'rẹ-thâwt), *n.* The forked breast-bone of fowls:—the wish-bone.

Mésalliance (mā-zäl-lẹ-äṅs), *n.* [Fr.] A degrading marriage connection.

Mesdames (mā-däm), *n.* Plural of *madame.*

Mẹ-sēēmṣ', *impersonal verb.* It seems to me.

Mĕṣ-ẹn-tĕr'ịc, *a.* Relating to the mesentery.

Mĕṣ'ẹn-tĕr-y̧, *n.* [Gr. μεσεντέριον; μέσος, middle, and ἔντερον, an entrail.] A membrane which suspends the small intestine and keeps it in its place.

Mĕsh, *n.* [A.-S. *max, masc,* a net; *mæscre,* a mesh; Dut. *maas,* net, mesh; Dan. *maske;* Ger. *masche;* Welsh, *masg.*] Space between the threads of a net.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* meshing, meshed.] To catch in a net; to insnare.

Mĕṣ'ị-ạl [mē'sị-ạl, *St. N.*; mē'zị-ạl, *I. Th.*], *a.* [Gr. μέσος, middle.] Middle; median.

Mĕṣ'lịn, *n.* [See MISCELLANY.] A mixture of different kinds of grain:—a union of flocks.

Mẹṣ-mĕr'ịc, *a.* Relating to mesmerism.

Mĕṣ'mẹr-ĭṣm, *n.* A peculiar kind of sleep:—called also *animal magnetism* and *magnetic sleep.*

Mĕṣ'mẹr-īze, *v. a.* [Named from Anthony *Mesmer.*] [*pp.* mesmerizing, mesmerized.] To put into a state of mesmeric sleep.

Mesne (mēn), *a.* [Norman Fr.—See MEDIAN.] (*Law.*) Middle; intermediate.

Mẹṣ-quīte', } **Mĕz-quīte'** } (mĕz-kēt' *or* mĕz-kē'tā), *n.* [Sp. *mezquita,* a mosque,—*i.e.,* mosque-wood.] A small, gnarled, leguminous Mexican tree.

Mĕss, *n.* [Fr. *mets;* O. Fr. *mes; mettre,* L. *mittere, missum,* to send, to place.] A dish; a portion of food:—an ordinary:—a company at the same table; a crew:—disorder; a mixture.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* messing, messed.] To eat; to feed together.

Mĕs'saġe, *n.* [Fr. *message;* Late L. *missaticum;* L. *mittere, missum,* to send.] A notice or communication sent; an errand.—A communication from the President, or from a governor, on public affairs, to the legislature.

Mĕs'sẹn-ġẹr, *n.* [Fr. *messager;* Old Anglo-Fr. *massanger, massager.*—See MESSAGE.] One who carries a message.

Mẹs-sī'ạh, *n.* [Heb.] The Anointed; Christ.

Mĕs-sị-ăn'ịc, *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

Messieurs (mĕsh'ụrz *or* mĕsh'yẹrz), *n.* [Fr.; *pl.* of *monsieur.*] Sirs; gentlemen.—It is the plural of *Mr.;* abbreviated to *Messrs.*

Mĕss'māte, *n.* One who eats at the same table.

Mĕs'suaġe (mĕs'swạj), *n.* [Late L. *messuagium, massagium, mansuagium; masa, mansa,* a house: akin to MANSE, MANSION, and to L. *manere, mansum,* to remain, to dwell.] (*Law.*) A dwelling-house, adjoining land, offices, &c.

Mẹs-tī'zō, *n.*; pl. **Mẹs-tī'zōṣ.** [Sp.; *mesclar, mesturar,* to mix (*q. v.*).] The offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an American Indian.

Mĕt, *i.* & *p.* from *meet.*

Mĕt'ạ-, [Gr. μετά, beyond, across.—Cf. Ger. *mit,* with.] A prefix in certain words of Greek origin, signifying *beyond, across, conversely,* &c.

Mẹ-tăb'ạ-sĭs, *n.* [Gr.; μετά, beyond, and βαίνειν, to go.] (*Rhet.*) A transition.

Mĕt-a-bŏl′ic, *a.* [Gr. μεταβολή, change; μετά, about, and βάλλειν, to throw.] Of or pertaining to change or to metamorphosis.
Mĕt-a-căr′pal, *a.* Relating to the metacarpus.
Mĕt-a-căr′pus, *n.* [Gr. μετά, beyond, and καρπός, the wrist.] The hand apart from the fingers.
Me-tăch′ro-nĭsm, *n.* [Gr. μετά, beyond, after, and χρόνος, time.] A date too late in time.
Mĕt′al (mĕt′tl *or* mĕt′al), *n.* [L. *metallum*, Gr. μέταλλον, a mine, a mineral: probably related to μεταλλάειν, to search for.] A firm, heavy, and hard substance, shining, opaque, and fusible by heat:—broken glass:—broken stone:—iron rails.
Me-tăl′lic, *a.* Relating to, containing, resembling, or consisting of, metal.
Mĕt-al-lĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *metallum*, a metal, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing metals.
Mĕt′al-lŏĭd, *n.* A non-metallic element.
Mĕt-al-lür′gic, *a.* Relating to metallurgy.
Mĕt′al-lür-gist, *n.* A worker in metals.
Mĕt′al-lür-gy, *n.* [Gr. μεταλλουργεῖν, to work metals; μέταλλον, a metal, and ἔργον, work.] The art of extracting metals from their ores:—the art of working in metals.
Mĕt-a-mŏr′phic, *a.* Transformed; transforming.
Mĕt-a-mŏr′phĭsm, *n.* The process, or result, of metamorphosis.
Mĕt-a-mŏr′phose, *v. a.* [*pp.* metamorphosing, metamorphosed.] To change the form of; to transform; to transfigure.
Mĕt-a-mŏr′pho-sĭs, *n.*; pl. **Mĕt-a-mŏr′pho-seş.** [L.; Gr. μεταμόρφωσις; μετά, across, and μορφή, form.] Change of form; transformation.
Mĕt′a-phor, *n.* [Gr. μεταφορά; μετά, beyond, and φέρειν, to carry.] (*Rhet.*) A comparison or a simile comprised in a word; a figure of speech by which a word is transferred from a subject to which it properly belongs, to another, in such a manner that a comparison is implied.
Mĕt-a-phŏr′ic, } *a.* Partaking of metaphor;
Mĕt-a-phŏr′i-cal, } figurative; not literal.
Mĕt-a-phŏr′i-cal-ly, *ad.* Figuratively.
Mĕt-a-phy̆ş′ic, } *a.* Versed in or relating to
Mĕt-a-phy̆ş′i-cal, } metaphysics.
Mĕt-a-phy̆ş′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a metaphysical manner.
Mĕt-a-phy-şĭ′′cian (mĕt-a-fe-zĭsh′an), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.
Mĕt-a-phy̆ş′ics, *n.* [Gr. μετά, beyond, and φυσικά, natural things, physics (*q. v.*).] The science which regards the ultimate grounds of being:—a science which inquires about objects other than physical or sensible:—the philosophy of mind as distinguished from that of matter; intellectual philosophy; psychology; ontology; pneumatology.
Me-tăs′ta-sĭs, *n.* [Gr.; μετά, over, and ἱστάναι, to place.] (*Med.*) The transfer of the seat of a disease.
Mĕt-a-stăt′ic, *a.* Relating to, or characterized by, metastasis.
Mĕt-a-tär′sal, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.
Mĕt-a-tär′sus, *n.* [Gr. μετά, beyond, and ταρσός, the tarsus (*q. v.*).] (*Anat.*) The middle of the foot.
Me-tăth′e-sĭs, *n.* [Gr.; μετά, implying change, and θέσις, a setting.—See THESIS.] A transposition of letters.
Me-tā′yer, *n.* [Fr. *métayer*; Late L. *medietarius*, a middle-man.] One who works a farm on shares.
Mēte, *v. a.* [A.-S. *metan*; Dut. *meten*; Ger. *messen*: akin to Gr. μέτρον, a measure; L. *metiri*, Skr. *ma*, to measure; L. *modus*, a measure.] [*pp.* meting, meted.] To measure; to reduce to measure.—2, *n.* A measure; a limit; a bound.
Me-tĕmp-sy-chō′sis, *n.* [Gr.; μετά, implying change, ἐν, in, and ψυχή, soul,—whence μετεμψυχόειν, to transfer the soul.] The transmigration of the soul from one body to another.
Mē′te-or, *n.* [Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor; μετέωρος, soaring; μετά, among, and ἐώρα, αἰώρα, any thing suspended; ἀείρειν, to lift.] Any natural phenomenon in the atmosphere:—a luminous, transient body in the atmosphere; a fire-ball; a meteoric stone; an aërolite.
Mē-te-ŏr′ic, *a.* Relating to meteors.
Mē′te-or-īte, *n.* A meteorolite; an aërolite.
Mē-te-ŏr′o-līte [mē′te-o-ro-līt, *K. Wb. Sm.*], *n.* [Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, and λίθος, a stone.] A meteoric stone.
Mē-te-ŏr-o-lŏg′ic, } *a.* Relating to the atmos-
Mē-te-ŏr-o-lŏg′i-cal, } phere or to meteors.
Mē-te-o-rŏl′o-gist, *n.* One versed in meteorology.
Mē-te-o-rŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science of meteors; the science of the atmosphere and its phenomena, the weather, &c.; climatology.
Mē′ter, *n.* A measure. See METRE.
Me-thĕg′lin, *n.* [Welsh, *meddyglyn*; *medd*, mead (*q. v.*), and *llyn*, liquor.] Drink made of honey and water fermented; mead; hydromel.
Me-thĭnks′, *v. impers.* [A.-S. *me thynced*, from *thyncan*, to seem: cognate with *thencan*, to think (*q. v.*).] I think; it seems to me.
Mĕth′od, *n.* [L. *methodus*; Gr. μέθοδος; μετά, after, and ὁδός, a way.] A regular order; *disposition*; *system*; arrangement; manner; mode; *way*.
Me-thŏd′ic, } *a.* Relating to method; exact;
Me-thŏd′i-cal, } regular; orderly; *formal*.
Me-thŏd′i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to method.
Mĕth′od-ĭşm, *n.* The principles of Methodists.
Mĕth′od-ĭst, *n.* [Named, derisively at first, from their advocacy of method and system in the religious life.] One of a denomination of Christians who date their rise from 1729.
Mĕth-od-ĭst′ic, } *a.* Relating to Methodism or
Mĕth-od-ĭst′i-cal, } to the Methodists.
Mĕth′od-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* methodizing, methodized.] To reduce to method; to regulate; to dispose in order.
Me-thought′ (me-thăwt′), *i.* from *methinks*. I thought; it appeared to me.
Mĕth′yl, *n.* [Gr. μετά, after, and ὕλη, wood; or μέθυ, an intoxicant, and ὕλη, principle.] (*Chem.*) A hypothetical compound of carbon and hydrogen, forming the base of wood-spirit.
Mĕth′y-lāt-ed, *a.* Mixed with methylic alcohol.
Mĕth′yl-ēne, *n.* A volatile and inflammable liquid distilled from wood.
Me-thy̆l′ic, *a.* Pertaining to methyl.
Me-tŏn′ic, *a.* Relating to Meton, an Athenian:—noting a cycle of 19 years, or 6940 days.
Mĕt-o-ny̆m′i-cal, *a.* Put for something else.
Me-tŏn′y-my, *or* **Mĕt′o-ny̆m-y**, *n.* [Gr. μετωνυμία; μετά, across, and ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, a name.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the effect is put for the cause, or the cause for the effect; as, *gray hairs* for *old age*.
Mĕt′o-pe, *n.* [Gr. μετόπη; μετά, between, and ὀπή, a hole.] A panel between triglyphs.
Mē′tre (mē′ter), *n.* [Fr. *mètre*; L. *metrum*, Gr. μέτρον, a rule, a measure.—See METE.] The subdivision of a verse; the measured arrangement of words in verse; verse; measure:—poetical arrangement of syllables; rhythm:—a measure equal to 39.37 inches.
Mĕt′ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to measurement.—*Metric system*, the system of weights and measures in which the *metre* is the unit on which measures are based.
Mĕt′ri-cal, *a.* Relating to metre or to numbers.
Mĕt′ro-nōme, *n.* [Gr. μέτρον, a measure, and νόμος, distribution.] An instrument for beating time in music.
Me-trŏp′o-lĭs, *n.* [Gr.; μήτηρ, mother, and πόλις, a city.] [Not used in the plural.] The chief city of a country.
Mĕt-ro-pŏl′i-tan [mē-tro-pŏl′e-tan, *S. P. K. Sm.*], *n.* [L. *metropolitanus*.] A bishop who presides over other bishops of a province; an archbishop.—2, *a.* Belonging to a metropolis.
Mĕt′tle (mĕt′tl), *n.* [A variant of METAL.] Substance; metal:—temperament easily excited; spirit; sprightliness; courage.
Mĕt′tle-sōme (mĕt′tl-sŭm), *a.* Lively; brisk.

Mew (mū), *n.* [L. *mutare*, to change (for *movitare*, frequentative of *movere*, to move); whence Fr. *muer*, to moult; *mue*, a bird's cage,—properly, a moulting-place. In England *mews* were at first falcon-houses; in 1534 the royal falcon-houses were changed into horse-stables; whence the more recent meaning of the word.] An enclosure:—a stable for horses and carriages:—[A.-S. *mæw;* Dut. *meeuw;* Dan. *maage;* Ger. *möwe;* Fr. *mouee, miaulard:* all from the bird's cry] a sea-fowl:—[imitative.—Cf. Per. *maw*, Arab. *mua*, a mew; Heraldic Eng. *musion*, a cat, a wild-cat; Fr. *miauler*, to mew] the cry of a cat. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mewing, mewed.] To shut up; to confine:—to shed.—3, *v. n.* To moult:—to cry as a cat.

Mewl (mūl), *v. n.* [Fr. *miauler*, to mew, to squall.] [*pp.* mewling, mewled.] To cry or squall.

Me-zē're-on, *n.* [Neo-Latin, *mezereon;* Fr. *mézéréon;* Per. *mâzariyûn.*] (*Bot.*) A flowering shrub.

Mĕz'zō-ri-liē'vō (mĕd'zō-re-lē'vō *or* -rē-lē-ā'vō), *n.* [It.] Middle relief, or demi-relief; half-relief.

Mĕz'zo-tĭnt (mĕd'zo-tĭnt), *n.* Same as MEZZOTINTO.

Mĕz-zo-tĭn'tō (mĕd-zo-tĭn'tō), *n.* [It.; *mezzo* (L. *medius*), half, and *tinto*, tinted.—See TINT.] A kind of engraving on copper or steel.

Mī'ăsm [mī'azm, *S. W. K. Sm. Wb.;* mē'ăzm, *Ja.*], *n.* Noxious exhalations or effluvia.

Mī-ăs'ma, *n.;* pl. **Mī-ăs'ma-ta.** [Gr. *μίασμα*, pollution; *μαίνειν*, to stain.] A noxious particle, substance, or exhalation; miasm.

Mī-as-măt'ic, *a.* Relating to miasma; noxious.

Mī'ca, *n.* [L. *mica*, a crumb: not related, except in its present application, to L. *micare*, to glitter.] A transparent foliaceous mineral.

Mī-cā'ceous (mī-kā'shus), *a.* Containing mica.

Mīce, *n.* The plural of *mouse.*

Mĭch'ael-mas (mĭk'el-mas), *n.* [*Michael* and MASS.] The feast of the archangel Michael, 29th of September.

Mĭc'kle (mĭk'kl), *a.* [A.-S. *mycel;* Icel. *mikill.*—Cf. MUCH, also Gr. *μεγάλος*, great: root found, apparently, in Dravidian as well as in Aryan tongues.] Much; great.

Mī'crōbe [mē-krōb', *Th.*], *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, little, and *βίος*, life.] A minute living organism; a germ:—a disease-germ.

Mī'cro-cŏsm, *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, little, and *κόσμος*, the world.] A little world:—man considered as an epitome of the macrocosm, or great world.

Mī-cro-cŏs'mic, **Mī-cro-cŏs'mi-cal**, *a.* Relating to a microcosm, or to man.

Mī-crŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, little, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A description of very minute objects seen by a microscope.

Mī-crŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces or distances.

Mī-cro-mĕt'ric, *a.* Relating to the micrometer.

Mī'cro-phōne, *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, and *φωνή*, a sound.] An apparatus by which sounds are magnified or intensified.

Mī'cro-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see.] An optical instrument for viewing the smallest objects.

Mī-cro-scŏp'ic, **Mī-cro-scŏp'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to a microscope; very minute.

Mī'cro-scō-pist, *or* **Mi-crŏs'co-pĭst**, *n.* One skilled with the microscope.

Mi-crŏs'co-py, *n.* The use of the microscope.

Mĭd, *a.* [A.-S. *mid;* Goth. *midja;* L. *medius;* Gr. *μέσος;* Skr. *madhya.*] Middle; equally between two extremes:—used in composition; as, *midday.*—2, *ad.* & *prep.* Amid; amidst.

Mĭd'-âir, *n.* The middle of the air:—a high place.

Mĭd'-dāy (mĭd'dā), *a.* [Dut. *middag;* A.-S. *middæg;* Ger. *mittag.*] Meridional; being at noon. —2, *n.* Noon; meridian.

Mĭd'den (mĭd'dn), *n.* [A.-S. *midding;* Dan. *möddding; mög*, muck (*q. v.*), and *dynge*, a heap.] A dung-heap; a heap of kitchen-waste.

Mĭd'dle (mĭd'dl), *a.* [A.-S. & Dut. *middel;* Ger. *mittel.*—See MID.] Equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate; central.—*Middle Ages*, a period comprising about seven hundred or one thousand years, from the fifth or the eighth century to the fifteenth century of the Christian era.—2, *n.* The part equidistant from two extremes; the centre; the midst.

Mĭd'dle-măn, *n.* An agent between two parties, buyer and seller, or landlord and tenant.

Mĭd'dling, *a.* Of middle rank; moderate.

Mĭd'dlings, *n.* A coarse kind of flour.

Mĭd'dy, *n.* A popular contraction of *midshipman.*

Mĭdge (mĭj), *n.* [A.-S. *micge, mycge;* Dut. *mug;* Dan. *myg;* Ger. *mücke.*—Cf. Skr. *makshas*, a fly.] An insect; a gnat.

Mĭdg'et (mĭj'et), *n.* A minute insect:—a dwarf.

Mĭd'land, *a.* Surrounded by land; interior.

Mĭd'lĕg, *n.* The middle of the leg.

Mĭd'nīght, *n.* [A.-S. *mid-niht;* Ger. *mitternacht.*] Twelve o'clock at night.—2, *a.* In the middle of the night.

Mĭd'rĭb, *n.* The middle rib or vein of a leaf.

Mĭd'rĭff, *n.* [A.-S. *mid*, middle, and *hrif*, the belly.] The diaphragm.

Mĭd'shĭp-man, *n.* A kind of naval cadet, or inferior young officer, on board a ship of war.

Mĭd'shĭps, *ad.* (*Naut.*) In the middle of a ship.

Mĭdst, *n.* The middle.—2, *a.* Middle.—3, *prep.* Poetically used for *amidst.*

Mĭd'-strēam, *n.* The middle of the stream.

Mĭd'sŭm-mer, *n.* The summer solstice, June 21.

Mĭd'wāy, *n.* The middle of the way.—2, *a.* Being in the middle.—3, *ad.* In the middle.

Mĭd'wīfe, *n.* [O. E. *mid* (Dut. *mede*, Ger. *mit*, Gr. *μετά*), with, and *wif*, a woman.] A woman who practises obstetrics, or assists women in childbirth.

Mĭd'wife-ry [mĭd'if-re, *W. P.;* mĭd'wif-er-e, *N.;* mĭd'wīf-re, *K. H. St. Sm.;* mĭd'wīf-re, *Wb.*], *n.* The art or profession of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.

Mĭd'wĭn-ter, *n.* The winter solstice, Dec. 21–23.

Miēn (mēn), *n.* [Fr. *mine;* Bret. *min;* Ger. *miene.*] Air; look; manner; aspect.

Mĭff, *n.* [Local Ger. *muffen*, to sulk.] A slight resentment; offence.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* miffing, miffed.] To give a slight offence.

Mīght (mīt), *i.* from *may.* [A.-S. *meahte, migte.*] Could; had power.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *miht;* Dut. & Dan. *magt;* Ger. *macht:* root of MAY.] Power; strength; force.

Mīght'i-ly (mī'te-le), *ad.* Powerfully.

Mīght'i-nĕss (mī'te-nĕs), *n.* Power; might.

Mīght'y (mī'te), *a.* Strong; powerful; great.

Mign-o-nĕtte' (mĭn-yo-nĕt'), *n.* [Fr. *mignonnette*, dim. of *mignon*, a darling.—See MINION.] A plant and its fragrant flower.

Mī'grant, *a.* Migratory; roving.

Mī'grāte, *v. n.* [L. *migrare, migratum.*] [*pp.* migrating, migrated.] To remove to another country or place.

Mī-grā'tion, *n.* Change of residence; removal.

Mī'gra-to-ry, *a.* Changing residence.

Mĭ-kä'dō, *n.* [Japanese.] The emperor of Japan.

Mĭlch, *a.* [A softened form of MILK.] Giving milk; as, a *milch* cow.

Mīld, *a.* [A.-S. *milde;* Dut., Dan., & Ger. *mild.*] Kind; tender; soft; *gentle;* placid.

Mĭl'dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* [A.-S. *meledeaw;* O. Ger. *militow;* Ger. *mehlthau*,—literally, meal-dew; Irish, *milceog*,—literally, honey-dew.—Cf. L. *mel*, honey.] A blight; a rust.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* mildewing, mildewed.] To taint or become tainted with mildew.

Mīld'ly, *ad.* In a mild manner; gently.

Mīld'ness, *n.* Gentleness; *clemency;* mercy.

Mīle, *n.* [A.-S. *mil;* Ger. *meile;* Dut. *mijl;* L. *mille passuum*, a thousand paces.] A measure of distance; 320 rods.

Mīle'age, *n.* Fees for travel by the mile; length in miles.

Mīle′-stōne, *n.* A stone to mark the miles.
Mĭl′fŏil, *n.* [L. *milifolium; mille*, a thousand, and *folium*, a leaf.] A plant, the yarrow.
Mĭl′ia-ry (mĭl′ya-rẹ), *a.* [L. *miliarius; milium*, a millet-seed.—See MILLET.] Accompanied by a minute eruption.
Mĭl′i-tănt, *a.* [L. *militans, militantis.*—See MILITATE.] Fighting; engaged in war.
Mĭl′i-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *militaris* or *militarius; miles, militis*, a soldier.] Relating to an army, to arms, or to war; warlike; *martial;* soldierly.—2, *n. pl.* The soldiery; the army.
Mĭl′i-tāte, *v. n.* [L. *militare, militatum*, to fight. —See MILITARY.] [*pp.* militating, militated.] To war; to operate against.
Mi-lĭ′′tia (mẹ-lĭsh′ya), *n.* [L. for "army," "warfare;" *miles*, a soldier.] A body of citizens enrolled for military exercise.
Mĭlk, *n.* [A.-S. *meolc;* Dut. & Dan. *melk;* Ger. *milch.*—Cf. Ger. *melken*, Gr. ἀμέλγειν, L. *mulgere*, to milk.] The liquor with which females feed their young from the breast:—juice of plants.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* milking, milked.] To draw milk by the hand.
Mĭlk′er, *n.* One that milks or that gives milk.
Mĭlk′i-nĕss, *n.* Resemblance to milk.
Mĭlk′māid, *n.* A woman who milks.
Mĭlk′măn, *n.* A man who sells milk.
Mĭlk′sŏp, *n.* [MILK and SOP.] Bread steeped in milk:—a soft, mild, simple, effeminate man.
Mĭlk′-tōōth, *n.* One of the first set of teeth.
Mĭlk′-wēēd, *n.* A plant of several species.
Mĭlk′y, *a.* Made of or like milk; soft.
Mĭlk′y-wāy (mĭlk′ẹ-wā), *n.* The Galaxy.
Mĭll, *n.* [Local Eng. *miln*, A.-S. *myln*, Icel. *mylna*, L. *molina*, a mill.—Cf. also *mola*, a mill; *molere*, to grind: akin to MEAL.] An engine for grinding corn, &c.; a building; manufactory:—one-tenth of a cent.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* milling, milled.] To grind; to stamp:—to beat.
Mĭll′-dăm, *n.* A dam to flow water for a mill.
Mĭl-le-nā′ri-an, *n.* A believer in the millennium; a millennialist.—2, *a.* Relating to the millennium or to a thousand.
Mil-lĕn′ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to the millennium.
Mil-lĕn′ni-ŭm, *n.* [L.; *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, a year.] A thousand years:—a thousand years of Christ's reign on earth.
Mĭl′le-pĕd, *n.* [L. *millipeda; mille*, a thousand, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] An animal of a thousand feet, or of many feet; the wood-louse.
Mĭll′er, *n.* One who attends a mill:—[from its mealy covering] a kind of moth with powdery wings.
Mil-lĕs′i-mal, *a.* [L. *millesimus.*] Thousandth.
Mĭl′let, *n.* [Fr. *mil* or *millet;* A.-S. *mil;* L. *milium;* Gr. μελίνη; It. *miglietto:* probably a diminutive of *miglio*, L. *mille*, a thousand, because it was thought to yield a thousandfold; whether the Greek is from this root is doubtful.] A name of various grains and grasses.
Mĭll′iärd (mĭl′yärd), *n.* [Fr.] A thousand millions.
Mĭl′li-grăm, *n.* [Fr. *milligramme;* L. *mille*, a thousand, and GRAM (*q. v.*).] The one-thousandth of a gram, equal to .0154 grain.
Mĭl′li-lī-tre (-lē-ter), *n.* [L. *mille*, and Fr. *litre* (*q. v.*).] A measure, the thousandth part of a litre, or .06103 of a cubic inch.
Mĭl′li-mē-tre (*or* -mā-ter), *n.* [L. *mille*, a thousand, and Fr. *mètre.*] A French measure, the thousandth part of a metre, or .03937 of an inch.
Mĭl′li-ner, *n.* [Named from *Milan*, in Italy, once a great market for small wares.] One who makes and sells head-dresses, caps, &c., for women.
Mĭl′li-nĕr-y, *n.* The work of milliners.
Mĭl-li-nĕt′, *n.* [Said to be for *Milan net.*] A sort of coarse, thin muslin.
Mĭll′ion (mĭl′yun), *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *millio*, an extended form of L. *mille*, a thousand.] Ten hundred thousand.
Millionaire (mĭl-yun-âr′), *n.* [Fr. *millionnaire.*] A man possessed of property of the value of one or more millions; a man of great wealth.
Mĭl′lionth (mĭl′yunth), *a.* Ordinal of a million.
Mĭll′-pŏnd, *n.* A pond dammed up for a mill.
Mĭll′-rāce, *n.* A current of water to drive a mill-wheel; a canal or channel for water.
Mĭll′rēa, *or* **Mĭll′rēē**, *n.* [Port. *mil reis*, a thousand reals: *reis* is the plural of *real.*] A Portuguese and Brazilian coin.
Mĭll′stōne, *n.* A stone for grinding corn.
Mĭll′-wrīght (mĭl′rīt), *n.* A builder of mills and mill-machinery.
Mĭlt, *n.* [A variant of MILK.—Cf. Ger. *milch*, Dan. *melk*, Sw. *mjölke*, all sometimes meaning *milt* as well as *milk.*] The sperm of the male fish:—[Dut. & Dan. *milt;* A.-S. *milte;* Ger. *milz:* related to MALT and MELT, from its supposed aid in digestion] the spleen.
Mīme, *n.* [L. *mimus;* Gr. μῖμος.—See MIMIC.] A mimic; a buffoon:—a farce.
Mi-mē′sis, *n.* [Gr.] Imitation; simulation; mimicry.
Mi-mĕt′ic, *or* **Mi-mĕt′i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. μιμητικός.] Imitative.
Mĭm′ic, *v. a.* [Gr. μιμικός; μιμεῖσθαι, to imitate.] [*i.* mimicked; *pp.* mimicking, mimicked.] To imitate for sport; to ape.—2, *n.* A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon.—3, *a.* Relating to mimicry; imitative; acting the mimic.
Mĭm′ic-ry, *n.* Burlesque or playful imitation:—resemblance of plants or animals to other objects.
Mi-mō′sa, *n.* [Late L.; L. *mimus*, an imitator: from its power of motion.] The sensitive plant.
Mĭn′a-rĕt, *n.* [Sp. *minarete;* Arab. *manarat* or *manar*, a candlestick, a turret.—Cf. Heb. *manorah*, a candlestick.] A spire in architecture.
Mĭn′a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *minatorius; minare*, to threaten; *minæ*, threats.] Threatening.
Mĭnce, *v. a.* [Fr. *mincer*, It. *minuzzare*, to chop small.—Cf. A.-S. *minsian*, to grow small, to fail: akin to MINOR.] [*pp.* mincing, minced.] To cut into small parts; to palliate:—to pronounce affectedly.—2, *v. n.* To act, walk, or speak with affected delicacy or nicety.
Mĭnce′-pīe (mĭns′pī), *n.* A pie made of minced meat.
Mĭnç′ing-ly, *ad.* In small parts; affectedly.
Mīnd, *n.* [A.-S. *gemynd*, Dan. *minde*, memory; L. *mens, mentis*, mind; *memini*, to remember; Gr. μένος, Skr. *manas*, mind; *man*, to think.] The thinking faculty in man; *soul;* understanding; intellect:—choice:—opinion:—remembrance.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* minding, minded.] To mark; to attend; to regard.—3, *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.
Mīnd′ed, *a.* Disposed; inclined; affected.
Mīnd′fûl, *a.* Attentive; heedful; observant.
Mīnd′fûl-ly, *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.
Mīnd′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Attention; regard.
Mīne, *pron. poss.* from *I.* [A.-S. & Dan. *min;* Ger. *mein.*—See ME.] Belonging to me.—2, *n.* [Fr. *miner*, Sp. *minar*, It. *minare*, to mine; Late L. *minare*, to lead, to drive: root of L. *minari*, to threaten.] A place in the earth containing minerals or ores:—a cavern under a fortification.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* mining, mined.] To dig mines or burrows.—4, *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines.
Mīn′er, *n.* One who digs in mines.
Mĭn′er-al, *n.* [Fr.—See MINE.—Cf. Sp. *minera*, a mine.] An inorganic substance found in the earth; matter dug out of mines.—2, *a.* Consisting of fossil bodies.
Mĭn′er-al-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* mineralizing, mineralized.] To change into a mineral; to combine with a mineral.
Mĭn-er-a-lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Relating to mineralogy.
Mĭn-er-ăl′o-ġist, *n.* One versed in mineralogy.
Mĭn-er-ăl′o-ġy, *n.* [MINERAL, and Gr. λόγος, a treatise.] The science which teaches the properties, composition, and relations of minerals or mineral substances.
Mĭn′e-ver, *n.* [O. Fr. *menu vair;* Fr. *menu*, little, and *vair*, ermine's fur: *menu* is L. *minutus*, mi-

nute, and *vair* is from L. *varius*, spotted.] The ermine and its fur :—squirrels' fur.

Mĭn′gle (mĭng′gl), *v. a.* [A.-S. *mengan*, Dut. *mengen*, *mengelen*, to mix; Ger. *mengen*.—Cf. Ger. *menge*, A.-S. *mang*, a crowd: akin to MANY and AMONG.] [*pp.* mingling, mingled.] To *mix;* to compound.—2, *v. n.* To be mixed.

Mĭn′ia-tûre, *or* **Mĭn′i-a-tûre,** *n.* [It. *miniatura; miniare*, to paint; L. *minium* (*q. v.*), red lead or cinnabar.] A portrait, picture, or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality.

Mĭn′im, *n.* [L. *minimus*, smallest.—See MINOR.] A dwarf :—a short note in music :—a short poem :—a small type; minion :—a small liquid measure :—a small fish :—one of an order of friars.

Mĭn′i-mīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* minimizing, minimized.] To reduce to the lowest point :—to detract from.

Mĭn′i-mŭm, *n.*; pl. **Mĭn′i-ma.** [L.] The smallest quantity :—opposed to *maximum*.

Mīn′ing, *n.* The act of working in mines.

Mĭn′ion (mĭn′yun), *n.* [Fr. *mignon*, a darling: root of Ger. *minne*, love, remembrance.] A servile favorite; a low, mean dependant :—a small printing-type.

Mĭn′is-ter, *n.* [L. *minister*, a servant, root of *minor*, less; correlative of *magister*, a master, root of *magnus*, great.] One who ministers or serves; a servant :—one who administers; an administrator; a high officer of the state :—an *ambassador;* a delegate; an agent :—a *clergyman;* a priest; a pastor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ministering, ministered.] To give; to supply; to afford.—3, *v. n.* To attend; to serve.

Mĭn-is-tē′ri-al, *a.* Relating to a minister or to ministry :—done under another.

Mĭn′is-trănt, *a.* [L. *ministrare*, *ministrantis*, to serve.] Attendant; ministering.

Mĭn-is-trā′tion, *n.* [L. *ministratio*.] Agency; service; office.

Mĭn′is-try, *n.* The office of a minister; service; agency :—the ecclesiastical function :—the body of ministers of a state.

Mĭn′i-ŭm, *or* **Mĭn′ium,** *n.* [L.] Red lead.

Mĭn′i-ver, *n.* See MINEVER.

Mĭnk, *n.* [See MINX.] A small animal, valued for its fur.

Mĭn′ne-sĭng-er, *n.* [Ger. *minne*, love, and *singer*, a singer.] A lyric poet of mediæval Germany.

Mĭn′nōw, *n.* [A.-S. *myne:* possibly related to Fr. *menuise*, small fishes, fry.—Cf. L. *mæna*, Gr. *μαίνη*, a kind of sea-fish; Skr. *mina*, Hind. *maina*, a fish; Dravidian *min*, a fish; *min*, to shine.] A small river-fish; a minim.

Mī′nor, *a.* [L. for "smaller."—Cf. Icel. *minnr*, Goth. *minizza*, less; A.-S. & Celt. *min*, small.] Inferior; less; smaller; lower.—2, *n.* One under age.—(*Logic.*) The second or particular proposition of a syllogism.

Mi-nŏr′i-ty, *n.* State of being a minor :—the less number :—opposed to *majority*.

Mĭn′ster, *n.* [A.-S. *mynster*, L. *monasterium*, a monastery (*q. v.*).] A monastery :—a cathedral.

Mĭn′strel, *n.* [O. Fr. *menestrel*, *menestral*, a retainer, a servant; Late L. *ministerialis;* L. *minister*, a servant.—See MINISTER.] A player upon instruments; a musician; a poet and singer; a bard.

Mĭn′strel-sy, *n.* Music :—musicians :—ballad poetry.

Mĭnt, *n.* [A.-S. *mynet*, a coin; Ger. *münze*, a mint; L. *moneta*, money, a mint.—See MONEY.] A place for coining money :—[A.-S. *minte;* Ger. *münze;* L. *mentha;* Gr. *μίνθα*] an aromatic plant.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* minting, minted.] To coin; to stamp :—to invent.

Mĭnt′age, *n.* Coinage :—duty paid for coining.

Mĭn′ū-ĕnd, *n.* [L. *minuendum*, having to be diminished; *minuere*, to diminish (*q. v.*).] (*Arith.*) The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Mĭn′ū-ĕt, *n.* [Fr. *menuet*, from *menu*, little, short.—See MINUTE.] A stately, regular dance.

Mī′nus, *a.* [L., neuter form of *minor*, less.] Less :—noting subtraction.

Mi-nūte′, *or* **Mī-nūte′,** *a.* [L. *minutus*, small; a participle from *minuere*, to diminish; *minor*, less.—Cf. Gr. *μινύθειν*, to make small.] Very small; slender; trifling :—particular; *circumstantial*.

Mĭn′ute (mĭn′ut *or* mĭn′it), *n.* The sixtieth part of an hour :—the sixtieth part of a degree :—a short note; a memorandum :—the first draught of a writing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* minuting, minuted.] To set down in short notes.

Mĭn′ute-book (-bûk), *n.* A book of short hints or of memoranda or records.

Mĭn′ute-gŭn, *n.* A gun discharged every minute.

Mĭn′ute-ly, *ad.* Happening every minute.

Mi-nūte′ly, *ad.* To a small point; exactly.

Mĭn′ute-măn, *n.* A man enlisted as a soldier and bound to march at a minute's notice.

Mi-nūte′ness, *n.* Extreme smallness.

Mĭn′utes, *n. pl.* Written or printed memoranda or records.

Mi-nū′ti-æ (me-nū′she-ē), *n. pl.* [L.] Minute divisions; the smallest particulars.

Mĭnx, *n.* [O. E. *minnikin*, a darling, a pet; Dut. *minnekyn*, a Cupid, a pet; Dut. & Ger. *minne*, love.] A pert girl :—a puppy :—a mink.

Mī′o-cēne, *a.* [Gr. *μείων*, less, and *καίνος*, recent.] (*Geol.*) Relating to the second division of the tertiary epoch.

Mĭr′a-cle, *n.* [Fr.; L. *miraculum*, a wonder; *mirari*, to wonder; *mirus*, wonderful.] An event which cannot be explained by the laws of nature, or a deviation from the established laws of nature; an effect above human power; a prodigy; a wonder :—a sort of theatrical representation.

Mi-răc′ū-loŭs, *a.* Supernatural; wonderful.

Mi-răc′ū-loŭs-ly, *ad.* By miracle.

Mirage′ (mē-räzh′), *n.* [Fr.; *mire*, a sight; *mirer*, to see; Late L. *mirare*, to behold; L. *mirari*, to wonder at.] An optical illusion presenting an image of water in sandy deserts, or apparently elevating objects into the air.

Mīre, *n.* [Icel. *myri*, a bog; Dan. *myr*, Sw. *myra*, a marsh: akin to MOOR.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* miring, mired.] To whelm in the mud; to soil.

Mīr′i-nĕss, *n.* Muddiness; fulness of mire.

Mĭr′ror, *n.* [Fr. *miroir; mirer*, to behold.—See MIRAGE.] A looking-glass; a pattern.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mirroring, mirrored.] To exhibit by use of a mirror :—to cast an image of.

Mĭrth, *n.* [A.-S. *myrth; merg*, merry (*q. v.*); Celt. *mireadh*, play, mirth.] Merriment; hilarity.

Mĭrth′fụl, *a.* Merry; gay; joyful; cheerful.

Mĭrth′fụl-ly, *ad.* In a merry manner.

Mĭrth′fụl-nĕss, *n.* Merriment; mirth.

Mīr′y, *a.* Deep in mud; muddy; full of mire.

Mĭs-. An English prefix, of the same origin as the verb *to miss*, denoting *error* or *mistake*. In certain words the prefix *mis-* stands for the French pejorative prefix *mé-* or *més-* (O. Fr. *mes-*), which represents the L. *minus*, less.

Mĭs-ad-vĕnt′ūre (mĭs-ad-vĕnt′yur), *n.* [Fr. *mésaventure.*] A mischance; misfortune; bad fortune.

Mĭs-al-lī′ance, *n.* [Fr. *mésalliance.*—See ALLIANCE.] An improper association.

Mĭs′an-thrōpe, *n.* [Gr. *μισάνθρωπος; μισεῖν*, to hate, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.] A hater of mankind.

Mĭs-an-thrŏp′ic, } *a.* Partaking of misan-
Mĭs-an-thrŏp′i-cal, } thropy.

Mĭs-ăn′thro-pĭst, *n.* A hater of mankind.

Mĭs-ăn′thro-py, *n.* [Gr. *μισανθρωπία*.] Hatred of mankind :—opposed to *philanthropy*.

Mĭs-ăp-pli-cā′tion, *n.* A wrong application.

Mĭs-ap-plȳ′, *v. a.* [MIS- and APPLY.] [*pp.* misapplying, misapplied.] To apply incorrectly.

Mĭs-ăp-pre-hĕnd′, *v. a.* [MIS- and APPREHEND.] [*pp.* misapprehending, misapprehended.] To misunderstand.

Mĭs-ăp-pre-hĕn′sion, *n.* A misconception.

Mĭs-ap-prō′pri-āte, *v. a.* [MIS- and APPROPRIATE.] [*pp.* misappropriating, misappropriated.] To appropriate to a wrong use.

Mĭs-ap-prō-pri-ā′tion, *n.* A wrong appropriation.

Mĭs-be-cŏme′ (mĭs-be-kŭm′), *v. a.* [MIS- and BECOME.] [*i.* misbecame; *pp.* misbecoming, misbecome.] Not to become; to be unseemly to.
Mĭs-be-hāve′, *v. n.* [MIS- and BEHAVE.] [*pp.* misbehaving, misbehaved.] To act ill or improperly.—2, *v. a.* To conduct improperly.
Mĭs-be-hāv′ior (mĭs-be-hāv′yur), *n.* Ill conduct.
Mĭs-be-liēf′, *n.* A wrong belief.
Mĭs-be-liēve′, *v. n.* [MIS- and BELIEVE.] [*pp.* misbelieving, misbelieved.] To believe wrongly.
Mĭs-căl′cū-lāte, *v. a.* [MIS- and CALCULATE.] [*pp.* miscalculating, miscalculated.] To reckon wrongly.
Mĭs-căl-cū-lā′tion, *n.* A wrong computation.
Mĭs-câll′, *v. a.* [MIS- and CALL.] [*pp.* miscalling, miscalled.] To name or call improperly.
Mĭs-căr′riage (mĭs-kăr′rij), *n.* Act of miscarrying; failure; ill conduct:—abortion.
Mĭs-căr′ry, *v. n.* [MIS- and CARRY.] [*pp.* miscarrying, miscarried.] To fail:—to have an abortion.
Mĭs-cel-lā′ne-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Miscellanies:—a miscellany.
Mĭs-cel-lā′ne-oŭs, *a.* [L. *miscellaneus; miscellus*, mixed; *miscere*, to mix (*q. v.*).] Composed of various kinds; diversified; various; mixed.
Mĭs′cel-la-ny, *n.* A collection of various literary pieces or other matters; medley.
Mĭs-chânce′, *n.* [O. Fr. *meschance*, mischief; Fr. *méchant*, ill.—See CHANCE.] Misfortune; mishap.
Mĭs′chief (mĭs′chif), *n.* [O. Fr. *més-*, ill, and *chef*, a head, result, issue.—Cf. Sp. *menoscabo*, loss.—See CHIEF.] *Evil*, intentional or unintentional; harm; hurt; injury; trouble.
Mĭs′chiev-oŭs, *a.* Making mischief; harmful; hurtful; injurious.
Mĭs′chiev-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Hurtfully.
Mĭsch′na, *or* **Mĭsh′na**, *n.* [Heb.] The text of the Jewish Talmud.
Mĭs-chôôse′, *v. a.* [MIS- and CHOOSE.] [*i.* mischose; *pp.* mischoosing, mischosen.] To choose erroneously.
Mĭs′ci-ble, *a.* [Fr.; L. *miscere*, to mix (*q. v.*).] [Capable of being mixed.
Mĭs-con-ceit′, *n.* Wrong conceit or opinion.
Mĭs-con-ceive′ (mĭs-kon-sēv′), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [MIS- and CONCEIVE.] [*pp.* misconceiving, misconceived.] To conceive wrongly; to misjudge; to misunderstand.
Mĭs-con-cĕp′tion, *n.* A wrong notion.
Mĭs-cŏn′duct, *n.* Bad conduct; ill behavior.
Mĭs-con-dŭct′, *v. a.* [MIS- and CONDUCT.] [*pp.* misconducting, misconducted.] To manage amiss.
Mĭs-con-strŭc′tion, *n.* A wrong construction.
Mĭs-cŏn′strūe, *v. a.* [MIS- and CONSTRUE.] [*pp.* misconstruing, misconstrued.] To interpret incorrectly.
Mĭs-côûnt′, *v. a.* [MIS- and COUNT.] [*pp.* miscounting, miscounted.] To count or reckon amiss.—2, *v. n.* To reckon amiss.—3, *n.* An erroneous reckoning.
Mĭs′cre-ant, *n.* [Fr. *mécréant*, O. Fr. *mescreant*, unbelieving, infidel; *mes-*, ill, and *croire*, L. *credere*, to believe.—Cf. It. *miscredente*, heathen: at first a *miscreant* was an unbeliever.] A villain.
Mĭs-dēal′, *n.* [MIS- and DEAL.] A wrong deal.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*i.* misdealt; *pp.* misdealing, misdealt.] To deal amiss.
Mĭs-dēēd′, *n.* [A.-S. *misdæd;* Ger. *missethat;* Dut. *misdaad.*] An evil action; fault; offence.
Mĭs-dēēm′, *v. a.* [Icel. *misdæma.*—See DEEM.] [*pp.* misdeeming, misdeemed.] To judge wrongly; to mistake.
Mĭs-de-mēan′or, *n.* [MIS- and DEMEANOR.] An offence less atrocious than a *crime;* misconduct.
Mĭs-di-rĕct′, *v. a.* [MIS- and DIRECT.] [*pp.* misdirecting, misdirected.] To direct or guide amiss.
Mĭs-di-rĕc′tion, *n.* A wrong direction or command.
Mĭs-dô′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Dut. *misdoen;* Ger. *missthun.*—See DO.] [*i.* misdid; *pp.* misdoing, misdone.] To do wrong.
Mĭs-dô′ing, *n.* An offence; misconduct.
Mĭs-em-plŏy′, *v. a.* [MIS- and EMPLOY.] [*pp.* misemploying, misemployed.] To employ or use amiss.
Mĭs-ĕn′try, *n.* [MIS- and ENTRY.] A wrong entry.
Mī′ser, *n.* [L. *miser*, wretched.] A wretch covetous to excess; a person excessively penurious.
Mĭs′er-a-ble, *a.* [L. *miserabilis; miserari*, to pity.] Unhappy; wretched.
Mĭs′er-a-bly, *ad.* Unhappily; wretchedly.
Mĭs-e-rē′re, *n.* [L. for "have mercy;" *miserari*, to pity; *miser*, pitiable, wretched.] A cry for mercy; a lament.
Mī′ser-ly, *a.* Very *avaricious;* niggardly.
Mĭs′er-y, *n.* [L. *miseria; miser*, wretched.] State of being miserable; wretchedness; calamity; misfortune; woe.
Mĭs-ĕs′ti-māte, *v. a.* [Fr. *mésestimer.*—See ESTIMATE.] [*pp.* misestimating, misestimated.] To estimate wrongly.
Mĭs-fēa′sance, *n.* [Law Fr.; O. Fr. *méfaire, mesfaire*, to do evil.—See MALFEASANCE.] A misdeed; malfeasance; a wrong act; a trespass.
Mĭs-for-mā′tion, *n.* [MIS- and FORMATION.] An abnormal or irregular formation; malformation.
Mĭs-fôrt′ūne (mĭs-fôrt′yun), *n.* [MIS- and FORTUNE.] Evil fortune; *calamity;* ill luck; mischance; *evil.*
Mĭs-ġive′, *v. a.* [MIS- and GIVE.] [*i.* misgave; *pp.* misgiving, misgiven.] To give wrongly:—to fail (used with the reciprocal pronoun).
Mĭs-ġĭv′ing, *n.* Doubt; distrust:—apprehension.
Mĭs-gŏv′ern (-gŭv′ern), *v. a.* [MIS- and GOVERN.] [*pp.* misgoverning, misgoverned.] To govern
Mĭs-gŏv′ern-mĕnt, *n.* Bad government. [ill.
Mĭs-guīd′ance (mĭs-gīd′ans), *n.* False direction.
Mĭs-guīde′ (mĭs-gīd′), *v. a.* [MIS- and GUIDE.] [*pp.* misguiding, misguided.] To guide amiss.
Mĭs-hăp′, *n.* [MIS- and HAP.] Ill chance; ill luck; a *calamity.*
Mĭs-im-prôve′, *v. a.* [MIS- and IMPROVE.] [*pp.* misimproving, misimproved.] To misuse; to abuse.
Mĭs-in-fôrm′, *v. a.* [MIS- and INFORM.] [*pp.* misinforming, misinformed.] To inform wrongly.
Mĭs-in-for-mā′tion, *n.* False intelligence.
Mĭs-in-tĕr′pret, *v. a.* [Fr. *mésinterpréter.*—See INTERPRET.] [*pp.* misinterpreting, misinterpreted.] To interpret wrongly.
Mĭs-in-tĕr-pre-tā′tion, *n.* A wrong interpretation or explanation.
Mĭs-jŭdġe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *méjuger.*—See JUDGE.] [*pp.* misjudging, misjudged.] To judge incorrectly; to mistake.—2, *v. n.* To judge incorrectly.
Mĭs-jŭdġ′ment, *n.* An incorrect judgment.
Mĭs-lāy′, *v. a.* [MIS- and LAY.] [*i.* mislaid; *pp.* mislaying, mislaid.] To lay in a wrong place; to misplace.
Mĭs-lēad′, *v. a.* [MIS- and LEAD.] [*i.* misled; *pp.* misleading, misled.] To lead or guide wrong; to delude.
Mĭs′le-tōe (mĭz′zl-tō), *n.* See MISTLETOE.
Mĭs-līke′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *mislican.*—See LIKE.] [*pp.* misliking, misliked.] To disapprove; to dislike.—2, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.
Mĭs-măn′aġe, *v. a.* [MIS- and MANAGE.] [*pp.* mismanaging, mismanaged.] To manage ill.
Mĭs-măn′aġe-mĕnt, *n.* Ill management.
Mĭs-măt′ed, *a.* [MIS- and MATED.] Unsuitably mated.
Mĭs-nāme′, *v. a.* [MIS- and NAME.] [*pp.* misnaming, misnamed.] To call by the wrong name.
Mĭs-nō′mer, *n.* [Old Law Fr. *mesnommer*, to misname; O. Fr. *mes-* pejorative, and *nommer*, L. *nominare*, to name (*q. v.*).] A wrong name:—a misnaming.
Mi-sŏg′a-mĭst, *n.* [Gr. μισόγαμος; μισεῖν, to hate, and γάμος, marriage.] A hater of marriage.
Mi-sŏg′a-my, *n.* Hatred of marriage.
Mi-sŏg′y-nĭst, *n.* [Gr. μισογύνης; μισεῖν, to hate, and γυνή, woman.] A hater of women.

Mi-sŏg′y-ny, *n.* Hatred of women.

Mĭs-pĭck′el [mĭs′pĭk-l, *St. N. I.*], *n.* [Ger.] (*Min.*) Arsenical pyrites.

Mĭs-plāce′, *v. a.* [Mis- and Place.] [*pp.* misplacing, misplaced.] To put in a wrong place.

Mĭs-prĭnt′, *v. a.* [Mis- and Print.] [*pp.* misprinting, misprinted.] To print incorrectly.—2, *n.* An error of the press.

Mĭs-prīṣe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *mépriser.*—See Prize.] [*pp.* misprising, misprised.] To undervalue.

Mĭs-prĭṣ′ion (mĭs-prĭzh′ŭn), *n.* [O. Fr. *mesprison;* Fr. *mépriser*, to overlook, to undervalue.] (*Law.*) Neglect; negligence.—*Misprision of treason* is the concealment of known treason.

Mĭs-pro-nŏŭnce′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Mis- and Pronounce.] [*pp.* mispronouncing, mispronounced.] To pronounce incorrectly.

Mĭs-pro-nŭn-ci-ā′tion (-pro-nŭn-she-ā′shŭn) [-se-ā′shŭn, *Sm. H.*], *n.* A wrong pronunciation.

Mĭs-quo-tā′tion, *n.* A wrong quotation.

Mĭs-quōte′ (mĭs-kwōt′), *v. a.* [Mis- and Quote.] [*pp.* misquoting, misquoted.] To quote falsely.

Mĭs-rĕp-re-ṣĕnt′, *v. a.* [Mis- and Represent.] [*pp.* misrepresenting, misrepresented.] To represent wrongly.

Mĭs-rĕp-re-ṣen-tā′tion, *n.* A false representation; a false account.

Mĭs-rûle′, *n.* [Mis- and Rule.] Confusion; disorder; unjust government.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* misruling, misruled.] To govern badly.

Mĭss, *n.* [For *mistress.*] A young girl:—the title of an unmarried woman:—[Dut. *mis;* O. Ger. *misse*] loss; want; failure; omission.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *missan;* Ger. & Dut. *missen:* a common Teutonic word.] [*pp.* missing, missed.] Not to hit; to mistake; to omit.—3, *v. n.* Not to succeed; to fail; to mistake. [mass-book.

Mĭs′sal, *n.* [Late L. *missale.*—See Mass.] A

Mĭṣ′ṣel-thrŭsh, *n.* [Ger. *misteldrossel; mistel*, mistletoe, and *drossel*, thrush (*q. v.*).] A large European thrush. [illegible]

Mĭs-shāpe′, *v.* [illegible] Ger. *misschaffen;* O. Dut. *misschepen.*—See S[illegible]e.] [*i.* misshaped; *pp.* misshaping, misshaped *or* [illegible]en.] To shape ill.

Mĭs′sile, *a.* [L. *missilis*, [illegible] be thrown or sent; *mittere, missum*, to [illegible]] That may be thrown.—2, *n.* A weapon thrown; a projectile.

Mĭs′sion (mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* [L. *missio; mittere, missum*, to send.] The act of sending or being sent:—a delegation; commission:—a body of persons sent to perform any service.

Mĭs′sion-a-ry (mĭsh′ŭn-a-re), *n.* A person sent, especially one sent to propagate religion.—2, *a.* Relating to missions.

Mĭs′sive, *a.* [Fr.—See Missile.] Sent abroad:—sent; dispatched.—2, *n.* A letter sent:—a messenger.

Mĭs-spĕll′, *v. a.* [Mis- and Spell.] [*i.* misspelt *or* misspelled; *pp.* misspelling, misspelt *or* misspelled.] To spell wrongly.

Mĭs-spĕnd′, *v. a.* [Mis- and Spend.] [*i.* misspent; *pp.* misspending, misspent.] To spend ill; to waste.

Mĭs-stāte′, *v. a.* [Mis- and State.] [*pp.* misstating, misstated.] To state incorrectly.

Mĭs-stāte′ment, *n.* Erroneous statement.

Mĭs-stĕp′, *n.* [Mis- and Step.] A false step.

Mĭst, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Sw.; from the base *mig-*, as *blast* from *blow.*—Cf. Lith. *migla*, Gr. *ὀμίχλη*, mist; Skr. *mih*, to sprinkle.] A small, thin rain, not perceived in drops; vapor; fog:—any thing that dims.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* misting, misted.] To cloud; to cover with a vapor.

Mĭs-tāk′a-ble, *a.* That may be mistaken.

Mĭs-tāke′, *v. a.* [Mis- and Take.] [*i.* mistook; *pp.* mistaking, mistaken.] To conceive wrongly; to misunderstand; to misapprehend.—2, *v. n.* To err; to judge wrongly.—*To be mistaken* (mĭs-tā′kn), to err; to misconceive:—to be misunderstood.—3, *n.* A misconception; an *error.*

Mĭs-tā′ken-ly, *ad.* Erroneously; incorrectly.

Mĭs-tēach′, *v. a.* [Mis- and Teach.] [*i.* mistaught; *pp.* misteaching, mistaught.] To teach wrongly.

Mĭs′ter. The pronunciation of the title *Mr.*, the abbreviation of *master.* See Master.

Mĭst′i-ly, *ad.* With mist; darkly; obscurely.

Mĭst′i-nĕss, *n.* The state of being misty.

Mĭṣ′tle-tōe (mĭz′zl-tō), *n.* [A.-S. *misteltan* or *mistel;* Icel. *mistelteinn;* Dan., Sw., & Ger. *mistel:* probably akin to Ger. *mist*, dung; the last syllable is A.-S. *tan*, a twig. It was believed to be propagated through the dung of birds.] A parasitical plant growing on trees.

Mĭs-took′ (mĭs-tûk′), *i.* from *mistake.*

Mĭs′tral, *n.* [Fr. for *magistral*, powerful.] A northwest wind (in the Western Mediterranean).

Mĭs-trans-lāte′, *v. a.* [Mis- and Translate.] [*pp.* mistranslating, mistranslated.] To translate incorrectly.

Mĭs-trans-lā′tion, *n.* An incorrect translation.

Mĭs′tress, *n.* [Fr. *maîtresse;* O. Fr. *maistresse.*—See Master.] A woman who governs; an instructress:—a woman beloved and courted:—a concubine:—a title of respect to a married woman:—in this last sense abbreviated to *Mrs.*, and pronounced mĭs′sis *or* mĭs′sez.

Mĭs-trī′al, *n.* [Mis- and Trial.] A defective trial.

Mĭs-trŭst′, *n.* [Mis- and Trust.] Suspicion; distrust.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mistrusting, mistrusted.] To suspect; to doubt; to regard with suspicion or distrust; to discredit.

Mĭst′y, *a.* Filled with mist; like mist; obscure.

Mĭs-ŭn-der-stănd′, *v. a.* [Mis- and Understand.] [*i.* misunderstood; *pp.* misunderstanding, misunderstood.] To misconceive.

Mĭs-ŭn-der-stănd′ing, *n.* Erroneous impression; error:—disagreement; dissension.

Mĭs-ūṣ′aġe, *n.* Abuse; bad treatment.

Mĭs-ūṣe′ (mĭs-yūz′), *v. a.* [Fr. *mésuser.*—See Use.] [*pp.* misusing, misused.] To use improperly; to abuse. [abuse.

Mĭs-ūse′ (mĭs-yūs′), *n.* Wrong or erroneous use;

Mīte, *n.* [A.-S. & Low Ger. *mite;* O. Ger. *miza;* Ger. *miete:* root of Goth. *maitan*, to cut or bite.] A small insect:—[O. Dut. *mijt*, a small coin] any thing small; a coin of trifling value.

Mĭth′ri-dāte, *n.* [Fr.; L. *mithradatium*, an antidote; from *Mithradates*, king of Pontus, whose use of counterpoisons was proverbial.] An old medicine or antidote.

Mĭt′i-ga-ble, *a.* [Late L. *mitigabilis.*] Capable of mitigation.

Mĭt′i-gănt, *a.* [L. *mitigans.*] Lenient; lenitive.

Mĭt′i-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *mitigare, mitigatum;* from *mitis*, mild, and *agere*, to make.] [*pp.* mitigating, mitigated.] To render mild or less severe; to temper; to alleviate; to assuage; to appease.

Mĭt-i-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *mitigatio.*] Alleviation; an assuaging. [leviate.

Mĭt′i-gā-tive, *a.* [L. *mitigativus.*] Tending to al-

Mitrailleur (mē-trä-yür), } *n.* [Fr.; *mitraille*,
Mitrailleuse (mē-trä-yüz), } grape-shot, scrap-iron; Late L. *materialia*, rubbish.—See Material.] A kind of fire-arm in which several barrels discharge a large number of shots in rapid succession; a machine-gun.

Mī′tral, *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a mitre.

Mī′tre (mī′ter), *n.* [L. *mitra;* Gr. *μίτρα.*] An ornament for the head worn by the pope and cardinals, also by archbishops, bishops, and certain abbots; an episcopal crown:—a diagonal joint.

Mī′tred (mī′terd), *a.* Adorned with a mitre.

Mĭt′ten, *n.* [Fr. *mitaine, miton.*—Cf. Irish *mutan*, a glove, a muff: origin doubtful.] A cover for the hand; a glove.

Mĭt′ti-mŭs, *n.* [L. for "we commit."] (*Law.*) A kind of writ:—a warrant for committing to prison. [gers.

Mĭtts, *n. pl.* [See Mitten.] Gloves without fin-

Mĭx, *v. a.* [A.-S. *miscan;* Ger. *mischen;* Welsh, *mysgu;* Gael. *measg.*—Cf. L. *miscere, mixtum*, Gr.

μίσγειν and μίγνυναι (fut. μίξομαι), to mix.] [*i.* mixed; *pp.* mixing, mixed; *i.* & *p.* sometimes mixt.] To unite to something else; to blend; to mingle.—2, *v. n.* To be united into one mass.

Mĭx'en (mĭk'sn), *n.* [A.-S.; from *mix*, muck (*q. v.*).] A compost-heap.

Mĭx'er, *n.* One who mixes:—a large bowl.

Mĭxt'ūre (mĭkst'yụr), *n.* [L. *mixtura* or *mistura.*] The act of mixing; a mixed mass; a compound.

Mĭz'zen (mĭz'zn), *n.* [It. *mezzana*, a mizzen-sail; Fr. *misaine*, a foresail; L. *medius*, Late L. *medianus*, middling,—probably referring to its relative size.] The hindmost sail of a ship.

Mĭz'zen-mȧst, *n.* The mast at the stern of a ship.

Mĭz'zle (mĭz'zl), *v. a.* [From Mɪsᴛ.] [*pp.* mizzling, mizzled.] To drizzle.—2, *n.* Small rain; mist; misle.

Mne-mŏn'ic (nẹ-mŏn'ĭk), } *a.* Assisting the
Mne-mŏn'i-cal (nẹ-mŏn'-), } memory.

Mne-mŏn'ics (nẹ-mŏn'ĭks), *n. pl.* [Gr. μνημονικός, pertaining to memory (*q. v.*); μνήμων, mindful, μνάομαι, I remember.] The art of improving and using the memory.

Mōan (mōn), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *mænan*, to moan: imitative.] [*pp.* moaning, moaned.] To lament; to grieve.—2, *n.* Lamentation; audible sorrow; a groan.

Mōat (mōt), *n.* [O. Fr. *mote*, Sp. *mota*, It. *motta*, a mound or bank; Irish *mota*, a mound or moat.—Cf. Icel. *modr*, a snow-bank; Romansch *muotta*, a hill: akin to Mᴜᴅ.] A canal round a house or castle:—the place where, in Anglo-Saxon times, the people met for deliberative purposes; a mote or assembly.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* moating, moated.] To surround with canals.

Mŏb, *n.* [Contraction for L. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd.—See Mᴏʙɪʟᴇ.] A tumultuous and disorderly assemblage; a crowd; a rabble; a rout:—a mob-cap.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mobbing, mobbed.] To harass; to overbear by tumult.

Mŏb'-căp, *n.* [O. Dut. *mop*, a coif.—See Mᴜғғʟᴇ.] A woman's cap or head-dress.

Mo-bīle' (*or* mŏb'ĭl) [mọ-bēl', *W. P. Ja. K.*; mŏb'ĭl, *Sm.*; mō'bĭl, *I. St. H. S. Wb. N.*], *n.* [L. *mobilis*, movable, fickle; *movere*, *motum*, to move (*q. v.*).] The populace; a mob.—2, *a.* Fickle; easily moved.

Mŏb-i-li-zā'tion, *n.* The act of fitting for service.

Mŏb'i-līze, *v. a.* [Fr. *mobiliser.*] [*pp.* mobilizing, mobilized.] To fit for active service.

Mo-bŏc'ra-cy, *n.* Government by the mob.

Mŏc'ca-son (mŏk'ka-sn), *n.* [Algonkin, *makasin.*] An Indian shoe or cover for the foot:—a venomous serpent:—written also *moccasin.*

Mŏck, *v. a.* [Fr. *moquer*; Ger. *mucken*, Dut. *mocken*, to mumble.—Cf. It. *mocca*, the mouth; L. *muccus*, a buffoon; Gr. μῶκος, mockery.] [*pp.* mocking, mocked.] To deride; to *ridicule*; to mimic.—2, *v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.—3, *n.* Ridicule; a sneer; mimicry.—4, *a.* False; counterfeit; not real.

Mŏck'er, *n.* One who mocks; a scoffer.

Mŏck'er-y, *n.* [Fr. *moquerie.*] Scorn; *derision.*

Mŏck'ing, *n.* Scorn; derision; an insult.

Mŏck'ing-bĭrd, *n.* A species of thrush, a bird which imitates other birds.

Mō'dal, *a.* [Fr.] Relating to the form or mode.

Mo-dăl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *modalité.*] Difference in mode or form; restriction in respect to mode.

Mōde, *n.* [Fr.; L. *modus*, measure, kind, way: akin to Mᴇᴛᴇ.] Method; form; fashion; state:—a thin silk:—variation of a verb. See Mᴏᴏᴅ.

Mŏd'el, *n.* [Fr. *modèle*, It. *modello*, L. *modulus*, a standard; dim. of *modus*, a measure.] A representation; a copy to be imitated; *example*; a pattern; a standard.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* modelling, modelled.] To plan; to shape or form.

Mŏd'el-ler, *n.* One who models; a planner.

Mŏd'er-ate, *a.* Observing a due mean between extremes; middling; temperate; not excessive; mild; reasonable; deliberate:—mediocre.

Mŏd'er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *moderari*, *moderatus*, to control; *modus*, measure, moderation.] [*pp.* moderating, moderated.] To regulate; to restrain; to still; to repress; to quiet:—to preside over.—2, *v. n.* To become quiet or less violent:—to preside as moderator.

Mŏd'er-ate-ly, *ad.* With moderation.

Mŏd-er-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *moderatio.*] State of being moderate; forbearance; calmness; restraint.

Mŏd'er-ā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who moderates or presides.

Mŏd'er-ā-tor-shĭp, *n.* Office of moderator.

Mŏd'ern, *a.* [Fr. *moderne*, L. *modernus*, in the present mode; *modus*, a mode, a measure, a standard.] Late; recent; not ancient; *new.*—2, *n.* A person of modern times.

Mŏd'ern-ĭsm, *n.* A modern practice or idiom.

Mŏd-ern-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of modernizing.

Mŏd'ern-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *moderniser.*] [*pp.* modernizing, modernized.] To render modern.

Mŏd'est, *a.* [Fr. *modeste*; L. *modestus*, modest, within the measure; *modus*, measure.] Restrained by a sense of propriety; diffident:—meek; *humble*:—chaste; decent.

Mŏd'est-ly, *ad.* Not arrogantly; chastely.

Mŏd'es-ty, *n.* State of being modest; propriety; moderation; diffidence; chastity; decency.

Mŏd'i-cŭm, *n.* [L. *modicus*, moderate; *modus*, measure.] A small portion.

Mŏd'i-fī-a-ble, *a.* That may be modified.

Mŏd-i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [L. *modificatio.*] The act of modifying; state of being modified; variation.

Mŏd'i-fī-er, *n.* He who or that which modifies.

Mŏd'i-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *modifier*; L. *modificare*; *modus*, a measure, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* modifying, modified.] To qualify; to shape; to soften.

Mo-dĭl'lion (mọ-dĭl'yụn), *n.* [Fr. *modillon*; It. *modiglione*; L. *modulus*, a model (*q. v.*).] (*Arch.*) An ornament in columns; a console or bracket.

Mō'dish, *a.* Conformed to the mode; stylish.

Mō-dîste, *n.* [Fr.] A millin[illegible]; a dress-maker.

Mŏd'ụ-lāte (mŏd'yụ-lāt), *v.* [illegible] *n.* [L. *modulari*, *modulatus*, to regulat[illegible] control; *modus*, a measure, mod[illegible] [*pp.* modulating, modulated.] To [illegible] adapt, as the voice or sounds; to [illegible]sound to a certain key; to attune.

Mŏd-ụ-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *modulatio.*] The act of modulating; inflection of the voice; harmony.

Mŏd'ụle (mŏd'yụl), *n.* [Fr.—See Mᴏᴅᴇʟ.] A representation; a model.

Mŏd'ụ-lŭs, *n.* [L.—See Mᴏᴅᴇʟ.] A constant factor in a variable function.

Mō'dus, *n.* [L.—See Mᴏᴅᴇ.] L. pl. **Mō'dī**; Eng. **Mō'dus-eş.** Mode; manner.—(*Law.*) A compensation for tithes; a consideration.

Mo-gŭl', *n.* [Per. *Moghol*, a Mongolian.] The title of former East-Indian emperors.

Mō'hâir, *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *mouaire*; Arab. *mukhayyar*, camlet, hair-cloth.] Goats' hair, or cloth made of it.

Mo-hăm'me-dan, *n.* A follower of Mohammed; a Mahometan.

Mo-hăm'me-dan-ĭsm, *n.* The religion of Mohammed; Mahometanism; Islam.

Moĭ'dōre, *n.* [Port. *moeda de ouro*, money of gold.] A Portuguese coin, rated at about £1 7*s.* sterling (about $6.53).

Moĭ'e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *moitié*; L. *medietas*, a middle course.] Half; one of two equal parts.

Moĭl, *v. a.* [Fr. *mouiller*, O. Fr. *moiler*, to drench, to soak; L. *mollis*, soft.] [*pp.* moiling, moiled.] To daub with dirt; to defile.—2, *v. n.* To labor; to toil; to drudge.—3, *n.* Defilement; dirt; stain; drudgery.

Moire (mwär), *n.* [Fr.; probably from *moitir*, to moisten, to water.] A rich silken fabric.

Moĭst, *a.* [Fr. *moitir*, to wet; *moite* (formerly *moiste*), wet; O. Fr. & O. E. *moiste*, fresh, new: probably related to L. *musteus*, new, fresh, belonging to new wine; *mustus*, new, fresh.—See Mᴜsᴛ, *n.*] Moderately wet; damp; juicy.

Mŏis'ten (mŏĭ'sn), *v. a.* [*pp.* moistening, moistened.] To make damp.
Mŏist'ness, *n.* Dampness; moisture.
Mŏist'ūre (mŏĭst'yụr), *n.* [Fr. *moiteur.* — See MOIST.] Humidity.
Mō'lar, *a.* [L. *molaris*, grinding; *mola*, a mill (*q. v.*).] Having power to grind; grinding.—2, *n.* A double or molar tooth.
Mọ-lăs'sẹs, *n.* [Port. *melaço;* Sp. *melaza;* It. *melassa;* Fr. *mélasse.*—Cf. L. *mellaceus*, honey-like; *mel*, honey.] A syrup which drains from sugar.
Mōld, *n.* A form; a matrix. See MOULD.
Mōle, *n.* [A.-S. *mal, maal;* Ger. *maal;* Goth. *mail.*—Cf. L. *macula*, a spot.] A soft excrescence of the skin; a spot; a mark :—[Fr. *mole*, L. *moles*, a heap] a mound :—a jetty :—[a short form of MOULDWARP] a small animal.
Mọ-lĕc'ụ-lar, *a.* Relating to molecules.
Mŏl'ẹ-cūle, *n.* [Neo-Latin, *molecula*, dim. of L. *moles*, a heap.] A small mass; a minute particle.
Mōle'-hĭll, *n.* A hillock formed by moles.
Mōle'skĭn, *n.* A stout fustian cloth.
Mọ-lĕst', *v. a.* [Fr. *molester*, L. *molestare*, to annoy; *moles*, a heap,—also labor, annoyance.] [*pp.* molesting, molested.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex.
Mŏl-ẹs-tā'tion, *n.* Disturbance; vexation.
Mŏl'lị-fī-ạ-ble, *a.* That may be softened.
Mŏl-lị-fị-cā'tion, *n.* A softening.
Mŏl'lị-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *mollifier;* L. *mollificare; mollis*, soft, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* mollifying, mollified.] To soften; to assuage; to soothe.
Mọl-lŭs'cạ, *n. pl.* [Neo-Latin; L. *molluscus*, a soft-shelled nut; *mollis*, soft, *mollescere*, to become soft.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of animals having soft bodies and no internal skeleton, as shell-fish; mollusks.
Mọl-lŭs'can, } *a.* Relating to the mollusca or
Mọl-lŭs'coụs, } mollusks.
Mọl-lŭs'cŏĭd, *n.* An animal resembling a mollusk.
Mŏl'lụsk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A shell-fish. See MOLLUSCA.
Mōlt'en (mōl'tn), *p. a.* [See MELT.] Melted; made of cast metal.
Mọ-lȳb'dạte, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of molybdic acid and a base.
Mŏl-ỵb-dē'nạ, *n.* (*Min.*) Sulphide of molybdenum.
Mŏl-ỵb-dē'num, *n.* [Gr. μολύβδαινα, a plummet, a bullet; μόλυβδος *or* μόλιβος, lead: akin to L. *plumbum*, lead.] A brittle metal.
Mọ-lȳb'dịc, *a.* Derived from molybdenum.
Mōme, *n.* [Gr. μῶμος, ridicule; Fr. *môme*, a brat, a buffoon; Sicilian Gr. μῶμαρ, a fool.—Cf. MIMIC and MUMMERY.] A buffoon; a fool.
Mō'ment, *n.* [L. *momentum*, movement, force, weight, an instant; for *movimentum*, a movement (*q. v.*).] The most minute part of time; an *instant:*—*importance;* weight:—momentum.
Mō'men-tạ-rị-lỵ, *ad.* Every moment.
Mō'men-tạ-rỵ, *a.* [L. *momentarius.*] Lasting for a moment.
Mō'ment-lỵ, *ad.* For a moment:—in a moment:—from moment to moment.
Mọ-mĕn'toụs, *a.* [L. *momentosus.*] Important; weighty.
Mọ-mĕn'tum, *n.*; pl. **Mọ-mĕn'tạ.** [L.—See MOMENT.] Motion or force of a moving body; impetus.
Mŏn-, } [Gr. μόνος, alone, single.] A Greek pre-
Mŏn'ọ-, } fix implying *unity* or *singleness.*
Mŏn'ạ-ɕhĭşm, *n.* [Gr. μοναχός, solitary; μόνος, single.] Monkery; monastic life.
Mŏn'ạd [mŏn'ạd *or* mō'nạd, *W.*], *n.* [Gr. μονάς, μονάδος, a unit; μόνος, single.] An indivisible particle; an atom:—a minute animalcule.
Mọ-năd'ịc, } *a.* [Gr. μοναδικός.] Relating to,
Mọ-năd'ị-cal, } or having the nature of, monads.
Mọ-năn'drỵ, *n.* [Gr. μόνος, single, ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man, a husband.] Marriage to one man only.
Mŏn'ạrɕh, *n.* [Gr. μόναρχος, ruling alone; μόνος, single, and ἄρχειν, to rule; Fr. *monarque.*] A sovereign; an emperor; a king.
Mọ-närɕh'ạl, *a.* Suiting to a monarch; regal.
Mọ-närɕh'ịc, } *a.* [Gr. μοναρχικός.] Relating
Mọ-närɕh'ị-cal, } to a monarch or to monarchy.
Mŏn'ạrɕh-ĭşm, *n.* A preference for monarchy.
Mŏn'ạrɕh-ĭst, *n.* An advocate for monarchy.
Mŏn'ạrɕh-ỵ, *n.* [Gr. μοναρχία.] The government of a monarch or of a single person; a kingdom.
Mŏn-ạs-tē'rị-ạl, *a.* Relating to a monastery.
Mŏn'ạs-tĕr-ỵ [mŏn'ạs-tĕr-ẹ *or* mŏn'ạs-trẹ, *W. F. St.*], *n.* [L. *monasterium;* Gr. μοναστήριον; μοναστής, a monk; μονάζειν, to be alone; μόνος, solitary.] A house appropriated to monks; a convent; an *abbey;* a priory; a cloister.
Mọ-năs'tịc, *n.* [Gr. μοναστικός, dwelling in solitude.] A monk; a recluse.—2, *a.* Pertaining to monks or to nuns; religiously recluse.
Mọ-năs'tị-cĭşm, *n.* A monastic life.
Mŏn'dạy, *n.* [A.-S. *monan dæg*, the moon's day.] The second day of the week.
Mŏn'ẹ-tạ-rỵ (*or* mŏn'-), *a.* [L. *monetarius; moneta*, money, a mint (*q. v.*).] Relating to money.
Mŏn-ẹ-tị-zā'tion, *n.* The act or process of monetizing or converting into money.
Mŏn'ẹ-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* monetizing, monetized.] To convert into money or into a legal tender.
Mŏn'ẹy (mŭn'ẹ), *n.*; pl. **Mŏn'ẹyş.** [Fr. *monnaie;* L. *moneta*, money, or a mint (*q. v.*).] Metal coined for traffic; coin:—bank-notes exchangeable for coin.
Mŏn'ẹy-chāng'ẹr, *n.* A broker in money.
Mŏn'ẹyed (mŭn'ịd), *a.* Rich in money.
Mŏn'ẹy-lĕss, *a.* Wanting money; penniless.
Mŏn'g̱ẹr (mŭng'g̱ẹr), *n.* [A.-S. *mangere;* Icel. *mangari;* A.-S. *mangian*, to traffic; *mengan*, to mix; Icel. *manga*, to traffic; Dut. *mangelen*, to barter,—literally, to mingle (*q. v.*).] A dealer; a seller:—used in composition, as *fish-monger.*
Mŏn'grẹl (mŭng'grẹl), *a.* [O. E. *mengrel;* A.-S. *mengan*, to mix, to mingle (*q. v.*). The termination *-rel* is pejorative and diminutive.] Of a mixed breed.—2, *n.* Any thing of a mixed breed.
Mọ-nĭl'ị-fōrm, *a.* [L. *monile*, a necklace, and *forma*, a form.] Formed like a necklace.
Mŏn'ĭşm, *n.* [Gr. μόνος, single.] The doctrine of unity; the reference of all existence and all phenomena to a single ultimate principle:—opposed to *dualism.*
Mŏn'ịst, *n.* A defender of monism.
Mọ-nĭ''tion, *n.* [L. *monitio; monere*, to warn.] A hint; an admonition.
Mŏn'ị-tĭve, *a.* Admonitory; instructive.
Mŏn'ị-tọr, *n.* [L.—See MONITION.] One who admonishes or warns; one who observes or inspects students in a school:—[it was believed to warn people of the approach of crocodiles] a lizard of various species.—(*Naut.*) A small fishing-vessel:—a low iron-clad war-vessel, intended mainly for harbor-defence.
Mŏn-ị-tō'rị-ạl, *a.* Relating to a monitor.
Mŏn'ị-tọ-rỵ, *a.* Giving admonition; admonitory.
Mŏnk (mŭngk), *n.* [A.-S. *munec;* L. *monachus;* Gr. μοναχός.—See MONACHISM.] One of a religious community withdrawn from intercourse with the world and living in a monastery.
Mŏnk'ẹr-ỵ, *n.* The life and state of monks.
Mŏn'kẹy (mŭng'kẹ), *n.* [O. It. *monicchio*, dim. of *mona*, an ape; It. *monna*, Sp. *mono*, a monkey. The It. *monna* means strictly a lady, hence a dame, an old woman.] An ape; a baboon.
Mŏn'kẹy-wrĕnch (-rĕnch), *n.* [Said to be named from its inventor.] An adjustable wrench.
Mŏnk'ĭsh, *a.* Monastic; pertaining to monks.
Mŏnk's'-hood (-hûd), *n.* A plant, the aconite.
Mŏn'ọ-. A prefix. See MON-.
Mŏn'ọ-ɕhōrd, *n.* [Gr. μόνος, single, and χορδή, a string.] A musical instrument with one string.
Mŏn-ọ-ɕhrọ-măt'ịc, *a.* [MONO- and CHROMATIC.] Having but one color.
Mŏn'ọ-ɕhrōme, *n.* A painting in a single color.
Mŏn-ọ-cŏt-ỵ-lē'dọn, *n.* [MONO- and COTYLEDON.] (*Bot.*) A plant having only one seed-lobe in each seed.

Mŏn-o-cŏt-y-lĕd′o-noŭs, *a.* Having one cotyledon in each seed.

Mo-nŏc′ū-lar, **Mo-nŏc′ū-loŭs**, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and L. *oculus*, an eye.] Having only one eye; one-eyed.

Mŏn′o-dĭst, *n.* A writer of monodies.

Mŏn′o-dy, *n.* [Gr. *μονῳδία*; *μόνος*, single, and *ᾠδή*, a song.] A poem sung by one person; a poetical lament for one person.

Mo-nŏg′a-mĭst, *n.* One who disallows second marriages:—one who has but one wife.

Mo-nŏg′a-my, *n.* [Gr. *μονογαμία*; *μόνος*, single, and *γάμος*, marriage.] Marriage of one wife only:—rejection of a second marriage.

Mŏn′o-grăm, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *γράμμα*, a letter or figure; *γράφειν*, to write.] One character or cipher:—a character compounded of two or more letters.

Mŏn′o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *γράφη*, a writing.] An account of a single thing.

Mŏn′o-lĭth, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A pillar formed of a single stone.

Mŏn-o-lĭth′ic, *a.* Consisting of only one stone.

Mŏn′o-lŏgue (mŏn′o-lŏg), *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *μόνος*, alone, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *λέγειν*, to speak.] A soliloquy.

Mŏn-o-mā′ni-a, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *μανία*, madness.] *Insanity* on one subject only.

Mŏn-o-mā′ni-ăc, *n.* One who is affected with monomania.

Mŏn-o-mĕt′al-lĭşm, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *μέταλλον*, a metal (*q. v.*).] The employment of one metal only, as gold, as the monetary standard:—contradistinguished from *bimetallism*.

Mŏn-o-mĕt′al-lĭst, *n.* An advocate of monometallism.

Mo-nō′mi-al, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *ὄνομα*, a name.] A single algebraic term.

Mŏn-o-pĕt′a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *πέταλον*, a petal.] (*Bot.*) Having but one petal or leaf.

Mo-nŏp′o-lĭst, *n.* One who monopolizes.

Mo-nŏp′o-lize, *v. a.* [*pp.* monopolizing, monopolized.] To buy up so as to be the only purchaser and seller; to obtain the monopoly or the whole of; to engross.

Mo-nŏp′o-līz-er, *n.* A monopolist.

Mo-nŏp′o-ly, *n.* [L. *monopolium*; Gr. *μονοπώλιον*, *μονοπωλία*; *μόνος*, only, and *πωλεῖν*, to sell.] The exclusive possession of any thing; the sole right of selling.

Mŏn-o-spĕr′moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.] Having only one seed.

Mŏn-o-syl-lăb′ic, *a.* Having only one syllable.

Mŏn′o-sўl-la-ble, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *συλλαβή*, a syllable.] A word of only one syllable.

Mŏn′o-thē-ĭşm, *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *θεός*, a god.] A belief in only one God.

Mŏn′o-thē-ist, *n.* A believer in monotheism.

Mŏn-o-the-ĭst′ic, *a.* Relating to monotheism.

Mŏn′o-tōne, *n.* [See MONOTONY.] Uniformity of sound; uniform sound.

Mo-nŏt′o-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μονότονος*.—See TONE.] Having monotony; wanting variety; uniform in sound:—uniform in appearance.

Mo-nŏt′o-noŭs-ly, *ad.* With uniform tone.

Mo-nŏt′o-ny, *n.* [Gr. *μονοτονία*.—See TONE.] Uniformity of sound or tone; an irksome sameness in speaking; sameness in appearance (as of a landscape).

Mŏn-o-trĕm′a-toŭs, *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, and *τρῆμα*, a hole.] Having but one vent for the excretions.

Monsieur (mōs-yür′ *or* mŏn-sēr′), *n.*; pl. **Messieurs.** [Fr.; *mon*, my, and *sieur*, for *seigneur*, a lord, a master.] Sir; Mr.; the compellation of a French gentleman:—formerly the title of the French king's oldest brother. See MESSIEURS.

Monsignore (mŏn-sēn-yō′rā), *n.*; *pl.* **Monsignori** (mŏn-sēn-yō′rē). [It. for "my lord;" Fr. *monseigneur*.—See MONSIEUR and SIGNIOR.] A title given to various ecclesiastics.

Mon-sōōn′, *n.* [It. *monsone*; Sp. *monzon*; Port. *monção*; Fr. *mousson*; Malay *musim*, a monsoon, a season; Arab. *mawsim*, a season, a time; *wasm*, a marking.] A periodical wind, being a modification of the trade-winds.

Mŏn′ster, *n.* [Fr. *monstre*; L. *monstrum*, an omen, a wonder, a portent: root of *monere*, to warn.] Something unnatural or horrible; an unnatural production:—something very large.

Mŏn′strance, *n.* [Late L. *monstrantia*; L. *monstrare*, to show.] A transparent pyx in which the consecrated wafer is placed.

Mon-strŏs′i-ty, *n.* State of being monstrous:—a monster:—a deformed production.

Mŏn′strous, *a.* [L. *monstruosus* or *monstrosus*.—See MONSTER.] Unnatural; shocking; huge.

Mŏn′strous-ly, *ad.* Shockingly; horribly.

Mŏnth (mŭnth), *n.* [O. E. *moneth*; A.-S. *monad*; *mona*, the moon; Dut. *maand*, a month; *maan*, the moon; Dan. *maaned*; Ger. *monat*; Goth. *menoths*; L. *mensis*.—See MOON.] One of the twelve divisions of the year:—four weeks.

Mŏnth′ly, *a.* Happening every month.—2, *ad.* Once in a month.

Mŏn′ū-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *monumentum*, a memorial; *monere*, to remind.] Some structure erected as a memorial; a memorial; a tomb; a pillar.

Mŏn-ū-mĕnt′al, *a.* Memorial; sepulchral.

Mŏn-ū-mĕnt′al-ly, *ad.* By way of memorial.

Mōōd, *n.* [A.-S. *mod*, mind; Dut. *moed*, heart, spirit; Icel. *modr*, wrath; Ger. *muth*, courage.] Temper or state of mind; disposition; form.—[See MODE.] (*Gram.*) The manner of conjugating or inflecting a verb:—written also *mode*.

Mōōd′i-ly, *ad.* Sadly; pensively; peevishly.

Mōōd′i-nĕss, *n.* Peevishness; vexation.

Mōōd′y, *a.* Out of humor; peevish; sad.

Mōōn, *n.* [A.-S. *mona*; Dut. *maan*; Dan. *maane*; Ger. *mond*; Gr. *μήνη*.—Cf. Skr. *ma*, to measure.] The luminary of the night; a satellite:—a month.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mooning, mooned.] To act as if moon-struck; to dream in an inane sentimental way; to stare in a dreamy manner; to wander vacuously.

Mōōn′-bēam, *n.* A beam or ray of lunar light.

Mōōn′less, *a.* Not enlightened by the moon.

Mōōn′light (-līt), *n.* The light of the moon.—2, *a.* Illuminated by the moon.

Mōōn′lĭt, *a.* Lighted by the moon.

Mōōn′shīne, *n.* The lustre or light of the moon:—empty show; delusion; a thing of no value.

Mōōn′-stōne, *n.* A kind of gem.

Mōōn′-strŭck, *a.* Affected by the moon; lunatic.

Mōōr, *n.* [A.-S. *mor*; Icel. *mor*, a moor, peat; Dan. *mor*; Ger. *moor*.] A marsh; a fen; a bog:—[L. *Maurus*.—Cf. Gr. *μαῦρος*, dark] a native of Barbary in Africa; a blackamoor.—2, *v. a.* [Dut. *marren*, to tie, to moor.—Cf. A.-S. *merren*, to hinder,—also, to mar (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* mooring, moored.] To fasten or confine by anchors.—3, *v. n.* To come to anchor.

Mōōr′aġe, *n.* A place or station for mooring.

Mōōr′-hĕn, *n.* A species of grouse.

Mōōr′ingş, *n. pl.* Anchors, chains, &c., laid across a harbor or river, to confine a ship.

Mōōr′ish, *a.* Marshy:—denoting Moors.

Mōōr′land, *n.* Watery ground; waste land.

Mōōse, *n.* [Algonkin.] The elk, a large animal of the deer kind.

Mōōt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *motian*, to summon, to cite; *mot*, *gemot*, a meeting.—See MEET.] [*pp.* mooting, mooted.] To discuss; to debate:—to plead in a fictitious cause, or for exercise.—2, *v. n.* To argue upon a supposed cause.—3, *a.* Disputable; unsettled.—4, *n.* A moot-court; a dispute:—an assembly.

Mōōt′a-ble, *a.* That may be mooted.

Mōōt′-cōurt, *n.* A court held for the purpose of arguing imaginary cases.

Mŏp, *n.* [O. Fr. *mappe*, L. *mappa*, a napkin; said to be a Punic word; Welsh *mop*, Irish *moipal*, a

mop.] A utensil for cleaning floors:—a grimace.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mopping, mopped.] To rub or clean with a mop.—3, *v. n.* [See Mope.] To make grimaces.

Mōpe, *v. n.* [Dut. *moppen*, Local Ger. *muffen*, to sulk.—See Mock.] [*pp.* moping, moped.] To be stupid or dull; to drowse.—2, *n.* A drone; a stupid, spiritless person.

Mōp′ish, *a.* Spiritless; inattentive; dejected.

Moquette (mo̤-kĕt′), *a.* [Fr.; originally, an imitation, a mockery (*q. v.*).] Noting a kind of carpet.

Mo̤-rāine′, *n.* [Fr.; origin disputed.] An accumulation of stones, gravel, and *débris*, by glaciers.

Mŏr′a̤l, *a.* [L. *moralis; mos*, a custom; pl. *mores*, manners.] Relating to rational beings, and their duties to one another, as right or wrong:—relating to morality; obligatory in its nature:—subject to a moral law; accountable:—voluntary:—probable; supported by the customary course of things; as, *moral* evidence, *moral* certainty:—good, as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; virtuous; just; honest.—2, *n.* The instruction of a fable, &c.

Mō-räle′, *n.* [Fr.] The condition of troops respecting courage or confidence.

Mŏr′a̤l-ĭst, *n.* One who teaches or practises morality; a moral philosopher.

Mo̤-răl′i̤-ty, *n.* [Fr. *moralité.*] The doctrine of human duty; ethics:—correct moral conduct:—a kind of allegorical play.

Mŏr-a̤l-i̤-zā′tio̤n, *n.* Moral reflection or explanation.

Mŏr′a̤l-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *moraliser.*] [*pp.* moralizing, moralized.] To apply or explain in a moral sense; to make moral.—2, *v. n.* To discourse on moral subjects; to make moral reflections.

Mŏr′a̤l-ly, *ad.* In an ethical or moral manner:—practically; virtually.

Mŏr′a̤lṣ, *n. pl.* The practice of the duties of life; ethics; *morality:*—conduct; behavior.

Mo̤-răss′, *n.* [Dut. *moeras.*—Cf. O. Dut. *moerasch*, moorish, muddy; *moer*, mire.] A fen; a bog; a moor; a marsh.

Mŏr′bi̤d, *a.* [L. *morbidus; morbus*, a disease.] Diseased; sickly; ill; unsound.

Mŏr′bi̤d-nĕss, *n.* The state of being morbid.

Mo̤r-bĭf′ĭc, *a.* [L. *morbus*, illness, and *facere*, to make.] Causing diseases; noxious.

Morceau (mŏr-sō′), *n.*; pl. **Morceaux** (mŏr-sōz′). [Fr.—See Morsel.] A small piece; a morsel.

Mo̤r-dā′cio̤us (mo̤r-dā′shus), *a.* [L. *mordax; mordere*, to bite.] Biting; acrid.

Mo̤r-dăç′i̤-ty, *n.* [L. *mordacitas;* Fr. *mordacité.*] A biting quality.

Mŏr′da̤nt, *a.* [L. *mordere, mordantis*, to bite, to lay hold of.] Tending to fix; biting.—2, *n.* A substance to fix colors in cloth.

Mōre, *a.* [A.-S. *ma*, O. E. *mo*, Goth. *mais*, L. *magis*, Ger. *mehr*, more; also A.-S. *mara*, greater; the A.-S. *ma* is a comparative; *mara* is a double comparative.] [Comparative of *many, much*, and *some.*] Greater in number or quantity; added.—2, *ad.* To a greater degree; again.—3, *n.* A greater quantity or degree.

Mo̤-rēēn′, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *moraine, morine*, waste wool, wool from dead sheep; O. E. *mortlings:* akin to Murrain.] A kind of worsted stuff.

Mo̤-rĕl′, *n.* [It. *morello*, blackish; *moro*, a negro.—See Moor.] A mushroom:—a morello cherry.

Mo̤-rĕl′lō, *n.* An acid, juicy cherry.

Mōre-ō′ver, *ad.* Besides; further; likewise.

Mo̤-rĕsque′ (mo̤-rĕsk′), *n.* [Fr.; from *More*, a Moor (*q. v.*).] A species of ornamental painting, much used by the Moors, in which foliage, flowers, and fruits are combined.—2, *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors.

Mŏr-ga̤-năt′ĭc, *a.* [Law L. *matrimonium ad morganaticum contractum*, a left-hand or restricted marriage.—Cf. Goth. *maurgjan*, to restrict; but the origin of the term is very doubtful.] Applied to a marriage between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, also called a *left-hand* marriage:—noting the wife by a left-hand marriage.

Morgue (mŏrg), *n.* [Fr.; etymology disputed.] A place where dead bodies are exposed in order to be recognized.

Mŏr′i̤-bŭnd, *a.* [L. *moribundus; mori*, to die.] [Dying.

Mō′ri̤-ŏn, *n.* [Fr. *morion;* It. *morione;* Sp. *morrion:* origin disputed.—Cf. Sp. *morra*, the scalp or crown; *morro*, any thing round; *moron*, Basque *murua*, a hill.] A helmet; armor for the head.

Mŏr′mo̤n, *n.* [An invented word.] One of a religious sect founded by Joseph Smith about 1830:—a web-footed bird.

Mŏr′mo̤n-ĭṣm, *n.* The doctrines and principles of the Mormons.

Mŏrn, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., Dan., & Ger. *morgen;* O. E. *morwe, morwen.*] The first part of the day; morning.

Mŏrn′i̤ng, *n.* [O. E. *morwening; morwen*, morn (*q. v.*).] The first part of the day.—2, *a.* Being in the early part of the day.

Mŏrn′i̤ng-stär, *n.* The planet Venus.

Mo̤-rŏc′cō, *n.* [From the country of *Morocco;* L. *Mauretania; Maurus*, a Moor (*q. v.*).] A fine leather of goat-skin.

Mo̤-rōse′, *a.* [L. *morosus*, self-willed, captious; *mos, moris*, a habit: *morose*, in the obsolete sense of "slow," "dull," is the L. *morosus*, delaying; *mora*, a delay.] Sour of temper; peevish; sullen.

Mo̤-rōse′ly, *ad.* Sourly; peevishly; sullenly.

Mo̤-rōse′ness, *n.* Sourness; peevishness.

Mŏr′phew (mŏr′fū), *n.* [Fr. *morphée*, It. *morfea*, leprosy.] A scurf on the face.

Mŏr′phi̤-a̤, } *n.* [Gr. *Morpheus* (Μορφεύς), the god
Mŏr′phi̤ne, } of sleep and of dreams; μορφή, a shape, a form.] The narcotic principle of opium; an alkaloid extracted from opium.

Mŏr-pho̤-lŏg′i̤-ca̤l, *a.* Pertaining to morphology.

Mo̤r-phŏl′o̤-g̃y, *n.* [Gr. μορφή, form, and λόγος, a treatise.] That department or division of science which treats of the organs or structure of plants or animals.

Mŏr′ri̤ce, *n.* Same as Morris.

Mŏr′ri̤s, *n.* [For *Moorish* dance.] A kind of play; morris-dance.

Mŏr′ri̤s-dânce, *n.* A Moorish dance, in which [bells were fixed to the feet.

Mŏr′rōw, *n.* [O. E. *morwe, morwen.*—See Morn.] The day after the present:—next day.

Mŏrse, *n.* [Russ. *morzh; more*, the sea.] A sea-horse or walrus.

Mŏr′se̤l, *n.* [O. Fr. *morcel;* Fr. *morceau;* It. *morsello;* L. *mordere, morsum*, to bite.] A mouthful; a piece; a bite.

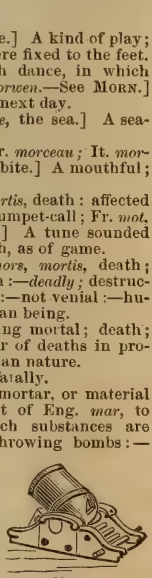
Mŏrt, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, L. *mors, mortis*, death: affected in meaning by O. E. *mot*, a trumpet-call; Fr. *mot*, a word, a note.—See Motto.] A tune sounded at the death of game:—death, as of game.

Mŏr′ta̤l, *a.* [L. *mortalis; mors, mortis*, death; *mori*, to die.] Subject to death:—*deadly;* destructive; fatal:—*final;* extreme:—not venial:—human.—2, *n.* A man; a human being.

Mo̤r-tăl′i̤-ty, *n.* State of being mortal; death; frequency of deaths; number of deaths in proportion to population:—human nature.

Mŏr′ta̤l-ly, *ad.* Hopelessly; fatally.

Mŏr′ta̤r, *n.* [L. *mortarium*, a mortar, or material prepared in a mortar: root of Eng. *mar*, to bruise.] A vessel in which substances are pounded:—a cannon for throwing bombs:—cement used in building with brick or stone.



Mortar.

Mŏrt′ga̤g̃e (mŏr′ga̤j), *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, a pledge: so called because on breach of the conditions the mortgagee's interest dies.] A pledge; a grant of an estate in fee as security for a debt.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mortgaging, mortgaged.] To make over or pledge to a creditor as security for a debt.

Mört-ga-ġēē′ (mör-ga-jē′), *n.* A person to whom a mortgage is given.

Mört-gaġe-ör′ (mör-gaj-ör′), *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives a mortgage :—correlative of *mortgagee* :—written also *mortgagor*.

Mört′ga-ġër (mör′ga-jër), *n.* One who gives a [mortgage.

Mör-ti-fi-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *mortificatio.*] Act of mortifying; chagrin; humiliation :—that which mortifies : — local death; gangrene :—a gift for charitable uses.

Mör′ti-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *mortificare*, to cause death; *mors, mortis*, death, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* mortifying, mortified.] To affect with gangrene : —to subdue; to humble; to depress; to chagrin : —to dispose of for charitable purposes. — 2, *v. n.* To gangrene; to be subdued.

Mortise and tenon.

Mör′tise, *n.* [Fr. *mortaise;* Irish, *mortis;* Sp. *mortaja.*—Cf. Arab. *murtazz*, fixed, tenacious.] A hole cut in wood for a tenon.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mortising, mortised.] To cut or make a mortise in.

Mört′māin, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand : lands in mortmain were inalienable, and the power to transfer was regarded as dead.] An alienation of lands and tenements :—an unalienable estate.

Mört′ū-a-ry, *n.* [L. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead; *mortuus*, dead; *mori*, to die.] A burial-place :—a morgue :—a gift left at death to a church or a clergyman.—2, *a.* Belonging to sepulture or death.

Mo-ṣā′ic, *n.* [It. *mosaico;* Gr. μουσεῖος, belonging to the Muses, artistic; μοῦσα, a muse (*q. v.*).] An inlaid representation of objects by means of pieces of colored glass, or in pebbles, marbles, tiles, or shells.—2, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, inlaid work :—relating to Moses.

Mŏs′lem [mŏz′lĕm, *St. I. Wb. N. Sm. Co. Cu.*], *n.* [Arab. *muslim*, a righteous man, a man at peace; *salama*, to be at rest, to have fulfilled one's duty.] A Mussulman; a Mohammedan.

Mŏsque (mŏsk), *n.* [Fr. *mosquée;* Sp. *mezquita;* Arab. *masjid.*—Cf. Arab. *sajjadah*, a carpet, a mosque; *sajada*, to prostrate one's self, to adore.] A Mohammedan temple.

Mos-quī′tō (mos-kē′tō), *n.*; pl. **Mos-quī′tōes̱.** [Sp., dim. of *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.] A small troublesome insect; a kind of gnat.

Mŏss, *n.* [A.-S. *meos;* Dut. & Dan. *mos;* Ger. *moos;* L. *muscus.*] A small flowerless plant of many species :—a swamp or bog.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mossing, mossed.] To cover with moss.

Mŏss′-ăg′ate, *n.* An agate having a moss-like appearance within.

Mŏss′-grōwn, *a.* Covered with moss.

Mŏss′i-nĕss, *n.* State of being mossy.

Mŏss′-rōṣe, *n.* A rose with a mossy calyx.

Mŏss′-trōōp-er, *n.* A bandit; a marauder.

Mŏss′y, *a.* Overgrown or covered with moss.

Mōst, *a.* [A.-S. *mæst;* Goth. *maists;* Ger. *meist.*—See More.] [The superlative of *many* and *much.*] Greatest in number; greatest in quantity.—2, *ad.* In the greatest or highest degree.—3, *n.* The greatest number, extent, or quantity.

Mōst′ly, *ad.* For the greatest part; chiefly.

Mōte, *n.* [A.-S. & Dut. *mot*, a speck; Sp. *mota*, a particle.—Cf. It. *mota*, dirt, mud (*q. v.*).] A small particle of matter; a spot.—2, *v.* Might, must, *or* may. [Antiq.]

Mo-tĕt′, *n.* [Fr. *motet*, dim. of *mot*, a word, an expression; It. *mottetto*, a jest, — formerly also a song, a ditty.] A kind of sacred air; an anthem.

Mŏth, *n.*; pl. **Mŏths̱.** [A.-S. *modde, mohde;* Dut. *mot;* Ger. *motte.*] An insect related to butterflies :—a larva which eats cloth; a consumer.

Mŏth′er (mŭth′er), *n.* [A.-S. *moder;* Dut. *moeder;* Dan. *moder;* Irish, *mathair;* Ger. *mutter;* L. *mater;* Gr. μήτηρ; Skr. *mâta, matri.*] A female parent; that which has produced any thing; cause; origin : — [O. Dut. *modder*, mire; Dut. *moer*, sediment; Ger. *moder*, mud, mould] a slimy substance in liquors.—2, *a.* Native; natural; vernacular.

Mŏth′er-hood (mŭth′er-hûd), *n.* State of a mother; [maternity.

Mŏth′er-ĭn-lâw, *n.* The mother of a husband or of a wife.

Mŏth′er-lĕss, *a.* Destitute of a mother.

Mŏth′er-ly, *a.* Like a mother; maternal.

Mŏth′er-of-pëarl′, *n.* The internal layer of the pearl oyster; nacre.

Mŏth′er-wĭt, *n.* Native wit; common sense.

Mŏth′er-wort (-würt), *n.* A strong-smelling herb.

Mŏth′er-y, *a.* Full of mother; slimy.

Mŏth′y, *a.* Full of moths.

Mō′tile, *a.* Relating to motion; having motility.

Mo-tĭl′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *motilité.*] Capability of motion.

Mō′tion (mō′shun), *n.* [L. *motio, motionis; movere, motum*, to move (*q. v.*).] The act of moving; the act of changing place; *movement;* gait; action :—a proposal made in a public assembly.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* motioning, motioned.] To make proposal; to move :—to beckon.

Mō′tion-lĕss, *a.* Being without motion.

Mō′tive, *a.* [Fr. *motif;* Late L. *motivum*, a motive; L. *motivus*, moving.—See Move.] Causing motion; moving.—2, *n.* That which determines the choice; inducement; reason; cause; *principle;* design :—theme; prevailing idea.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* motiving, motived.] To act as a motive on :—to constitute the motive of; to be the inciting cause of.

Mŏt′ley, *a.* [O. Fr. *mattelé*, clotted, mottled; Fr. & Local Ger. *matte*, curd.—See Mottle.—Cf. Gr. ματύη, L. *mattea*, a hash or stew.] Mingled of various colors.—2, *n.* A parti-colored garb.

Mō′tor, *n.* [L. *motor*, a mover.—See Move.] A moving force, machine or muscle.—2, *a.* Pertaining to motion.

Mō′to-ry, *a.* Giving motion; moving.

Mŏt′tle (mŏt′tl), *v. a.* [Akin to Motley.] [*pp.* mottling, mottled.] To mark with spots.

Mŏt′tō, *n.*; pl. **Mŏt′tōes̱.** [It. *motto*, Fr. *mot*, a word; L. *muttum*, a grunt, a muttered utterance.] A sentence prefixed to a word, book, or essay.

Mōuld (mōld), *n.* [A.-S. *molde*, soil; Icel. *mold*, Dan. *muld*, earth : akin to Meal.] Concreted matter, as smut in corn: a spot : — the upper stratum of earth; earth; soil :—[Fr. *moule*, Sp. *molde*, L. *modulus*, a model] the matrix in which any thing is cast; a model; a cast; a form.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* moulding, moulded.] To gather mould; to rot.—3, *v. a.* To shape; to model.

Mōuld′a-ble, *a.* That may be moulded.

Mōuld′-bōard (mōld′bōrd), *n.* The part of a plough which turns over the furrow.

Mōuld′er (mōld′er), *n.* One who moulds.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* mouldering, mouldered.] To be turned to dust.—3, *v. a.* To turn to dust; to crumble.

Mōuld′i-nĕss, *n.* The state of being mouldy.

Mōuld′ing (mōld′ing), *n.* An ornamental line in wood; a cavity or projection; an edging.

Mōuld′wârp, *n.* [O. E. *molde*, soil, mould (*q. v.*), and *warpen*, to cast.—See Warp.] A mole; a small animal.

Mōuld′y, *a.* Covered with or having mould.

Mōult (mōlt), *v. n.* [O. E. *mouten*, Fr. *muer*, to moult; L. *mutare*, to change.] [*pp.* moulting, moulted.] To shed the feathers; to lose feathers; to shed hair; to mew.—2, *n.* The act of shedding feathers; moulting.

Mōult′ing, *n.* A shedding of feathers.

Möûnd, *n.* [A.-S. & O. Fris. *mund*, a protection; confused with L. *mons, montis*, a mountain, a hill.] A rampart; a fence; a bank of earth.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mounding, mounded.] To fortify with a mound.

Möûnt, *n.* [L. *mons, montis;* Fr. *mont.*] A *mountain :*—an artificial hill : — a horse for the saddle.—2, *v. n.* [Fr. *monter*, to mount; L. *mons, montis*, a hill.] [*pp.* mounting, mounted.] To

ascend; to get on horseback.—3, *v. a.* To raise aloft; to ascend:—to furnish:—to embellish; to decorate:—to prepare for use.

Mŏûn′tain (mŏûn′tịn), *n.* [Fr. *montagne*, a mountain; L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain, hilly; *mons, montis*, a mountain.] A vast protuberance of the earth; a very large hill; mount. —2, *a.* Relating to mountains.

Mŏûn′tain-āsh, *n.* The rowan-tree.

Mŏûn-tain-ēēr′, *n.* [Fr. *montagnard.*] An inhabitant of a mountain.

Mŏûn′tain-oŭs (mŏûn′tịn-ŭs), *a.* [Fr. *montagneux*; L. *montanus*, hilly.] Full of mountains; hilly:—large as mountains; huge.

Mŏûn′te-bănk, *n.* [It. *montambanco*; *montare*, to mount, *in*, on, and *banco*, a bench (*q. v.*).] A *quack*; a charlatan.

Mŏûnt′ẹd, *p. a.* Seated on horseback:—furnished with guns:—raised; embellished.

Mŏûnt′ịng, *n.* An ascent:—embellishment.

Mōurn (mōrn), *v. n.* [A.-S. *murnan, meornan*; Icel. *morna*; Goth. *maurnan.*—Cf. Ger. *murren*, to murmur (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* mourning, mourned.] To *grieve*; to be sorrowful.—2, *v. a.* To grieve for; to lament.

Mōurn′er, *n.* One who mourns; a lamenter.

Mōurn′fûl, *a.* Causing sorrow; sorrowful.

Mōurn′fûl-lỵ, *ad.* Sorrowfully; sadly.

Mōurn′ịng, *n.* Sorrow; the dress of sorrow.—2, *p. a.* Indicating sorrow or grief.

Mŏûse, *n.*; pl. **Mīce**. [A.-S., L., & Sw. *mus*; Dut. *muis*; Dan. *muus*; Ger. *maus*; Gr. μῦς; Per. *mush*; Skr. *musha.*—Cf. Skr. *musha*, a thief; *mush*, to steal.] A little animal which infests houses and granaries.

Mouse.

Mŏûṣe (mŏûz), *v. n.* [*pp.* mousing, moused.] To catch mice; to be sly.

Mŏûse′ēar, *n.* A plant with a downy leaf.

Mŏûṣ′er, *n.* One that catches mice.

Môus-tä̧che′ (môs-täsh′), *n.* [Fr.; It. *mostaccio*; Gr. μύσταξ, μάσταξ, the upper lip: akin to Masticate.] The hair on the upper lip; mustache. See Mustache.

Mŏûth, *n.*; pl. **Mŏûthṣ**. [A.-S. *muth*; Dut. *mond*; Ger. & Dan. *mund.*] The aperture in the head at which the food is received and the voice emitted:—the opening of a vessel; entrance:—the instrument of speaking:—a voice.

Mŏûth, *v. n.* [*pp.* mouthing, mouthed.] To speak loudly; to vociferate; to rant.—2, *v. a.* To utter with an affected voice.

Mŏûth′fûl, *n.*; pl. **Mŏûth′fûlṣ**. As much as the mouth holds at once.

Mŏûth′-pie̅ce, *n.* Part of an instrument for the mouth:—one who speaks for others.

Môv′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be moved; not fixed.

Môv′ạ-bleṣ, *n. pl.* Personal *goods*; furniture.

Môve, *v. a.* [L. *movere*; Fr. *mouvoir.*—Cf. Skr. *miv*, to push; Gr. ἀμείβομαι, ἀμεύομαι, to change place, to change.] [*pp.* moving, moved.] To put in motion; to actuate:—to propose; to incite; to persuade.—2, *v. n.* To change place; to walk; to stir.—3, *n.* The act of moving; movement.

Môve′mẹnt, *n.* [Fr. *mouvement.*] A motion; a march; excitement; disturbance.

Môv′er, *n.* The person or thing that moves.

Môv′ịng, *p. a.* Changing place; exciting; pathetic; touching; affecting.

Mŏŵ [mō, *I. N. St.*], *n.* [A.-S. *muga.*] A mass of hay or grain; a hay-loft:—[Fr. *moue*: root of Mouth] a wry face.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mowing, mowed.] To stow away, as hay or straw.—3, *v. n.* To make wry faces.

Mōw, *v. a.* [A.-S. *mawan*; Dut. *maaijen*; Ger. *mähen.*—Cf. Gr. ἀμάειν, to reap.] [*i.* mowed; *pp.* mowing, mowed *or* mown.] To cut with a scythe or other implement.

Mōw′ẹr (mō′ẹr), *n.* One who cuts grass.

Mōw′ịng, *n.* The act of cutting with a scythe:—[a hay-field.

Mōwn, *p.* from *mow.*

Mŏx′ạ, *n.* [A Portuguese word, said to be from the Japanese.] A cottony substance used in cauterizing.

Mŭch, *a.* [A.-S. *mycel*; Icel. *mjök.*—See Mickle.] Large in quantity:—long in time.—2, *ad.* In or to a great degree; by far; often.—3, *n.* A great deal; abundance.

Mū′cị-lạ̧ge, *n.* [L. *mucilago, mucilaginis.*—See Mucus.] A slimy or viscous mass.

Mū-cị-lă̧g′ị-noŭs, *a.* Slimy; viscous; ropy.

Mū-cị-lă̧g′ị-nous-nĕss, *n.* Sliminess.

Mŭck, *n.* [Icel. *myki*; Dan. *mög.*—Cf. L. *mucus*, slime; *mucedo*, mould.] Dung for manure; manure; filth:—peaty mud.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mucking, mucked.] To manure with muck.—3, *ad.* Same as Amuck.

Mŭck′ị-nĕss, *n.* Nastiness; filth.

Mŭck′ỵ, *a.* Consisting of muck; filthy; muggy.

Mū′coụs, *a.* [L. *mucosus.*] Relating to mucus; slimy.

Mū′crọ-nāte, *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, pointed; *mucro, mucronis*, a point.] Narrowed to a point.

Mū′cụs, *n.* [L. *mucus*; Gr. μύξα, snivel, slime.—Cf. Gr. μυκτήρ, the nose, and Drav. *mukku*, the nose; *mugar*, to smell.] The fluid that flows from the nose:—any slimy liquor or moisture.

Mŭd, *n.* [Local & O. Ger. *mudde*, mud; *mott*, peat; Dut. *modder*, mud, lees, mother of wine.] Dirt or soil mixed with water; mire.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mudding, mudded.] To befoul with mud.

Mŭd′dị-nĕss, *n.* The state of being muddy.

Mŭd′dle, *v. a.* [Frequentative of *to mud.*] [*pp.* muddling, muddled.] To make turbid; to foul:—to make partially drunk; to stupefy.—2, *v. n.* To be dirty or confused.—3, *n.* A confused or turbid state.

Mŭd′dỵ, *a.* Turbid; foul with mud; dull.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* muddying, muddied.] To make muddy; to cloud.

Mŭd′-hĕn, *n.* A water-fowl of several kinds.

Mụ-ĕz′zịn, *n.* [Arab. *mueddin, muazzin*; *adan*, or *azan*, the call to prayer; *uzn*, the ear.] An officer or clerk, in Mohammedan countries, who calls the people to prayers.

Mŭff, *n.* [Ger. *muff*; Dan. *muffe*; Dut. *mof.*—Cf. Low Ger. *mowe*, a sleeve; Fr. *moufle*, Sp. *mufla*, a thick glove.] A soft, warm cover for the hands:—[Ger. *muff*, a grumbler.—Cf. Dut. & Local Ger. *muffen*, to be stupid or sulky: akin to Mope] a stupid, soft fellow; a mean-spirited, truckling person:—a failure to catch a ball.

Mŭf′fịn, *n.* [From Muff, referring to its softness.] A kind of light, spongy cake.

Mŭf′fle, *v. a.* [Fr. *moufle*, Sp. *mufla*, a glove or mitten: akin to Muff.] [*pp.* muffling, muffled.] To conceal; to wrap; to cover.—2, *n.* A vessel in which small objects are heated:—[Fr. *mufle.*—Cf. Ger. *muffel*, an animal with large lips] the naked part of an animal's nose.

Mŭf′fler, *n.* A cover for the face.

Mŭf′tị, *n.* [Arab.] A Mohammedan high-priest.

Mŭg, *n.* [Irish, *mugan, mucog*; Sw. *mugg.*] A cup to drink from:—[cf. Skr. *mukha*, the face; Gr. μυκτήρ, the nose] the face [Low].

Mŭg′g̃ỵ, *or* **Mŭg′g̃ish**, *a.* [Icel. *mugga*, drizzling mist: akin to Muck.] Moist; damp; close.

Mụ-lăt′tō, *n.*; pl. **Mụ-lăt′tōeṣ**. [Sp. *mulato*, or *muleto*, a mule, a hybrid.] One born of parents of whom one is white and the other negro.

Mŭl′ber-rỵ, *n.* [Ger. *maulbeere*; A.-S. *mor*, a mulberry, and Berry; L. *morus*, Gr. μῶρον, a mulberry.] A tree and its fruit.

Mŭlch, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *molsch*, L. *mollis*, soft.] Straw, litter, &c., half rotten.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mulching, mulched.] To cover with rotten straw.

Mŭlct, *n.* [L. *mulcta*, or *multa*, a fine; *multare*, to fine.] A pecuniary penalty or *fine*.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mulcting, mulcted.] To punish with fine or forfeiture.

Mūle, *n.* [A.-S. *mul;* L. *mulus.*] An animal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or between a horse and a she-ass:—a hybrid:—a machine for spinning cotton.

Mū-le-tēēr′, *n.* [Fr. *muletier.*] A mule-driver.

Mū-li-ĕb′ri-ty, *n.* [L. *muliebritas; mulier,* a woman; *muliebris,* womanly.] Womanhood; feminity; womanly quality.

Mūl′ish, *a.* Like a mule; obstinate; sullen.

Mŭll, *n.* [Scot. & Dut. *mul,* dust.] A snuff-box:—[Hind. *mal-mal*] a species of muslin.—2, *v. a.* [Cf. Fr. *mouiller,* to soften; L. *mollis,* soft.] [*pp.* mulling, mulled.] To soften and reduce the spirit of; to heat, sweeten, &c., as wine.

Mŭl-la-ga-tâw′ny, *n.* [Tamil *milagu-tunni,* pepper-water.] A kind of soup.

Mŭl′lein, *n.* [A.-S. *moleyn;* whence Fr. *molène;* Goth. *malo,* a moth: it was regarded as good against moths.] A coarse, herbaceous plant.

Mŭl′ler, *n.* One who mulls:—a stone or instrument for grinding powder or colors.

Mŭl′let, *n.* [Fr. *mulet, mulle;* L. *mullus,* also *mugil.*] A sea-fish, valued for food.

Mŭl′lion (mŭl′yun), *n.* [O. E. *munnion,* Fr. *moignon,* Sp. *muñon,* a stump.—Cf. L. *mancus,* maimed.] (*Arch.*) An upright post or bar in a window-frame.

Mult-, **Mŭlt′i-**. } Common prefixes in words of Latin origin, from L. *multus,* many; as, *mult*angular, *multi*farious.

Mŭlt-ăn′gū-lar, *a.* [L. *multus,* many, and *angularis,* angular (*q. v.*).] Having many angles.

Mŭl-ti-fā′ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *multifarius,* various; probably from *multus,* many, and *fari,* to speak.] Having great multiplicity; diversified; numerous; manifold.

Mŭl-ti-fā′ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* With multiplicity.

Mŭl-ti-fā′ri-ous-nĕss, *n.* Great diversity.

Mŭl′ti-fĭd, *a.* [L. *multifidus; multus,* many, and *findere, fidi,* to cleave.] Having many divisions.

Mŭl-ti-lŏc′ū-lar, *a.* [L. *multus,* many, and *locus,* dim. *loculus,* a place.] Having many cells.

Mul-tĭp′a-roŭs, *a.* [L. *multus,* many, and *parere,* to bear.] Bringing forth many at a birth:—having produced many offspring.

Mul-tĭp′ar-tīte, *a.* [L. *multus,* many, and *partitus,* divided.—See Part.] Divided into many parts.

Mŭl′ti-ple, *n.* [L. *multiplex,* manifold: on type of *triple.*—See Multiply.] A number which exactly contains another number several times; as, 12 is a multiple of 3.—A *common multiple* is a multiple of two or more numbers; 12 is a common multiple of 2, 3, 4, and 6.

Mŭl′ti-plī-a-ble, *a.* That may be multiplied.

Mŭl-ti-pli-cănd′, *n.* [L. *multiplicandum.*—See Multiply.] (*Arith.*) The number to be multiplied.

Mŭl-ti-pli-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *multiplicatio.*—See Multiply.] The act of multiplying; state of being multiplied.—(*Arith.*) The process of finding the amount of a given number, called the *multiplicand,* when repeated a certain number of times, expressed by the *multiplier.*

Mŭl-ti-plĭç′i-ty, *n.* [L. *multiplicitas.*] State of being many.

Mŭl′ti-plī-er, *n.* He who or that which multiplies:—a number to multiply by.

Mŭl′ti-plȳ, *v. a.* [L. *multiplicare; multiplex,* manifold; *multus,* much, and *plicare,* to fold.] [*pp.* multiplying, multiplied.] To increase in number; to increase by generation; to increase by arithmetical multiplication.—2, *v. n.* To grow in number; to increase.

Mul-tĭp′o-tĕnt, *a.* [L. *multipotens; multus,* much, and *potens,* potent.] Having manifold power.

Mŭl′ti-tūde, *n.* [L. *multitudo; multus,* much, many.] A great number; a great many; a throng; a crowd; the populace; the vulgar.

Mŭl-ti-tū′di-noŭs, *a.* Numerous; manifold.

Mŭl′ti-vălve, *a.* [L. *multus,* many, and *valva,* a valve (*q. v.*).] Having many valves.

Mŭlt′ūre (mŭlt′yur), *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *mouture;* Law L. *molitura;* L. *mollere,* to grind: akin to Mill and Meal.] Act of grinding; a grist:—a fee or toll for grinding.

Mŭm, *interj.* [Purely imitative.] Silence; hush.—2, *a.* Silent; not speaking.—3, *n.* [Ger. *Mumme,* the inventor's name.] A strong German ale.

Mŭm′ble, *v. n.* [Dut. *mommelen;* Ger. *mummeln;* Dan. *mumle;* Sw. *mumla:* imitative.] [*pp.* mumbling, mumbled.] To speak inwardly; to mutter.—2, *a.* To utter imperfectly.

Mŭmm, *v. n.* [Ger. *mummen,* Dut. *mommen,* to mask; Ger. *mumme,* Dut. *mom,* a mask: perhaps akin to Mome.] [*pp.* mumming, mummed.] To mask; to frolic in disguise.

Mŭm′mer, *n.* A masker; a jester; a player.

Mŭm′mer-y, *n.* [Fr. *momerie.*—See Mumm.] A masking; farcical show; frolic in masks:—folly; foolery; buffoonery.

Mŭm′mi-fȳ, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Fr. *momifier.*] [*pp.* mummifying, mummified.] To make or become a mummy.

Mŭm′my, *n.* [Fr. *momie;* Sp. *momia;* It. *mummia;* Per. *mumayin;* Arab. *mumia;* Arab. & Per. *mum,* wax; Coptic *mum,* bitumen.] A dead body preserved by embalming:—a sort of wax.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mummying, mummied.] To embalm.

Mŭmp, *v. n.* [A form of Mum or Mumble: imitative.] [*pp.* mumping, mumped.] To nibble; to bite:—to mutter; to sulk:—to beg.

Mŭmps, *n. pl.* Sullenness:—[from the verb *to mump*] a disease in which the glands about the throat are swelled.

Mŭnch, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. Fr. *manger,* L. *manducare,* to eat.] [*pp.* munching, munched.] To chew eagerly and greedily.

Mŭn′dāne, *a.* [L. *mundanus; mundus,* the world.] Belonging to this world; earthly.

Mŭn′gōōse, *n.* [East Indian.] An Asiatic animal that destroys serpents.

Mū-nĭç′i-pal, *a.* [L. *municipalis; municipium,* a town with a local government; *munia,* functions, and *capere,* to receive.] Belonging to a municipality, corporation, or city:—relating to a state, kingdom, or nation.

Mū-nĭç-i-păl′i-ty, *n.* A town or city; a district and its inhabitants; the government of a city.

Mū-nĭf′i-cĕnce, *n.* [L. *munificentia,* bounty; *munificus,* liberal; *munus,* a gift, and *facere,* to make.] The act of giving liberally; liberality; generosity; *bounty.*

Mū-nĭf′i-cĕnt, *a.* [L. *munificens.*—See Munificence.] Liberal; *beneficent;* bounteous.

Mū-nĭf′i-cĕnt-ly, *ad.* Liberally; generously.

Mū′ni-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *munimentum,* a defence; *munire,* to fortify; *mœnia,* walls.] A fortification; fortress; defence.—(*Law.*) A deed; a record; charter.

Mū-nĭ′′tion (mu-nĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *munitio,* a blockade, defence; *munire,* to fortify.] Fortification:—ammunition; materials for war.

Mŭn-jēēt′, *n.* [Hind. *manjit.*] Indian madder.

Mŭnt′jăk, *n.* [A native name.] A small deer of Southeastern Asia.

Mū′ral, *a.* [L. *muralis; murus,* a wall.] Pertaining to a wall.

Mŭr′der, *n.* [A.-S. *mordor;* Goth. *maurthr;* Ger. *mord.*—Cf. L. *mors,* death.] The act of killing a human being unlawfully, and with malice prepense.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* murdering, murdered.] To *kill* a man unlawfully, and with malice prepense.

Mŭr′der-er, *n.* One who is guilty of murder.

Mŭr′der-ĕss, *n.* A woman guilty of murder.

Mŭr′der-oŭs, *a.* Guilty of murder; bloody.

Mŭr′der-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a bloody manner.

Mū′ri-ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A chloride.

Mū-ri-ăt′ic, *a.* [L. *muriaticus,* briny; *muria,* brine.] Of the nature of brine.

Mū′rine (mū′rin), *n.* [L. *murinus,* of mice; *mus, muris,* a mouse (*q. v.*).] A small quadruped; a mouse.—2, *a.* Of or relating to mice.

Mŭrk, *n.* [See Marc.] The husks of fruit:—[A.-S. *murc,* Dan. *mörk,* dark] darkness.—2, *a.* Murky; dark.

Mür'ky, *a.* Dark; cloudy; wanting light.
Mür'mur, *n.* [L. *murmur; Fr. murmure;* Skr. *marmura*, a rushing sound; L. *murmurare*, to murmur; Gr. *μορμύρειν*, to rush and roar.—Cf. Drav. *murumuru, morumoru*, to grumble: imitative.] A low, continued noise:—a complaint; a grumble.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* murmuring, murmured.] To make a low, continued noise:—to grumble; to mutter; to complain.
Mür'mur-oŭs, *a.* Exciting murmur:—murmuring.
Mŭr'rain, *n.* [O. Fr. *morine*, Sp. *morriña*, murrain; It. *moria*, contagion.—Cf. Fr. *moraine*, wool of dead sheep; L. *mori*, to die.] A plague among cattle.
Mürre, *n.* [Local E. *marrot.*—Cf. Fr. *marotou*, a wild duck.] A sea-bird; the razor-bill.
Mŭs'ca-dĕl, *n.* [It. *moscadella; moscado*, musk (*q. v.*).] A kind of sweet grape:—a sweet wine:—a sweet pear.
Mŭs'ca-dīne [mŭs'ka-dĭn, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* [O. It. *moscadino.*—See MUSCADEL.] A sweet grape; a sweet wine; muscadel.
Mŭs'cat, } *n.* A sweet grape:—a sweet wine.
Mŭs'ca-tĕl, } Same as MUSCADEL.
Mŭs'cle (mŭs'sl), *n.* [L. *musculus*,—literally, a little mouse; *mus*, a mouse.—Cf. Ger. *maus*, a mouse,—also, a muscle; Gr. *μῦς*, a mouse, a muscle.] The fleshy organ of motion in animals:—a shell-fish; a mussel.
Mus-cŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [L. *muscus*, a moss, and Gr. *λόγος*, a treatise.] The science of mosses.
Mŭs-co-vā'dō, *n.* [Sp. *mascabado; mas*, more, and *acabado*, completed, advanced.] A raw or unrefined sugar.
Mŭs'co-vīte, *a.* [From *Moscow*, a capital of Russia, whence *Muscovy*, an old name of the country.] Of or relating to Russia.—2, *n.* A Russian.
Mŭs'cū-lar, *a.* Relating to the muscles; composed of muscles; brawny; strong.
Mŭs-cū-lăr'i-ty, *n.* State of being muscular.
Mŭs'cū-loŭs, *a.* [L. *musculosus.*] Full of muscles; muscular.
Mūşe, *n.* [L. *musa;* Gr. *μοῦσα.*] One of nine ancient sister goddesses, fabled to preside over the fine arts:—the power of poetry:—deep thought; abstraction.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *muser;* It. *musare*, to muse, to stare: akin to *muso*, the muzzle; it was at first applied to dogs in the chase.] [*pp.* musing, mused.] To think on; to meditate upon.—3, *v. n.* To think; to ponder; to meditate.
Mū-şē'um, *n.* [L.; Gr. *μουσεῖον*, a temple of the Muses.—See MUSE.] L. pl. **Mū-şē'a**; Eng. **Mū-şē'umş**. A collection or repository of curiosities.
Mŭsh, *n.* [Ger. *mus*, A.-S. *mos*, pap.—Cf. Fr. *moussa*, a kind of pap or starch; *mousse*, froth, foam.] Food made of the flour of maize boiled in water; hasty pudding:—any thing soft.
Mŭsh'rōōm, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron; from mousse*, froth, moss (*q. v.*).] A spongy plant:—an upstart.
Mū'şic, *n.* [L. *musica;* Gr. *μουσική; μουσικός*, belonging to the Muses.—See MUSE.] The art of combining sounds agreeable to the ear; the science of harmonical sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony; *melody.*
Mū'şi-cal, *a.* Harmonious; melodious.—2, *n.* A musical entertainment or party.
Mū'şi-cal-ly, *ad.* In a musical manner.
Mu-şĭ''cian (mu-zĭsh'an), *n.* [Fr. *musicien.*] One skilled in music.
Mŭsk, *n.* [Fr. *musc;* L. *muscus;* Gr. *μόσχος*; Per. *musk;* Arab. *mesk, misk.*] A strong perfume:—an animal that produces musk; musk-deer:—a musky flower.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* musking, musked.] To perfume with musk.
Mŭsk'-dēēr, *n.* A deer which produces musk.
Mŭs'ket, *n.* [Fr. *mousquet*, a musket,—originally, a sparrow-hawk; from *mouche*, a fly,—referring to his small size. Fire-arms and other military weapons were often fancifully named from birds and animals.] A soldier's hand-gun.
Mŭs-ket-ēēr', *n.* [Fr. *mousquetaire.*] A soldier who uses a musket.
Mŭs-ket-ōōn', *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton;* It. *moschettone:* augmentative forms.] A short musket or gun.
Mŭs'ket-ry, *n.* [Fr. *mousqueterie;* It. *moschetteria.*] Muskets collectively.
Mŭs'ki-nĕss, *n.* The state of being musky.
Mŭsk'mĕl-on, *n.* A melon of musky odor.
Mŭsk'-ŏx, *n.* A sheep-like ox of Canada.
Mŭsk'-răt, *n.* The musquash:—the desman.
Mŭsk'y, *a.* Having the perfume of musk.

Musk-rat.

Mŭş'lin, *n.* [Fr. *mousseline;* It. *mussolino:* named from *Mosul*, in Asiatic Turkey.] A fine, thin stuff made of cotton.
Mŭş'lin-de-lāine', *n.* [Fr. *mousselin de laine*, muslin of wool.] A fabric of wool, or cotton and wool, of light texture.
Mŭs'quash (mŭs'kwŏsh), *n.* [Algonkin.] An American aquatic quadruped, valued for its fur.
Mus-quī'tō (mus-kē'tō), *n.* See MOSQUITO.
Mŭss, *n.* [Fr. *mousser*, to puff, to froth; *mousse*, froth.—Cf. Fr. *mouche*, a fly,—also, a huff, a pet.] A scramble; a confused contest.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mussing, mussed.] To rumple; to disarrange.
Mŭs'sel, *n.* [L. *musculus*, a mussel,—literally, a little mouse; A.-S. *muxle.*—See MUSCLE.] A kind of mollusk.
Mŭs'sul-măn, *n.*; pl. **Mŭs'sul-mănş**. [Per. *musulman*, Arab. *muslim*, a Moslem (*q. v.*).] A Mohammedan, or Mahometan.
Mŭst, *v. auxiliary & defective.* [A.-S. *moste;* Dut. *moest;* Ger. *muss.*—See MAY.] To be obliged.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [A form of MOIST.—See MUSTY.] [*pp.* musting, musted.] To make or grow mouldy.—3, *n.* [L. *mustum;* A.-S. *must;* Ger. *most;* Fr. *moût;* L. *mustus*, fresh, new.—See MOIST.] New wine not fermented; mouldiness; mouldy flavor or smell.
Mus-tāçhe', *n.*; pl. **Mus-tā'çheş**, *or* **Mus-tā'çheş**, *n.* [See MOUSTACHE.] The hair on the upper lip:—written also *moustache.*
Mus-tā'çhiō (mus-tā'shō), *n.* Mustache.
Mŭs'tăng, *n.* [Sp. *mesteño*, belonging to the *mesta*, or body of graziers.] A wild American horse.
Mŭs'tard, *n.* [Fr. *moutarde*, It. *mostarda*,—properly, a condiment mixed with *must*, or new wine; It. *mosto*, must (*q. v.*).] A plant and its seed, used as a condiment.
Mŭs'ter, *v. a.* [It. *mostra*, O. Fr. *mostre, monstre*, a display; L. *monstrare*, to show.] [*pp.* mustering, mustered.] To bring together; to review.—2, *v. n.* To assemble; to meet together.—3, *n.* A review or a register of forces.
Mŭs'ter-rōll, *n.* A register of forces.
Mŭs'ti-nĕss, *n.* State of being musty; mould.
Mŭs'ty, *a.* [Probably a form of MOIST.] Mouldy; spoiled with damp or age.
Mū-ta-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Changeableness; inconstancy; instability.
Mū'ta-ble-nĕss, }
Mū'ta-ble, *a.* [L. *mutabilis; mutare*, to change.] Subject to change; *changeable;* variable; fickle; unstable; inconstant.
Mū-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *mutatio.*] Change; alteration.
Mūte, *a.* [L. *mutus*, dumb.] Silent; speechless; *dumb;* not vocal.—2, *n.* One who is speechless:—a utensil to deaden sound:—a letter not vocal.—The mutes are *b, p, q, t, d, k*, and *c* and *g* hard.
Mūte'ly, *ad.* Silently; not vocally.
Mū'ti-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *mutilare, mutilatum; mutilus*, maimed; Gr. *μύτιλος*, cut short.] [*pp.* mutilating, mutilated.] To deprive of an essential part; to cut off, as a limb; to maim.
Mū-ti-lā'tion, *n.* The act of mutilating.
Mū'ti-lā-tor, *n.* One who mutilates.
Mū-ti-nēēr', *n.* One guilty of mutiny.
Mū'ti-noŭs, *a.* [Fr. *mutin*, mutinous, stubborn.—See MUTINY.] Guilty of, or disposed to, mutiny.

Mū′ti-noŭs-ly, *ad.* Seditiously; turbulently.
Mū′ti-nous-nĕss, *n.* Seditiousness.
Mū′ti-ny, *v. n.* [Sp. *motin*, Port. *motim*, a mutiny, an uproar; Fr. *se mutiner*, to mutiny; *mutinerie*, a mutiny: allied to Fr. *meute*, Late L. *mota*, a pack of hounds, and to L. *movere*, *motum*, to move, to strive.] [*pp.* mutinying, mutinied.] To rise against authority, particularly naval or military authority.—2, *n.* An *insurrection* against naval or military authority; sedition.
Mŭt′ter, *v. n.* [L. *mutire;* Ger. *muttern:* imitative.] [*pp.* muttering, muttered.] To murmur; to grumble.—2, *v. a.* To utter or speak indistinctly.—3, *n.* A murmur; obscure utterance.
Mŭt′ton (mŭt′tn), *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, Late L. *multo*, *multonis*, It. *montone*, a sheep; from L. *mutilus*, castrated.] The flesh of sheep when dressed for food:—a sheep.
Mūt′ū-al (mūt′yu-al), *a.* [L. *mutuus*, reciprocal, borrowed; *mutare*, to change, to exchange.] Each acting in return to the other; reciprocal; interchangeable.
Mūt-ū-ăl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being mutual.
Mūt′ū-al-ly, *ad.* Reciprocally; in return.
Mūt′ūle, *n.* [L. *mutulus.*] (*Arch.*) A square block, or sort of modillion of the Doric order.
Mŭz′zle, *n.* [Fr. *museau*, O. Fr. *muselle*, *mosel*, It. *muzo*, the muzzle or snout; from L. *morsus*, a bite; *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite.] The nose or mouth of an animal or of any thing:—a fastening for the mouth.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* muzzling, muzzled.] To bind the mouth; to prevent from biting or from speaking.
Mȳ, *or* **My** (mī *or* me:—mī, *when distinct*), *pron. poss. & a.* [Ger. *mein.*—See Mine.] Belonging to me.
Mȳ-cŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. μύκης, a fungus, and λόγος, a treatise.] A treatise on the fungi.
Mȳ-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. μῦς, μυός, a muscle, and λόγος, a treatise.] The doctrine of the muscles.
Mȳ′ōpe, *n.* [Gr. μύωψ; μύειν, to close, and ὤψ, the eye.] A near-sighted person; a myops.
Mȳ-ō′pi-a, *n.* [Gr. μυωπία.] Short-sightedness.
Mȳ-ŏp′ic, *a.* Near-sighted.
Mȳr′i-ad, *n.* [Gr. μυριάς, a myriad, ten thousand; μυρίος, countless.] Ten thousand:—a great number.
Mȳr′i-a-grăm, / **Mȳr′i-a-grămme,** *n.* [Fr. *myriagramme*, ten thousand grammes; Gr. μυριάς, ten thousand, and Gramme.] A weight, equal to 22 pounds, 1 ounce, 2 drachms avoirdupois.
Mȳr-i-a-lī′tre, *n.* [Fr. for "ten thousand litres;" Gr. μυριάς, ten thousand, and Litre.] A measure, equal to 2200 gallons, 7 pints, 13 fluid-ounces, 4 fluidrachms, 48 minims imperial.
Mȳr-i-a-mē′tre (-mā′tur *or* -mē′tur), *n.* [Fr. *myriamètre;* Gr. μυριάς, ten thousand, and Metre (*q. v.*).] A measure of length, equal to 10,000 metres, or 6 miles, 1 furlong, 156 yards, 6 inches.
Mȳr′i-a-pŏd, *n.* [Gr. μυριάς, ten thousand; πούς (pl. ποδές), a foot.] An articulate animal having many jointed feet.
Mȳr′mi-dŏn, *n.* [One of an ancient people of Thessaly, fabled to have sprung from ants turned into men; Gr. μυρμηδών, an ants' nest; μύρμηξ, an ant.] A rough soldier; a ruffian.
My-rŏb′a-lăn, *n.* [Gr. μυροβάλανος; μύρον, an ointment, and βάλανος, a nut.] A dried fruit used in tanning.
Mȳrrh (mĭr), *n.* [L. *myrrha;* Gr. μύῤῥα; Arab. *murr*, from its bitterness; *murr*, bitter.] A strong aromatic gum.
Mȳr′tle (mĭr′tl), *n.* [L. *myrtus;* Gr. μύρτος; Per. *murd.*] A fragrant tree or shrub.
My-sĕlf′ (me-sĕlf′ *or* mī-sĕlf′), *pron.* I or me, with emphasis; the reciprocal of *I.*
Mys-tē′ri-oŭs, *a.* Full of mystery; unexplained; inexplicable; obscure; secret; hidden.
Mys-tē′ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Obscurely; secretly.
Mȳs′te-ry, *n.* [L. *mysterium;* Gr. μυστήριον; μύστης, an initiate; μύειν, to close the eyes.] Something secret, inexplicable, or above human intelligence; a secret; obscurity:—a kind of ancient drama:—[O. E. *mistere*, It. *mestiere*, Fr. *métier*, a trade; L. *ministerium*, a service] a trade.
Mȳs′tic, *n.* One of a class of Christians; one who professes direct communion with God; one imbued with mysticism.
Mȳs′tic, / **Mȳs′ti-cal,** *a.* [Gr. μυστικός.—See Mystery.] Partaking of mysticism or of mystery; obscure; secret; dark:—emblematical.
Mȳs′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a mystical manner.
Mȳs′ti-çĭşm, *n.* A belief in a direct intercourse between God and the human mind; the doctrine of the Mystics; quietism; enthusiasm.
Mȳs-ti-fi-cā′tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of mystifying or rendering mysterious.
Mȳs′ti-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *mystifier.*] [*pp.* mystifying, mystified.] To involve in mystery:—to bewilder.
Mȳth, *n.* [Gr. μῦθος, a fable.] A fable; a traditional narrative.
Mȳth′ic, *or* **Mȳth′i-cal**, *a.* Fabulous.
Mȳth-o-lŏġ′i-cal [mĭ-tho-lŏd′je-kal, *S. P. Ja. K.*], *a.* Relating to mythology; fabulous.
My-thŏl′o-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in mythology.
My-thŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. μυθολογία; μῦθος, a myth, and λόγος, a telling; λέγειν, to tell.] A system of fables; the fabulous history of the gods of the heathens.—*Classical mythology* is that of Greece and Rome.

N.

N is a liquid consonant or so-called semivowel, and a nasal letter. As an abbreviation it stands for *north* and *number.*
Năb, *v. a.* [Sw. *nappa*, Dan. *nappe*, to catch.—Cf. Nip and Snap.] [*pp.* nabbing, nabbed.] To catch suddenly; to seize.
Nā′bŏb, *n.* [Port. *nababo;* Arab. *nawwab*, a nabob, a deputy-governor,—properly the plural of *naib*, a lieutenant.] The title of an East-Indian prince:—a man of great wealth and luxury.
Nā′cre (nā′kur), *n.* [Fr. *nacre;* Sp. *nacar;* Per. *nakar.*] Mother-of-pearl:—a pearly gleam or lustre.
Nā′cre-oŭs, *a.* Having a pearly lustre; iridescent.
Nā′dir, *n.* [Arab. *nazir* or *nadir*, opposite, corresponding to.] The point opposite to the zenith.
Næ′vus, *n.*; pl. **Næ′vī.** [L.] A mole on the skin; a birth-mark.
Năg, *n.* [Dut. *negge;* Scot. *naig:* by some derived from *an hack*, which may have taken the form of *a nag.*—Cf. Ger. *nickel*, a nag.] A small horse; a horse.—2, *v. n.* [Sw. *nagga*, to pick, to nibble; Dan. *nage*, to gnaw.] [*pp.* nagging, nagged.] To scold in a petty, pertinacious way; to tease.
Nā′iad (nā′yad), *n.* [L. *naias;* Gr. ναιάς, ναιάδος; νάειν, to flow.] L. pl. **Nā′ia-dēs**; Eng. **Nā′iads.** A water-nymph.—(*Conch.*) A fresh-water shell-fish.
Nāil (nāl), *n.* [A.-S. *nægel;* Dut. & Ger. *nagel;* Dan. *nagle;* Skr. *nakha:* root of Gnaw.] A horny substance on the human fingers and toes:—a claw; a talon:—an iron spike:—a stud or boss:—2¼ inches.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nailing, nailed.] To fasten with nails.
Nāil′er, *n.* One who nails:—a nail-maker.

Nāin′sŏŏk, *n.* [Fr. *nansouk:* probably an East-Indian place-name.] A kind of thick muslin.

Nä′ïve (nä′ēv), *a.* [Fr. *naïf, naïve;* L. *nativus,* native (*q. v.*).] Having native simplicity; ingenuous.

Naïveté (nä′ēv-tā′), *n.* [Fr.] Native simplicity; unconscious frankness; ingenuousness.

Nā′ked, *a.* [A.-S. *nacod;* Dut. *naakt;* Ger. *nackt;* Skr. *nagna;* Irish, *nochd.*] Uncovered; unclothed; nude; *bare:*—open; defenceless:—plain:—mere.

Nā′ked-ly, *ad.* Without covering; simply.

Nā′ked-nĕss, *n.* Nudity; want of covering.

Năm′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being named.

Năm′by-păm′by, *a.* [Originally a nickname for Ambrose Philips, an English writer (died 1749).] Affected and finical.

Nāme, *n.* [A.-S. *nama;* Dut. *naam;* Ger. *name;* L. *nomen* (*gnomen*); Gr. ὄνομα; Skr. *naman* (*jnaman.*] That by which a person or thing is called; appellative; title; an appellation:—person:—character:—reputation; repute; fame.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* naming, named.] To give a name to; to nominate.

Nāme′less, *a.* Destitute of a name.

Nāme′ly, *ad.* By name; particularly; that is to say.

Nāme′sāke, *n.* [A person named for another's *sake.*] One who has the same name.

Năn-kēēn′, *n.* [From *Nankin,* in China.] A kind of yellowish or buff-colored cotton cloth:—written also *nankin.*

Năp, *n.* [A.-S. *hnæppian,* to sleep, to nod.—Cf. Local Ger. *knappen,* to nod.] A short sleep:—[A.-S. *cnæp,* a knob, a knot; Dut. *nop;* Dan. *noppe;* Low Ger. *nobbe,* a nap] the down on cloth:—the foam or cream on the surface of ale or beer.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* napping, napped.] To sleep; to be drowsy or secure.

Nāpe, *n.* [A.-S. *cnæp,* a knob, ridge, or knot.] The joint of the neck behind.

Nā′per-y, *n.* [O. Fr. *naperie, napperie; nappe,* a towel; Low L. *nappa,* a towel; L. *mappa.*—See Map.] Articles of linen.

Năph′tha (năp′tha), *n.* [Gr. νάφθα, Arab. *naft, nift,* bitumen, naphtha.] A bituminous, volatile, and very inflammable fluid hydrocarbon, which exudes from the earth or rocks; mineral oil.

Năp′kin, *n.* [Eng. dim. of Fr. *nappe,* a towel.—See Napery.] A cloth to wipe the hands, &c.

Năp′less, *a.* Having no nap; threadbare.

Nappe (năp), *n.* [Fr. *nappe,* a towel, sheet, or surface.—See Napery.] (*Math.*) A surface; the surface of one of the branches of a conic section.

Năp′pi-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being nappy.

Năp′ping, *p. a.* Asleep; not on one's guard.

Năp′py, *n.* [Said to be named from its *nap* or foam.] Malt liquor; ale or beer:—[A.-S. *hnæp, nappe,* a bowl or dish] a kind of earthen dish.—2, *a.* Frothy; spumy:—full of down:—showing a nap.

Nar-cĭs′sus, *n.*; pl. **Nar-cĭs′sus-eş.** [Gr. νάρκισσος: probably from its narcotic quality.] A genus of plants, including the daffodil and the jonquil.

Nar-cŏt′ic, *n.* [Gr. ναρκωτικός; ναρκόειν, to benumb; νάρκη, stupor.] (*Med.*) A drug producing lethargy, stupor, drowsiness, or sleep.—2, *a.* Producing sleep or stupefaction; soporific.

När′co-tīne, *n.* A narcotic principle of opium.

När′co-tĭşm, *n.* The effect of a narcotic; narcosis.

När′co-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* narcotizing, narcotized.] To bring under the influence of a narcotic.—2, *v. n.* To exert a narcotic influence; to deaden or dull sensibility; to lull.

Närd, *n.* [L. *nardus;* Gr. ναρδός; Heb. *nerd;* Arab. *nardin;* Per. *nard;* Skr. *nalada; nal,* to smell.] An aromatic plant; spikenard:—an ointment prepared from the plant.

Năr′rāte, *or* **Nar-rāte′**, *v. a.* [L. *narrare, narratum,* to make known, to tell; *narus, gnarus,* knowing.—See Know.] [*pp.* narrating, narrated.] To give an account of; to relate; to tell; to recite.

Nar-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *narratio.*] The relation of a series of events; a narrative; an *account;* recital.

Năr′ra-tĭve, *a.* [L. *narrativus;* Fr. *narratif.*] Relating; giving particulars.—2, *n.* A relation; an *account;* a story.

Nar-rā′tor, *n.* [L.] A teller; a relater.

Năr′rōw (năr′rō), *a.* [A.-S. *nearu, nearo;* Old Saxon, *naru;* Fris. *naar:* apparently not related to Near.] Not wide; not broad; contracted; straitened:—near:—covetous.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* narrowing, narrowed.] To contract; to limit.

Năr′row-ly, *ad.* Contractedly; nearly.

Năr′row-nĕss, *n.* Want of extent:—poverty.

Năr′rōwş, *n.* A narrow passage between high lands or islands.

När′whal, *n.* [Sw. & Dan. *narhval;* Icel. *nahvalr;* Ger. *narwal;* Fr. *narval:* probably for Nose-Whale.—See Nose and Whale.] The sea-unicorn; a monodon; a whale with a tusk or horn.

Narwhal.

Nā′şal, *a.* [Late L. *nasalis;* L. *nasus,* the nose (*q. v.*).] Belonging to the nose:—uttered or sounded through the nose.—2, *n.* A medicine operating through the nose:—a letter or sound uttered as through the nose.—The nasals are *m, n, ng.*—The nasal sound in English is that of *ng,* as in *ring.*

Năs′cent, *a.* [L. *nasci, nascentis,* to be born.—See Natal.] Beginning to grow; increasing.

Năs′ti-ly, *ad.* Dirtily; filthily; nauseously.

Năs′ti-nĕss, *n.* Dirt; filth; grossness.

Nas-tür′tion, *n.* [L. *nasturtium,* a cress; *nasus,* the nose, and *torquere,* to twist: from its acrid smell.] A pungent or acrid plant.

Năs′ty, *a.* [O. E. *nasky,* foul; Local Sw. *naskug, snaskig,* pig-like, foul; Low Ger. *nask,* nasty; Lapp *naske,* dirty: probably related to Finnish *naski,* a pig.] Dirty; filthy; sordid; nauseous.

Nā′sūte, *a.* [L. *nasutus,* keen, large-nosed; *nasus,* a nose.] Keen of scent; quick of perception.

Nā′tal, *a.* [L. *natalis; natus* (*gnatus*), born; *nasci,* to be born: akin to Genus.] Relating to one's birth or nativity; *native.*

Nā′tant, *a.* [L. *natare, natantis,* frequentative of *nare, natum,* to swim.] Lying on the water; floating; swimming.

Na-tā′tion, *n.* The act of swimming.

Nā-ta-tō′ri-al, *a.* Adapted to swimming.

Nāt-a-tō′ri-ŭm, *n.* [L., from *natare,* to swim; *natator,* a swimmer.—See Natant.] A tank for swimming; a swimming-school.

Nā′ta-to-ry, *a.* Natatorial; swimming.

Nâtch, *or* **Nâtch′-ğïrl**, *n.* See Nautch, &c.

Nā′tion, *n.* [L. *natio,* a race; *natus,* born.] A race of men; a people distinct from others; a people inhabiting the same country and born under the same government.

Nă″tion-al (năsh′un-al), *a.* Relating to a nation; public; general; not private.

Nă″tion-al-ĭşm, *n.* A national idiom or trait.

Nă″tion-al-ĭst, *n.* One who supports national ideas.

Nă-tion-ăl′i-ty (năsh-un-ăl′e-te), *n.* A nation or race of people; national character.

Nă″tion-al-īze, *v. n.* [*pp.* nationalizing, nationalized.] To render national.

Nā′tive, *a.* [L. *nativus,* natural, native; *natus,* born.] Produced by nature; natural; not artificial; natal; born in; born with; not foreign; indigenous; original.—2, *n.* One born in any place or country.

Na-tĭv′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *nativité;* L. *nativitas.*] Birth; time or place of birth:—a horoscope:—Christmas; Advent.

Nā′tron, *n.* [Sp. & Fr.; Arab. *natrun.*—See Nitre.] A native carbonate of soda.

Năt′ty, *a.* [For *neat* (*q. v.*).] Spruce; tidy; trim.

Năt′ū-ral (năt′yu-ral), *a.* [L. *naturalis.*—See Nature.] Produced by nature; not acquired:

— tender: — not forced; unaffected: — illegitimate:—opposed to *violent;* as, a *natural* death:—relating to the productions or powers of nature and the properties of natural bodies:—discoverable by reason; not revealed.—2, *n.* A fool.

Năt'ū-ral-ĭşm, *n.* Mere state of nature:—the religion of mere nature:—the doctrine of those who deny the supernatural:—the worship of the powers of nature: — close adherence to nature, in the fine arts, or in literature; realism.

Năt'ū-ral-ĭst, *n.* One versed in natural history.

Năt-ū-ral-ĭs'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, naturalism:—closely representing or interpreting nature; realistic.

Năt-ū-ral-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of naturalizing.

Năt'ū-ral-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* naturalizing, naturalized.] To invest with the privileges of a native citizen; to make natural; to accommodate; to adapt; to acclimatize.

Năt'ū-ral-ly, *ad.* In a natural manner.

Năt'ū-ral-nĕss, *n.* State of being natural.

Nāt'ūre (nāt'yur) [nā'chur, *S. J.*], *n.* [L. *natura*, nature, birth; *nasci, natus*, to be born.—See NATAL.] The visible creation, with the laws by which it is governed; the system of the world; the universe:—the imaginary soul of the universe: — native state:—natural affection; natural feeling; disposition; constitution; sort; birth:—adaptation to reality.

Naught (nâwt), *a.* [A.-S. *naht, nawiht; na*, no, and *wiht*, whit (*q. v.*).] Bad; corrupt; worthless. —2, *n.* Nothing.—It is often written *nought* to distinguish it from *naught*, bad.

Naugh'ti-ly (nâw'te-le), *ad.* Perversely.

Naugh'ti-nĕss (nâw'te-nĕs), *n.* Misbehavior.

Naugh'ty (nâw'te), *a.* [From NAUGHT.] Bad; mischievous; perverse.

Nau'se-a (nâw'she-a), *n.* [L.; Gr. ναυσία, seasickness; ναῦς, a ship.—See NAVAL.] Disposition or tendency to vomit; sickness; loathing.

Nau'se-āte (nâw'she-āt), *v. n.* [L. *nauseare, nauseatum.*—See NAUSEA.] [*pp.* nauseating, nauseated.] To feel disgust.—2, *v. a.* To loathe:—to cause to feel nausea; to sicken.

Nau'seous (nâw'shus), *a.* [L. *nauseosus.*] Causing disgust; disgusting; loathsome; disgustful; distasteful.

Nau'seous-ly (nâw'shus-le), *ad.* Loathsomely.

Nau'seous-nĕss (nâw'shus-nĕs), *n.* Disgust.

Nautch, *n.* [Hindu & Skr. *nach*, a dance.] An exhibition of dancing.

Nautch'-ġĭrl, *n.* In India, a dancing-girl.

Nau'ti-cal, *a.* [L. *nauticus;* Gr. ναυτικός; ναύτης, a sailor; ναῦς, a ship.] Relating to ships or navigation; naval; maritime; marine.

Nau'ti-lŭs, *n.*; L. pl. **Nau'ti-lī**; Eng. **Nau'ti-lŭs-eş**. [L.; Gr. ναυτίλος, a sailor, a nautilus. — See NAUTICAL.] A genus of mollusks:—a popular name for various mollusks, one of which was once believed to sail on the sea; the argonaut.

Nautilus.

Nā'val, *a.* [L. *navalis; navis*, Gr. ναῦς, Skr. *nau*, a ship.—Cf. L. *nare*, to swim; Gr. νάειν, to flow.] Relating to ships or to a navy; nautical; marine; maritime.

Nāve, *n.* [A.-S. *nafa;* Dut. *naaf;* Dan. *nav;* Ger. *nabe.*—Cf. Skr. *nabhi*, a hub, a navel (*q. v.*).] The middle part of a wheel; a hub:—[L. *navis*, Fr. *nef*, a ship, nave of a church.—See NAVAL] the middle part or body of a church.

Nā'vel (nā'vl), *n.* [A.-S. *nafela;* Dut. *navel;* Dan. *navle;* Ger. *nabel;* Skr. *nabhi:* closely related to NAVE (*q. v.*).] The middle point of the belly.

Na-vĭc'ū-lar, *a.* [Late L. *navicularе*, boat-shaped; *navicula*, a boat; dim. of *navis*, a ship.] Noting a bone of the foot:—noting a disease of a bone in the horse's foot.

Năv'i-ga-ble, *a.* [L. *navigabilis.*] That may be navigated.

Năv'i-gāte, *v. n.* [L. *navigare, navigatum; navis*, a ship, and *agere*, to drive.] [*pp.* navigating, navigated.] To sail; to pass by water.—2, *v. a.* To pass by ships or boats.

Năv-i-gā'tion, *n.* [L. *navigatio.*] The art of navigating ships; naval science:—ships collectively.

Năv'i-gā-tor, *n.* One who navigates:—a navvy.

Năv'vy, *n.* [Said to be the colloquial Isle of Skye word for *neighbor* (*q. v.*); or a shortened form of *navigator.*] A laborer on railways, &c.

Nā'vy, *n.* [O. Fr. *navie.*—Cf. L. *navia*, for *navis*, a ship.] An assemblage of ships; a fleet.

Nā'vy-yärd, *n.* A yard in which the ships of a navy are built and repaired, and in which they lie.

Nä-wâb', *n.* In India, a viceroy or governor. [Same as NABOB.

Nāy (nā), *ad.* [Dan. & Icel. *nei;* Sw. *nej.*—See No.] No:—not only so, but more.—2, *n.* A denial; a refusal. [R.]

Năz'a-rīte, *n.* [Heb. *nazar*, to vow, to separate one's self.] A Jew separated to the Lord by a vow and devoted to religious duties.

Nēap (nēp), *a.* [A.-S. *nep* for *hnep*, scanty; Dan. & Sw. *knap:* akin to NIP.] Low; as, *neap* tide.—The *neap tides* are the lowest tides, and take place four or five days before new and full moons:—opposed to *spring tides.*—2, *n.* [A form of NEB.] The tongue or pole of a cart.

Nē-a-pŏl'i-tan, *a.* [Gr. Νεάπολις, Naples; νέος, new, and πόλις, a city.] Relating to Naples.—2, *n.* A native of Naples.

Nēar, *a.* [A.-S. *near*, comparative of *neáh*, nigh (*q. v.*); Icel. *nær.*] Not far distant in time, place, or degree; nigh; close; dear; intimate.—2, *prep.* Close to; nigh; not far from.—3, *ad.* Almost; not far off; within a little.—4, *v. a.* [*pp.* nearing, neared.] To approach; to be near to.—5, *v. n.* To draw near; to approach.

Nēar'ly, *ad.* At no great distance:—almost.

Nēar'ness, *n.* State of being near; closeness.

Nēar'-sīght'ed (nēr'sīt'ed), *a.* Seeing but a short distance; short-sighted.

Nēat, *n.* [A.-S. *neat*, Icel. *naut*, O. Ger. *noss*, Scot. *nowt, nolt*, Gael. *nith*, cattle; Sw. *nolt*, an ox: root of A.-S. *neotan;* Ger. *geniessen*, to enjoy, to use.] A cow or ox:—cattle in general.—2, *a.* [Fr. *net, netle*, L. *nitidus*, neat, smooth; *nitere*, to shine.] Very clean; cleanly; nice; pure:—free from impure words:—clear, after deductions:—in this last sense now written *net.*

Nēat'-căt-tle, *n.* Oxen and cows.

Nēat'ly, *ad.* With neatness; tidily.

Nēat'ness, *n.* Cleanliness; simple elegance.

Nĕb, *n.* [A.-S. *nebb*, the face; Dut. *neb, sneb*, Dan. *næb*, Sw. *näbb*, a beak; Icel. *nef*, the nose; Ger. *schnabel*, a beak.—See NIBBLE.] The nose; beak; bill of a bird; nib.

Nĕb'ū-la, *n.*; pl. **Nĕb'ū-læ**. [L. *nebula, nubes*, a cloud; Gr. νέφος, νεφέλη; Ger. *nebel*, a mist.—Cf. Skr. *nabhas*, sky; *nabh*, to burst.] A cloudy appearance; a little cloud:—a spot; a film.

Nĕb'ū-lar, *a.* Relating to nebulæ.

Nĕb'ū-līze, *v. a.* [*pp.* nebulizing, nebulized.] To atomize or reduce to a fine spray, as a liquid.

Nĕb-ū-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* [L. *nebulositas.*] State of being nebulous. [cloudy.

Nĕb'ū-lous, *a.* [L. *nebulosus.*] Having nebulæ;

Nĕç-eş-sā'ri-an-ĭşm, *n.* (*Met.*) The doctrine of necessity, or that things flow in necessary sequence from antecedents.

Nĕç'eş-sa-ri-ly, *ad.* Inevitably; not freely.

Nĕç'eş-sa-ry, *a.* [L. *necesse, necessarius*, needful.] That must be; indispensable; needful; essential; inevitable; requisite; unavoidable.—2, *n.* Something that is indispensable or needed:—a privy; a jakes.

Ne-cĕs-si-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

Ne-cĕs'si-tāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* necessitating, necessitated.] To make necessary.

Ne-cĕs'si-toŭs, *a.* Being in want; needy.

Ne-ces'si-tous-ness, *n.* Poverty; need.
Ne-ces'si-ty, *n.* [L. *necessitas* and *necessitudo.*] State of being necessary; constraint:—that which must be:—want; need; poverty.
Něck, *n.* [A.-S. *hnecca;* Dut. *nek;* Dan. *nakke;* Ger. *nacken:* akin to NAPE.] The part between the head and the body.
Něck'-clŏth, *n.* A handkerchief for the neck.
Něck'er-chief, *n.* [NECK and KERCHIEF.] A neck-cloth.
Něck'lace, *n.* [NECK and LACE.] A woman's neck-ornament.
Něck'-tie, *n.* A cravat; a neck-cloth.
Něc-ro-lŏğ'i-cal, *a.* Relating to necrology.
Ne-crŏl'o-ğist, *n.* A writer of necrology.
Ne-crŏl'o-ğy, *n.* [Gr. νεκρός, a corpse, and λόγος, a treatise.—Cf. L. *necare*, to kill.] A register or an account of persons deceased; an obituary.
Něc'ro-măn-cer, *n.* A conjurer; an enchanter.
Něc'ro-măn-cy, *n.* [Gr. νεκρός, a corpse, and μαντεία, divination; μάντις, a soothsayer.] Enchantment; conjuration; divination by means of departed spirits.
Něc'ro-măn-tic, *a.* Relating to necromancy.
Ne-crŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* [Gr. νεκρός, a corpse, and πόλις, a city.] A city of the dead; a cemetery.
Ne-crō'sis, *n.* [Gr. νέκρωσις, death; νεκρόειν, to kill; νεκρός, dead.] Death of a bone.
Něc'tar, *n.* [Gr. νέκταρ.] The feigned drink of the gods:—any sweet drink; honey.
Nec-tā're-an, *a.* Resembling nectar; delicious; nectareous. [delicious.
Nec-tā're-oŭs, *a.* [L. *nectareus.*] Like nectar;
Něc'tar-ine, *a.* Sweet as nectar; delicious.—2, *n.* A fruit like the peach.
Něc'tar-oŭs, *a.* Sweet as nectar; nectarine.
Něc'ta-ry, *n.* [Neo-Latin *nectarium.*—See NECTAR.] The part of a flower that secretes honey.
Née (nā), *p. p.* [Fr.] Born:—a term used to denote the family name of a married woman.
Nēēd, *n.* [A.-S. *nyd, nead;* Dut. *nood;* Dan. *nöd;* Ger. *noth.*—Cf. Russ. *nujda*, need, compulsion.] Exigency; necessity:—want.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* needing, needed.] To want; to require; to lack.—3, *v. n.* To be in want; to be wanted.
Nēēd'fûl, *a.* Necessary; requisite; wanted.
Nēēd'fûl-ly, *ad.* Necessarily.
Nēē'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *nædl;* Dut. *naald;* Dan. *naal;* Ger. *nadel;* Irish, *snathad.*—Cf. Ger. *nähen*, to sew; L. *nere;* Gr. νέειν, to spin.] A small instrument for sewing:—a steel pointer in the mariner's compass:—any thing like a needle.
Nēē'dle-fûl, *n.*; pl. **Nēē'dle-fûls**. What is put into a needle at once.
Nēēd'less, *a.* Unnecessary; not requisite.
Nēēd'less-ly, *ad.* Unnecessarily.
Nēēd'less-něss, *n.* Unnecessariness.
Nēē'dle-work (-würk), *n.* The business of a seamstress; work done with the needle.
Nēēds, *ad.* Necessarily; indispensably.
Nēēd'y, *a.* Poor; necessitous; indigent.
Ne'er (nâr) [nār, *W. Ja. K. Sm. I. St.;* nâr, *P. H. Wb.;* nēr, *S.*], *ad.* A contraction for *never.*
Ne-fā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *nefarius*, impious; *nefas*, wickedness; *ne*, not, and *fas*, right: root of *fari*, to speak.] Wicked; abominable; vile.
Ne-fā'ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Abominably; wickedly.
Ne-gā'tion, *n.* [L. *negatio;* *negare*, to deny; *nec*, not, and *aiere*, to speak, to affirm.] The act of denying; a denial:—the contrary to *affirmation.*
Něg'a-tive, *a.* [L. *negativus.*—See NEGATION.] Implying negation; opposed to *positive* and to *affirmative;* denying; implying denial.—2, *n.* A proposition that denies; a word or particle that denies; as, *not.*—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* negativing, negatived.] To dismiss by negation; to decide against; to reject; to prove the contrary.
Něg'a-tive-ly, *ad.* With or by denial.
Něg-a-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* Negation; negative quality.
Neg-lěct', *v. a.* [L. *neglegere, neglectum;* *nec*, not, and *legere*, to gather.] [*pp.* neglecting, neglected.] To omit by carelessness or design; not to notice or do; to slight.—2, *n.* Inattention; slight.
Neg-lěct'fûl, *a.* Heedless; careless.
Neg-lěct'fûl-ly, *ad.* With inattention.
Něg-li-gee' (něg-le-zhā'), *n.* [Fr. *négligé*, neglected.] A sort of loose gown:—a necklace.
Něg'li-ğence, *n.* [L. *neglegentia.*—See NEGLECT.] Inattention; carelessness.
Něg'li-ğent, *a.* [L. *neglegens, neglegentis*, part. from *neglegere*, to neglect (*q. v.*).] Careless; heedless; inattentive.
Něg'li-ğent-ly, *ad.* Carelessly; heedlessly.
Ne-gō-ti-a-bĭl'i-ty (ne-gō-she-a-bĭl'e-te), *n.* The quality of being negotiable.
Ne-gō'ti-a-ble (ne-gō'she-a-bl), *a.* That may be negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.
Ne-gō'ti-āte (ne-gō'she-āt), *v. n.* [L. *negotiari, negotiatus;* *negotium*, business; *nec*, not, and *otium*, leisure.] [*pp.* negotiating, negotiated.] To have intercourse of business; to traffic; to treat.—2, *v. a.* To conclude by treaty or agreement; to manage.
Ne-gō-ti-ā'tion (ne-gō-she-ā'shun), *n.* [L. *negotiatio.*] The act of negotiating; a matter negotiated; a treaty.
Ne-gō'ti-ā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who negotiates.
Nē'gress, *n.* A female of the black race.
Nē'grō, *n.*; pl. **Nē'grōes**. [Sp. *negro;* Fr. *nègre;* L. *niger*, black.] One of the black race of Africa.
Nē'gus, *n.* [The inventor's name.] A mixture of wine, water, sugar, &c.:—[Abyssinian] the king of Abyssinia.
Neigh (nā), *v. n.* [A.-S. *hnægan;* Dan. *gnegge;* Low Ger. *nicken:* imitative.] [*pp.* neighing, neighed.] To utter the voice of a horse.—2, *n.* The voice of a horse.
Neigh'bor (nā'bur), *n.* [A.-S. *neahgebur, neahbur;* *neah*, nigh, and *gebur*, a husbandman (see BOOR); Sw. *nabo;* Ger. *nachbar.*] One who lives near.—2, *a.* Near to another.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* neighboring, neighbored.] To adjoin; to border on.
Neigh'bor-hood (nā'bur-hûd), *n.* Adjoining district; place or people near; vicinity.
Neigh'bor-ĭng (nā'bur-ĭng), *a.* Being near.
Neigh'bor-ly (nā'bur-le), *a.* Becoming a neighbor; kind; civil; friendly.
Nēi'ther (nē'ther) [nē'ther, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. R. C.;* nē'ther *or* nī'ther, *K. St. H. N.*], *conj.* [A.-S. *nawder;* *na*, no, and *hwæder*, whither.] Nor:—a particle used in a negative sentence, and answered by *nor.* See EITHER.—2, *pron.* Not either; not one nor the other.
Něm'e-sis, *n.* [Gr. νέμεσις; νέμειν, to distribute.] Retributive justice.
Něn'ū-phär, *n.* [Per. *nufar, nilufar.*] The white European water-lily.
Nē-o-lŏğ'i-cal, *a.* Relating to neology.
Ne-ŏl'o-ğist, *n.* An advocate of neology; an introducer of new terms or new doctrines.
Ne-ŏl-o-ğĭs'tic, *a.* Relating to neology.
Ne-ŏl'o-ğy, *n.* [Gr. νέος, new, and λόγος, a discourse.] A system of new words or new doctrines:—rationalistic interpretation.
Nē'o-phȳte, *n.* [Gr. νεόφυτος; νέος, new, and φυτόν, a plant.] A new convert; a proselyte.
Nē-o-tĕr'ic, } *a.* [Gr. νεωτερικός; νεώτερος,
Nē-o-tĕr'i-cal, } newer; νέος, new.] Recent in origin; modern; novel; new; late.
Ne-ŏt'er-ĭsm, *n.* [Gr. νεωτερισμός.] A recent word or expression.
Ne-pěn'the, *n.* [Gr. νηπενθές; νη-, not, and πένθος, grief.] A drug that relieves pain:—a potion that causes complete forgetfulness.
Něph'ew (něv'ū *or* něf'ū), *n.* [Fr. *neveu;* A.-S. *nefa;* Ger. *neffe;* L. *nepos;* Skr. *napat*, a grandson.] A son of a brother or sister.
Něph'rīte, *n.* [Gr. νεφρός, a kidney: it was used as a charm in kidney-troubles.] A handsome green stone; jade.
Ne-phrĭt'ic, *n.* A medicine for the stone.

Ne-phrĭt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. νεφριτικός; νεφρός, a
Ne-phrĭt'i-cal, } kidney.] Belonging to the kidneys; relating to the stone.

Nĕp'o-tĭşm [nē'po-tizm, *S. P. K. I.*], *n.* [L. *nepos, nepotis*, a grandson, a nephew (*q. v.*).] Fondness for nephews:—aggrandizement of one's own family; bestowal of offices on one's relatives:—favoritism shown to relations.

Nĕp'o-tĭst, *n.* One who practises nepotism.

Nĕp'tūne, *n.* [L. *Neptunus.*] (*Myth.*) The god of the sea.—(*Astron.*) A planet discovered in 1846.

Nep-tū'ni-an, *a.* Relating to Neptune or to the ocean:—formed by aqueous solution.

Nē're-ĭd, *n.* [Gr. νηρεΐς, νηρεΐδος; Νηρεύς, a sea-god.—Cf. νηρός, wet.] A sea-nymph.

Nĕr-vā'tion, *n.* Arrangement of nerves.

Nĕrve (nĕrv), *n.* [L. *nervus*, a nerve, a sinew; Gr. νεῦρον, a sinew.] An organ of sensation and motion, which passes from the brain to all parts of the body; a tendon:—strength; force; fortitude; determination.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nerving, nerved.] To strengthen; to invigorate.

Nĕrve'less (nĕrv'les), *a.* Without strength.

Nĕr'vine, *n.* [L. *nervinus*, pertaining to a nerve.] A medicine for nervous affections.

Nĕr'vous, *a.* [L. *nervosus; Fr. nerveux.*] Relating to the nerves; strong; vigorous:—having weak or diseased nerves.

Nĕr'vous-ly, *ad.* With force:—with agitation.

Nĕr'vous-nĕss, *n.* Vigor; strength:—irritability; weakness of nerves.

Nĕs'ci-ĕnce (nĕsh'e-ĕns), *n.* [L. *nescientia; ne*, not, and *scire*, to know.—See SCIENCE.] Ignorance.

Nĕss. An Anglo-Saxon termination, denoting state or quality; as, good*ness*.

Nĕst, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Ger. *nest.*—Cf. L. *nidus*, Skr. *nida*, a nest.] The bed of a bird, for laying her eggs:—abode:—a collection, as of boxes.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* nesting, nested.] To build nests.

Nĕst'-ĕgg, *n.* An egg left in the nest.

Nĕs'tle (nĕs'sl), *v. n.* [Frequentative from NEST.] [*pp.* nestling, nestled.] To lie close; to move.—2, *v. a.* To house; to cherish.

Nĕst'ling (nĕs'ling), *n.* [Diminutive from NEST.] A young bird in the nest.—2, *a.* Newly hatched.

Nes-tō'ri-an, *n.* A follower of Nestorius.

Nĕt, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Dan. *net; Ger. netz.*] A texture woven with meshes.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [*pp.* netting, netted.] To knit a net; to knot.—3, *v. a.* [See NEAT.] To bring as clear produce.—4, *a.* Clear; clear of tare and tret; clear after all deductions; as, *net* weight, *net* profits.

Nĕth'er, *a.* [A.-S. *neodera; nider*, downward; *nide*, below; Icel. *nedri*, Ger. *nieder*, lower.] Lower; not upper:—infernal.

Nĕth'er-mōst, *a. superl.* [A.-S. *nidemesta.*] Lowest.

Nĕt'ting, *n.* A reticulated piece of work.

Nĕt'tle, *n.* [A.-S. *netle, netele; Dut. netel; Ger. nessel.*] A well-known stinging plant.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nettling, nettled.] To sting; to irritate.

Nĕt'tle-răsh, *n.* An eruptive disease.

Nĕt'-work (nĕt'wŭrk), *n.* Reticulated work.

Neū-răl'ği-a, *n.* [L.; Gr. νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἄλγος, pain.] (*Med.*) An acute, painful affection of the nerves.

Neū-răl'ğic, *a.* Relating to neuralgia.

Neū-rŏl'o-ğy, *n.* [Gr. νεῦρον, a nerve, and λόγος, a treatise.] Description of the nerves.

Neū-rŏp'te-ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. νεῦρον, a nerve, and πτερόν, a wing.] The nerve-winged insects.

Neū-rŏp'ter-oŭs, *a.* Noting a nerve-winged insect.

Neū-rŏt'ic, *a.* [Fr. *neurotique;* Gr. νεῦρον, a nerve.] Relating to the nerves.

Neū-rŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. νεῦρον, a nerve, and τέμνειν (root τομ-), to cut.] Anatomy of the nerves:—the cutting of a nerve.

Neū'ter, *a.* [L. for "neither;" *ne*, not, and *uter*, either.] Of neither party; neutral.—(*Gram.*) Not masculine or feminine, applied to nouns:—not active, applied to verbs.—2, *n.* One indifferent or neutral.

Neū'tral, *a.* [L. *neutralis.*—See NEUTER.] Indifferent; not on either side.—2, *n.* One who is not on either side.

Neū-trăl'i-ty (nū-trăl'e-te), *n.* [L. *neutralitas.*] State of being neutral or neuter; *indifference.*

Neū-tral-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of neutralizing.

Neū'tral-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *neutraliser.*] [*pp.* neutralizing, neutralized.] To render neutral, inert, inactive, or indifferent.

Nĕv'er, *ad.* [A.-S. *næfre; ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever (*q. v.*).] Not ever; at no time.

Nĕv-er-the-lĕss', *ad.* *However;* yet.

New (nū), *a.* [A.-S. *niwe;* Dut. *nieuw;* Ger. *neu;* L. *novus;* Gr. νέος; Skr. *nava:* akin to Now.] Not old; fresh; novel; modern; recent; renovated.—It is used adverbially in composition for *newly;* as, *new*-born.

New'el, *n.* [Fr. *noyau*, O. Fr. *nuel*, a kernel; Late L. *nucale;* L. *nux, nucis*, a nut (*q. v.*).] (*Arch.*) The central column or upright post of a spiral or circular staircase.

New-făn'gled (nū-făng'gld), *a.* [O. E. *newfangel;* A.-S. *fangan*, to seize.] Newly made; new-fashioned:—used in contempt.

New'ish (nū'ish), *a.* Rather new.

New'ly, *ad.* Freshly; lately; recently.

New'ness, *n.* Freshness; recentness.

News (nūz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* (commonly *singular*). [Fr. *nouvelles; nouvelle*, new, novel (*q. v.*).] Fresh accounts; tidings; intelligence.

News'-mŏn-ğer, *n.* One who deals in news.

News'pā-per, *n.* A public periodical print or paper that conveys news; a gazette.

New'sy, *a.* Full of news; communicative; chatty. [Colloq.]

Newt (nūt), *n.* [For *an ewt*, a variant of *an eft* (*q. v.*); A.-S. *efeta.*] An eft; a salamander.

Nĕxt, *a.* [A.-S. *neahst, nyhst*, nighest.—See NIGH.] Nearest in place, time, or order.—2, *ad.* At the time or turn nearest.

Nĭb, *n.* [A form of NEB.] Bill of a bird; point of a pen; neb.

Nĭb'ble, *v. a.* [Low Ger. *nibbeln, knibbeln:* frequentative of NIP.] [*pp.* nibbling, nibbled.] To eat slowly; to bite.—2, *v. n.* To bite at:—to find fault.—3, *n.* The act of a fish trying the bait.

Nīce, *a.* [Fr. *niais*, O. Fr. *nice*, silly, simple; L. *nescius*, ignorant: the English word formerly meant foolish, then lazy, then fastidious.—Cf. Fr. *niaiser*, to trifle.] Exact; precise:—fine; delicious; pleasing; excellent:—neat; delicate; tender:—squeamish; fastidious:—cautious:—particular.

Nīce'ly, *ad.* Exactly; precisely; delicately.

Nī'cēne [ni-sēn', *P. K. Sm.;* nī'sēn, *Ja. C.*], *a.* Relating to Nice in Asia Minor, where the Nicene creed was formed by a council, A.D. 325.

Nīce'ness, *n.* Minute exactness; delicacy.

Nī'ce-ty, *n.* Minute accuracy; exactness; precision:—fastidious delicacy:—a dainty.

Nĭche, *n.* [Fr.; It. *nicchia.*—Cf. *nicchio*, a shell, a nook: referred to L. *mytilus*, a mussel.] A hollow to put a statue in; a recess; an alcove.

Nĭck, *n.* [A variant of NOCK or NOTCH.] Exact point of time:—a notch; a score.—[A.-S. *nicor;* Icel. *nykr;* Dan. *nök;* Ger. *nix.*] (*Northern Myth.*) An evil spirit.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nicking, nicked.] To hit; to touch:—to cut in notches.

Nĭck'el, *n.* [Sw. & Ger.: probably related to NICK, an evil spirit, as COBALT is to KOBOLD.] A metal of a whitish color.

Nĭck'năck, *n.* See KNICKKNACK.

Nĭck'nāme, *n.* [For *an eke name; eke*, to lengthen, and NAME; Icel. *auknafn;* Sw. *öknamn;* Dan. *ögenavn;* Fr. *nom de nique*,—probably from the English.] A name given in derision or familiarity.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nicknaming, nicknamed.] To call by a familiar or derisive name.

Ni-cō'tian (-shan), *a.* Relating to tobacco.

Nĭc'o-tĭne, *n.* [Neo-Latin *nicotiana*, the tobacco-plant; named from *Nicot*, who sent the plant to France in 1560.] A poisonous principle in tobacco.

Nĭc'ti-tāte, *v. n.* [L. *nictare*, *nictatum*, to wink.] [*pp.* nictitating, nictitated.] To wink.
Nĭc-ti-tā'tion, *n.* A winking; nictation.
Nĭd'i-fi-cāte, *v. n.* [L. *nidificare*, *nidificatum*; *nidus*, a nest, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* nidificating, nidificated.] To build nests, as birds.
Nĭd-i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Act of building nests.
Nĭd'ū-lănt, *a.* [L. *nidulari*, *nidulantis*, to build a nest; *nidulus*, a dim. of *nidus*, a nest.] Nestling; lying loose in pulp.
Nĭd-ū-lā'tion, *n.* Time of remaining in the nest.
Nī'dus, *n.* [L.—See Nest.] A nest; a lodgement; a breeding-place.
Niēce, *n.* [Fr. *nièce*; It. *nezza*, oftener *nepote*; Prov. *nepta*; L. *neptis*, a niece.—See Nephew.] A daughter of a brother or sister.
Niello (nē-ĕl'lō), *n.* [It.; L. *nigellus*, dim. of *niger*, black.] Metal-work adorned with black lines.
Nĭg'gard, *n.* [Icel. *hnöggr*, Sw. *njugg*, stingy; *njugga*, to hoard: *-ard* is pejorative.] A sordid fellow; a churl.—2, *a.* Sordid; miserly; parsimonious.
Nĭg'gard-li-nĕss, *n.* Sordid parsimony.
Nĭg'gard-ly, *a.* Parsimonious; *avaricious*.—2, *ad.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.
Nĭg'gard-nĕss, *n.* Avarice; sordid parsimony.
Nīgh (nī), *a.* [A.-S. *neah*, *neh*; Dut. *na*; Ger. *nahe*, *nach*.] Not distant; not remote; *near*.—2, *prep.* Not far from; near.—3, *ad.* Not far off; almost; near.
Nīgh'ness (nī'nes), *n.* Nearness; proximity.
Nīght (nīt), *n.* [A.-S. *niht*, *neaht*; Dut. & Ger. *nacht*; Dan. *nat*; L. *nox*; Gr. *νύξ*; Russ. *noche*; Skr. *nakta*, *niç*.] The time from sunset to sunrise; time of darkness:—darkness.
Nīght'căp (nīt'kăp), *n.* A cap worn in bed.
Nīght'-drĕss, *n.* The dress worn at night.
Nīght'fâll, *n.* The close of day; evening.
Nīght'-gŏŵn, *n.* A gown worn in bed.
Nīght'hâwk, *n.* A bird that flies by night.
Nīght'in-gāle (nīt'-), *n.* [A.-S. *nihtegale*; Dut. *nachtegaal*; Dan. *nattergal*; Ger. *nachtigall*; A.-S. *niht*, night, and *gale*, a singer; *galan*, to sing.—See Yell.] A bird that sings at night.
Nīght'-jär, *n.* [From its jarring sound, emitted at twilight.] A bird, the goat-sucker.
Nīght'ly (nīt'le), *a.* Done by night; nocturnal.—2, *ad.* By night; every night.
Nīght'māre (nīt'mâr), *n.* [A.-S. *neaht*, *niht*, night, and *mara*, an incubus; Icel. *mara*, Dan. *mare*, Pol. *mara*, nightmare: the last syllable is from the root of Mar, and signifies "crusher."] A morbid and oppressive sensation on the chest during sleep; incubus.
Nīght'shāde, *n.* [A.-S. *nihtscadu*, night-shadow.] Darkness of the night:—a plant.
Nīght'-sŏĭl, *n.* The contents of privies, removed by night, and used as manure.
Nīght'-watch (nīt'wŏch), *n.* A period of the night:—a guard or watch by night.
Nī-grĕs'cent, *a.* [L. *nigrescere*, *nigrescentis*, to grow black; *nigrere*, to be black; *niger*, black.] Growing black.
Nī'hĭl, *n.* [L. *nihil* or *nihilum*; *ne*, not, not even, and *hilum*, a particle, a dot, a trifle.] Nothing.
Nī'hil-ĭşm, *n.* Nothingness; nihility:—the principles or doctrine of the nihilists.
Nī'hil-ĭst, *n.* One who denies that any thing can be known or shown to exist:—a member of a secret revolutionary party in Russia, whose aim is said to be the overthrow of all authority.
Nī-hil-ĭs'tic, } *a.* (*Russian Politics.*) Of or per-
Nī'hil-ĭst, } taining to nihilism or nihilists.
Nĭl, *n.* [L.—See Nihil.] Nothing.
Nĭll, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [A.-S. *nillan*; *ne*, not, and *willan*, to will.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject.
Nĭm'ble, *a.* [O. E. *nimel*; A.-S. *numol*, *numul*; Dan. *nem*, adroit; A.-S. *niman*, to seize; Ger. *nehmen*, Dan. *nemme*, Old & Local Eng. *nim*, to take.] Quick; *active*; ready; speedy.
Nĭm'ble-nĕss, *n.* Quickness; activity.
Nĭm'bly, *ad.* Quickly; speedily; actively.
Nĭm'bus, *n.* [L.] A rain-cloud.—(*Painting.*) A circle of rays round the head of a saint, &c.
Nĭn'com-pōōp, *n.* [Ludicrously formed from L. *non compos*, not having control.] A blockhead; a fool. [Low.]
Nīne, *a.* [A.-S. *nigon*; Dut. *negen*; Ger. *neun*; L. *novem*; Skr. *navan*.] One more than eight.
Nīne'fōld, *a.* Repeated nine times.
Nīne'pence, *n.*; pl. **Nīne'pen-çeş**. A small silver coin; the sum of nine pennies.
Nīne'pĭnş, *n.* A play with nine pieces of wood.
Nīne'tēēn, *a.* [A.-S. *nigontyne*; Ger. *neunzehn*.] Nine and ten.
Nīne'tēēnth, *a.* The ordinal of nineteen.
Nīne'ti-ĕth, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.
Nīne'ty, *a.* [A.-S. *nigontig*; Ger. *neunzig*; L. *nonaginta*.] Nine times ten.
Nĭn'ny, *n.* [For *nincompoop*.—Cf. Gael. *neoni*, a fool.] A fool; a simpleton; a dunce.
Nīnth, *a.* First after the eighth; ordinal of nine.
Nīnth'ly, *ad.* In the ninth place.
Nĭp, *v. a.* [Dut. *knijpen*; Dan. *knibe*; Ger. *kneifen*, *kneiven*.] [*pp.* nipping, nipped.] To cut; to pinch; to bite:—to blast.—2, *n.* A pinch; a small cut:—a blast:—a sip.
Nĭp'perş (nĭp'perz), *n. pl.* Small pincers.
Nĭp'ple, *n.* [A dim. of Neb or Nib.] A teat; pap.
Nĭr-vä'na, *n.* [Skr. *nir*, out, and *vana*, blown.] In *Buddhism*, the extinction of individual existence by annihilation:—cessation of the soul's separate existence by its absorption into Buddha.
Nĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *hnitu*; Dut. *neet*; Dan. *gnid*; Russ. *gnida*; Ger. *niss*.] The egg of a small insect.
Nī'trate, *n.* A chemical salt of nitric acid.
Nī'tre (nī'ter), *n.* [Fr. *nitre*; L. *nitrum*; Gr. *νίτρον*; Arab. *natrun*, *nitrun*; Heb. *nether*.—See Natron.] Saltpetre; nitrate of potash.
Nī'tric, *a.* Relating to, or containing, nitrogen.
Nī'tro-ğĕn, *n.* [Gr. *νίτρον*, nitre, and root of *γίγνειν*, to beget.] (*Chem.*) A gas which, together with oxygen, forms atmospheric air:—called also *azote*.
Nī-trŏğ'e-noŭs, *a.* Containing nitrogen.
Nī'tro-glyç'e-rīne, *n.* A powerful explosive compound prepared from glycerine by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids.
Nī'troŭs, *a.* Partaking of nitre, or of nitrogen.
Nī'try, *a.* Nitrous; relating to nitre.
Nĭv'e-oŭs, *a.* [L. *niveus*; *nix*, *nivis*, Gr. *νίφα*, Welsh *nyf*, snow.] Snowy; resembling snow.
Nī-zăm', *n.* [Hind.; Arab. *nazama*, to govern.] The ruler of Hyderabad in India.
Nō, *ad.* [A.-S. *na*, *no*.—Cf. L. *ne*, not; Skr. *na*; Goth. *ni*. The Anglo-Saxon is referred to *ne*, not, and *a*, ever.—See Aye.] The word of refusal or denial; nay:—not at all.—2, *a.* Not any; none.—*No one*, not any one. [Slang.]
Nŏb, *n.* [See Knob.] The head:—a nobleman.
Nŏb'by, *a.* Smart; elegant; showy.
No-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *nobilité*; L. *nobilitas*.] State of being of noble rank; dignity; nobleness; excellence; rank:—people of rank.
Nō'ble, *a.* [L. *nobilis*, for *gnobilis*, illustrious, well known; *noscere* (*gnoscere*), to know (*q. v.*).] Belonging to the nobility; high in rank:—grand; worthy; elevated; liberal.—2, *n.* One of high rank:—a gold coin.
Nō'ble-măn, *n.* One of the nobility; a noble.
Nō'ble-nĕss, *n.* Greatness; worth; dignity.
No-blĕsse', *n.* [Fr.] The nobility; noble birth.
Nō'bly, *ad.* In a noble manner; grandly.
Nō'bod-y, *n.* Not any one:—an insignificant person.
Nō'cent, *a.* [L. *nocere*, to hurt.] Hurtful; mischievous; guilty.
Nŏck, *n.* A nick on an arrow. See Notch.
Noc-tăm-bū-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *nox*, *noctis*, night, and *ambulare*, to walk.] The act of walking in sleep or in the night; somnambulism.
Noc-tăm'bū-lĭşm, *n.* Somnambulism.
Noc-tăm'bū-lĭst, *n.* One who walks in sleep.

Nŏc'türn, *n.* [L. *nocturnus*.—See NOCTURNAL.] Devotional service by night.

Noc-tür'nal, *a.* [L. *nocturnalis* or *nocturnus; nox, noctis*, night (*q. v.*); Gr. νυκτερινός.] Relating to night; *nightly*:—active by night.—2, *n.* An instrument formerly used for viewing the stars.

Noc-tûrne' (nok-tûrn'), *n.* [Fr.] (*Paint.*) A representation of a night-scene.—(*Poetry & Mus.*) A piece for playing at night, as a serenade.

Nŏd, *v. n.* [Local Ger. *notteln*, O. Ger. *knoton*, to shake.—Cf. Gr. νεύειν, L. *nutare*, to nod; *nutus*, a nod.] [*pp.* nodding, nodded.] To bend the head; to be drowsy.—2, *v. a.* To bend; to incline; to shake.—3, *n.* A quick bend of the head; a bow.

Nō'dal, *a.* Pertaining to a node or nodes.

Nŏd'dle (nŏd'dl), *n.* [A diminutive form: akin to KNOT.] The head,—in contempt.

Nŏd'dy, *n.* [Cf. NODDLE, NOODLE.] Simpleton; idiot:—a sea-fowl.

Nōde, *n.* [L. *nodus*: cognate with KNOT.] A knob; a swelling:—an oval figure.—(*Astron.*) The point where the orbit of a planet intersects the plane of the ecliptic.

No-dōse', *a.* Knotty; full of knots.

Nŏd'ū-lar, *a.* Formed into nodules.

Nŏd'ūle (nŏd'yūl), *n.* [L. *nodulus*, dim. of *nodus*, a node.] A small lump or knot.

Nŏd'ū-lōse, *a.* Having small knots.

Nŏg, *n.* [Root of KNAG and KNOCK.] A little mug:—liquor; ale.—(*Naut.*) A treenail.—(*Arch.*) A wooden brick or pin.

Nŏg'gin, *n.* [Irish, *noigin*; Gael. *noigean*.] A small mug or cup:—a gill cup.

Nŏils, *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] Refuse wool; very inferior wool.

Nŏişe, *n.* [Fr. *noise*; Prov. *noisa, nausa*: origin doubtful.] Any sound; an outcry; clamor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* noising, noised.] To spread by rumor or report.

Nŏişe'less, *a.* Silent; without sound.

Noisette (nwä-zĕt'), *n.* [The name of a French gardener, 1772–1849.] A rose of a special group of varieties.

Nŏi'şi-nĕss, *n.* Loudness of sound; clamor.

Nŏi'some (nŏi'sum), *a.* [ANNOY, and the suffix -SOME, denoting tendency.] Noxious; offensive.

Nŏi'some-ly (nŏi'sum-le), *ad.* Offensively.

Nŏi'some-nĕss, *n.* Offensiveness; noxiousness.

Nŏi'şy, *a.* Making a noise; loud; clamorous.

Nŏm'ad, *or* **Nŏm'ade** [nō'mad, *K. R. Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. νομάς, νομάδος, wandering, nomadic; νομός, a pasture, an allotment; νέμειν, to allot, to pasture.] One who leads a wandering or pastoral life.—2, *a.* Wandering; nomadic.

No-măd'ic, *a.* Pastoral; rude; wandering.

Nŏm'ad-ĭşm, *n.* State of a nomad; roving life.

Nōme, *n.* [Gr. νομός; νέμειν, to allot.] A province.—(*Algebra.*) A simple quantity affixed to some other quantity.

Nō'men-clā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who names things.

Nō'men-clāt-ūre (nō'men-klāt-yur), *n.* [L. *nomenclatura; nomen*, a name, and *calare*, to call.] The terms or words of a language, art, or science; a system of terms; terminology; vocabulary.

Nŏm'i-nal, *a.* [L. *nominalis; nomen, nominis*, a name (*q. v.*).] Only in name; not real; titular.

Nŏm'i-nal-ĭşm, *n.* Doctrine of the nominalists.

Nŏm'i-nal-ĭst, *n.* One of a sect of mediæval philosophers who maintained, in opposition to the *realists*, that the universals, or general terms, in logic were *names* only, and not *realities*.

Nŏm'i-nal-ly, *ad.* By name; only in name.

Nŏm'i-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *nominare, nominatum*, to name.] [*pp.* nominating, nominated.] To propose by name; to appoint or designate by name; to *name*. [of nominating.

Nŏm-i-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *nominatio*.] Act, or power,

Nŏm'i-na-tĭve, *a.* [L. *nominativus*.] (*Gram.*) That names:—applied to the first case of nouns.

Nŏm'i-nā-tor, *n.* One who nominates.

Nŏm-i-nēē', *n.* A person nominated.

Nŏn, *ad.* [L. *non*, not.] Not.—It is never used separately, but always as a prefix, giving a negative sense to words; as, *non*-residence.

Nŏn'age, *n.* [NON, not, and AGE.] Minority in age; immaturity.

Nŏn-a-ge-nā'ri-an, *n.* [L. *nonagenarius; nonaginta*, ninety (*q. v.*).] One ninety years old.

Nŏn-a-gĕs'i-mal, *a.* [L. *nonagesimus; nonaginta*, ninety (*q. v.*).] The ninetieth.

Nŏn-at-tĕnd'ance, *n.* Failure to attend.

Nŏnce, *n.* [From O. E. *then ones* (once); *then* is here the A.-S. *dan, dam*, dative of *de*, the.] The present purpose, exigency, or occasion; design.

Nŏn'cha-länce' (nŏn'sha-läns'), *n.* [Fr.] Indifference; coolness; carelessness.

Nŏn'cha-länt', *a.* [Fr.; *non*, not, and *chaloir*, to matter; L. *calere*, to glow, to be warm.] Cool; unconcerned; careless.

Nŏn-cŏm'ba-tănt, *n.* A person associated with an army or a navy who is not required to fight:—one who will not fight; a non-resistant.

Nŏn-com-mĭs'sioned (-mĭsh'und), *a.* Not having a commission.

Nŏn-com-mĭt'tal, *a.* [See COMMIT.] Careful not to commit or bind one's self.—2, *n.* Absence of any pledge; freedom from pledges.

Nŏn-com-plī'ance, *n.* A failure to comply. [cur.

Nŏn-con-cŭr'rence, *n.* Refusal or failure to con-

Nŏn-con-dŭct'or, *n.* A substance that does not conduct or transmit electricity.

Nŏn-con-fŏrm'ist, *n.* One who does not conform to the established religion.

Nŏn-con-fŏrm'i-ty, *n.* [See NON and CONFORMITY.] Want of conformity.

Nŏn'de-scrĭpt, *a.* [L. *non descriptus*, not described.] Not yet, or not easily, described.—2, *n.* A thing not described.

Nŏne, *a. & pron.* [A.-S. *nan; ne*, not, and *an*, one.] No one; not any.

Nŏn-e-lĕct', *n.* One who is not elected.

Nŏn-ĕn'ti-ty, *n.* [See ENTITY.] Non-existence:—a person of no account; a nobody. [Colloq.]

Nōneş, *n. pl.* [L. *nonæ; nonus*, the ninth.] (*Roman.*) The fifth day of each month of the year, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh: so called as being the *ninth* inclusive before the ides:—religious service for the ninth hour.

Nŏn-es-sĕn'tial, *n.* A thing not necessary.

Nŏne'sŭch (nŭn'sŭch), *n.* A thing unequalled.

Nŏn-ex-ĭst'ence, *n.* State of not existing.

Nŏn-ex-ĭst'ent, *a.* Not existing.

Nŏn-fŭl-fĭl'ment, *n.* Failure to fulfil.

No-nĭll'ion, *n.* [L. *nonus*, ninth: on type of *million*.] [*Eng.*] A unit with 54 ciphers annexed. [*Fr.*] A unit with 30 ciphers annexed.

Nŏn-jūr'ing, *a.* Not swearing allegiance.

Nŏn'jū-ror, *or* **Nŏn-jū'ror**, *n.* [See NON and JUROR.] One who refused to swear allegiance to the successors of James II.

Nŏn-ob-şĕrv'ance, *n.* A failure to observe.

Nŏn-pa-rēil' (nŏn-pa-rĕl'), *n.* [Fr. *non*, not, and *pareil*, equal; L. *par*, Late L. *pariculus*, equal.—See PAR.] A printer's type smaller than minion.—2, *a.* Unequalled.

Nŏn'plŭs, *n.* [L. *non plus*, not more.] A puzzle; a great difficulty.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nonplussing, nonplussed.] To confound; to puzzle.

Nŏn-rĕş'i-dĕnce, *n.* A failure of residence.

Nŏn-rĕş'i-dĕnt, *n.* [NON and RESIDENT.] One who does not reside in the place of his official duty; an absentee.—2, *a.* Not residing; absent.

Nŏn-re-şĭst'ance, *n.* Passive obedience.

Nŏn-re-şĭst'ant, *a.* [NON and RESISTANT.] Not resisting.—2, *n.* One who maintains non-resistant principles; one who holds that resistance by force is in no case lawful.

Nŏn'sĕnse, *n.* [NON and SENSE.] Unmeaning language; folly.

Nŏn-sĕn'si-cal, *a.* Unmeaning; foolish.

Nŏn-sĕn′si-cal-ly, *ad.* Foolishly.
Nŏn′suit (nŏn′sūt), *n.* [NON and SUIT.] (*Law.*) The renunciation of a suit by the plaintiff.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nonsuiting, nonsuited.] To stop in a legal process.
Nŏn-ū′ṣer, *n.* (*Law.*) Neglect of use.
Nôô′dle (nôô′dl), *n.* [Cf. NODDY.] A fool; a simpleton:—[Ger. *nudel:* root of NUT] a cake to put in soup.
Nook (nôk *or* nûk), *n.* [Scot. *neuk*, Celt. *niuc*, a corner.] A corner; a narrow place.
Nôôn, *n.* [L. *nona*, ninth (hour); A.-S. *non;* Dut. *noen;* Dan. *none.*] Mid-day; noonday; twelve o'clock.
Nôôn′dāy, *or* **Nôôn′tīde**, *n.* Mid-day; time of noon.
Nôôn′ing, *n.* Repose or a repast at noon.
Nôôṣe, *or* **Nôôse** [nôz, *S. J. E. Ja. K. Sm. Wb.;* nôs, *N. W. F.*], *n.* [Fr. *nœud*, O. Fr. *nou*, L. *nodus*, a knot.] A running knot.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* noosing, noosed.] To tie in a noose; to catch.
Nŏr, *conj.* [For *neither* (*q. v.*); O. E. *nother.*] A negative particle:—correlative to *neither* or *not;* as, neither this *nor* that.
Nŏr′land, *n.* [For *north land.*] North country.—2, *a.* Of or belonging to the north; northern.
Nŏrm, *n.* [L. *norma*, a carpenter's rule.—Cf. Gr. γνώριμος, well-known, familiar; γνώμον, an index, a rule or square: root of KNOW.] A standard; a model; a type.
Nŏr′mal, *a.* [L. *normalis.*—See NORM.] Perpendicular:—according to rule or principle; regular.—*Normal school*, a school for training school-teachers.
Nŏr′man, *a.* [For *north man.*—See NORSE.] Relating to Normandy or Normans.—2, *n.* A native of Normandy.
Nŏrn, *n.* [Scandinavian.] (*Norse Myth.*) One of the Fates or goddesses of destiny.
Nŏr′rŏy̆, *n.* [NORTH and Fr. *roy*, a king.] (*Her.*) The third of the English kings of arms, whose jurisdiction lies north of the Trent.
Nŏrse, *n.* [Scand. *Norsk*, Norwegian,—literally, northern.] The language of the Norwegians.
Nŏrse′man, *n.* A Northman; an ancient Scandinavian.
Nŏrth, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *nord;* Dut. *noord.*] The point opposite the south.—2, *a.* Northern; being in the north.
Nŏrth-ēast′, *n.* The point midway between the north and the east.—2, *a.* North-eastern; denoting the north-east point.
Nŏrth-ēast′er-ly, *a.* North-east.
Nŏrth-ēast′ern, *a.* Relating to the north-east.
Nŏrth′er-ly, *a.* & *ad.* Toward, or from, the north.
Nŏrth′ern, *a.* Being in the north; north.—2, *n.* An inhabitant of the north.
Nŏrth′ern-er, *n.* One living in the north.
Nŏrth′ern-mōst, *a.* Most northern; farthest north.
Nŏrth′ing, *n.* Course or distance toward the north:—opposed to *southing.*
Nŏrth′man, *n.* A Scandinavian.
Nŏrth-stär′, *n.* The pole-star; the lodestar.
Nŏrth′ward, *a.* Being toward the north.
Nŏrth′ward, Nŏrth′wardṣ, *ad.* Toward the north.
Nŏrth′ward-ly, *a.* & *ad.* Toward the north.
Nŏrth-wĕst′, *n.* The point between the north and the west.—2, *a.* North-western.
Nŏrth-wĕst′er-ly, *a.* Toward, or from, the north-west.
Nŏrth-wĕst′ern, *a.* Being in the north-west.
Nŏr-wē′ġi-an, *n.* A native of Norway.—2, *a.* Belonging to Norway.
Nōṣe, *n.* [A.-S. *nosu;* Dut. *neus;* Dan. *næse;* Ger. *nase;* Russ. *nos;* Lith. *nosis;* L. *nasus;* Skr. *nasa.*] The prominence on the face:—scent.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nosing, nosed.] To scent; to smell.
Nōṣe′blēēd, *n.* Bleeding from the nose.
Nōṣe′gāy, *n.* [NOSE, and Old & Local E. *gay*, a gay object.] A bunch of flowers; a bouquet.
Nŏs-o-lŏġ′i-cal, *a.* Relating to nosology.
No-sŏl′o-ġist, *n.* One versed in nosology.
No-sŏl′o-ġy, *or* **No-ṣŏl′o-ġy**, *n.* [Gr. νόσος, a disease, and λόγος, a treatise.] The doctrine or science of diseases.
Nos-tăl′ġi-a, *n.* [Gr. νόστος, homeward return, and ἄλγος, pain.] (*Med.*) Homesickness.
Nos-tăl′ġic, *a.* Relating to nostalgia; homesick.
Nŏs′tril, *n.* [A.-S. *nosdyrl; nosu*, the nose, and *dyrel, thyrel*, a hole.—See THRILL and DRILL.] The aperture of the nose.
Nŏs′trum, *n.* [L. for "our own;" *nos*, we.] A quack medicine.
Nŏt, *ad.* [The same as NAUGHT.] A particle of negation or refusal.
Nō-ta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* A notable thing or person.
Nŏt′a-ble [nŏt′a-bl, *S. W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm.*], *a.* [A special use of the word next below.] Industrious; careful; bustling.
Nōt′a-ble (nōt′a-bl, *W. P. J. F. Ja. Sm.;* nŏt′a-bl, *S. E.*], *a.* [L. *notabilis; notare*, to mark; *nota*, a mark.—See NOTE.] Remarkable; memorable.—2, *n.* A nobleman or person of distinction.
Nŏt′a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Carefulness; industry.
Nōt′a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Remarkableness.
Nŏt′a-bly, *ad.* Carefully; with bustle.
Nōt′a-bly, *ad.* Memorably; remarkably.
No-tā′ri-al, *a.* Relating to a notary.
Nō′ta-ry, *n.* [Fr. *notaire*, L. *notarius*, a clerk, a writer of notes.—See NOTE.] An officer who attests contracts.
Nō′ta-ry-pŭb′lic, *n.* A notary or officer who publicly attests writings or documents, so as to make them authentic in foreign countries.
No-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *notatio.*] The act or manner of noting or designating by marks; a marking.
Nŏtch, *n.* [Softened from O. E. *nock*, a notch; Local Sw. *nokke;* O. Dut. *nock:* probably related to NICK, possibly to NOOK.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* notching, notched.] To cut in small hollows.
Nōte, *n.* [L. *nota*, a note: allied to *notus*, known.—See KNOW.] A mark; a notice; a *remark:*—reputation:—an account:—a tone; voice:—a written paper; a billet:—a paper promising payment.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* noting, noted.] To observe; to remark; to mark.
Nōte′-book (-bûk), *n.* A book containing notes.
Nōt′ed, *p. a.* Remarkable; eminent; *famous.*
Nōte′less, *a.* Of no note or reputation; not famous; undistinguished.
Nōte′wor-thy (-wür-the), *a.* Remarkable; worthy of notice.
Nŏth′ing [nŏth′ing, *Wb.*], *n.* [For *no thing.*] Nonentity; not any thing.
Nŏth′ing-nĕss, *n.* Nihility; non-existence.
Nō′tice, *n.* [Fr. *notice;* L. *notitia*, knowledge; *novi, notum*, to know (*q. v.*).] A remark; heed; information; warning.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* noticing, noticed.] To note; to heed; to observe.
Nō′tice-a-ble, *a.* Worthy of notice.
Nō-ti-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Act of notifying; notice.
Nō′ti-fy̆, *v. a.* [Fr. *notifier;* L. *notificare*, to make known; *notum*, known, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* notifying, notified.] To declare; to make known:—to inform; to give notice to.
Nō′tion, *n.* [L. *notio*, knowledge, idea; *novi, notum*, to know (*q. v.*).] Mental apprehension; conception; *perception;* thought; idea; *opinion.*
Nō′tion-al, *a.* Imaginary; ideal; crotchety.
Nō′tion-al-ly, *ad.* In idea; mentally.
Nō′tionṣ, *n. pl.* Haberdashery; small wares.
Nō′to-chŏrd, *n.* [Gr. νῶτον, the back, and χορδή, a cord (*q. v.*).] The spinal column of certain low types of vertebrates.
Nō-to-rī′e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *notoriété;* Late L. *notorietas.*—See NOTORIOUS.] Public knowledge; exposure to public knowledge (usually in an ill sense).
No-tō′ri-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *notoire;* L. *notorium*, an indictment, accusation; *notor*, a witness; *novi, notum*, to know (*q. v.*).] Publicly known; evident to the world:—commonly used in an ill sense.
No-tō′ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Publicly; evidently.
No-tō′ri-ous-nĕss, *n.* Public fame; notoriety.

Nŏt-with-stănd'ing, *conj.* [NOT and WITHSTAND.] Although; nevertheless.—2, *prep.* Without hinderance from; not preventing; in spite of.

Nöught (nâwt), *n.* Nothing. See NAUGHT.

Nöû'me-nŏn, *n.*; pl. **Nöû'me-na**. [Gr. for "thing perceived;" νοεῖν, to perceive; νοῦς, the mind.] (*Met.*) An object as it is in itself.

Nöûn, *n.* [Fr. *nom;* O. Fr. *non, noun;* L. *nomen*, a name (*q. v.*).] (*Gram.*) The name of any thing.

Noŭr'ish (nŭr'ish), *v. a.* [Fr. *nourrir* (base *nourriss-*); L. *nutrire*, to suckle, to feed.] [*pp.* nourishing, nourished.] To support by food; to feed; to maintain; to encourage; to train.

Noŭr'ish-er, *n.* One that nourishes.

Noŭr'ish-mĕnt (nŭr'ish-mĕnt), *n.* Food; sustenance; nutriment; nutrition; supply.

Nŏv'el, *a.* [Fr. *nouveau;* O. Fr. *novel;* L. *novellus*, dim. of *novus*, new.] Of recent origin or introduction; *new;* not ancient; unusual; strange.—2, *n.* A fictitious narrative.

Nŏv-el-ĕtte', *n.* [Fr.] A small novel.

Nŏv'el-ĭst, *n.* A writer of novels.

Nŏv'el-ty, *n.* [Fr. *nouveauté;* O. Fr. *noveliteit;* L. *novellitas*, newness.—See NOVEL.] A novel thing; newness.

No-vĕm'ber, *n.* [L., from *novem*, nine: it was the ninth month with the Romans.] The eleventh month of the year.

No-vĕn'ni-al, *a.* [L. *novennis; novem*, nine, and *annus*, a year.] Done every ninth year.

Nŏv'ice, *n.* [Fr.; L. *novicius*, new, a novice; *novus*, new.] One unskilled; a probationer:—a beginner.

No-vĭ''ti-āte (no-vĭsh'e-āt), *n.* [Fr. *novitiat;* Late L. *novitiatus*.] State of a novice; the time for learning the rudiments:—a novice.

Nöŵ (nöû), *ad.* [A.-S., Dut., Scand., Goth., & Skr. *nu;* Ger. *nun;* Gr. νῦν; L. *nunc*.] At this time; at that time; very lately.—*Now and then*, at one time and another.—2, *n.* The present time or moment.

Nöŵ'a-dāys, *ad.* In the present time or age.

Nō'wāy, *or* **Nō'wāys**, *ad.* Not in any manner.

Nō'whêre (nō'hwâr), *ad.* [A.-S. *nahwær;* No and WHERE.] Not in any place. [or degree.

Nō'wīse, *ad.* [For *in no wise*.] Not in any manner

Nŏx'ious (nŏk'shus), *a.* [L. *noxius; noxa*, harm; *nocere*, to injure; *nex*, destruction.] Hurtful; pernicious.

Nŏx'ious-ly (nŏk'shus-le), *ad.* Hurtfully. [ness.

Nŏx'ious-nĕss, *n.* Hurtfulness; unwholesome-

Nŏz'zle (nŏz'zl), *n.* [A dim. of NOSE.] The nose; the snout; the end, as of a bellows.

Nŭb'bin, *n.* [From colloquial *nub*, a knob (*q. v.*).] A small, imperfect ear of maize.

Nū'bile, *a.* [L. *nubilis; nubere*, to marry; *nubes*, a cloud, a veil.—See NUPTIAL.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

Nụ-cĭf'er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *nux, nucis*, a nut, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing nuts.

Nū'cle-ate, *or* **Nū'cle-āt-ed**, *a.* Having a nucleus.

Nū'cle-ŭs, *n.* [L. for "a kernel;" *nux, nucis*, a nut.] L. pl. **Nū'cle-ī**; Eng. **Nū'cle-ŭs-es**. The kernel of a nut:—that about which matter is collected:—a central mass.

Nūde, *a.* [L. *nudus*.—See NAKED.] Bare; naked:—not valid; void.

Nŭdge (nŭj), *v. a.* [Dan. *knuge*, to press; Scot. *gnidge*, to squeeze: allied to KNOCK.] [*pp.* nudging, nudged.] To push or touch gently.—2, *n.* A gentle push.

Nū'di-ty, *n.* [L. *nuditas*.] Nakedness.

Nū'ga-to-ry, *a.* [L. *nugatorius; nugator*, a trifler; *nugari*, to trifle; *nugæ*, trifles.] Trifling; futile; ineffectual.

Nŭg'get, *n.* [O. E. *niggot;* probably for *ingot*.] A lump; a small mass.

Nūi'sance, *n.* [Fr. *nuisance; nuire, nuisant*, to hurt.—See NOXIOUS.] Something offensive:—something that annoys the public.

Nŭll, *v. a.* [L. *nullus*, none; *ne ullus*, not any; *ullus* stands for *unulus*, a dim. of *unus*, one.] [*pp.* nulling, nulled.] To annul; to annihilate.—2, *a.* Void; of no force; ineffectual.

Nŭl-li-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of rendering void; the state of being rendered void. [nullify.

Nŭl'li-fī-er, *n.* One who nullifies or desires to

Nŭl'li-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *nullificare*, to make void; *nullus*, none, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* nullifying, nullified.] To annul; to make void.

Nŭl'li-ty, *n.* [Fr. *nullité*.] Want of force; nothing.

Nŭmb (nŭm), *a.* [O. E. *nome*, benumbed,—properly, seized; A.-S. *niman*, to seize.] Torpid; chilled; motionless.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* numbing, numbed.] To make numb or torpid.

Nŭm'ber, *v. a.* [Fr. *nombre;* L. *numerus;* Gr. νέμειν, to distribute.] [*pp.* numbering, numbered.] To count; to tell; to reckon.—2, *v. n.* To amount to in number.—3, *n.* Any aggregate of units:—a unit; one:—more than one; many:—a figure.—*pl.* Harmony; verses; poetry.—(*Gram.*) The consideration of an object as one or more.

Nŭm'ber-lĕss, *a.* More than can be counted.

Nŭm'bers, *n.* The fourth book in the Bible.

Nŭmb'ness (nŭm'nes), *n.* Torpor; deadness.

Nū'mer-al, *a.* [L. *numeralis*.—See NUMBER.] Relating to number; consisting of number or numbers; numerical.—The *numeral letters* are the seven Roman capitals I, V, X, L, C, D, M; the *numeral figures*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.—2, *n.* A numeral character or letter.

Nū'mer-al-ly, *ad.* According to number.

Nū'mer-āte, *v. n.* [L. *numerare, numeratum*, to number (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* numerating, numerated.] To reckon; to enumerate.

Nū-mer-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *numeratio;* Fr. *numération*.] The art of numbering; the art of writing and reading numbers.

Nū'mer-ā-tor, *n.* [L.] A numberer.—In *vulgar fractions*, the number placed above the line.

Nụ-mĕr'i-cal, *a.* [Fr. *numérique*.] In respect to number; expressed in numbers.

Nụ-mĕr'i-cal-ly, *ad.* With respect to number.

Nū'mer-oŭs, *a.* [L. *numerosus; numerus*, a number (*q. v.*).] Consisting of many:—many; not few:—consisting of poetic numbers.

Nū'mer-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In great numbers.

Nū-mis-măt'ic, } *a.* [L. *numisma, numismatis*,
Nū-mis-măt'i-cal, } current coin; Gr. νόμισμα; νόμος, usage, law; νέμειν, to allot.—Cf. L. *nummus*, money.] Relating to numismatics, or to coins and medals. [and medals.

Nū-mis-măt'ics, *n.* The science, or study, of coins

Nụ-mĭs-ma-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. νόμισμα, coin, and λόγος, a treatise.] The history or science of coins; numismatics.

Nŭm'ma-ry, } *a.* [L. *nummularius; nummulus*,
Nŭm'mụ-lar, } dim. of *nummus*, a coin.] Relating to coin or money; monetary; resembling coin.

Nŭm'skŭll, *n.* [NUMB and SKULL.] A dunce; a dolt; a blockhead.

Nŭn, *n.* [Fr. *nonne* (colloq.); A.-S. *nunna;* Late L. *nonna;* L. *nonnus*, a father; Gr. νάννη, νέννα, an aunt; νίννη, It. *nonna*, grandmother; Skr. *nana*, mother.] A woman who lives in a nunnery:—a kind of pigeon. [end.

Nŭn'-buöy, *n.* A buoy which tapers toward each

Nŭn'cheon (nŭn'chun), *n.* [O. E. *none-schenche*, noon-drink; A.-S. *scencan*, to pour out.—Cf. Ger. *schenken*, to pour out,—later, to send out, to give:—related to SHANK, in its old sense of a pipe.—See SHANK. Its present form and meaning are from LUNCHEON.] A luncheon.

Nŭn'ci-a-tūre, *n.* [Fr.; It. *nunziatura*.] The office of a nuncio.

Nŭn'ci-ō (nŭn'she-ō), *n.* [It.; L. *nuntius*, a messenger.—See ANNOUNCE.] A papal envoy.

Nun-cū'pa-tive [nŭn'kụ-pā-tiv, *Sm.*], *a.* [Late L. *nuncupativus*, nominal; L. *nuncupare*, to call by name; *nomen*, name, and *capere*, to take.] Verbally pronounced; not written.

Nŭn′dĭ-nạl, *a.* [L. *nundinalis; nundinæ*, a market-day, ninth day; *novem*, nine, and *dies*, day.] Relating to a fair or a market, or to the ninth day.

Nŭn′nẹr-y̆, *n.* A convent for nuns.

Nū′phär, *n.* [See NENUPHAR.] The yellow water-lily.

Nŭp′tial (nŭp′shạl), *a.* [L. *nuptialis; nuptiæ*, a wedding; *nubere, nuptum*, to marry; *nubes*, a veil, a cloud.] Relating to marriage.

Nŭp′tialṣ (nŭp′shạlz), *n. pl.* Marriage rites and festivities; wedding; *marriage.*

Nürse, *n.* [Fr. *nourrice;* L. *nutrix; nutrire*, to nourish (*q. v.*).] A woman who nurses or who has the care of an infant:—one who cares for the sick:—a kind of shark.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nursing, nursed.] To bring up; to cherish:—to suckle.

Nürs′ẹr-y̆, *n.* A plantation of young trees:—a place where children are taken care of.

Nürs′lĭng, *n.* One nursed up; a fondling.

Nürt′ūre (nürt′yụr), *n.* [Fr. *nourriture;* L. *nutritura.*—See NOURISH.] Food:—education; training.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* nurturing, nurtured.] To educate; to train.

Nŭt, *n.* [A.-S. *hnutu;* L. *nux, nucis;* Dut. *noot;* Ger. *nuss;* Dan. *nöd.*] A fruit of certain trees and shrubs:—a cylinder with teeth:—a block which is screwed upon the end of a bolt.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* nutting, nutted.] To gather nuts.

Nụ-tā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *nutatio; nutare*, frequentative of *nuere*, to nod (*q. v.*).] A kind of nodding; a vibratory movement.

Nŭt′gȧll, *n.* A hard excrescence of an oak.

Nŭt′-hătch, *n.* [NUT, and HATCH, to peck or hack (*q. v.*).] A bird of several species.

Nŭt′mĕg, *n.* [NUT, and O. Fr. *muge*, musk (*q. v.*).] A valuable species of spice.

Nū′trĭ-ạ, *n.* [Sp. for "otter" (*q. v.*).] The fur of the coypu.

Nū′trĭ-ĕnt, *n.* [L. *nutriens, nutrientis*, nourishing.—See NOURISH.] A substance that nourishes; a nutritive agent.—2, *a.* Nourishing; nutritious.

Nū′trĭ-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *nutrimentum.*—See NOURISH.] Nourishment; food; aliment.

Nụ-trĭ″tiọn (nụ-trĭsh′ụn), *n.* The process or act of nourishing:—food; aliment.

Nụ-trĭ″tioụs (nụ-trĭsh′ụs), *a.* [L. *nutricius; nutrix*, a nurse (*q. v.*).] Affording nourishment; nutritive; nourishing.

Nū′trĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *nutritif.*—See NOURISH.] Nourishing; nutritious.

Nŭt′shĕll, *n.* The hard shell of a nut:—something of small compass or little value.

Nŭt′-trēē, *n.* A tree that bears nuts; a hazel.

Nŭt′ty̆, *a.* Resembling the flavor of nuts.

Nŭx-vŏm′ĭ-cạ, *n.* [L. *nux*, a nut, and *vomica*, noisome.] A poisonous nut.

Nŭz′zle, *v. a.* [Low Ger. *nusseln;* Sw. *nosa:* root of NOSE.] [*pp.* nuzzling, nuzzled.] To nurse; to nestle.—2, *v. n.* To hold the head down:—to root like a swine.

Ny̆l-ghȃu′, *n.* [Per. *nilgaw; nil*, blue, and *gaw*, a cow (*q. v.*).] An East-Indian antelope.

Ny̆mph, *n.* [L. *nympha;* Gr. νύμφη, a bride, a nymph: akin to νέφος, a cloud.—Cf. L. *nupta*, a bride; *nubere*, to veil, to marry.] (*Myth.*) A spirit of the woods, meadows, trees, hills, or waters.

Ny̆m′phạ, *n.*; pl. **Ny̆m′phæ**. [L.] The pupa, aurelia, or chrysalis of an insect.

O.

O, an English vowel, has various sounds, as in *note, not, nor, move, done.*—2, *interj.* Used in calling:—oh!

Ōaf (ōf), *n.* [O. E. *auf, aulf*, variants of ELF.] A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies instead of one more bright; a dolt.

Ōaf′ĭsh (ōf′ĭsh), *a.* Stupid; dull; doltish.

Ōak (ōk), *n.* [A.-S. *ac;* Dan. *eeg;* Dut. *eik;* Ger. *eiche.*] A forest tree and its wood.

Ōak′en (ō′kn), *a.* Made of, or being from, oak.

Ōak′lĭng (ōk′lĭng), *n.* A young oak.

Ōak′ụm, *n.* [A.-S. *acumba; a*, away, and *cemban*, to comb.] Loose hemp, obtained by untwisting old ropes, for stopping leaks.

Ōar (ōr), *n.* [A.-S. *ar;* Dan. *aare;* Sw. *åra.*] A pole or instrument to row with.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* oaring, oared.] To impel by rowing.—3, *v. n.* To row.

Ōarṣ′man, *n.* One who manages oars.

Ōar′y̆, *a.* Having the form or use of oars.

Ō′a-sĭs [ọ-ā′sis, *St. I. N.*], *n.*; pl. **Ō′a-sēṣ**. [L.; Gr. ὄασις; Coptic, *ouahe; ouih*, to dwell.] A fertile spot surrounded by an arid desert.

Ōat (ōt), *n.* A grain. See OATS.

Ōat′en (ō′tn), *a.* Made of oats; bearing oats.

Ōath (ōth), *n.*; pl. **Ōatħṣ**. [A.-S. *að;* Dut. *eed;* Dan. *ed;* Goth. *aiths;* Old Irish, *oeth.*] A solemn declaration, with an appeal to God as a witness of its truth:—a profane use of a sacred name.

Ōat′mēal, *n.* Flour made by grinding oats.

Ōats (ōts), *n. pl.* [A.-S. *ata:* by some referred to the root of EAT.] A kind of grain, commonly used as food for horses.

Ŏb. [L. *ob*, against.—Cf. Gr. ἐπί, upon; Skr. *api*, moreover; Lith. *ape*, near.] A prefix from the Latin, meaning near, against, before, &c.

Ŏb-blĭ-gä′tō, *a.* [It. for "bound" or "limited."—See OBLIGE.] (*Mus.*) Made for the instrument named; closely connected.

Ọb-cŏr′dạte, *a.* [L. *ob*, implying reversal, and CORDATE.] Heart-shaped, with the apex downward.

Ŏb′dụ-rạ-cy̆, *or* **Ọb-dū′rạ-cy̆**, *n.* State of being obdurate; hardness of heart.

Ŏb′dụ-rạte, *or* **Ọb-dū′rạte**, *a.* [L. *obdurare, obduratum*, to harden; *ob*, against, and *durare*, to harden; *durus*, hard.] Hard of heart; obstinate; impenitent; stubborn; harsh.

Ŏb′dụ-rạte-ly̆, *ad.* In an obdurate manner.

Ọ-bē′dĭ-ĕnce [ọ-bē′dẹ-ĕns, *P. J. Ja. Sm.;* ọ-bē′dyẹns, *S. E. F. K.;* ọ-bē′jẹ-ĕns, *W.*], *n.* [L. *obedientia.*—See OBEY.] The act of obeying; submission to authority.

Ọ-bē′dĭ-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *obedire, obedientis*, to obey (*q. v.*).] Submissive to authority; compliant with command; dutiful.

Ọ-bē′dĭ-ĕnt-ly̆, *ad.* With obedience.

Ọ-bei′sạnce (ọ-bā′sạns *or* ọ-bē′sạns), *n.* [Fr. *obéissance*, obedience.] A bow; an act of reverence.

Obelisk.

Ŏb′e-lĭsk, *n.* [Gr. ὀβελίσκος, dim. of ὀβελός, a spit.] A slender stone pyramid; a monolith:—the dagger, a mark for reference, thus [†].

Ŏb′e-lŭs, *n.*; pl. **Ŏb′e-lī**. [Gr. ὀβελός, a spit.] The dash (— or ÷) used in printing.

Ọ-bēse′, *a.* [L. *obesus*, lean, thin,—later, fat, gross; *ob*, away from, toward, and *edere, esum*, to eat,—literally, that which has eaten something to itself.] Excessively fat or fleshy.

Ọ-bēse′ness, } *n.* Excessive corpulence; morbid
Ọ-bĕs′ĭ-ty̆, } fatness.

Ọ-bey′ (ọ-bā′), *v. a.* [Fr. *obéir;* L. *obedire; ob*, toward, and *audire*, to listen, to hear.] [*pp.* obeying, obeyed.] To yield obedience to; to submit to; to comply with.

Ọb-fŭs′cāte, *v. a.* [L. *obfuscare, obfuscatum; ob*, over, and *fuscare*, to darken; *fuscus*, dark.] [*pp.* obfuscating, obfuscated.] To darken; to cloud:—to muddle with drink.

Ŏb-fus-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *obfuscatio.*] The act of darkening:—bewilderment.

Ō′bit, *or* **Ŏb′it**, *n.* [L. *obitus*, departure, death; *obire*, to go to; *ob*, near, and *ire*, to go.] Decease:—a funeral solemnity or service.—*Post obit*, after death.

Ọ-bĭt′ụ-a-ry, *a.* [Fr. *obituaire.*] Relating to deaths or funerals.—2, *n.* A register or list of the dead; necrology:—a notice of one dead.

Ọb-jĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *objectare*, to oppose; *objicere, objectum*, to throw against; *ob*, toward, and *jacere*, to throw.] [*pp.* objecting, objected.] To oppose; to urge against.

Ŏb′ject, *n.* That about which one is employed; design; end; aim; ultimate purpose.

Ŏb′ject-glȧss, *n.* In an optical instrument, the lens nearest the object under observation.

Ọb-jĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *objectio.*] An adverse argument or reason; fault found; opposition; hesitation.

Ọb-jĕc′tion-a-ble, *a.* Liable to objection.

Ọb-jĕc′tive, *a.* [Fr. *objectif, objective.*] Relating to the *object* of thought; opposed to *subjective*, which relates to the thinker, or conscious *subject.*—*Objective* certainty is when the proposition is true in itself; *subjective*, when we are certain of its truth; or *objective* certainty is certainty in outward things, or physical certainty; *subjective* certainty is certainty perceived by the mind, or metaphysical certainty.—(*Gram.*) Noting the case of a noun or pronoun which follows a transitive verb or participle, or a preposition.

Ọb-jĕc′tive-ly, *ad.* In an objective manner.

Ọb-jĕc′tive-nĕss, *n.* State of being objective.

Ŏb-jec-tĭv′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *objectivité.*] State or quality of being objective.

Ọb-jĕct′or, *n.* [L.] One who offers objections.

Ọb-jür′gāte, *v. a.* [L. *objurgare, objurgatum*, to chide; *ob*, against, and *jurgare*, to quarrel; *jus, juris*, law, and *agere*, to urge.] [*pp.* objurgating, objurgated.] To chide; to reprove.

Ŏb-jur-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *objurgatio.*] A reproof; reprehension.

Ọb-jür′ga-to-ry, *a.* [L. *objurgatorius.*] Reprehensive; chiding.

Ọb-lāte′, *a.* [L. *oblatus; ob*, toward, and *latus*, carried.] Flattened at the poles.

Ŏb′lāte, *n.* [L. *offerre, oblatum*, to offer (*q. v.*).] A devotee:—a priest of a mission.

Ọb-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *oblatio*, an offering.—See OFFER.] An offering; a sacrifice.

Ŏb′li-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *obligare, obligatum.*—See OBLIGE.] [*pp.* obligating, obligated.] To bind by contract or duty; to oblige. [A word much used, yet disputed.]

Ŏb-li-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *obligatio.*] That which binds; the binding power of an oath, vow, or duty; *duty.*

Ŏb′li-ga-to-ry, *a.* [L. *obligatorius.*] Imposing an obligation; binding.

Ọ-blīge [ọ-blīj′ *or* ọ-blēj′, *S. W. P. F.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *obliger*, L. *obligare*, to constrain; *ob*, to, and *ligare*, to bind.] [*pp.* obliging, obliged.] To impose obligation on; to *bind;* to *compel;* to gratify.

Ọ-blīged′ (ọ-blījd′), *p. a.* Bound in gratitude; compelled; forced; *indebted.*

Ŏb-li-gēe′, *n.* The person to whom another, called the *obligor*, is bound by a contract.

Ọ-blīg′er, *n.* One who obliges.

Ọ-blīg′ing, *p. a.* Civil; friendly; engaging.

Ọ-blīg′ing-ly, *ad.* In an obliging manner.

Ọ-blīg′ing-nĕss, *n.* Civility; complaisance.

Ŏb-li-gör′, *n.* (*Law.*) One who binds himself to another. See OBLIGEE.

Ọb-lîque′, *or* **Ọb-līque′**, *a.* [Fr. *oblique;* L. *obliquus; ob*, toward, and *liquis*, slanting.] Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel; indirect.—(*Gram.*) Applied to any case in nouns except the nominative.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* obliquing, obliqued.] To move obliquely; to slant.

Ọb-lîque′ly, *or* **Ọb-līque′ly**, *ad.* Not directly.

Ọb-lîque′nĕss, *or* **Ọb-līque′nĕss**, *n.* The quality of being oblique; obliquity.

Ọb-lĭq′ui-ty (ọb-lĭk′we-te), *n.* [Fr. *obliquité;* L. *obliquitas.*] The quality of being oblique:—deviation from rectitude or from directness.

Ọb-lĭt′er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *obliterare, obliteratum; ob*, over, and *litera*, a letter (*q. v.*); *linere, litum*, to smear.] [*pp.* obliterating, obliterated.] To efface; to rub out.

Ọb-lĭt-er-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *obliteratio.*] Effacement; extinction.

Ọb-lĭv′i-on, *n.* [L. *oblivio; oblivisci*, to forget.] Forgetfulness:—amnesty.

Ọb-lĭv′i-oŭs, *a.* [L. *obliviosus.*] Tending to forget; forgetful.

Ŏb′lŏng, *a.* [L. *oblongus; ob*, over, and *longus*, long.] Longer than broad; extended.—2, *n.* A figure or object longer than it is broad.

Ŏb′lo-quy, *n.* [L. *obloquium; ob*, against, and *loqui*, to speak.] Censorious speech; blame; slander; reproach; abuse; disgrace.

Ọb-nŏx′ious (ọb-nŏk′shus), *a.* [L. *obnoxius*, liable, hurtful; *ob*, near, and *noxa*, injury.—See NOXIOUS.] Liable to punishment; liable; *subject:*—unpopular; odious.

Ọb-nŏx′ious-nĕss (ọb-nŏk′shus-nĕs), *n.* State of being obnoxious; liableness:—odiousness.

Ō′bo-e, *n.* [It.—See HAUTBOY.] A musical instrument; a hautboy.

Ŏb′o-lŭs, *n.*; pl. **Ŏb′o-lī.** [L.; Gr. ὀβολός.] A Greek coin equal to about two cents.

Ŏb-ō′vate, *a.* [L. *ob*, against,—implying inversion,—and OVATE.] Inversely ovate; ovate with the distal end wider than the other.

Ọb-scēne′ (ọb-sēn′), *a.* [L. *obscenus, obscænus*, foul, lewd, ill-boding; *obs* for *ob*, about, and *cænum*, filth.] Offensive to chastity; indelicate; lewd; immodest; offensive; disgusting.

Ọb-scēne′ly, *ad.* In an obscene manner.

Ọb-scēne′ness, *or* **Ọb-scĕn′i-ty** (ọb-sĕn′i-te), *n.* Quality of being obscene; impurity; lewdness.

Ŏb-scụ-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *obscuratio.*] The act of darkening.

Ọb-scūre′, *a.* [L. *obscurus; ob*, over, and the root *scu-*, Skr. *sku*, to cover.] Dark; gloomy:—indistinct:—little known; unknown.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* obscuring, obscured.] To darken; to make dark.

Ọb-scūre′ly, *ad.* In an obscure manner.

Ọb-scūre′ness, } **Ọb-scū′ri-ty**, } *n.* State of being obscure; *darkness;* privacy.

Ŏb′se-quies (ŏb′se-kwiz), *n. pl.* [L. *obsequiæ; ob*, near, and *sequi*, to follow.] Funeral rites.

Ọb-sē′qui-oŭs, *a.* [L. *obsequiosus; obsequi*, to comply; *ob*, near, and *sequi*, to follow.] Compliant to excess; not resisting; *obedient;* meanly complying; basely submissive; servile; fawning.

Ọb-sē′qui-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In an obsequious manner.

Ọb-sē′qui-ous-nĕss, *n.* Servile compliance, submission, or *obedience.*

Ọb-sẽrv′a-ble, *a.* [L. *observabilis.*] That may be observed; worthy of notice; remarkable; visible.

Ọb-sẽrv′a-bly, *ad.* In a manner worthy of note.

Ọb-sẽrv′ance, *n.* [L. *observantia.*] The act of observing; respect; reverence:—a rite; *ceremony:*—respectful attention; *observation.*

Ọb-sẽrv′ant, *a.* [L. *observans, observantis.*—See OBSERVE.] Adhering to in practice; *mindful;* attentive; watchful; respectful.

Ŏb-ser-vā′tion, *n.* [L. *observatio.*] The act of observing; notice:—note; *remark:*—observance.

Ọb-sẽrv′a-to-ry, *n.* A place built for astronomical or physical observations.

Ọb-sẽrve′, *v. a.* [Fr. *observer;* L. *observare; ob*, near, and *servare*, to heed, to keep.—See SERVE.] [*pp.* observing, observed.] To behold with attention; to regard attentively; to watch; to see; to note; to attend to:—to obey:—to *keep.*—2, *v. n.* To be attentive; to remark.

Ọb-sẽrv′er, *n.* One who observes; a remarker.

Ọb-sẽrv′ing, *p. a.* Watchful; attentive.

Ọb-sẽrv′ing-ly, *ad.* Attentively; carefully.

ọb-sĕs′sion (ọb-sĕsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *obsessio; obsedere*, to beset; *ob*, against, and *sedere, sessum*, to sit (*q. v.*).] Besetment; possession as by evil spirits.
ọb-sĭd′ị-ạn, *n.* [L. *lapis obsidianus* (better *obsianus*); named from one *Obsius*, its discoverer.] A volcanic substance or glass.
ọb-sĭd′ị-ọ-nạl, *a.* [L. *obsidionalis; obsidium*, a siege; *ob*, against, and *sedere*, to sit down.] Belonging to a siege.
ŏb-sọ-lĕs′cence, *n.* State of being obsolescent.
ŏb-sọ-lĕs′cent, *a.* [L. *obsolescere, obsolescentis:* considered an inceptive form of *obsolere*, to decay.—See OBSOLETE.] Growing out of use.
ŏb′sọ-lēte, *a.* [L. *obsolere, obsoletum*, or *obsolescere, obsoletum*, to grow old, to decay: probably connected with *olescere, olere*, to grow.] Gone out of use.
ŏb′sọ-lēte-nẹss, *n.* State of being out of use.
ŏb′stạ-cle, *n.* [Fr.; L. *obstaculum; ob*, against, and *stare*, to stand.] Something that hinders; a hinderance; an obstruction; an *impediment*.
ọb-stĕt′rịc, *a.* [Fr. *obstétrique;* L. *obstetricius; obstetrix*, a midwife; *ob*, near, and *stare*, to stand.] Relating to obstetrics.
ọb-stĕt′rị-cạl, *a.* Pertaining to obstetrics.
ŏb-stẹ-trĭ″cian, *n.* An accoucheur; a midwife.
ọb-stĕt′rịcs, *n. pl.* The art of midwifery.
ŏb′stị-nạ-cy, *n.* Stubbornness; contumacy.
ŏb′stị-nạte, *a.* [L. *obstinatus*, resolute; *obstinare*, to persist in; *ob*, against, and the root *sta*, to stand (*q. v.*).] Stubborn; contumacious; perverse; inflexible; pertinacious.
ŏb′stị-nạte-ly, *ad.* Stubbornly; inflexibly.
ọb-strĕp′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* [L. *obstreperus; ob*, against, and *strepere*, to make a noise.] Loud; clamorous; noisy.
ọb-strĕp′ẹr-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Clamorously.
ọb-strĕp′ẹr-ous-nĕss, *n.* Clamor; noise.
ọb-strŭct′, *v. a.* [L. *obstruere, obstructum; ob*, against, and *struere*, to build.] [*pp.* obstructing, obstructed.] To block up; to bar; to *hinder*.
ọb-strŭct′ẹr, *n.* One who hinders.
ọb-strŭc′tiọn, *n.* [L. *obstructio.*] Any thing that obstructs or blocks up; an obstacle; an *impediment;* a hinderance; a barrier; a difficulty.
ọb-strŭc′tiọn-ĭst, *n.* One who would obstruct progress.
ọb-strŭc′tịve, *a.* Causing obstruction.—2, *n.* One who obstructs.
ŏb′strụ-ẹnt, *a.* [See OBSTRUCT.] Hindering; blocking up.—2, *n.* That which blocks up.
ọb-tāin′, *v. a.* [Fr. *obtenir;* L. *obtinere*, to hold or gain; *ob*, near, and *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* obtaining, obtained.] To succeed in pursuit of; to get; to gain; to acquire; to procure.—2, *v. n.* To get into use; to prevail.
ọb-tāin′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be obtained.
ọb-trūde′, *v. a.* [L. *obtrudere, obtrusum; ob*, against, and *trudere*, to thrust.] [*pp.* obtruding, obtruded.] To thrust into; to intrude.
ọb-trūd′ẹr, *n.* One who obtrudes.
ọb-trū′ṣiọn (ọb-trū′zhụn), *n.* [L. *obtrusio.*—See OBTRUDE.] Act of obtruding.
ọb-trū′sịve, *a.* Inclined to obtrude; intrusive.
ọb-trū′sịve-ly, *ad.* In an obtrusive manner.
ọb-tŭnd′, *v. a.* [L. *obtundere, obtusum*, to dull; *ob*, against, and *tundere*, to beat; Skr. *tud*, to strike.] [*pp.* obtunding, obtunded.] To blunt; to dull; to deaden.
ọb-tūse′, *a.* [See OBTUND.] Not pointed; not acute:—dull; stupid.—*Obtuse angle*, an angle containing more than ninety degrees.
ọb-tūse′ly, *ad.* Without a point; stupidly.
ọb-tūse′nẹss, *n.* Bluntness; dulness.
ọb-tū′ṣiọn (ọb-tū′zhụn), *n.* [L. *obtusio.*—See OBTUND.] The act of dulling:—dulness; bluntness.
ŏb′vĕrse, *n.* [L. *obvertere, obversum*, to turn toward; *ob*, against, and *vertere*, to turn.] The side of a coin or medal which has the face or head:—opposed to *reverse*.
ọb-vĕrse′, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the narrower end turned to the stock, as some leaves.
ọb-vĕr′siọn (-shụn), *n.* [L. *obversio.*] The act of turning toward or downward.
ọb-vĕrt′, *v. a.* [See OBVERSE.] [*pp.* obverting, obverted.] To turn toward.
ŏb′vị-āte, *v. a.* [L. *obviare, obviatum*, to meet; *ob*, against, and *viare*, to go; *via*, a way.] [*pp.* obviating, obviated.] To remove; to prevent.
ŏb′vị-oŭs, *a.* [L. *obvius*, meeting, evident.—See OBVIATE.] Plain; evident; manifest.
ŏb′vị-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Evidently; plainly.
ŏb′vị-ous-nĕss, *n.* State of being obvious.
ọc-cā′ṣiọn (ọk-kā′zhụn), *n.* [L. *occasio*, opportunity; *ob*, against, and *cadere, casum*, to fall.] An occurrence; season; opportunity:—necessity.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* occasioning, occasioned.] To cause incidentally; to bring about; to produce; to influence.
ọc-cā′ṣiọn-ạl, *a.* Happening by accident; relating to the occasion; produced by some occurrence; incidental; casual; accidental.
ọc-cā′ṣiọn-ạl-ly, *ad.* Incidentally; at times.
ŏc′cị-dĕnt, *n.* [L. *occidere, occidentis*, to set, to go down; *ob*, toward, and *cadere*, to fall.] The place of the sun's setting.
ŏc-cị-dĕnt′ạl, *a.* Western:—opposed to *Oriental*.
ọc-cĭp′ị-tạl, *a.* Relating to the occiput.
ŏc′cị-pŭt (ŏk′sị-pŭt), *n.* [L. *occiput, occipitis; ob*, implying reversal, and *caput, capitis*, the head.] The hinder part of the head.
ọc-clūde′, *v. a.* [L. *occludere, occlusum*, to close up; *ob*, against, and *claudere*, to shut, to close (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* occluding, occluded.] To close completely.
ọc-clū′ṣiọn, *n.* [See OCCLUDE.] The act of shutting up.
ọc-cŭlt′, *a.* [L. *occulere, occultum*, to hide.—Cf. *colere, cultum*, in its sense of to clothe, to cover.] Secret; hidden; unknown.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* occulting, occulted.] To hide or conceal by the intervention of another body; to eclipse, as the moon does a star.
ŏc-cul-tā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *occultatio; occultare*, frequentative of *occulere*, to hide.—See OCCULT.] Act of hiding.—(*Astron.*) The obscuration of a star or a planet by the interposition of another body, as the moon.
ọc-cŭlt′ịṣm, *n.* The study of mysterious or obscure phenomena.
ŏc′cụ-pạn-cy, *n.* Act of occupying.
ŏc′cụ-pạnt, *n.* [L. *occupans, occupantis*, part. from *occupare*, to occupy (*q. v.*).] One that has possession.
ŏc-cụ-pā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *occupatio.*] Act of occupying; possession:—employment; calling; business; trade.
ŏc′cụ-pī-ẹr, *n.* One who occupies.
ŏc′cụ-pȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *occuper;* L. *occupare; ob*, against, and *capere*, to seize, to hold.] [*pp.* occupying, occupied.] To possess; to keep; to employ.
ọc-cŭr′, *v. n.* [L. *occurrere*, to meet, to happen; *ob*, against, and *currere*, to run.] [*pp.* occurring, occurred.] To come to the mind:—to appear:—to happen; to take place; to befall.
ọc-cŭr′rẹnce, *n.* Any thing that occurs; an incident; an accidental event; *occasion*.
ō′cean (ō′shạn), *n.* [L. *oceanus;* Gr. ὠκεανός.] The vast body of salt water on the globe; the main; the great sea.
ō-cẹ-ăn′ịc (ō-shẹ-ăn′ịk), *a.* Relating to the ocean.
ọ-cĕl′lạt-ẹd [ọ-sĕl′lạ-tẹd, *S. W. P. Ja. Sm.;* ō′sẹl-lā-tẹd, *K. Wb.*], *a.* [L. *ocellatus; ocellus*, dim. of *oculus*, an eye.] Resembling the eye.
ō′cẹ-lŏt, *n.* [Mexican, *ocelotl:* root of *oça*, to paint.] A wild-cat of tropical America.
ọch-lŏc′rạ-cy, *n.* [Gr. ὀχλοκρατία; ὄχλος, the multitude, and κρατεῖν, to rule.] Government by the multitude; mob rule; government by a rabble.
ŏch-lọ-crăt′ịc, *a.* Relating to an ochlocracy.
ō′chre (ō′kẹr), *n.* [Fr. *ocre;* L. *ochra;* Gr. ὤχρα; ὠχρός, pale yellow.] A mixture of silica and alumina colored by oxide of iron.
ō′chrẹ-oŭs (ō′krẹ-ŭs), *a.* Consisting of ochre.

ō′ehrey (ō′krę), *a.* Partaking of ochre.

ŏc′ta-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, ὀκτά, eight, and γωνία, an angle.] A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles :—an octagonal space.

oc-tăg′o-năl, *a.* Having eight angles and eight [sides.

ŏc-ta-hē′dral, *a.* Pertaining to an octahedron.

ŏc-ta-hē′dron, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτά, eight, and ἕδρα, a base.] A figure of eight equal sides.

oc-tăn′gu-lar, *a.* [L. *octangulus; octo*, eight, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having eight angles.

ŏc′tănt, *n.* [L. *octans; octo*, eight.] The eighth part of a circle :—the aspect of two planets when they are an eighth of a circle, or 45 degrees, distant from each other :—an instrument like a quadrant or a sextant.

ŏc′tāve, *n.* [L. *octavus*, eighth; *octo*, eight.] The eighth day after a festival.—(*Mus.*) An interval of seven degrees.—2, *a.* Denoting eight.

oc-tā′vō, *n.*; pl. **oc-tā′vōş**. [L.; ablative of *octavus*, eighth.] A book formed by folding the sheets into eight leaves each.—2, *a.* Having eight leaves to a sheet.

oc-tĭl′lion (ok-tĭl′yun), *n.* [From L. *octo*, eight: on type of *million*.] A thousand septillions.

oc-tō′ber, *n.* [L., from *octo*, eight: it was the eighth month with the Romans.] The tenth month of the year.

ŏc-to-ģe-nā′ri-an, *n.* [L. *octogenarius; octogeni*, distributive form of *octoginta*, eighty.] A person eighty years old. [of eighty years.

oc-tŏġ′e-na-ry, *or* **ŏc′to-ģe-na-ry**, *a.* Of the age

ŏc-to-hē′dron, *n.* Same as Octahedron.

ŏc′to-pŭs, *n.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and πούς, a foot.] The eight-armed cuttle-fish.

ŏc-to-rōōn′, *n.* [Fr. *octavon*: on type of *quarteron*, a quadroon; L. *octo*, eight.] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

ŏc-to-syl-lăb′ic, *a.* [Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and συλλαβή, a syllable.] Having eight syllables.

ŏc-to-sўl′la-ble, *n.* A word of eight syllables.

Octroi (ŏk-trwâ′), *n.* [Fr. for "a grant," "a privilege," "a toll;" *octroyer*, to grant; an older form of *autoriser*, to authorize (*q. v.*).] A duty levied on the entrance of goods into French towns.

ŏc′tu-ple, *a.* [L. *octuplus*; Gr. ὀκταπλοῦς; ὀκτώ, eight.—Cf. Double.] Eightfold.

ŏc′u-lar, *a.* [L. *ocularis; oculus*, an eye.] Relating to, or known by, the eye.—2, *n.* The eye-piece of a telescope or other optical instrument.

ŏc′u-lĭst, *n.* [Fr. *oculiste*; L. *oculus*, the eye.] One skilled in diseases of the eyes.

ŏd′a-lĭsk, *n.* [Fr. *odalisque, odalique*; Turk. *odaliq; oda*, a chamber.] A Turkish female slave.

ŏdd, *a.* [Icel. *oddi*, a point, a triangle, an odd number; Dan. *od, odde*, a point; Sw. *udda*, not even; *udde*, a point.—Cf. A.-S. *ord*, a point; Ger. *ort*, a place.] Uneven; not mated :—singular.

ŏdd′i-ty, *n.* Singularity :—an odd person.

ŏdd′ly, *ad.* In an odd manner; strangely.

ŏddş (ŏdz), *n. sing. & pl.* The excess of a thing; inequality :—debate; dispute.

ōde, *n.* [L. *oda*, Gr. ᾠδή, for ἀοιδή, a song; ἀείδειν, to sing.] A poem; a song; a lyric poem.

ō′dious (ōd′yus *or* ō′de-ŭs), *a.* [L. *odiosus*.—See Odium.] Hateful; detestable; *abominable*:—invidious; offensive:—*obnoxious*.

ō′dious-ly, *or* **ō′di-oŭs-ly**, *ad.* Hatefully.

ō′dious-nĕss, *or* **ō′di-ous-nĕss**, *n.* State of being odious; hatefulness.

ō′di-ŭm, *or* **ō′dium**, *n.* [L. for "hatred;" *odi*, I hate.—Cf. Gr. ὠθεῖν, to thrust, to push.] Enmity; hatred.

o-dŏm′e-ter, *n.* [See Hodometer.] An instrument attached to a carriage-wheel for measuring distances. [and ἄλγος, pain.] The toothache.

ŏd-on-tăl′ģi-a, *n.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth,

ŏd-on-tăl′ģic, *a.* Relating to the toothache.

ŏd-on-tŏl′o-ģy, *n.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, a tooth, and λόγος, a treatise.] Anatomy of the teeth.

ō′dor, *n.* [L. *odor*.—Cf. Gr. ὄζειν, to smell.] Scent; fragrance; perfume; *smell*.

ō-dor-ĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *odorifer; odor*, scent, and *ferre*, to carry.] Giving scent; fragrant.

ō′dor-lĕss, *a.* Destitute of odor.

ō′dor-oŭs, *a.* [L. *odorus*.—See Odor.] Having odor; fragrant. [ecumenical.

Œc-u-mĕn′i-cal, *a.* [See Ecumenical.] General;

Œ-dē′ma (ę-dē′ma), *n.* [Gr. οἴδημα; οἰδεῖν, to swell.] (*Med.*) Swelling; puffiness.

ō′er (ōr), *ad.* Contracted from *over*.

Œ-sŏph′a-gŭs (ę-sŏf′a-gŭs), *n.* [See Esophagus.] The gullet.

ŏf (ŏv), *prep.* [A.-S. *of*; Scand. & Goth. *af*.—Cf. Ger. & L. *ab*, Gr. ἀπό, Skr. *apa*, away.] Noting the cause, source, or origin; proceeding from; out of; from.

ŏff (ŏf *or* âuf), *ad.* [A variant of Of.] Noting separation or distance :—often opposed to on.—2, *interj.* Expressing abhorrence; away.—3, Not on; not far from; as, *off* the coast.—4, *a.* Most distant; distant from.

ŏf′fal, *n.* [Off and Fall; Dut. *afval*, Dan. *affald*, Ger. *abfall*, refuse.] Waste meat; refuse.

of-fĕnce′, *n.* [Fr. *offense*; L. *offensa*.—See Offend.] Any thing that offends; cause of anger: —crime :—injury :—displeasure.

of-fĕnd′, *v. a.* [Fr. *offendre*; L. *offendere, offensum; ob*, against, and obs. *fendere*, to strike.] [*pp.* offending, offended.] To *displease*; to transgress; to vex.—2, *v. n.* To be criminal; to err; to sin.

of-fĕnd′er, *n.* A criminal; a transgressor.

of-fĕn′sive, *a.* [Fr. *offensif*.—See Offend.] Displeasing; rude :—aggressive; making invasion; not defensive.

of-fĕn′sive-ly, *ad.* In an offensive manner.

of-fĕn′sive-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being offensive.

ŏf′fer, *v. a.* [L. *offerre; ob*, near, and *ferre*, to carry; A.-S. *offrian*; Fr. *offrir*.] [*pp.* offering, offered.] To present in words; to present for acceptance; to propose:—to sacrifice.—2, *v. n.* To be present; to present itself.—3, *n.* [Fr. *offre*.] A proposal; a price bid; proffer.

ŏf′fer-er, *n.* One who offers or sacrifices.

ŏf′fer-ing, *n.* [A.-S. *offrung*.—See Offer.] A sacrifice; a thing offered.

ŏf′fer-to-ry, *n.* [L. *offertorium*; Fr. *offertoire*.] An anthem, the first part of the mass :—sentences read in church while alms are collected.

ŏff′-hănd, *a.* Unpremeditated; sudden.—2, *ad.* At the moment; directly.

ŏf′fice, *n.* [Fr. *office*, L. *officium*, a service, for *opificium; opes*, aid, and *facere*, to do.] A public charge; agency :—peculiar use :—business :—a place of business.

ŏf′fi-cer, *n.* [Fr. *officier*; Late L. *officiarius*.—See Office.] A man in office; a commander.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* officering, officered.] To furnish with officers.

of-fĭ″cial (of-fĭsh′al), *a.* [L. *officialis*.—See Office.] Depending on or derived from the proper office or authority; authoritative :—done by virtue of office :—conducive.—2, *n.* An ecclesiastical judge; a deputy :—any inferior officer.

of-fĭ″cial-ly (of-fĭsh′al-le), *ad.* By authority.

of-fĭ″ci-āte (of-fĭsh′e-āt), *v. n.* [Fr. *officier*; Late L. *officiare, officiatum*.—See Office.] [*pp.* officiating, officiated.] To discharge an office; to perform an office for another.

ŏf-fi-cī′nal, *or* **of-fĭç′i-nal**, *a.* [L. *officina*, or *opificina*, an office (*q. v.*), a shop; *opifex*, a worker.] Used in, or relating to, shops.

of-fĭ″cious (of-fĭsh′us), *a.* [Fr. *officieux*; L. *officiosus*, obliging; *officium*, aid.—See Office.] Busy; forward; active; meddling; meddlesome; obtrusive.

of-fĭ″cious-ly (of-fĭsh′us-le), *ad.* In an officious manner; busily.

of-fĭ″cious-nĕss (of-fĭsh′us-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being officious; forwardness.

ŏff′ing, *n.* [See Off.] A part of the sea at a distance from the shore, where there is deep water.

ŏff′scöûr-ing, *n.* Rejected matter; refuse.

ŏff'sĕt, *n.* [OFF and SET.] A sprout; a shoot of a plant:—a sum set off against another; an equivalent; a set-off:—a perpendicular line let fall from a stationary line:—a staff or rod used in surveying.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* offset; *pp.* offsetting, offset.] To cancel by an equivalent.
ŏff'shōōt, *n.* [OFF and SHOOT.] An offset; a shoot; a branch.
ŏff'-sīde, *n.* The right-hand side.
ŏff'sprĭng, *n.* [OFF and SPRING; A.-S. *ofspring.*] Progeny; a child; children.
ŏft (ŏft *or* âuft), *ad.* [A.-S. & Ger. *oft;* Dan. *ofte;* Goth. *ufta:* related to OVER.] Often; frequently.
ŏf'ten (ŏf'fn *or* âw'fn), *ad.* [Lengthened form of OFT.] Oft; frequently; not seldom; many times.
ŏf'ten-tīmeş (ŏf'fn tīmz), *ad.* Often.
ŏft'tīmeş, *ad.* Frequently; often.
o-ġēē', *n.* [Cf. Sp. *auge*, highest point, apogee; Arab. *awj*, vertex; but probably a corruption of *ogive.*] A sort of moulding in architecture.
o-ġīve', *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *augive*, a pointed arch: origin disputed.] (*Arch.*) A pointed arch in masonry; a diagonal rib in a Gothic vault.
ō'gle (ō'gl), *v. a.* [Low Ger. *ögeln*, Ger. *äugeln*, Dut. *oogen*, Late L. *oculare*, to ogle; Ger. *auge*, Dut. *ooge*, L. *oculus*, an eye (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* ogling, ogled.] To view with side glances.—2, *n.* A side glance; a look of fondness.
ō'gre (ō'gur), *n.* [Fr. *ogre;* Ger. *ogre;* It. *orco*, a demon: probably for L. *Orcus*, the god of hell. The old derivations from *Ugrian*, or Hungarian, and from the Norse sea-jötun *Œgir*, are latterly regarded as untenable.] An imaginary monster of the East.
ō'gress, *n.* [Fr. *ogresse.*] A female ogre.—[Fr. *ogoesse.*] (*Her.*) A cannon-ball.
ōh (ō), *interj.* Denoting sorrow or surprise.
ŏĭd. [Gr. εἶδος, resemblance.] A suffix denoting resemblance to the object to the name of which it is subjoined.
ŏĭl, *n.* [A.-S. *ele*, Ger. *oel*, Fr. *huile*, O. Fr. *oile*, L. *oleum*, Gr. ἔλαιον, oil.—See OLIVE.] An unctuous matter expressed or obtained either from animal, mineral, or vegetable substances.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* oiling, oiled.] To smear or lubricate with oil.
ŏĭl'-cāke, *n.* The substance that remains after the oil has been expressed, as from flaxseed.
ŏĭl'-clŏth, *n.* A cloth having a coat of oil-paint.
ŏĭl'er, *n.* One who oils:—an oilman.
ŏĭl'i-nĕss, *n.* Unctuousness; greasiness.
ŏĭl'măn, *n.* One who trades in oils.
ŏĭl'-stōne, *n.* A kind of hone.
ŏĭl'y, *a.* Containing oil; greasy; oleaginous.
ŏĭnt'ment, *n.* [L. *unguentum;* O. Fr. *oignement;* L. *ungere*, Fr. *oindre*, Obs. E. *oint*, to anoint (*q. v.*).—Cf. Skr. *ang*, to smear.] An unctuous matter; unguent.
ō'kra, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.] A plant called gumbo, the mucilaginous pods of which are used in soup:—written also *ocra* and *okro.*
ōld, *a.* [A.-S. *eald;* Dut. *oud;* Ger. *alt.*—Cf. L. *adultus*, grown up; *altus*, high: root of L. *alere*, to nourish.] [*comp.* older *or* elder; *superl.* oldest *or* eldest.] Not young; not new or fresh; *ancient.*—*Of old*, long ago; from ancient times.
ōld'en (ōld'n), *a.* [A form of OLD; Icel. *aldinn*, old.] Old.
ōld-făsh'ioned (-făsh'und), *a.* Out of fashion.
ō-le-ăġ'i-noŭs, *a.* [L. *oleaginus; oleum*, oil (*q. v.*).] Oily; unctuous.
ō-le-ăn'der, *n.* [Fr. *oléandre;* It. *oleandro;* Port. *loendro;* Late L. *lorandrum:* probably for *laurodendron;* L. *laurus*, a laurel, and Gr. δένδρον, a tree.] An evergreen flowering shrub.
ō-le-ăs'ter, *n.* [L. for "wild olive;" pejorative form of *olea*, an olive-tree.—See OLIVE.] A tree like the olive.
o-lĕf'i-ant, *or* **ō'le-fī-ant**, *a.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and *facere*, to make.] Noting a gas, a variety of carburetted hydrogen.
ō'le-ĭne, *n.* [Fr. *oléine.*—See OIL.] The thin, oily principle of fats.
ō-le-o-mär'ga-rĭne, *n.* [Named from OLEINE (*q. v.*), and *margarine*, a former name of the oily compound now called *palmitine* (*q. v.*). Margarine is named from its pearly lustre; L. *margarita*, Gr. μαργαρίτης, a pearl.] A substitute for butter prepared from beef-tallow; artificial butter.
ō-le-ō-rĕş'in, *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil, and RESIN.] An oily and resinous substance.
ol-făc'to-ry, *a.* [L. *olfactorius; olfactor*, one who smells; *olfacere*, to scent; *olere*, to smell, and *facere*, to make.] Having the sense of smell.
o-lĭb'a-nŭm, *n.* [Late L.; Heb. *lebonah;* Arab. *al-luban.*] A gum-resin; frankincense.
ŏl'i-gärch, *n.* [Gr. ὀλιγάρχης.] A magistrate in an oligarchy.
ŏl-i-gärch'al, } *a.* Relating to an oligarchy;
ŏl-i-gärch'i-cal, } aristocratic.
ŏl'i-gär-chy, *n.* [Gr. ὀλιγαρχία; ὀλίγος, few, and ἄρχειν, to rule.] A government in the hands of a few persons; aristocracy.
ō'li-ō (ō'le-ō *or* ōl'yō), *n.* [Sp. *olla*, L. *alla*, *aula*, a pot.] A mixture; a medley.
ŏl-i-vā'ceous (ŏl-e-vā'shus), *a.* Relating to olives or the olive-tree.
ŏl'ive, *n.* [Fr. *olive;* L. *oliva;* Gr. ἐλαία.—See OIL.] A tree producing oil:—the fruit of the tree:—the emblem of peace.—2, *a.* Of the color of, or like, the olive.
ŏl'i-vīne, *n.* [Fr.] (*Min.*) An olive-colored mineral.
ŏl'lä po-drī'dä, *n.* [Sp. for "putrid pot."] A Spanish dish composed of various kinds of meats and vegetables boiled together:—an incongruous mixture.
o-lym'pi-ad, *n.* [Gr. ὀλυμπιάς, ὀλυμπιάδος.—See OLYMPIC.] The space of four years, reckoned from one celebration of the Olympic games to another.—From the celebration of these games the Greeks computed their time.
o-lym'pi-an, *a.* Relating to Olympia; Olympic.
o-lym'pic, *a.* [Gr. ὀλυμπικός.] Relating to games in Greece, celebrated at Olympia.
o-mā'sum, *n.* [L. for "tripe," a Celtic word.] The third stomach of ruminant animals.
ŏm'bre (ōm'bur) [ōm'bur, *S.;* âm'bur, *E.;* ŏm'bur, *F. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr. *hombre*, *ombre;* Sp. *hombre*, L. *homo*, a man; probably as a game for men rather than women.] A game of cards played by three.
o-mē'ga [o-mĕg'a, *Ja. Sm.;* ō'me-ga, *R.;* ŏm'e-ga, *C.*], *n.* [Gr. for "great O."] The last letter of the Greek alphabet, Ω, ω.—*Alpha and Omega*, the first and the last.
ŏme'let (ŏm'let) [ŏm'e-lĕt *or* ŏm'let, *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *omelette:* it comes through such forms as *aumelette*, *alemette*, *alemelle*, and *lemelle*, for L. *lamella*, for *lamina*, a thin plate.] A fritter or sort of pancake made of eggs.
ō'men, *n.* [L.; O. L. *osmen*, probably for *ausmen*, something heard; *audire*, *auscultare*, to hear.] A sign, good or bad; a prognostic.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* omening, omened.] To prognosticate; to presage:—to infer, as from omens; to foresee.—3, *v. n.* To presage, as an omen.
ō'mened (ō'mend), *a.* Containing prognostics.
o-mĕn'tum, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The caul.
ŏm'i-noŭs, *a.* [L. *ominosus.*—See OMEN.] Containing omens; portentous; inauspicious; foreboding good or evil.
ŏm'i-noŭs-ly, *ad.* With good or bad omens.
ŏm'i-nous-nĕss, *n.* State of being ominous.
o-mĭs'si-ble, *a.* That may be omitted.
o-mĭs'sion (o-mĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *omissio.*—See OMIT.] The act of omitting; slight; neglect of duty; a failure.
o-mĭt', *v. a.* [L. *omittere*, *omissum;* *ob*, and *mittere*, to send.] [*pp.* omitting, omitted.] To leave out; to pass by; to *neglect.*
ŏm'ni-bŭs, *n.* [L. for "for all."] A large, covered, four-wheeled vehicle for passengers.
ŏm-ni-fā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *omnifarius; omnis*, all: on type of *multifarious.*] Of all varieties or kinds.

Om-nĭf'ic, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *facere*, to do.] All-creating.

Om-nĭp'o-tĕnce, } **Om-nĭp'o-tĕn-cy,** } *n.* [L. *omnipotentia.*—See OMNIPOTENT.] Almighty power; infinite or unlimited power.

Om-nĭp'o-tĕnt, *a.* [L. *omnipotens, omnipotentis; omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful.—See POTENT.] Almighty; all-powerful.—2, *n.* The Almighty; God.

Ŏm-ni-prĕș'ence, *n.* The quality of being present in every place; ubiquity.

Ŏm-ni-prĕș'ent, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *præsens*, present (*q. v.*).] Present in every place.

Om-nĭ''science (om-nĭsh'ens *or* om-nĭsh'e-ens), *n.* Quality of knowing all things; boundless, universal, or infinite knowledge.

Om-ni''scient, *a.* [L. *omnis*, all, and *scire*, to know.] All-knowing.

Om-nĭv'o-roŭs, *a.* [L. *omnivorus; omnis*, all, and *vorare*, to devour.] Eating food of every kind.

Ŏn, *prep.* [A.-S. *on;* Dan. & Ger. *an;* Dut. *aan:* akin to Gr. ἀνά, up.] Noting nearness of place or time; not off; near to; above; upon; at; near.—2, *ad.* Forward; onward; in succession. —3, *interj.* Expressing incitement; proceed.

Once (wŭns), *ad.* [A.-S. *anes*, genitive of *an*, one (*q. v.*).] One time; formerly; as soon as; just; only; if at any time.

One (wŭn), *a.* & *pron.* [A.-S. *an;* Dut. & Dan. *een;* Ger. *ein;* L. *unus.*] Denoting a single thing or unit; any; single; individual.—2, *n.*; pl. **Oneș** (wŭnz). A single person or thing; a unit; concord.

One'-eyed (wŭn'īd), *a.* Having only one eye.

O-neī-ro-crĭt'i-cal, *a.* [Gr. ὄνειρος, a dream, and κριτικός, discerning.—See CRITIC.] Interpretative of dreams.

O-neī'ro-măn-cy, *n.* [Gr. ὄνειρος, a dream, and μαντεῖον, prophecy.] Divination by dreams.

One'ness (wŭn'nes), *n.* Unity; singleness.

Ŏn'er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *onerosus; onus*, a burden.] Burdensome; oppressive; heavy.

One-sīd'ed (wŭn-sīd'ed), *a.* Having only one side; partial:—developed on one side.

On'ion (ŭn'yun), *n.* [Fr. *oignon;* L. *unio; unus*, one: so called because it is single, and not multiple like the garlic.] A bulbous edible root.

Ōn'ly (ōn'le), *a.* [A.-S. *anlic; an*, one, and *lic*, like.] Single; one and no more.—2, *ad.* Simply; singly; merely; barely.—3, *conj.* Excepting that; but.

Ŏn-o-măs'ti-cŏn, *n.* [Gr.; ὀνομάζειν, to name; ὄνομα, a name.] A dictionary.

Ŏn-o-măt-o-pœ'ia (-pē'ya), *n.* [Gr.; ὄνομα, a name, and ποιέειν, to make.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which the sound of the word corresponds to the thing signified:—the formation of words in imitation of the sounds of the objects meant to be suggested by the words.

O-nŏm-a-tō-po-ē'sis, *n.* [Gr.] Same as ONOMATOPŒIA.

O-nŏm-a-tō-po-ĕt'ic, *a.* Imitative of a sound.

Ŏn'sĕt, *n.* [ON and SET.] An *attack;* an assault; a storm.

Ŏn'slaught (ŏn'slâwt), *n.* [A.-S. *an*, on, and *sleaht*, a stroke.] An attack; a storm.

Ŏn'tô, *prep.* [ON and TO.] To and upon. (After verbs of motion; hardly in good literary use.)

Ŏn-to-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to ontology.

On-tŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* One versed in ontology.

On-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ὤν, ὄντος, being, and λόγος, a treatise; εἶναι, to be.] The doctrine or science of abstract being or existence; metaphysics.

Ō'nus, *n.*; pl. **Ŏn'e-ra.** [L.] A burden.

Ŏn'ward, *or* **Ŏn'wardș**, *ad.* [ON and suffix -WARD; on type of *toward.*] Forward; farther.

Ŏn'ward, *a.* Advanced; forward; increased.

Ō'nyx (ō'niks), *n.* [L.; Gr. ὄνυξ, a finger-nail, an onyx; from its color.] A precious stone.

Ō'o-līte, *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν, an egg, and λίθος, a stone: its appearance is likened to that of fish-roe.] Roe-stone; a kind of limestone.

Ō-o-lĭt'ic, *a.* Relating to oölite.

Ō-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ᾠόν, an egg, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science of, or a treatise on, eggs.

Ôoze, *n.* [A.-S. *wase;* O. E. *wose.*—Cf. A.-S. *was*, juice; Icel. *vas*, wetness.] Soft mud; mire; slime; soft flow; tan-vat liquor.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* oozing, oozed.] To flow by stealth; to run gently; to drip.

Ôoz'y (ôz'e), *a.* Miry; muddy; slimy.

O-păç'i-ty, *n.* [L. *opacitas.*—See OPAQUE.] The quality of being opaque.

O-pāke', *a.* Dark; opaque. See OPAQUE.

Ō'pal, *n.* [Fr. *opale*, L. *opalus*, Gr. ὀπάλλιος, an opal; Skr. *upala*, a stone.] (*Min.*) A hard, brittle, and beautiful stone, of changeable colors.

Ō-pal-ĕs'cence, *n.* [Fr.] Shining lustre, as of opal.

Ō-pal-ĕs'cent, *a.* [Fr.] Resembling opal in lustre; iridescent and milky.

Ō'pal-īne, *a.* [Fr. *opalin.*] Relating to, or like, opal.

O-pāque' (o-pāk'), *a.* [Fr.; L. *opacus.*] Dark; not clear; impervious to light; not transparent.

O-pāque'ness (o-pāk'nes), *n.* Opacity.

Ōpe, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* oping, oped.] To open. [Used in poetry.]

Ō'pen (ō'pn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *openian;* Dut. *openen;* Dan. *aabne;* Ger. *öffnen.*] [*pp.* opening, opened.] To unclose; to expand:—to unlock:—to explain; to disclose:—to begin.—2, *v. n.* To unclose itself:—to begin.—3, *a.* [A.-S. & Dut. *open;* Ger. *offen;* Dan. *aaben:* closely related to UP and OFF.] Unclosed; not shut; expanded:—evident; plain; clear:—*candid; frank;* ingenuous; artless:—exposed; not defended:—public:—liberal:—not determined.

Ō'pen-eyed (ō'pn-īd), *a.* Vigilant; watchful.

Ō'pen-hănd'ed (ō'pn-), *a.* Munificent.

Ō'pen-heärt'ed (ō'pn-), *a.* Frank; candid.

Ō'pen-ĭng, *n.* An aperture; a breach:—an opportunity:—a commencement.

Ō'pen-ly (ō'pn-le), *ad.* In an open manner.

Ō'pen-nĕss (ō'pn-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being open.

Ŏp'e-ra, *n.* [It.; L. *opera*, service; *opus*, work.] A musical drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, choruses, &c.

Ŏp'e-ra-bouffe (-bûf), *n.* [Fr. *opéra bouffe; bouffe*, comic.—See BUFFOON.] A comic opera.

Ŏp'e-ra-glăss, *n.* A small telescope, usually double, used at theatres, &c.

Ŏp'er-āte, *v. n.* [L. *operari, operatus; opus, operis*, work.] [*pp.* operating, operated.] To act; to produce effects.—2, *v. a.* To put or keep in operation:—to bring to pass.

Ŏp-e-răt'ic, *a.* Relating to an opera.

Ŏp-er-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *operatio.*] Agency; influence; action.

Ŏp'er-a-tive, *a.* [Late L. *operativus.*] Active; efficacious.—2, *n.* A mechanic; an artisan:—a mill-hand.

Ŏp'er-ā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who operates.

Ŏp-e-rĕt'ta, *n.* [It.; dim. of *opera.*] A light and short musical drama.

Ŏp'e-rōse, *a.* [L. *operosus.*] Laborious; full of labor.

Ŏph'i-cleīde, *n.* [Fr. *ophicléide;* Gr. ὄφις, a serpent, and κλείς, κλειδός, a key.] A musical wind-instrument.

O-phĭd'i-an, *n.* [Gr. ὄφις, a snake: this word is irregularly formed.] A serpent.—2, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, serpents or snakes.

Ŏph-i-ŏl'a-try, *n.* [Gr. ὄφις, a snake, and λατρεία, worship.] Serpent-worship.

Ŏph-i-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ὄφις, a snake, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science of serpents.

Oph-thăl'mi-a, *or* **Ŏph'thal-my**, *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμία; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.] A disease or inflammation of the eyes.

Oph-thăl'mic (op-thăl'mik *or* of-thăl'mik), *a.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμικός.] Relating to the eye.

Oph-thăl'mo-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and σκόπειν, to see.] An instrument for examining the interior of the eye.

ō′pi-ạte, *a.* [See OPIUM.] Causing sleep; soporific; narcotic.—2, *n.* A medicine prepared from, or containing, opium.
ọ-pīne′, *v. n.* [Fr. *opiner;* L. *opinari.*] [*pp.* opining, opined.] To think; to suppose.
ọ-pĭn′ĭ-ạ-tĭve (ọ-pĭn′yẹ-ạ-tĭv), *a.* Stiff in opinion.
ọ-pĭn′iọn (ọ-pĭn′yụn), *n.* [L. *opinio.*—See OPINE.] That which is thought; supposition; judgment; notion; thought.
ọ-pĭn′iọn-āt-ẹd, } *a.* Obstinate in opinion:—unduly stiff in holding opinions.
ọ-pĭn′iọn-ạ-tĭve, }
ọ-pĭn′iọn-ĭst, *n.* One fond of his own notions.
ō′pi-ŭm, *n.* [L.; Turk. *afiun;* Gr. ὄπιον, dim. of ὀπός, juice.] The inspissated or concrete juice from the capsule of the white poppy.
ŏp-ọ-dĕl′dọc, *n.* [A coined name, probably at first given to some nostrum.] A plaster; a liniment.
ọ-pŏp′ạ-năx, *n.* [Gr. ὀπός, juice, and πάναξ, a plant-name, equivalent to "all-heal."—See PANACEA.] A strong-smelling gum-resin.
ọ-pŏs′sụm, *n.* [An American Indian word.] A marsupial quadruped.
ọp-pō′nẹnt, *n.* [L. *opponere, opponentis; oppositum,* to oppose (*q. v.*); *ob,* against, and *ponere,* to place.] An antagonist; an adversary:—correlative of *defendant* or *respondent.*—2, *a.* Opposite; opposing; adverse.
ŏp′pọr-tūne, *a.* [L. *opportunus,* seasonable; *ob,* near, and *portus,* a harbor.] Seasonable; convenient; fit.
ŏp-pọr-tūne′ly, *ad.* Seasonably; properly.
ŏp-pọr-tū′ni-ty, *n.* [L. *opportunitas.*] A fit time or *occasion.*
ọp-pōş′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be opposed or put in [opposition.
ọp-pōşe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *opposer;* historically it represents L. *ob,* against, and *pausare,* to pause (*q. v.*); in meaning and form it completely represents L. *opponere,* to place against.—See OPPONENT.] [*pp.* opposing, opposed.] To act, speak, or strive against; to hinder; to resist; to withstand:—to put in opposition.—2, *v. n.* To act adversely; to *object.*
ọp-pōşed′ (ọp-pōzd′), *p.* Resisted.—2, *p. a.* Being against; opposite; antagonistic.
ŏp-pōş′ẹr, *n.* One who opposes; an opponent.
ŏp′pọ-şite, *a.* [L. *opponere, oppositum,* to oppose.—See OPPONENT.] Placed in front; facing each other; opposing:—*adverse;* contrary:—noting leaves, flowers, or branches growing in pairs on opposing sides of the stem.
ŏp′pọ-şite-ly, *ad.* In an opposite manner.
ŏp-pọ-şi″tiọn (ŏp-pọ-zĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *oppositio.*—See OPPOSITE.] Hostile resistance; contrariety; diversity.—(*Politics.*) A party that opposes the party in power.
ọp-prĕss′, *v. a.* [Fr. *oppresser;* L. *opprimere, oppressum; ob,* against, and *primere,* to press (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* oppressing, oppressed.] To crush by hardship or severity; to bear down; to subdue.
ọp-prĕs′siọn (ọp-prĕsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *oppressio.*] The act of oppressing; hardship; cruelty; severity; tyranny.
ọp-prĕs′sĭve, *a.* Cruel; unjustly severe; burdensome; tyrannical.
ọp-prĕs′sĭve-ly, *ad.* In a severe manner.
ọp-prĕs′sĭve-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being oppressive.
ọp-prĕss′ọr, *n.* [L.] One who oppresses; a tyrant.
ọp-prō′bri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *opprobriosus.*] Reproachful; scurrilous.
ọp-prō′bri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Scurrilously.
ọp-prō′bri-ous-nĕss, *n.* Scurrility; abuse.
ọp-prō′bri-ŭm, *n.* [L.; *ob,* near, on, and *probrium,* disgrace.] Disgrace; infamy.
ọp-pūgn′ (ọp-pūn′), *v. a.* [Fr. *oppugner;* L. *oppugnare,* to fight; *ob,* against, and *pugnare,* to fight; *pugnus,* the fist.] [*pp.* oppugning, oppugned.] To oppose; to attack.
ọp-pūgn′ẹr (ọp-pūn′ẹr), *n.* Assailer.
ŏp′tạ-tĭve, *a.* [L. *optativus; optare, optatum,* to choose, to wish.] Expressive of desire.—(*Greek Gram.*) Applied to a mood of the verb which expresses desire.

ŏp′tic, *n.* [Gr. ὀπτικός; ὁράειν, ὄψομαι, to see.] An instrument or organ of sight.
ŏp′tic, } *a.* Relating to vision or sight, or to
ŏp′ti-cạl, } the science of optics.
ọp-tĭ″ciạn (ọp-tĭsh′ạn), *n.* One skilled in optics:—a maker of optical glasses and spectacles.
ŏp′tics, *n.* The science of light and vision.
ŏp-ti-mā′tēş, *n. pl.* [L.; *optimus,* best: root of OPTATIVE.] The chief men in a state; the nobles; the aristocracy.
ŏp′ti-me, *n.* [L.; *optimus,* best.] One who holds, next after the wranglers, the highest rank, as a scholar, in the university of Cambridge, England.
ŏp′ti-mĭşm, *n.* [L. *optimus,* best.] The doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.
ŏp′ti-mĭst, *n.* One who believes in optimism.
ŏp-ti-mĭs′tic, *a.* Of or relating to, partaking of the nature of, or characterized by, optimism.
ŏp′tiọn, *n.* [L. *optio; optare,* to wish.] The power of choosing; choice.
ŏp′tiọn-ạl, *a.* Depending upon choice.
ŏp′ụ-lĕnce, *n.* [L. *opulentia.*] Great worldly possessions; *riches;* wealth; affluence; fortune.
ŏp′ụ-lĕn-cy, *n.* Opulence.
ŏp′ụ-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *opulentus; opes,* wealth.] Rich; [wealthy; affluent.
ŏp′ụ-lĕnt-ly, *ad.* Richly; with splendor.
ŏr, *conj.* [Short for *other* or *either.*] A disjunctive particle, marking distribution:—it corresponds to *either.*
ŏr′ạ-cle, *n.* [L. *oraculum; orare,* to speak; *os, oris,* the mouth.] A response delivered by a heathen deity, or by supernatural wisdom:—the deity who gave the response:—a place where responses were given:—one famed for wisdom.
ọ-răc′ụ-lar, *a.* [L. *oracularius.*] Uttering oracles; resembling an oracle; wise.
ọ-răc′ụ-lar-ly, *ad.* Sententiously; authoritatively.
ō′rạl, *a.* [L. *os, oris,* the mouth.] Delivered by mouth; spoken, not written; *verbal;* vocal.
ō′rạl-ly, *ad.* By mouth; without writing.
ŏr′anġe, *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *orenge;* Sp. *naranja;* Port. *laranja;* Per. *narang;* Skr. *naranga.*—Cf. Malayalim *naran-gay,* an orange; referred to *nar,* to smell, and *kay,* fruit.] A kind of tree and its fruit:—a deep yellow color.—2, *a.* Relating to an orange or its color.
ŏr′anġe-man, *n.* A supporter of William, Prince of Orange (William III. of England):—a member of an Irish Protestant secret society.
ŏr′an-ġẹr-y, *n.* A plantation of orange-trees.
ō-răng′-ōu-tăng′, *or* ō′răng-ōu′tăng, *n.* [Malay *orang,* a man, and *utan,* a forest.] A large species of ape, much resembling the human species.
ọ-rā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *oratio; orare, oratum,* to speak or pray; *os, oris,* the mouth.] A public *speech;* a declamation.
ŏr′ạ-tọr, *n.* [L. *orator,* a speaker, a petitioner.—See ORATION.] An eloquent speaker; a public speaker.—(*Law.*) A petitioner.
ŏr-ạ-tō′ri-ạn, *n.* A priest of the oratory.
ŏr-ạ-tŏr′ĭ-cạl, *a.* Relating to oratory; rhetorical.
ŏr-ạ-tŏr′ĭ-cạl-ly, *ad.* Rhetorically.
ŏr-ạ-tō′ri-ō, *n.*; pl. ŏr-ạ-tō′ri-ōş. [It.] (*Mus.*) A sacred musical composition or drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, and choruses.
ŏr′ạ-tọ-ry, *n.* [L. *oratorius,* belonging to an orator.] The art of speaking well; *eloquence:*—rhetoric:—[L. *oratorium*] a place for prayer:—an order or congregation of priests; a house of oratorians or priests.
ŏrb, *n.* [Fr. *orbe;* L. *orbis,* a circle.] A round body; sphere; *globe;* circle.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* orbing, orbed.] To change into an orb; to become round.
ọr-bĭc′ụ-lar, *a.* [L. *orbicularis; orbis,* a circle; *orbiculus,* a little circle.] Spherical:—circular.
ọr-bĭc′ụ-lar-ly, *ad.* Spherically:—circularly.
ọr-bĭc′ụ-lạte, *a.* Circular; round.
ŏr′bit, *n.* [L. *orbita,* a track: related to *orbis,* a circle.] (*Astron.*) The line which a heavenly body describes in its revolution; a cavity.

ŏr′bi-tal, *a.* Relating to an orbit.

ŏr′chard, *n.* [A.-S. *orceard, ortgeard,* literally a wort-yard; Dan. *urtgaard.* — See WORT and YARD.] An enclosure for the cultivation of fruit-trees, as of apple-trees.

ŏr′chard-ĭst, *n.* One who cultivates an orchard.

ŏr′ches-tra, *or* **or-chĕs′tra,** *n.* [L.; Gr. ὀρχήστρα, a dancing-floor; ὀρχεῖσθαι, to dance.] A place in a theatre for musicians; a band of musicians.

ŏr-ches-trā′tion, *n.* (*Mus.*) Instrumentation.

ŏr′chid, *n.* [Badly formed from *orchis.*] A plant of a natural order remarkable for its grotesquely shaped flowers.

ŏr′chil, *n.* [From *Oricellari,* who introduced its use.] A species of lichen used in dyeing.

ŏr′chis, *n.* [L.; Gr. ὄρχις, a testicle.] A genus of plants; an orchid.

or-dāin′, *v. a.* [L. *ordinare; ordo, ordinis,* order (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* ordaining, ordained.] To *appoint;* to decree; to order; to establish; to settle; to prescribe:—to invest with the pastoral office; to institute.

or-dāin′er, *n.* One who ordains.

ŏr′de-al, *n.* [A.-S. *ordal, ordel;* Dut. *oordeel;* Ger. *urtheil,* judgment; *ur-* (A.-S. *or-*), out, and *theil,* a share, a deal (*q. v.*).] A form of trial by fire or water; a severe trial.

ŏr′der, *n.* [Fr. *ordre;* O. Fr. *ordene;* L. *ordo, ordinis,* arrangement.] A method; a rule; disposition; arrangement; a *series:*—a mandate; direction; precept:—a *class;* degree; rank:—a subdivision of a class; a group:—a society.—*pl.* Admission to the priesthood; the ecclesiastical or priestly office.—(*Arch.*) There are five *orders* of columns, with their entablatures,—the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ordering, ordered.] To regulate; to manage; to direct:—to ordain.

ŏr′der-lĕss, *a.* Destitute of order; unruly.

ŏr′der-li-nĕss, *n.* Regularity; method.

ŏr′der-ly, *a.* Observing order; *methodical;* systematic; well regulated; regular; quiet.—2, *n.* A military attendant.

ŏr′di-nal, *a.* [L. *ordinalis; ordo, ordinis,* order (*q. v.*).] Noting order; as, *second, third.*—2, *n.* A ritual:—a number noting order: as, *tenth* is the ordinal of *ten.*

ŏr′di-nance, *n.* [Fr. *ordonnance;* Late L. *ordinantia,* a command.—See ORDAIN.] A law; an established rule; a decree; an appointment; a rite.

ŏr′di-na-ri-ly, *ad.* Commonly; usually.

ŏr′di-na-ry, *a.* [L. *ordinarius,* usual; Fr. *ordinaire;* L. *ordo,* custom, order (*q. v.*).] Usual; common; of middling quality:—mean; ugly.—2, *n.* An ecclesiastical judge; a bishop.—(*Naut.*) The establishment of shipping not in service:—a place for eating:—a regular meal, or price of it.

ŏr′di-nate, *a.* Regular; methodical.—2, *n.* A perpendicular line drawn from a point in a curve to the abscissa.

ŏr-di-nā′tion, *n.* [L. *ordinatio.* — See ORDAIN.] Act of ordaining; act of investing a man with the pastoral office.

ŏrd′nance, *n.* [Fr. *ordonnance,* arrangement, equipments,—formerly also the size or calibre of a gun; later, the gun itself.] Cannon; heavy artillery.

ŏrd′ūre (ŏrd′yur), *n.* [Fr. *ordure,* filth; *ord,* foul; It. *ordura,* filth; *ordo,* foul; *horrido,* hideous.—See HORRID.] Dung; filth; excrement.

ōre, *n.* [A.-S. *or:* akin to *ar,* brass.—Cf. Icel. *eir,* L. *æs, æris,* bronze or ore.] Metal yet in its fossil state; mineral.

ō′re-ăd, *n.* [Gr. ὀρειάς, ὀρειάδος; ὄρος, a mountain.] A nymph of the mountains.

ŏr′gan, *n.* [Fr. *organe;* L. *organum;* Gr. ὄργανον, an implement; ἔργον, a work.] An instrument:—an essential part of an animal or a vegetable body:—a large musical wind-instrument.

or-găn′ic, *a.* [L. *organicus;* Gr. ὀργανικός.—See ORGAN.] Relating to or possessing organs; related to animal or vegetable organisms:—acting as an instrument.

or-găn′i-cal-ly, *ad.* By means of organs.

ŏr′gan-ĭşm, *n.* An organized structure.

ŏr′gan-ĭst, *n.* One who plays on the organ.

ŏr-gan-ī′za-ble, *a.* That may be organized.

ŏr-gan-i-zā′tion, *n.* [Fr. *organisation.*] Act of organizing; formation; a due construction of parts.

ŏr′gan-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *organiser.*] [*pp.* organizing, organized.] To form organically or with organs; to construct; to form properly.

ŏr′gan-īzed, *p. a.* Formed with organs.

ŏr′gan-lŏft, *n.* A loft where an organ stands.

ŏr-gan-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὄργανον, an organ, and γράφειν, to write, to describe (*q. v.*).] A description of the organs or structure of plants or animals.

ŏr′găşm, *n.* [Gr. ὀργάειν, to swell, to be eager; ὀργή, impulse.] Immoderate excitement.

ŏr′geăt (ŏr′zhăt), *n.* [Fr.; from *orge,* L. *hordeum,* barley.] A sweetened and flavored emulsion of almonds.

ŏr′ġie, } *n.;* pl. **ŏr′ġieş** (ŏr′jiz). [Fr. *orgie,* a revel;
ŏr′ġy, } L. *orgia,* Gr. ὄργια, bacchanal rites; ἔργον, a work, or ὀργή, impulse, rage.] A frantic revel; the rites of Bacchus.

ō′ri-el, *n.* [O. Fr. *oriol,* a porch; Late L. *oriolum,* an oriel; L. *aureolus,* gilded; *aurum,* gold.] A sort of recess:—a bay-window.

ō′ri-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *oriens, orientis,* east,—literally, rising; *oriri,* to rise.] Rising, as the sun:—eastern.—2, *n.* The east; part where the sun rises.

ō-ri-ĕnt′al, *a.* Eastern; placed in the east.—2, *n.* An inhabitant of the East.

ō-ri-ĕnt′al-ĭst, *n.* An inhabitant of the East:—one versed in Oriental learning.

ō-ri-en-tā′tion, *n.* Disposal toward, or turning to, the east or to any point:—eastward posture.

ŏr′i-fice, *n.* [Fr.; L. *orificium,* an opening; *os, oris,* a mouth, and *facere,* to make.] Any opening; a perforation.

ŏr′i-flămme, *or* **ŏr′i-flămb** (ŏr′e-flăm), *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *auriflamma;* L. *aureus,* golden, and *flamma,* flame; *flammula,* a little flame,—also a banner.] A golden standard; the French royal standard.

o-rĭg′a-nŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. ὀρίγανον; ὄρος, a mountain, and γάνος, brightness, joy.] A fragrant mint-like plant.

ŏr′i-ġĭn, *n.* [L. *origo, originis; oriri,* to arise.] A beginning; cause of existence; rise; a fountain; a source; original.

o-rĭġ′i-nal, *n.* Origin; source:—first copy; an archetype; model.—2, *a.* Preceding all others; *primary;* pristine; primitive; first; *native:*—not copied; having new ideas.

o-rĭġ-i-năl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being original.

o-rĭġ′i-nal-ly, *ad.* Primarily; from the beginning; at first; as the first author.

o-rĭġ′i-nāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* originating, originated.] To bring into existence.—2, *v. n.* To begin or take existence.

o-rĭġ-i-nā′tion, *n.* The act of originating.

o-rĭġ′i-nā-tor, *n.* One who originates.

ō′ri-ōle, *n.* [L. *aureolus,* dim. of *aureus,* golden; *aurum,* gold.] A bird of various species.

ŏr′i-şon (ŏr′e-zun), *n.* [Fr. *oraison,* O. Fr. *orison,* L. *oratio,* a prayer.—See ORATION.] A prayer; a supplication.

ŏr′lop, *n.* [Dut. *overloop; over,* over, and *loopen,* to run, to leap (*q. v.*).] (*Naut.*) A temporary deck; a platform.

ŏr′mo-lû, *n.* [Fr. *or moulu,* milled gold; *or,* gold, and *moudre,* to grind.] A variety of brass or bronze, used for ornamental work.

ŏr′na-mĕnt, *n.* [Fr. *ornement;* L. *ornamentum; ornare,* to adorn.] Embellishment; decoration.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ornamenting, ornamented.] To embellish; to adorn.

ŏr-na-mĕnt′al, *a.* Giving embellishment.
ŏr-na-men-tā′tion, *n.* Embellishment.
ŏr′nāte, *a.* [L. *ornare, ornatum,* to adorn.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.
ŏr′nate-ly, *ad.* Finely; with decoration.
ŏr-ni-tho-lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Relating to ornithology.
ŏr-ni-thŏl′o-ġist, *n.* One versed in ornithology.
ŏr-ni-thŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird, and λόγος, a treatise.] That part of zoölogy which treats of birds.
ŏr-ni-tho-rhy̆n′chus, *n.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird, and ῥύγχος, a snout.] A singular quadruped, having a mouth like that of a bird.

Ornithorhynchus.

ŏr-o-grăph′ic, } *a.* Re-
ŏr-o-grăph′i-cal, } lating to orography; descriptive of mountains.
o-rŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, and γράφειν, to write.] The science of, or a treatise on, the geological structure of mountains.
ŏr-o-lŏġ′i-cal, *a.* Relating to orology.
o-rŏl′o-ġist, *n.* A describer of mountains.
o-rŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, and λόγος, a treatise.] A treatise on mountains.
ō-ro-tŭnd′, *a.* [L. *os, oris,* the mouth, utterance, and *rotundus,* round.] Uttered with fulness, clearness, and strength.
ŏr′phan, *n.* [Gr. ὀρφός, ὀρφανός, destitute.—Cf. L. *orbus,* bereft; Fr. *orphelin.*] A child who has lost either father or mother, or both.—2, *a.* Bereft of parents.
ŏr′phan-aġe, *n.* [Fr. *orphelinage.*] The state of an orphan:—a house for orphans.
ŏr′phaned (ŏr′fand), *a.* Bereft of parents.
or-phē′an, *a.* Relating to Orpheus; Orphic.
ŏr′phic, *a.* Relating to Orpheus; mystic; mysterious.
ŏr′pi-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *auripigmentum; aurum,* gold, and *pigmentum,* pigment (*q. v.*).] A mineral; yellow arsenic.
ŏr′re-ry, *n.* [Named in honor of Charles, second earl of *Orrery,* eighteenth century.] An instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies.
ŏr′ris, *n.* [It. *ireos;* L. *iris;* Gr. ἶρις.] A fragrant root.
ŏr′tho-dŏx, *a.* [Gr. ὀρθόδοξος; ὀρθός, true, direct, and δόξα, opinion; δοκεῖν, to seem.] Conformed to the catholic or universal church; sound in doctrine.
ŏr′tho-dŏx-y, *n.* Quality of being orthodox; soundness in doctrine; sound doctrine.
ŏr-tho-drŏm′ics, *n. pl.* [Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and δρόμος, a course; δραμεῖν, δέδρομα, to run.] The art of sailing on a right course, or in the arc of some great circle.
ŏr-tho-ĕp′i-cal, *a.* Relating to orthoepy.
ŏr′tho-e-pĭst, *n.* One who is versed in orthoepy or correct pronunciation.
ŏr′tho-e-py, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθοέπεια; ὀρθός, true, correct, and ἔπος, a word.] The art of pronouncing words properly.
or-thŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One versed in orthography.
ŏr-tho-grăph′ic, *a.* Relating to orthography.
ŏr-tho-grăph′i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to rule.
or-thŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθογραφία; ὀρθός, correct, and γράφειν, to write.] The art or proper mode of spelling words:—the representation of a section of a building without perspective.
ŏr-tho-pæd′ic, *or* ŏr-tho-pĕd′ic, *a.* [See ORTHOPEDY.] Relating to the cure of deformities.
or-thŏp′e-dy, *n.* [Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and παῖς, παιδός, a child.] The art of curing or remedying deformities in the human body or chiefly in children.
ŏr-thŏp′te-ra, *n. pl.* [Gr. ὀρθός, straight, and πτερόν, a wing.] An order of insects, including grasshoppers, &c.
ŏr′to-lăn, *n.* [Fr.; It. *ortolano,* L. *hortulanus,* belonging to a garden; *hortus,* a garden.] A small bird used for food.
ŏrts, *n. pl.* [O. Dut. *oorete,* food uneaten; *oor-* (A.-S. *or-,* Ger. *ur-*), over, without, and *eten,* to eat; Local Ger. *urüss,* refuse; Low Ger. *ortstro,* refuse straw.] Refuse of hay, &c.; things left.
ŏs′cil-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *oscillare, oscillatum,* to swing; *oscillum,* a swing: perhaps for *obs,* against, and obsolete *cillere,* to move.] [*pp.* oscillating, oscillated.] To move backward and forward, as a pendulum; to vibrate.
ŏs-cil-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *oscillatio.*] The act of oscillating; the act of moving like a pendulum; *vibration.*
ŏs′cil-la-to-ry, *or* os-cĭl′la-to-ry, *a.* Moving like a pendulum.
ŏs′ci-tāte, *v. n.* [L. *oscitare, oscitatum; os,* the mouth, and *ciere,* to move.] [*pp.* oscitating, oscitated.] To yawn; to gape.
ŏs-ci-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *oscitatio.*] The act of yawning.
ŏs′cu-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *osculari, osculatus,* to kiss; *osculum,* a little mouth, a kiss; *os,* a mouth.] [*pp.* osculating, osculated.] To kiss; to touch gently.
ŏs-cu-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *osculatio.*] The act of osculating; touch.
ŏs′cu-la-to-ry, *n.* A tablet in churches which is kissed.—2, *a.* Pertaining to osculation:—touching.
ō′ṣier (ō′zher), *n.* [Fr.; Walloon, *woisir;* Local Fr. *oisi.*—Cf. Gr. οἶσος, a willow.] A tree of the willow kind.
ō′ṣier-y (ō′zher-e), *n.* A place where osiers are grown.—2, *a.* Abounding in osiers.
ŏṣ′mi-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. ὀσμή, a smell; from the odor of some of its compounds.] A very hard, infusible metal.
ŏs′prey, *n.* [A variant of OSSIFRAGE.] A large bird of prey.
ŏs′se-oŭs (*or* ŏsh′e-ŭs), *a.* [L. *osseus,* bony; *os,* a bone.—Cf. Gr. ὀστέον, Skr. *asthi,* a bone.] Bony; resembling bone.
ŏs′si-cle (ŏs′se-kl), *n.* [L. *ossiculum,* dim. of *os,* a bone.] A small bone.
ŏs-si-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Change into bony substance.
ŏs′si-frāġe, *n.* [L. *ossifragus; os, ossis,* a bone, and *frangere,* root *frag-,* to break.] A kind of eagle or osprey.
ŏs′si-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *os, ossis,* a bone, and *fieri,* to become.] [*pp.* ossifying, ossified.] To convert or change into bone.—2, *v. n.* To become bone.
ŏs′su-a-ry (ŏsh′yu-a-re *or* ŏs′su-a-re), *n.* [L. *ossuarium; ossa,* bones.] A charnel-house:—a repository for the bones of the dead.
os-tĕn′si-ble, *a.* [Fr.; L. *ostendere, ostensum,* to show; *obs,* to, and *tendere,* to stretch.] Held forth to view; apparent; manifested; plausible; specious; colorable.
os-tĕn′si-bly, *ad.* In an ostensible manner.
ŏs-ten-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *ostentatio; ostentare, ostentatum,* to display, intensive of *ostendere,* to show. —See OSTENSIBLE.] Ambitious display; parade; *show;* vainglory; boasting.
ŏs-ten-tā′tious, *a.* Ambitious of, or making, display; fond of show; boastful; vain.
ŏs-ten-tā′tious-ly, *ad.* Vainly; boastfully.
ŏs-te-ŏġ′e-ny, *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον, bone, and γένεσις, formation.] Formation of bone, or of the bones.
ŏs-te-ŏl′o-ġist, *n.* One versed in osteology.
ŏs-te-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ὀστέον, a bone, and λόγος, a discourse.] A description of the bones.
ŏst′ler (ŏs′ler), *n.* [See HOSTLER.] A hostler.
ŏs′tra-cĭṣm, *n.* A mode of banishment by writing the name of the accused person on shells:—banishment; public censure.
ŏs′tra-cīze, *v. a.* [Gr. ὀστρακίζειν; ὄστρακον, a potsherd, a shell.—Cf. ὄστρεον, an oyster (*q. v.*). A potsherd was used as a voting tablet.] [*pp.* ostracizing, ostracized.] To banish; to expel.
ŏs′trich, *n.* [Fr. *autruche;* O. Fr. *ostruche;* Sp. *avestruz;* L. *avis struthio; avis,* a bird, and *struthio,* an ostrich; Gr. στρουθός, a sparrow,—also, an ostrich.] The largest known bird, noted for its beautiful feathers.

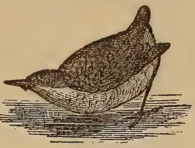
o-tăl'ġi-a, *n.* [Gr. οὖς, ὠτός, the ear, and ἄλγος, pain.] (*Med.*) The earache.
ŏth'er (ŭth'er), *pron.* [A.-S. *oder*, other, second; Dut. & Ger. *ander*, L. *alter*, Skr. *anya*, *antara*, other.] Not the same; not this.
ŏth'er-wīse (ŭth'er-wīz), *ad.* In a different manner; in another way.—2, *conj.* Else; but for this.
ō-ti-ōse' (ō-she-ōs'), *a.* [L. *otiosus*; *otium*, ease.] Idle; unemployed.
ō-ti-ŏs'i-ty (ō-she-ŏs'i-te), *n.* [L. *otiositas.*] The state of being otiose; idleness; indolence.
ŏt'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *otor*; Dut. & Ger. *otter*; Dan. *odder*; Sw. *utter*; Lith. *udra*; Russ. *vuidra*: akin to Water.—Cf. L. *lutria*, Fr. *loutre*, Sp. *nutria*, Port. *lontra*, an otter. The Latin group of names is connected with *luere*, to wash.] An aquatic animal, valued for its fur.
ŏt'tō, *n.* [See Attar.] An essential oil.
ŏt'to-măn, *n.*; pl. **ŏt'to-măns.** [Fr. *ottomane*, a sofa; *ottoman*, Turkish; from *Othman*, the founder of the Turkish dynasty.] A native of Turkey; a Turk:—a kind of sofa; a hassock or mat.—2, *a.* Relating to the Turks.
Ought (âwt), *n.* [An old preterite from Owe.] Any thing. See Aught.—2, *verb defective* (used in the present and imperfect tenses). To owe or be owed; to be bound by duty, or to be obliged.
ŏûnce, *n.* [L. *uncia*, an ounce, an inch (*q. v.*); Fr. *once.*—Cf. Gr. ὄγκος, mass, weight.] A small weight:—[Port. *onça*; Sp. *onza*; It. *lonza.*—Cf. Per. *yuz*, a panther] an animal; a pard.
ŏuphe (ôf), *n.* [See Oaf.] A goblin; an oaf.
ŏûr, *pron. & a.* [A.-S. *ure*, our,—properly, a genitive plural corresponding to *us.*—Cf. Goth. *unsar*; Ger. *unser.*] Belonging to us.
ŏûrs, *pron. poss.* Belonging to us.
ŏûr-sĕlf', *pron. recip.* Us; myself (in regal style).
ŏûr-sĕlveş' (ŏûr-sĕlvz'), *pron. recip.* The plural of *myself*; we, not others:—us, not others.
ŏûst, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *oster*, Fr. *ôter*, to take out; probably from L. *obstare*, to oppose.] [*pp.* ousting, ousted.] To vacate; to deprive; to eject.
ŏûst'er, *n.* (*Law.*) A dispossession; ejection.
ŏût, *ad.* [A.-S. *utan*, *ute*, *ut*; Dut. *uit*; Icel., Sw., & Goth. *ut*; Dan. *ud*; Ger. *aus*; Skr. *ud.*—Cf. L. *ultra*, beyond.] Not within; not in:—opposed to *in*; abroad:—to the end:—loudly:—at a loss.—2, *interj.* Expressing abhorrence; begone.
ŏût'-and-ŏût', *a.* Thorough.—2, *ad.* Completely; thoroughly.
ŏût'breāk, *n.* A breaking out; an eruption.
ŏût'breāk-ing, *n.* An eruption; an outbreak.—2, *a.* Violent:—conspicuously heinous.
ŏût'-build-ing, *n.* An out-house.
ŏût'bŭrst, *n.* An explosion; an outbreak.
ŏût'căst, *p. a.* [Out and Cast.] Thrown away; cast out.—2, *n.* An exile; one expelled.
ŏût'cŏme, *n.* [Out and Come.] What is derived or results from any thing; net result; issue.
ŏût'crŏp, *n.* [Out and Crop.] (*Geol.*) The exposure of strata at the surface of the earth.
ŏût'crȳ, *n.* [Out and Cry.] A cry of distress; clamor:—auction.
ŏût-dō', *v. a.* [Out and Do.] [*i.* outdid; *pp.* outdoing, outdone.] To excel; to surpass; to exceed.
ŏût'-dōor (ŏût'dōr), *a.* Being out of the house.
ŏût'er, *a.* Being without:—opposed to *inner.*
ŏût'er-mōst, *a.* Remotest from the middle.
ŏût'fĭt, *n.* [Out and Fit.] The act or means of fitting out; allowance:—equipment.
ŏût'flōw, *n.* A discharge or efflux.
ŏût-ġĕn'er-al, *v. a.* [*pp.* outgeneralling, outgeneralled.] To exceed in military skill.
ŏût-gō', *v. a.* [Out and Go.] [*i.* outwent; *pp.* outgoing, outgone.] To surpass; to go beyond; to leave behind:—to circumvent.
ŏût-grōw', *v. a.* [Out and Grow.] [*i.* outgrew; *pp.* outgrowing, outgrown.] To surpass in growth.
ŏût'grōwth, *n.* An offshoot:—a result.
ŏût'-hŏûse, *n.* A building connected with a house, as a barn, stable, coach-house, &c.
ŏût'ing, *n.* An excursion; an airing.
ŏût-lănd'ish, *a.* [A.-S. *utlendisc.*—See Out and Land.] Not native; foreign; strange.
ŏût'lâw, *n.* [A.-S. *utlaga*, *utlah*; Icel. *utlagi*: Out and Law.] One deprived of the benefit of law.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* outlawing, outlawed.] To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law.
ŏût'lâw-ry, *n.* (*Law.*) An act by which a man is deprived of the protection of the law.
ŏût'lāy, *n.* [Out and Lay.] A sum expended; expenditure.
ŏût'lĕt, *n.* [Out and Let.] A passage outward; an egress.
ŏût'lī-er, *n.* [Out and Lie.] (*Geol.*) A portion of a stratum detached from the principal mass.
ŏût'līne, *v. a.* [*pp.* outlining, outlined.] To form a sketch or outline of.—2, *n.* An exterior line; a sketch.
ŏût'look (ŏût'lûk), *n.* [Out and Look.] A vigilant watch:—a prospect; the probable future.
ŏût'lȳ-ing, *a.* Lying on the outskirts.
ŏût-nŭm'ber, *v. a.* [Out and Number.] [*pp.* outnumbering, outnumbered.] To exceed in number.
ŏût'pōrt, *n.* A port at a distance from a city.
ŏût'pōst, *n.* A station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the army.
ŏût-pōur', *v. a.* [Out and Pour.] [*pp.* outpouring, outpoured.] To effuse; to emit.
ŏût'pŭt, *n.* The outcome of a mine or mill.
ŏût'rāġe, *n.* [Fr. *outrage*; It. *oltraggio*; from L. *ultra*, beyond.] Open violence; wanton abuse.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* outraging, outraged.] To injure or abuse violently.
ŏût-rā'ġeous (ŏût-rā'jus), *a.* Violent; furious; exorbitant; enormous; excessive.
ŏût-rā'ġeous-ly, *ad.* Violently; furiously.
Outré (ō-trā'), *a.* [Fr.; *outre*, L. *ultra*, beyond.] Extravagant; out of the common limits; overstrained.
ŏût-rīde', *v. a.* [Out and Ride.] [*i.* outrode; *pp.* outriding, outridden *or* outrid.] To pass by riding.—2, *v. n.* To ride or travel about.
ŏût'rīd-er, *n.* A servant or attendant on horseback, accompanying a carriage.
ŏût'rĭg-ġer, *n.* [Out and Rig.] (*Naut.*) A spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails:—a contrivance to prevent a boat from heeling over too far.
ŏût-rīght' (ŏût-rīt'), *ad.* [Out and Right.] Immediately; at once.
ŏût-rŭn', *v. a.* [Out and Run.] [*i.* outran; *pp.* outrunning, outrun.] To leave behind; to exceed.
ŏût-sāil', *v. a.* [Out and Sail.] [*pp.* outsailing, outsailed.] To leave behind in sailing.
ŏût'sĕt, *n.* An opening; a beginning.
ŏût-shīne', *v. a.* [Out and Shine.] [*i.* outshone *or* outshined; *pp.* outshining, outshone *or* outshined.] To excel in lustre.
ŏût'sīde, *n.* [Out and Side.] Surface; external part.—2, *a.* Being without; exterior.
ŏût'sīd-er, *n.* One who is not in a society.
ŏût'skĭrt, *n.* [Out and Skirt.] A suburb; an outpost.
ŏût-spōk'en (-spōk'n), *a.* [Out and Spoken.] Apt to speak one's mind; expressing all one's mind; frank and candid.
ŏût-stănd'ing, *a.* Existing abroad; unpaid.
ŏût-strĭp', *v. a.* [Out and Strip.] [*pp.* outstripping, outstripped.] To outgo; to leave behind.
ŏût'-tŭrn, *n.* Same as Output.
ŏût-vīe' (ŏût-vī'), *v. a.* [Out and Vie.] [*pp.* outvying, outvied.] To exceed; to surpass.
ŏût'ward, *a.* [A.-S. *uteweard*; Out, and the suffix -ward, implying direction.] External; *exterior*; not inward:—from within.
ŏût'ward, } *ad.* To outward parts; to foreign
ŏût'wardş, } parts:—toward the outside.
ŏût'ward-ly, *ad.* Externally.
ŏût-weār', *v. a.* [Out and Wear.] [*i.* outwore; *pp.* outwearing, outworn.] To surpass in durability.

öût-weigh′ (öût-wā′), *v. a.* [Out and Weigh.] [*pp.* outweighing, outweighed.] To exceed in weight; to preponderate; to excel in value.

öût-wĭt′, *v. a.* [Out and Wit.] [*pp.* outwitting, outwitted.] To overcome by stratagem.

öût′work (-würk), *n.* [Out and Work.] A work raised on the outside of the ditch of a fortified place, or beyond the body of the place; an exterior work.

ôu′zel (ô′zl), *n.* [A.-S. *osle;* Ger. *amsel.*] A water-fowl:—a blackbird.



Ouzel.

ō′va, *n.* [L.] The plural of *ovum.*

ō′val, *a.* [Fr. *oval;* L. *ovum*, Gr. ᾠόν, an egg (*q. v.*): akin to *avis*, a bird.] Shaped like an egg; oblong; ovate.—2, *n.* A figure in the shape of an egg.

o-vā′ri-an, *a.* Relating to an ovary.

o-vā′ri-ŭm, *n.*; pl. **o-vā′ri-a.** [L.] Ovary.

ō′va-ry, *n.* The seat of eggs or of impregnation:—a case enclosing ovules or future seeds.

ō′vāte, *a.* Egg-shaped.

o-vā′tion, *n.* [L. *ovatio*,—literally, a shouting; *ovare, ovatum*, Gr. αὔειν, to shout.] An inferior Roman triumph:—an extraordinary tribute of respect.

ŏv′en (ŭv′vn), *n.* [A.-S. & Ger. *ofen;* Dut. *oven;* Icel. *omn;* Goth. *auhns;* Gr. ἰπνός.] An arched cavity to bake in.

ō′ver, *prep.* [A.-S. *ofer;* Dut. & Dan. *over;* Ger. *über;* Gr. ὑπέρ, L. *super*, Skr. *upari*, above: related to Upper.] Above; across; upon; throughout.—2, *ad.* Above the top; more; throughout.—3, *a.* Being above or beyond; upper.

ō-ver-ăct′, *v. a. & v. n.* [Over and Act.] [*pp.* overacting, overacted.] To act more than enough.

ō′ver-âlls, *n. pl.* [Over and All.] Loose trousers.

ō-ver-ärch′, *v. a.* [Over and Arch.] [*pp.* overarching, overarched.] To cover as with an arch.

ō-ver-âwe′, *v. a.* [Over and Awe.] [*pp.* overawing, overawed.] To keep in awe; to terrify.

ō-ver-băl′ance, *v. a.* [Over and Balance.] [*pp.* overbalancing, overbalanced.] To throw the balance on one side; to outweigh; to preponderate.

ō-ver-beâr′ (ō-ver-bâr′), *v. a.* [Over and Bear.] [*i.* overbore; *pp.* overbearing, overborne.] To bear down; to overpower; to overwhelm.

ō-ver-beâr′ing, *p. a.* Haughty; domineering.

ō′ver-bōard, *ad.* [Over and Board.] Off or out of the ship.

ō-ver-bür′den (-bür′dn), *v. a.* [Over and Burden.] [*pp.* overburdening, overburdened.] To overload.

ō-ver-căst′, *v. a.* [Over and Cast.] [*i.* overcast; *pp.* overcasting, overcast.] To cloud; to darken:—to cast or rate too high:—to sew over.

ō-ver-chärġe′, *v. a.* [Over and Charge.] [*pp.* overcharging, overcharged.] To charge too high.

ō′ver-chärġe, *n.* Too high a charge.

ō′ver-cōat, *n.* An outside coat; a great-coat.

ō-ver-cōme′ (ō-ver-kŭm′), *v. a.* [A.-S. *ofercuman.*—See Over and Come.] [*i.* overcame; *pp.* overcoming, overcome.] To *conquer;* to vanquish; to subdue; to surmount.—2, *v. n.* To gain the superiority.

ō-ver-dô′, *v. a. & v. n.* [Over and Do.] [*i.* overdid; *pp.* overdoing, overdone.] To do more than enough.

ō′ver-dōse, *n.* [Over and Dose.] An excessive dose.

ō-ver-drâw′, *v. a.* [Over and Draw.] [*i.* overdrew; *pp.* overdrawing, overdrawn.] To draw too much.

ō-ver-drīve′, *v. a.* [Over and Drive.] [*i.* overdrove; *pp.* overdriving, overdriven.] To drive too hard.

ō-ver-dūe′, *a.* [Over and Due.] Past the time of payment, or of arrival.

ō-ver-ĕs′ti-mate, *n.* An unduly large estimate.

ō-ver-ĕs′ti-māte, *v. a.* [Over and Estimate.] [*pp.* overestimating, overestimated.] To estimate too highly.

ō′ver-fâll, *n.* A cataract:—a shoal or bank.

ō-ver-fēēd′, *v. a. & v. n.* [Over and Feed.] [*i.* overfed; *pp.* overfeeding, overfed.] To feed too much.

ō-ver-flōw′ (ō-ver-flō′), *v. n.* [Over and Flow.] [*pp.* overflowing, overflowed.] To be more than full; to spread; to abound.—2, *v. a.* To deluge; to inundate.

ō′ver-flōw, *n.* An inundation; exuberance.

ō-ver-flōw′ing, *n.* Exuberance; overflow.—2, *p. a.* Inundating; abundant.

ō-ver-grōw′, *v. a. & v. n.* [Over and Grow.] [*i.* overgrew; *pp.* overgrowing, overgrown.] To cover with growth:—to rise above:—to grow beyond; to grow too rankly.

ō′ver-grōwth, *n.* Exuberant growth.

ō-ver-hăng′, *v. a. & v. n.* [Over and Hang.] [*i.* overhung; *pp.* overhanging, overhung.] To jut or impend over.

ō′ver-hăng, *n.* An overhanging or projecting part.

ō-ver-hâul′, *v. a.* [Over and Haul.] [*pp.* overhauling, overhauled.] To overtake; to examine.

ō-ver-hĕad′ (ō-ver-hĕd′), *ad.* [Over and Head.] Aloft; above.

ō-ver-hēar′ (ō-ver-hēr′), *v. a.* [Over and Hear.] [*i.* overheard; *pp.* overhearing, overheard.] To hear privately or by chance.

ō-ver-ĭs′sūe (-ĭsh′shu), *n.* [Over and Issue.] An excessive issue.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* overissuing, overissued.] To emit in excess.

ō-ver-jöÿed′, *p. a.* [Over and Joy.] Delighted.

ō′ver-kĭng, *n.* [Over and King.] A monarch to whom another king owes fealty for his realm or part of it.

ō-ver-lāde′, *v. a.* [Over and Lade.] [*pp.* overlading, overladen *or* overladed.] To overburden.

ō′ver-lănd, *a.* [Over and Land.] Carried on or performed by land.

ō-ver-lăp′, *v. a.* [Over and Lap.] [*pp.* overlapping, overlapped.] To lap over.—2, *n.* The lapping over another; an extension.

ō-ver-lāy′, *v. a.* [Over and Lay.] [*i.* overlaid; *pp.* overlaying, overlaid.] To cover.

ō-ver-lēap′, *v. a.* [Over and Leap.] [*pp.* overleaping, overleaped *or* overleapt.] To pass by a jump.

ō-ver-līe′, *v. a.* [Over and Lie.] [*i.* overlay; *pp.* overlying, overlain.] To lie upon or over.

ō-ver-lōad′, *v. a.* [Over and Load.] [*i.* overloaded; *pp.* overloading, overloaded *or* overladen.] To burden too much.

ō-ver-look′ (ō-ver-lûk′), *v. a.* [Over and Look.] [*pp.* overlooking, overlooked.] To look over; to oversee; to inspect:—to excuse; to neglect.

ō′ver-lörd, *n.* [Over and Lord.] A legal superior; a chief lord.

ō-ver-măs′ter, *v. a.* [Over and Master.] [*pp.* overmastering, overmastered.] To subdue; to govern.

ō-ver-mătch′, *v. a.* [Over and Match.] [*pp.* overmatching, overmatched.] To be too powerful for.

ō′ver-mătch, *n.* One of superior powers.

ō-ver-mŭch′, *a.* [Over and Much.] Too much.—2, *ad.* In too great a degree.

ō-ver-nīght′ (ō-ver-nīt′), *ad.* [Over and Night.] Through the night.

ō-ver-păss′, *v. a.* [Over and Pass.] [*pp.* overpassing, overpassed *or* overpast.] To pass over; to cross:—to overlook; to omit.

ō-ver-păst′, *p. a.* Gone; past.

ō-ver-pāy′, *v. a.* [Over and Pay.] [*pp.* overpaying, overpaid.] To pay too much.

ō′ver-plŭs, *n.* [Over and Plus.] What remains; a surplus.

ō-ver-pöïṣe′, *v. a.* [Over and Poise.] [*pp.* overpoising, overpoised.] To outweigh.

ō'ver-pois̤e, *n.* A preponderant weight.

ō-ver-pow'er, *v. a.* [OVER and POWER.] [*pp.* overpowering, overpowered.] To subdue; to overcome.

ō-ver-pow'er-ing, *a.* Irresistible.

ō-ver-rāte', *v. a.* [OVER and RATE.] [*pp.* overrating, overrated.] To rate at too much; to estimate too highly.

ō-ver-rēach', *v. a.* [OVER and REACH.] [*pp.* overreaching, overreached.] To deceive; to cheat. —2, *v. n.* To strike the hind foot against the fore foot.

ō-ver-rīde', *v. a.* [OVER and RIDE.] [*i.* overrode; *pp.* overriding, overridden *or* overrode.] To ride over; to trample down.—(*Law.*) To supersede.

ō-ver-rūle', *v. a.* [OVER and RULE.] [*pp.* overruling, overruled.] To control; to supersede; to set aside :—to make void; to annul; to reject.

ō-ver-rūl'ing, *p. a.* Governing with superior power; controlling; directing.

ō-ver-rŭn', *v. a.* [OVER and RUN.] [*i.* overran; *pp.* overrunning, overrun.] To outrun :—to ravage :—to overspread :—to alter the position of.

ō-ver-sēē', *v. a.* [OVER and SEE.] [*i.* oversaw; *pp.* overseeing, overseen.] To superintend; to supervise.

ō-ver-sē'er, *n.* One who oversees.

ō-ver-sĕt', *v. a.* [OVER and SET.] [*i.* overset; *pp.* oversetting, overset.] To turn bottom upward; to overturn; to upset; to subvert.—2, *v. n.* To fall down; to turn over.

ō-ver-shăd'ōw (ō-ver-shăd'dō), *v. a.* [OVER and SHADOW.] [*pp.* overshadowing, overshadowed.] To throw a shade over; to shelter; to protect.

ō'ver-shōe, *n.* [OVER and SHOE.] A shoe worn over another.

ō-ver-shōōt', *v. a.* & *v. n.* [OVER and SHOOT.] [*i.* overshot; *pp.* overshooting, overshot.] To shoot beyond.

ō'ver-shŏt-whēēl', *n.* A wheel which is turned by water flowing over the top of it.

ō'ver-sīght (ō'ver-sīt), *n.* [OVER and SIGHT.] Superintendence :—a mistake; error; inattention; inadvertence.

ō'ver-slâugh (-slâw), *n.* An obstruction; a hinderance.

ō-ver-slâugh' (-slâw'), *v. a.* [Dut. *overslaan*, to skip over.] [*pp.* overslaughing, overslaughed.] To hinder; to obstruct :—to pass over in favor of some one else.

ō-ver-slēēp', *v. a.* & *v. n.* [OVER and SLEEP.] [*i.* overslept; *pp.* oversleeping, overslept.] To sleep too long.

ō-ver-sprĕad', *v. a.* [OVER and SPREAD.] [*i.* overspread; *pp.* overspreading, overspread.] To cover over.

ō-ver-stāte', *v. a.* [OVER and STATE.] [*pp.* overstating, overstated.] To state too highly.

ō-ver-stŏck', *v. a.* [OVER and STOCK.] [*pp.* overstocking, overstocked.] To fill too full; to crowd.

ō-ver-strāin', *v. a.* [OVER and STRAIN.] [*pp.* overstraining, overstrained.] To strain too far.

ō'vĕrt, *a.* [Fr. *ouvert*, O. Fr. *overt*, participle of *ouvrir*, to open: in meaning it represents L. *aperire*, to open; in form, L. *operire*, to cover.] Open; apparent; manifest.—*Overt act.* (*Law.*) An open act that is capable of being manifestly proved.

ō-ver-tāke', *v. a.* [OVER and TAKE.] [*i.* overtook; *pp.* overtaking, overtaken.] To catch by pursuit; to take by surprise.

ō-ver-tȧsk', *v. a.* [OVER and TASK.] [*pp.* overtasking, overtasked.] To task too much.

ō-ver-thrōw' (-thrō'), *v. a.* [OVER and THROW.] [*i.* overthrew; *pp.* overthrowing, overthrown.] To ruin; to defeat; to subvert; to destroy; to *demolish;* to *overturn;* to overset; to upset.

ō'ver-thrōw, *n.* Ruin; defeat.

ō'ver-tīme, *n.* [OVER and TIME.] Time beyond regular hours.

ō'vĕrt-ly, *ad.* In an overt manner; openly.

ō'ver-tōne, *n.* [OVER and TONE.] Upper harmonic tone.

ō-ver-took' (ō-ver-tŭk'), *i.* from *overtake.*

ō-ver-tŏp', *v. a.* [OVER and TOP.] [*pp.* overtopping, overtopped.] To rise above; to surpass.

ō'ver-tūre, *n.* [Fr. *ouverture*, an opening, a proposal.—See OVERT.] A proposal:—a musical prelude.

ō-ver-tŭrn', *v. a.* [OVER and TURN.] [*pp.* overturning, overturned.] To subvert; to overthrow.

ō'ver-tŭrn, *n.* A subversion; an overthrow.

ō-ver-wēēn'ing, *a.* [A.-S. *oferwenan*, to presume. —See WEEN.] Conceited; arrogant.

ō-ver-whĕlm', *v. a.* [OVER and WHELM.] [*pp.* overwhelming, overwhelmed.] To crush; to submerge.

ō-ver-whĕlm'ing, *p. a.* Overflowing; overpowering; crushing; subduing.

ō-ver-whĕlm'ing-ly, *ad.* So as to overwhelm.

ō-ver-work' (-wŭrk'), *v. a.* [OVER and WORK.] [*i.* overworked *or* overwrought; *pp.* overworking, overworked *or* overwrought.] To work too much; to tire or injure by labor.

ō-ver-wrought' (ō-ver-râwt'), *i.* & *p.* from *overwork.* Labored too much :—worked all over.

ō'vi-dŭct, *n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a duct (*q. v.*).] A duct to convey the ova.

ō'vi-fôrm, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of an egg.

ō'vīne, *a.* [L. *ovinus; ovis*, a sheep.] Belonging to sheep.

o-vĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* [L. *oviparus; ovum*, an egg, and *parere*, to produce.] Producing young by eggs.

ō-vi-pŏs̤'it, *v. n.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and *ponere*, *positum*, to place.] [*pp.* ovipositing, oviposited.] To deposit eggs.

ō-vi-po-s̤ĭ''tion, *n.* The act of laying eggs.

ō-vi-pŏs̤'i-tor, *n.* An organ by means of which some insects deposit their eggs.

ō'void, *a.* [L. *ovum*, an egg, and Gr. εἶδος, form.] Formed like an egg; egg-shaped.

ō'vo-lō, *n.* [It.] (*Arch.*) A convex moulding.

ō-vụ-lā'tion, *n.* The formation of eggs or ova.

ō'vūle, *n.* [Neo-Latin *ovulum*, dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg.] (*Bot.*) A rudimentary seed.

ō'vum, *n.*; pl. **ō'va**. [L.] An egg :—a body analogous to a true egg.

ōwe (ō), *v. a.* [A.-S. *agan*, Goth. *aigan*, Icel. *eigan*, Gr. ἔχειν, to possess; O. E. *owe*, to own; later it acquired the meaning of to possess another's property, to be in debt.] [*pp.* owing, owed.] To be bound to pay, or to pay to; to be indebted to: —to have from.—2, *v. n.* To be bound or obliged.

ōw'ing, *p. a.* Due as a debt :—ascribable.

owl, *n.* [A.-S. *ule;* Dut. *uil;* Dan. *ugle;* Ger. *eule;* L. *ulula;* Skr. *uluka:* all imitative of the bird's cry.—Cf. HOWL.] A bird that flies by night.

owl'et, *n.* A small owl; an owl.

owl'ish, *a.* Resembling an owl.

ōwn (ōn), *a.* [A.-S. *agen*, Icel. *eigin*, Dan. *egen*, one's own; Goth. *aigin*, property.—See OWE; from the root of OWE, in its old sense of *to have.*] Belonging to; as, my *own.*—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *agnian;* Icel. *eigna*, to claim.—See the adjective OWN.] [*pp.* owning, owned.] To possess by right; [A.-S. *unnan*, Icel. *unna*, O. Ger. *giunnan*, Ger. *gönnen*, to grant] to acknowledge; to confess.

ōwn'er (ōn'er), *n.* The rightful proprietor.

ōwn'er-shĭp, *n.* Rightful possession.

ŏx, *n.*; pl. **ŏx'en** (ŏk'sn). [A.-S. *oxa*, pl. *oxan;* Dan. *oxe;* Ger. *ochse*, pl. *ochsen;* Goth. *auhsa;* Skr. *ukshan*, referred to the root of *uksh*, to sprinkle; properly, in Sanskrit, a name of a storm: storms seem to have been likened to bulls.] A castrated bull.

ŏx'a-lāte, *n.* A salt containing oxalic acid.

ox-ăl'ic, *a.* Noting a very poisonous acid from *oxalis* or sorrel.

ŏx'a-lĭs, *n.* [L.; Gr. ὀξαλίς; ὀξύς, sharp, sour.] A plant, wood-sorrel.

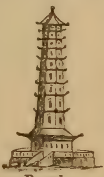
ŏx'eye (ŏks'ī), *n.* A kind of daisy.

Ŏx′-gąll, *n.* The bile of an ox.
Ŏx-ị-dā′tiọn, *n.* Act of oxidizing.
Ŏx′ịde, *n.* [From OXYGEN.] A compound of oxygen with some other element.—Rust is an *oxide* of iron.
Ŏx-ịd-īz′ạ-ble, *a.* Capable of being oxidized.
Ŏx′ịd-īze, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* oxidizing, oxidized.] To turn into an oxide.
Ŏx′lĭp, *n.* [A.-S. *oxanslyppe*,—properly, oxen-dung. —Cf. COWSLIP.] A kind of primrose.
Ọx-ō′nị-ạn, *n.* A member or graduate of the university of Oxford.
Ŏx′y̨-ġĕn, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύς, sharp, acid, and root γεν-, to produce.] (*Chem.*) A gas which generates acids and oxides and forms the respirable or vital part of common air.
Ŏx′y̨-ġẹn-āte, **Ŏx′y̨-ġẹn-īze**, *v. a.* [*pp.* oxygenating, oxygenated; oxygenizing, oxygenized.] To impregnate with oxygen.
Ŏx-y̨-ġẹn-ā′tiọn, *n.* Act of oxygenating.
Ŏx-y̨-hȳ′drọ-ġĕn, *a.* Applied to a *blow-pipe* which is used to produce intense heat; also to a *microscope* which resembles a magic lantern.
Ŏx′y̨-mĕl, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύμελι; ὀξύς, acid, and μέλι, honey.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.
Ŏx′y̨-tōne, *n.* [Gr. ὀξύτονος; ὀξύς, sharp, and τόνος, a tone (*q. v.*).] A word with an acute sound.
Ō′yẹr [ō′yẹr, *W. P. J. E. F. Ja. Sm. N.*; ŏȳ′ẹr, *S. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr. *ouir*, O. Fr. *oyer*, L. *audire*, to hear.] A legal hearing.—A court of *oyer* and *terminer* is the highest criminal court.
Ō-yĕs′ [ō-yĕs′, *S. Sm. R.*; ō-yĭs′, *W. P. F.*; ō′yā, *Ja.*], *n.* [Fr. *oyez*, hear ye.—See OYER.] (*Law.*) Hear ye:—a term used by a sheriff or crier as an introduction to a proclamation.
Ŏy̆s′tẹr, *n.* [O. Fr. *oistre*; Fr. *huître*; L. *ostrea*; Gr. ὄστρεον: probably related to ὀστέον, bone.] A bivalve testaceous mollusk; a well-known edible shell-fish.
Ŏy̆s′tẹr-plănt, *n.* An esculent vegetable; salsify.
Ō′zōne, *n.* [Gr. ὄζων, smelling; ὄζειν, to smell.—See ODOR.] A form of oxygen.
Ọ-zŏn-ọ-mĕt′rịc, *a.* Of or relating to ozonometry.
Ō-zọ-nŏm′ẹ-try̨, *n.* [See OZONE and METRE.] The process of determining the amount of ozone present in the atmosphere.

P.

P is a labial consonant and a mute, formed by a slight compression of the lips, as in *pelt*.
Păb′ụ-lŭm, *n.* [L.; root *pa-*, seen in *pascere*, *pavi*, to feed.] Food; aliment; support.
Pā′cạ, *n.* [South American.] A tropical American rodent animal.
Pạ-cā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *pacatio*; *pacare*, to pacify; *pax*, *pacis*, peace.] The act of appeasing; pacification.
Pāce, *n.* [Fr. *pas*, L. *passus*, a step; *pandere*, *passum*, to stretch: akin to *patere*, to be open.] A step:—gait; manner of walking:—a motion of a horse:—a measure of 2½ feet; one-fifth of a rod, or three feet and three-tenths.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pacing, paced.] To move on slowly; to go; to move with a particular gait, as a horse.—3, *a.* To measure by steps; to walk.
Pāced (pāst), *a.* Having a particular gait.
Pā′çẹr, *n.* One who paces:—a horse that paces.
Pạ-çhä′, *n.* A Turkish governor; a bashaw. See PASHA.
Pạ-çhä′lịc, *n.* The jurisdiction of a pacha.
Păçh′y̨-dẽrm, *n.* [Gr. παχύς, thick, and δέρμα, δέρματος, skin.] A thick-skinned quadruped.
Păçh-y̨-dẽr′mạ-tạ, *n. pl.* An old name for animals that have thick skins, as the elephant, horse, hog, &c.; pachyderms.
Păçh-y̨-dẽr′mạ-toŭs, *a.* Thick-skinned.
Pạ-cĭf′ịc, *a.* [L. *pacificus*; Fr. *pacifique*.—See PACIFY.] Promoting peace; peaceable; mild; gentle; tranquil.
Păç-ị-fị-cā′tiọn, *n.* The act of pacifying.
Păç-ị-fị-cā′tọr (*or* pạ-sĭf′ẹ-kā-tụr), *n.* A peacemaker.
Pạ-cĭf′ị-cạ-tọ-ry̨, *a.* Tending to make peace.
Păç′ị-fī-ẹr, *n.* One who pacifies.
Păç′ị-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *pacifier*; L. *pacificare*; *pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* pacifying, pacified.] To appease; to quiet; to compose.
Păck, *n.* [Dan. *pakke*; Icel. *pakki*; Ger. *pack*; Dut. *pak*; Late L. *paccus*; Gael. *pac*: allied to L. *pangere*, *pactum*, Skr. *paç*, to bind.] A bundle; a burden:—a number of cards:—a number of hounds:—a crew; a gang.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* packing, packed.] To bind up; to sort:—to send off:—to carry (Local, U. S.).—3, *v. n.* To tie up goods:—to go off. [A bale; goods packed.
Păck′ạġe, *n.* [Fr. *paquage*, a packing.—See PACK.]
Păck′-clŏth, *n.* A coarse baling material:—cloth in which goods are tied up.
Păck′ẹr, *n.* One who packs or binds.
Păck′ẹt, *n.* [Fr. *paquet*.] A small pack; a parcel:—a mail of letters:—[Fr. *paquebot*, from the Eng. *packet-boat*] a post-ship, or vessel which conveys letters and passengers, as well as freight.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* packeting, packeted.] To bind up or form in packets.
Păck′-hŏrse, *n.* A horse of burden.
Păck′ịng, *n.* Stuffing; material used in filling empty space.
Păck′-săd-dle, *n.* A saddle to carry burdens.
Păck′thrĕad, *n.* Twine for tying parcels.
Păck′wăx, *n.* [Ger. *haarwachs*: etymology not clear.] A ligament in the neck of animals.
Păct, *n.* [L. *pactum*, an agreement; *pacisci*, *pactum*, to agree.—Cf. *pangere*, *pactum*, to bind; O. L. *pacere*, to agree.—See PEACE.] A bargain; a covenant. [a pact.
Păc′tiọn, *n.* [L. *pactio*.] A bargain; a contract;
Păd, *n.* [Cf. Dan. *pude*, a cushion; Fin. *padje*, a pillow; Ger. *patte*, a flap: perhaps kindred to BAT, BATTING.] A sort of cushion or saddle:—[cf. Dut. & Low Ger. *pad*, a path (*q. v.*); Fr. *patte*, a foot; L. *pes*, *pedis*, a foot; Skr. *pata*, a paw] an easy-paced horse:—a robber; a footpad:—a blotter.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* padding, padded.] To travel gently:—to rob on foot.—3, *v. a.* To furnish with a pad; to stuff:—to impregnate with a mordant.
Păd′dịng, *n.* Stuffing:—impregnation of cloth with a mordant:—matter to fill up space.
Păd′dle, *v. n.* [Frequentative of PAT.] [*pp.* paddling, paddled.] To row; to play in the water.—2, *v. a.* To feel; to play with; to row.—3, *n.* [See the verb.—Cf. also Obs. Eng. *spaddle*, a spade (*q. v.*); Celt. *spadal*, a paddle.] An oar used by a single rower; an oar-blade:—a stick with a wide, flat end:—a flipper or swimming-organ.
Păd′dọck, *n.* [Dim. of Scand. *padda*, *padde*, Dut. *pad*, *padde*, Ger. *padde*, a toad or frog.] A toad:—[a corrupt form of PARK] a small enclosure.
Păd′dy̨, *n.* [Malayalim *padi*, Canarese *bhatta*, rice; Skr. *bhakta*, food, boiled rice.] Rice in the husk.
Păd′lŏck, *n.* [PAD and LOCK.] A pendent or hanging lock.
Păd-ụa-sŏȳ′ (păd-ụ-sŏĭ′), *n.* [*Padua*, a town of Italy, and Fr. *soie*, silk.] A kind of silk.
Pæ′ạn, *n.* [L. *pæan*, Gr. παιάν, a hymn,—properly, a title of Apollo.—Cf. Skr. *pan*, to praise.] A song of triumph or praise:—an ancient poetic foot of four syllables; pean.

Pæd′a-gō-ġy, *n.* See Pedagogy.
Pæ′o-ny, *n.* See Peony.
Pā′gan, *n.* [L. *paganus*, a villager, a rustic; *pagus*, a district.] A worshipper of idols or false gods; a heathen; a *gentile;* an idolater.—2, *a.* Heathenish; gentile; idolatrous.
Pā′gan-ĭşm, *n.* Religion of pagans; heathenism.
Pā′gan-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* paganizing, paganized.] To render heathenish.
Pāġe, *n.* [Fr. *page*, L. *pagina*, a page, a slab; *pangere*, root *pag-*, to fasten.] One side of the leaf of a book; contents of a page; a writing:—[Fr. *page;* Sp. *page;* Port. *pagem;* It. *paggio;* probably from Late L. *pagius*, *pagensis*, a rustic, a serf] a boy; a youth or servant attached to a high personage.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* paging, paged.] To mark, as the pages of a book.
Păġ′eant, *or* **Pā′ġeant** [păj′ent, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm. C.;* pā′jent, *P. E. R. Wb.*], *n.* [O. E. *pageant*, *pagiant*, *pagyn*, a staging, a scaffold; Late L. *pagina*, a platform; L. *pagina*, a page (*q. v.*), a slab.] A pompous show; a spectacle; pomp.—2, *a.* Showy; pompous.
Păġ′eant-ry, *n.* Ostentatious display; show.
Păġ-i-nā′tion, *n.* Numbering of pages; paging.
Pāġ′ing, *n.* The marking of pages.
Pa-gō′da, *n.* [Port.; Per. *but-kadah; but*, an idol, and *kadah*, habitation.] An East-Indian temple containing an idol:—a Buddhist shrine:—an idol:—an Indian coin.


Pagoda.

Päh, *interj.* An exclamation of disgust; bah.
Pāid, *i. & pp.* from *pay.*
Pail (pāl), *n.* [Irish *padhal*, a pail; Welsh *padell*, It. *padella*, L. *patella*, a pan; *patera*, Gr. πατάνη, a flat dish; L. *patere*, to lie open, to spread.] A vessel for water, &c.
Pāil′fûl, *n.*; pl. **Pāil′fûls.** As much as a pail will hold.
Paillasse (păl-yăs′), *n.* [Fr.; *paille*, straw; It. *pagliaccio*, a paillasse; *paglia*, straw; L. *palea*, Skr. *palala*, straw.] An underbed; a straw mattress.
Pāin, *n.* [Fr. *peine*, L. *pœna*, Gr. ποινή, penalty (*q. v.*).] An uneasy sensation of body or mind; distress; suffering; agony; anguish:—penalty.—*pl.* The throes of childbirth; pangs.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* paining, pained.] To afflict with pain; to torment.
Pāin′fûl, *a.* Full of pain; afflictive; distressing.
Pāin′fûl-ly, *ad.* In a painful manner; grievously.
Pāin′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Affliction; sorrow; grief.
Pāi′nim (pā′nim), *n.* [O. Fr. *paien*, a pagan (*q. v.*); *paienisme*, paganism.] A pagan; an infidel.
Pāin′less, *a.* Free from pain; void of trouble.
Pāinş, *n.* Labor; care; trouble.—*Pains*, though in the plural form, is, in these senses, commonly used as singular; as, much *pains* is taken.
Pāinş′tāk-ing, *a.* Laborious; industrious; careful.—2, *n.* Great care or industry.
Pāint (pānt), *v. a.* [Fr. *peindre*, part. *peint;* L. *pingere;* Skr. *pinj*, to dye.—See Pigment.] [*pp.* painting, painted.] To lay color upon; to color; to depict; to represent; to describe.—2, *v. n.* To lay colors on the face, &c.—3, *n.* A coloring substance of pigment used by painters; color laid on the face.
Pāint′er, *n.* One who practises painting:—[Irish *painteir*, a snare; *paint*, a string; Fr. *pantière* or *pantène*, a net, a thong; It. *pantera*, L. *panther*, Gr. πανθήρα, a hunting-net; probably from πᾶν, all, every, and θήρ, beast] a rope to fasten a boat:—a panther.
Pāint′ing, *n.* The art or work of a painter; the art of representing objects by delineation and colors:—a *picture:*—color laid on.
Pâir (pâr), *n.* [Fr. *pair*, equal, alike; L. *par*, alike.—See Par.] Two things united by nature or suited to each other; two of a sort; a couple; a brace:—a husband and wife.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pairing, paired.] To be joined in pairs; to couple.—*To pair off*, to leave or separate in pairs.—3, *v. a.* To join in couples; to unite.
Pa-jăm′aş, *or* **Paī-jăm′aş**, *n. pl.* [Hind.] A kind of drawers or trousers.
Păl, *n.* [Gypsy for "friend" or "brother."] An accomplice; a partner in crime.
Păl′ace, *n.* [Fr. *palais*, Ger. *pfalz*, L. *palatium*, a palace,—originally, a public building on the Palatine hill at Rome; *Pales*, a goddess, protectress of flocks.—Cf. Skr. *palá*, a guard; *pa*, to protect.] A royal or splendid house.
Păl′a-dĭn, *n.* [Fr. *paladin*, It. *paladino*, a knight.—See Palatine.] A champion:—a knight-errant.
Pā′læ-o, **Pā′le-o**, **Pa-laī′o.** [Gr. παλαιός, old.] An element in some words of Greek origin, signifying *ancient.*
Pā-læ-o-zō′ic, **Pā-le-o-zō′ic**, *a.* [Gr. παλαιός, old, and ζῷον, an animal.] (*Geol.*) A term applied to the stratified rocks comprised in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous systems:—written also *palaiozoic.*
Păl-an-quīn′ (păl-an-kēn′), *n.* [Fr.; Port. *palanquim;* Pali, *palanka*, *pallangka;* Siamese, *balangko;* Javanese, *palanki*, *palankan;* Hindi, *palki.*—Cf. Per. & Hindu *palang*, a bedstead; Skr. *paryanka*, a bed; *pari*, about, and *anka*, the flank.] A covered carriage, for carrying persons, in the East.
Păl′a-ta-ble, *a.* Pleasing to the taste.
Păl′a-tăl, *n.* A consonant pronounced chiefly by the palate. The palatals are *d*, *g*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *n*, and *q.*—2, *a.* Relating to the palate.
Păl′ate, *n.* [L. *palatum.*] Roof of the mouth; organ of taste.
Pa-lā′tial (pa-lā′shal), *a.* Relating to a palace.
Pa-lăt′in-āte, *n.* A province under a palatine.
Păl′a-tīne, *n.* [Fr. *palatin*, L. *palatinus*, belonging to a palace (*q. v.*).] One invested with regal rights:—an inhabitant of a palatinate.—2, *a.* Possessing royal privileges.
Pa-lä′ver, *n.* [Port. *palavra*, Sp. *palabra*, Prov. *paraula*, Fr. *parole*, a word; L. *parabola*, a parable (*q. v.*),—later, a talk, a discourse.] Superfluous or idle talk:—a conference.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* [*pp.* palavering, palavered.] To flatter; to talk foolishly; to confer.
Pāle, *a.* [Fr. *pâle;* L. *pallidus; pallere*, to be pale.—Cf. Skr. *palita*, gray.] Not ruddy; wan; whitish; pallid.—2, *n.* [Fr. *pal*, *pale*, Ger. *pfahl*, L. *palus*, a stake.] A pointed stake or piece of wood:—a jurisdiction; a district:—an enclosure.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* paling, paled.] To enclose or fence with pales.
Pā-le-ā′ceous (-shus), *a.* [L. *palea*, chaff, straw.] Like chaff; chaffy.
Pāle′ness, *n.* State of being pale; wanness.
Pā-le-ŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One versed in paleography.
Pā-le-o-grăph′ic, *a.* Relating to paleography.
Pā-le-ŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. παλαιός, old, and γράφειν, to write.] An ancient mode of writing; ancient writings collectively.
Pā-le-on-tŏl′o-ġist, *n.* One versed in paleontology.
Pā-le-on-tŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. πάλαι, long since, ὤν, ὄντος, being, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science that treats of fossil remains, animal and vegetable.
Paletot (păl′e-tō), *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *palletoc;* O. Dut. *paltroc*, *palstrock;* Dut. *palts*, Ger. *pfalz*, a palace, and O. Dut. *roc*, Ger. *rock*, a coat.] A long overcoat for women or men.
Păl′ette (păl′et), *n.* [Fr.; It. *pala*, dim. *paletta*, a spade; L. *pala*, a shovel.] A painter's board or tablet; pallet.
Păl′frey, *or* **Păl′frey**, *n.* [O. Fr. *palefrei*, Fr. *palefroi*, Late L. *paravredus*, a post-horse; Ger. *pferd*, Dut. *paard*, a horse. The Late L. is from Gr. παρά, beside (extra), and *veredus*, a post-horse, perhaps from L. *vehere*, to carry, or draw, and *rheda*, a carriage.] A saddle-horse for ladies' use.

Palette.

Pä′lî, *n.* [Probably meaning "the tradition," or "the series," with reference to the succession of teachers who preserved it.] The sacred language of the Buddhists.

Păl′ịmp-sĕst, *n.* [Gr. παλίμψηστον; πάλιν, again, and ψάειν, ψηστός, to scrape.] Parchment from which one writing has been erased to make room for another.

Păl′ịn-drōme, *n.* [Gr. παλίνδρομος, running back; πάλιν, again, back, and δραμεῖν, δέδρομα, to run.] A word, line, or sentence which is the same read backward or forward; as, *madam*, *Hannah*.

Pāl′ing, *n.* A fence made of pales:—a pale.

Păl-ịn-ğĕn′ẹ-sĭs, **Păl-ịn-ğĕn′ẹ-sy**, *n.* [Gr. πάλιν, again, and γένεσις, genesis (*q. v.*).] A new birth; a regeneration:—the destruction and reproduction of worlds and living beings:—the transition of an insect from one state to another, as from the larva to the chrysalis.

Păl′ịn-ōde, *n.* [Fr. *palinodie*; Gr. παλινῳδία; πάλιν, again, back, and ᾠδή, an ode (*q. v.*).] A song repeated; a recantation.

Păl-ị-sāde′, *n.* [Fr. *palissade; palis*, a paling.—See PALE.] A defence formed by pales or stakes driven into the ground.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* palisading, palisaded.] To enclose with palisades.

Păl-ị-sā′dō, *n.* Palisade. See PALISADE.

Pāl′ish, *a.* Somewhat pale.

Pâll, *n.* [A.-S. *paell*; L. *palla*, a mantle; *pallium*, a garment.] A cloak:—a covering for the dead.—2, *v. n.* [Fr. *pâlir*, to grow pale (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* palling, palled.] To grow vapid; to become insipid.—3, *v. a.* To make insipid:—to impair:—to cover, as with a pall.

Pạl-lā′dị-ŭm, *n.* L. pl. **Pạl-lā′dị-ạ**; Eng. **Pạl-lā′dị-ŭmṣ**. [L.; Gr. παλλάδιον, a statue of Pallas; dim. of Παλλάς, Παλλάδος, Pallas-Athene.] A statue of Pallas:—a safeguard; protection.—(*Chem.*) A whitish metal, hard, but ductile and malleable.

Pâll′-beâr-ẹr, *n.* One who attends the coffin at a funeral.

Păl′lẹt, *n.* [Fr. *paillet; paille*, straw; L. *palea*, chaff, straw.] A small bed:—[see PALETTE] a painter's board or tablet; palette:—a part of the escapement of a watch or a clock.

Păl′lị-āte, *v. a.* [L. *pallium*, a cloak; *palliatus*, cloaked.—See PALL.] [*pp.* palliating, palliated.] To extenuate; to soften.

Păl-lị-ā′tiọn, *n.* An extenuation; mitigation.

Păl′lị-ạ-tĭve, *a.* Tending to palliate; extenuating; mitigating; easing.—2, *n.* That which palliates.

Păl′lịd, *a.* [L. *pallidus*, pale (*q. v.*).] Pale; wan; not bright.

Păl′lịd-nĕss, *n.* Paleness; pallor.

Păl′lị-ŭm, *n.* [L.] An archbishop's mantle.

Pall-mall′ (pĕl-mĕl′), *n.* [It. *pallamaglio; palla*, a ball, and *maglio*, L. *malleus*, a hammer, a maul (*q. v.*).] A play with a ball and mallet.

Păl′lŏr, *n.* [L.; *pallere*, to be pale (*q. v.*).] Paleness; wan appearance.

Pälm (päm), *n.* [Fr. *palme*; L. *palma*, the hand, a palm: because the leaves of some kinds spread out like the fingers of a hand.] A tree of many species:—victory; triumph:—[Fr. *paume*; L. *palma*; Gr. παλάμη; A.-S. *folm*] the inner part of the hand:—hand-breadth; a measure of three inches:—a sail-maker's thimble.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* palming, palmed.] To conceal:—to impose.

Palm-tree.

Pạl-mā′ceous (-shus), *a.* (*Bot.*) Of or belonging to palm-trees.

Păl′mar, *a.* Relating to the palm of the hand.

Păl′ma-ry, *a.* [L. *palmarius*, belonging to palms; *palmarium*, a masterpiece: palm crowns were rewards of excellence.] Preëminent; superior.

Păl′mate, *a.* [L. *palmatus*; *palmare*, to mark with the palm (*q. v.*).] Shaped like a palm; palmated.

Păl′măt-ẹd, *a.* Having the feet webbed.

Pälm′ẹr (päm′ẹr), *n.* [Returned pilgrims once bore a palm-branch from the Holy Land.] A pilgrim; a crusader.

Pälm′ẹr-worm (päm′ẹr-würm), *n.* [*i.e.*, traveller-worm.] A destructive caterpillar.

Pạl-mĕt′tō, *n.* [Sp. *palmito*.] A species of palm-tree.

Păl′mị-pĕd, *n.* [L. *palma*, a palm, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A web-footed bird.—2, *a.* Web-footed; fin-footed.

Păl′mis-try, *n.* [L. *palma*, the palm.] Fortune-telling by the palm.

Păl′mịt-ĭne, *n.* [Named from *palm-oil*.] A fatty principle from oils.

Pälm-ŏĭl′, *n.* Oil from an African palm-tree.

Pälm′-Sŭn-dạy, *n.* Sunday next before Easter.

Pälm′y (pä′mẹ), *a.* Bearing palms; flourishing.

Pălp, *n.* [Neo-L. *palpus*, a feeler; L. *palpare*, to feel.] The feeler of an insect; antenna.

Păl-pạ-bĭl′ị-ty, *n.* Quality of being palpable.

Păl′pạ-ble, *a.* [L. *palpabilis; palpare*, to feel,—originally, to quiver.] That may be felt; plain.

Păl′pạ-bly, *ad.* Obviously; clearly.

Pạl-pā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *palpatio*.] The act of feeling; manipulation.

Păl′pẹ-brăl, *a.* [L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.] Relating to the eyelids.

Păl′pị-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *palpitare*, *palpitatum*, to throb; frequentative of *palpare*, in the sense of *to quiver*.] [*pp.* palpitating, palpitated.] To beat, as the heart; to flutter.

Păl-pị-tā′tiọn, *n.* The act of palpitating; a throbbing, or quick beating, of the heart.

Pâlṣ′grāve, *n.* [Ger. *pfalzgraf*; *pfalz*, a palatinate (*q. v.*), and *graf*, a count.] A count palatine.

Pâl′ṣy, *n.* [Fr. *paralysie*, paralysis (*q. v.*).] A privation of motion; a paralysis.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* palsying, palsied.] To strike with palsy; to paralyze.

Pâl′tẹr, *v. n.* [Sw. *paltor*, Low Ger. *palter*, Scot. *paltrie*, rags, trash.—See PALTRY.] [*pp.* paltering, paltered.] To shift; to dodge; to shuffle.

Pâl′trị-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being paltry.

Pâl′try, *a.* [Scot. *paltrie*, trash; Sw. *paltor*, Dan. *pialter*, Low. Ger. *palta*, a rag; *paltrig*, ragged.] Sorry; worthless; despicable.

Pạ-lū′dal, *a.* [L. *palus*, *paludis*, a lake, a marsh.] Relating to marshes and fens.

Păm′pạṣ, *n. pl.* [Spanish-American; Peruvian *pampa*, *bamba*, a plain.] Plains of the Argentine Republic.

Păm′pẹr, *v. a.* [Local Ger. *pampen*, *pampeln*, *pampfen*, to stuff; *pampe*, pap (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* pampering, pampered.] To glut; to feed luxuriously.

Păm′phlẹt, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.] A small stitched book.

Păm-phlẹt-ēēr′, *n.* A writer of pamphlets.

Păn, *n.* [A.-S. *panne*, Sw. *panna*, Dan. *pande*, Dut. & Welsh *pan*, Ger. *pfanne*, L. *patina*, a basin.] A vessel broad and shallow; a hollow:—hard earth lying under the loam or soil.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* panning, panned.] To become visible, as gold in a miner's pan:—to appear as a result; to turn out; to develop:—with *out*. [Colloq.]

Păn, **Pănt′ọ**. [Gr. πᾶς, πᾶν, all.] Prefixes in words chiefly of Greek origin, signifying *all* or *everything*.

Păn-ạ-cē′ạ, *n.* [L.; Gr. πανάκεια, all-healing; πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and ἄκος, a cure.] A medicine pretended to cure all diseases; a catholicon:—a remedy for all ills.

Pạ-nā′dạ, *n.* [Fr. *panade*; L. *panis*, bread.] Bread boiled in water.

Păn′ạ-ry, *a.* [L. *panis*, bread.] Relating to bread.—2, *n.* A pantry.

Păn′cāke, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan.

Păn′crẹ-ăs, *n.* [L.; Gr. πάγκρεας; πᾶν, all, and κρέας, flesh.] The sweetbread.

Păn-crẹ-ăt′ịc, *a.* Relating to the pancreas.

Păn-dæ′ạn, *a.* Pertaining to Pan; pandean.

Păn′dar, *n.* Same as PANDER.

Păn-dē′ạn, *a.* Relating to Pan.—"*Pandean* pipes," an instrument made of reeds tuned to each other.

Păn'dĕct, *n.* [Gr. πανδέκτης, all-receiving; πάν, all, and δέχομαι, I receive.] A treatise; a digest of law.
Păn-de-mō'ni-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. πᾶν, all, and δαίμων, a demon.] The great hall or council-chamber of the fallen angels or demons:—a noisy and disorderly assembly.
Păn'der, *n.* [Gr. Πάνδαρος, a personal name.] A pimp; a procurer.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pandering, pandered.] To be subservient to lust or passion.
Păn-dōre', *n.* [See BANDORE.] A musical instrument of the lute kind.
Pan-dôur', *or* **Păn'dôur**, *n.* [From *Pandur*, a Hungarian town.] A Hungarian foot-soldier.
Pāne, *n.* [Fr. *pan*, a patch, a panel; L. *pannus*, a cloth, a piece.] A square or plate of glass.
Păn-e-ġÿr'ic, *n.* [Gr. πανηγυρικός, solemn, festive, panegyrical; πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and ἄγυρις, a variant of ἀγορά, an assembly.] A laudatory oration or speech; a eulogy; an *encomium*.
Păn-e-ġÿr'ic, **Păn-e-ġÿr'i-cal**, *a.* Containing praise; eulogistic; encomiastic.
Păn-e-ġÿr'ist, *n.* A eulogist; an encomiast.
Păn'e-ġy̆r-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* panegyrizing, panegyrized.] To commend highly.
Păn'el, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*, O. Fr. *panel*, a panel; Late L. *panellus*, dim. of *pannus*, a cloth.—See PANE.] A square or piece inserted in a door or a wainscot:—a roll of the names of jurors.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* panelling, panelled.] To form into panels; [to empanel.
Păn'el-lĭng, *n.* Panel-work.
Păng, *n.* [Probably corrupted from O. E. *prange*, a pang, a pain; a variant of PRONG.] Extreme pain; anguish; throe.
Păn'ic, *n.* [Gr. πανικός, pertaining to the god Pan, who was supposed to cause sudden terrors.] A sudden fright:—[L. *panicum*; probably from *panis*, bread] a kind of grass.—2, *a.* Violent; sudden (applied to fear).
Păn'i-cle, *n.* [L. *panicula*, a tuft; *panus*, the thread on a bobbin.] (*Bot.*) A sort of inflorescence, in which the flowers are scattered, as in oats and some grasses; a compound raceme.
Păn'i-er, **Păn'ni-er**, *n.* [See PANNIER.] A hoop petticoat, or framework, worn by ladies.
Păn'nel, *n.* A rustic saddle. See PANEL.
Păn'nier (păn'yer *or* păn'ne-er), *n.* [Fr. *panier*; L. *panarium*, a bread-basket; *panis*, bread.] One of two baskets carried on a horse or ass.
Păn'ni-kĭn, *n.* A little pan.
Păn'o-ply, *n.* [Gr. πανοπλία, full armor; πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and ὅπλα, arms.—See HOPLITE.] Complete armor for the body.
Păn-o-rā'ma, *n.* [Gr. πᾶν, all, and ὅραμα, a view; ὁράειν, to see.] A large circular painting representing objects which are seen from a single point:—a large spectacular painting.
Păn-o-răm'ic, *a.* Relating to a panorama.
Păn'sy, *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, a thought, also a violet; *penser*, to think; L. *pensare*, to ponder; *pendere*, to weigh.] A garden violet; heart's-ease.
Pănt, *v. n.* [Fr. *panteler*, to gasp; *pantois*, breathless.—Cf. L. *pandere*, to stretch, to open; also Old and Local Eng. *pank*, to pant.] [*pp.* panting, panted.] To beat, as the heart:—to long:—to breathe hard.—2, *n.* Palpitation; a motion of the heart; a quick breath.
Păn'ta-grăph, *n.* [Gr. πᾶς, neuter pl. παντά, all, and γράφειν, to write.] An instrument for copying designs:—written also *pantograph*.
Păn-ta-lĕts', *n. pl.* A woman's drawers.
Păn-ta-lōōn', *n.* [Fr. *pantalon*, a clown, also an old nickname of a Venetian; then (from the tight leggings of the clown, or of the Venetians), a pair of trousers: at first a personal name. The name *Pantaleone* was once very common in Venice.] A clown; a buffoon.
Păn-ta-lōōns', *n. pl.* Long, close trousers.
Păn'the-ĭsm, *n.* [Gr. πᾶν, all, and θεός, a god.] The doctrine which identifies the universe or nature with God.
Păn'the-ĭst, *n.* A believer of pantheism.
Păn-the-ĭs'tic, *a.* Relating to pantheism.
Păn-thē'on, *n.* [Gr. πάνθειον; πᾶς, πᾶν, all, and θεός, a god.] A temple dedicated to all the gods.—Păn-thē'on, as an English word; as a classical one, Păn'the-ŏn *or* Păn-thē'on.
Păn'ther, *n.* [A.-S. *pandher*; L. *panthera*; Gr. πάνθηρ.—Cf. Skr. *pundarika*, a tiger.] A spotted wild feline beast; a pard:—a puma.

Panther.

Păn'tīle, *n.* [PAN and TILE.—But cf. Fr. *panne*, a tile.] A gutter-tile.
Păn'to-grăph, *n.* A pantagraph.
Păn'to-mīme, *n.* [Fr. *pantomime*; L. *pantomimus*; Gr. παντόμιμος; πᾶς, παντός, all, and μῖμος, an actor.—See MIMIC.] A representation in gesture and dumb show:—a mimic; a buffoon.—2, *a.* Representing by gesture.
Păn-to-mĭm'ic, **Păn-to-mĭm'i-cal**, *a.* Representing by gesture or dumb show.
Păn'try, *n.* [Fr. *panetrie*; Late L. *panetaria*, a bread-room; *paneta*, a baker; *panis*, bread.] An apartment for provisions.
Pănts, *n. pl.* Pantaloons; trousers. [Colloq.]
Păp, *n.* [Fris. *pap*, *pape*; O. Sw. *papp*; Lith. *papas*; L. *papilla*.] A nipple:—[Dut. & Dan. *pap*; Ger. *pappe*; Sp. *papa*; It. *pappa*; L. *papa*, *pappa*] food for infants; pulp.
Pa-pä', *n.* [Fr. *papa*; Gr. πάππας; L. *papa*: found in many other languages.] A child's name for *father*. [popedom; papal authority.
Pā'pa-cy, *n.* [Late L. *papatia*; Fr. *papauté*.] The
Pā'pal, *a.* [Late L. *papalis*; *papa*, a pope (*q. v.*).] Belonging to or proceeding from the pope.
Pa-păv-e-rā'ceous (-shus), *a.* [L. *papaver*, the poppy.] Relating to the poppy.
Pa-pâw', *n.* [Said to be from a Malabar name.] A shrub or tree and its fruit.
Pā'per, *n.* [Fr. *papier*; Ger. *papier*; L. *papyrus* (*q. v.*).] A substance to write on, &c.; a newspaper; an essay.—2, *a.* Made of paper; slight or thin.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* papering, papered.] To cover with paper.
Pā'per-hăng'ings, *n. pl.* Colored paper, for drapery, to cover the walls of rooms.
Pā'per-mĭll, *n.* A mill for making paper.
Pā'per-nâu'ti-lŭs, *n.* The argonaut.
Papeterie (păp-e-trē), [Fr.] A box or case for stationery.
Papier-maché (păp'yā-mä'shā), *n.* [Fr. *papier-mâché*,—literally, chewed paper; *mâcher*, to masticate (*q. v.*).] A substance made of paper reduced to pulp.
Pa-pĭl-io-nā'ceous (pa-pĭl-yo-nā'shus), *a.* [L. *papilio*, *papilionis*, a butterfly.—See PAVILION.] Relating to the butterfly:—resembling the butterfly.
Pa-pĭl'la, *n.*; pl. **Pa-pĭl'læ**. [L.] (*Anat.*) A nipple:—the termination of a nerve.
Păp'il-la-ry [pa-pĭl'la-re, *S. P. E. K.*], *a.* [L. *papilla*, a nipple, a pimple; *papula*, a pustule.—See PAP.] Having papillæ; covered with papillæ.
Pa-pĭl'lous, *or* **Păp'il-loŭs**, *a.* Papillary.
Pā'pist, *n.* [Late L. *papa*, a pope.] A Roman Catholic.
Pa-pĭs'tic, *or* **Pa-pĭs'ti-cal**, *a.* Popish.
Pā'pis-try, *n.* Popery; Romish doctrine.
Pap-pôose', *n.* [Algonkin.] An Indian child.
Păp'pous, *a.* Relating to pappus; downy.
Păp'pus, *n.* [L.] (*Bot.*) A downy substance.
Păp'py, *a.* Soft; succulent; easily divided.
Păp'ūle, *n.* [L. *papula*, a pustule.—See PAP.] A pimple.
Păp-ū-lōse', **Păp'ū-loŭs**, *a.* Covered with pimples or pustules.
Păp-y-rā'ceous (-shus), *a.* Papery; like paper.

Pa̤-pȳ′rus, *n.*; pl. **Pa̤-pȳ′rī.** [L.; Gr. πάπυρος; Old Egyptian, *p-apu.*] A plant or bulrush, formerly used for paper; paper made of the bulrush; a manuscript written on bulrush-paper.

Pär, *n.* [L. *par*, equal.—See PAIR.] The state of equality; equal value; full, normal, or nominal value.

Para-. [Gr. παρά.—Cf. Skr. *para*, away, from.] A prefix, originally a Greek preposition, signifying *beside, from, with, near, beyond, through*, or *contrary*.

Păr′a̤-ble, *n.* [Gr. παραβολή, a comparison; παρά, beside, and βάλλειν, to throw.] (*Rhet.*) A short tale or fable designed to illustrate and enforce moral or religious truth; a similitude.

Pa̤-răb′o̤-la̤, *n.* [Gr. παραβολή; παρά, beside, and βάλλειν, to throw; because it is made by a plane parallel to the surface of a cone.] One of the conic sections, formed by the intersection of the cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

Păr-a̤-bŏl′ic, } *a.* Relating to a parable:—re-
Păr-a̤-bŏl′i̤-cal, } lating to a parabola.

Pa̤-răb′o̤-lōid, *n.* A curve resembling a parabola.

Păr-a̤-çhūte′, *n.* [Fr.; *parer*, to guard, to parry (*q. v.*), *à*, against, and *chute*, a fall.] An instrument to prevent the too rapid descent from a balloon.

Parachute.

Păr′a̤-clēte, *n.* [Gr. παράκλητος, a helper,—literally, one called upon (for aid); παρά, beside, and καλεῖν, to call.] The Holy Spirit; the Comforter.

Pa̤-rāde′, *n.* [Fr.; *parer*, to adorn; *se parer*, to show one's self; L. *parare*, to prepare (*q. v.*).] *Show;* ostentation:—military order:—a place where troops assemble.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* parading, paraded.] To assemble, as troops.—3, *v. a.* To assemble; to exhibit.

Păr′a̤-dĭgm (-dīm), *n.* [L. *paradigma*, Gr. παράδειγμα, a model; παρά, beside, and δείκνυμι, I point out.] An example; a model.

Păr-a̤-di-sā′ic, } *a.* Same as PARADISIACAL.
Păr-a̤-di-sā′i̤-cal, }

Păr′a̤-dīse, *n.* [L. *paradisus*, Gr. παράδεισος, a park; Heb. *pardes*, a garden; Arab. & Per. *firdaus*, pl. *faradis*, Zend *pairidaeza*, an enclosure; *pairi*, around, and *diz*, to form.] A place of bliss; heaven.

Păr-a̤-di-sī′a̤-ca̤l, *a.* Suiting or like paradise.

Păr′a̤-dŏx, *n.* [Fr. *paradoxe;* L. *paradoxum;* Gr. παράδοξος, strange; παρά, beside, against, and δόξα, belief; δοκεῖν, to seem.] An opinion or assertion apparently false or absurd, but not really so; an invention which accomplishes what seems impossible.

Păr-a̤-dŏx′i̤-ca̤l, *a.* Partaking of paradox.

Păr-a̤-dŏx′i̤-ca̤l-ly, *ad.* By way of paradox.

Păr′af-fĭn, *n.* [L. *parum*, little, and *affinis*, akin; from its slight chemical affinities.] A waxy hydrocarbon.

Păr-a̤-gō′ġe̤, *n.* [Gr. for "a drawing out;" παρά, beside, and ἄγειν, to lead.] (*Rhet.*) A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word.

Păr-a̤-gŏġ′ic, } *a.* Relating to, or added by, a
Păr-a̤-gŏġ′i̤-ca̤l, } paragoge.

Păr′a̤-gŏn, *n.* [Fr. & Sp.; Sp. *para con*, in comparison with; *para* (L. *pro ad*), toward, and *con* (L. *cum*), with.] A perfect model; a pattern.

Păr′a̤-grăph, *n.* [Gr. παράγραφος; παρά, beside, and γράφειν, to write.] A distinct part or subdivision of a discourse; a brief written or printed passage:—the mark thus [¶].

Păr-a̤-grăph′ic, } *a.* Relating to, or contain-
Păr-a̤-grăph′i̤-ca̤l, } ing, paragraphs.

Păr-a̤-grăph′i̤-ca̤l-ly, *ad.* By paragraphs.

Păr′a̤-grăph-ist, *n.* A writer of paragraphs.

Pă-rä-guāy′-tēa (pä-rä-gwī′-tē′), *n.* The leaves of a South-American tree, used like tea; maté.

Păr-a̤l-lăc′tic, *a.* Pertaining to a parallax.

Păr′a̤l-lăx, *n.* [Gr. παράλλαξις, alternation; παραλλάσσειν, to interchange; παρά, beside, and ἀλλάσσειν, to change.] (*Astron.*) Change of place or of aspect:—the distance between the true and the apparent place of the sun, or of a star.

Păr′a̤l-lĕl, *a.* [Gr. παράλληλος; παρά, beside, and ἀλλήλων, of each other; ἄλλος, other.] Extended in the same direction and preserving always the same distance; having the same direction; equal; like.—2, *n.* A line equidistant throughout from another line; a parallel line:—a line marking the latitude:—that which is parallel; resemblance; likeness.—*pl.* The mark thus [‖], referring to a note.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* paralleling, paralleled.] To make parallel; to compare.

Păr′a̤l-lĕl-ĭsm, *n.* The state of being parallel:—correspondence; resemblance.

Păr-a̤l-lĕl′o̤-grăm, *n.* [Gr. παραλληλόγραμμον; παράλληλος, parallel, and γράμμα, a drawing; γράφειν, to write.] (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

Păr-a̤l-lĕl-o̤-pī′pĕd, } *n.* [Gr. παράλληλος, par-
Păr-a̤l-lĕl-o̤-pĭp′e̤-dŏn, } allel, and ἐπίπεδον, a plane; ἐπί, upon, and πέδον, the ground.] (*Geom.*) A solid having six quadrilateral faces, of which the opposite ones are parallel and equal.

Pa̤-răl′o̤-ġĭsm [Gr. παραλογισμός], *or* **Pa̤-răl′o̤-ġy**, *n.* [Gr. παραλογία; παρά, beside, and λέγειν, to speak.] A false argument.

Pa̤-răl′y̤-sis, *n.* [L.; Gr. παράλυσις; παρά, beside, and λύειν, to loose, to relax.] Loss of motion and feeling in the body or in a part of it; a palsy.

Păr-a̤-lȳt′ic, *n.* One struck by paralysis.

Păr-a̤-lȳt′ic, *a.* [Gr. παραλυτικός.] Affected with paralysis; palsied.

Păr′a̤-lȳze, *v. a.* [Fr. *paralyser.*—See PARALYSIS.] [*pp.* paralyzing, paralyzed.] To affect as with paralysis.

Păr′a̤-mŏŭnt, *a.* [Anglo-Fr. *paramont*, O. Fr. *par amont*, at the top; *par*, by, and *amont*, upward.—See AMOUNT.] Above all others; superior.—2, *n.* One highest in rank.

Păr′a̤-mōur (păr′a̤-mōr), *n.* [Fr. *par amour*, by love.—See AMOUR.] A lover or wooer, in a bad sense:—a mistress.

Păr′a̤-nȳmph, *n.* [Gr. παράνυμφος; παρά, beside, and νύμφη, a bride.] A brideman; a supporter.

Păr′a̤-pĕt, *n.* [Fr.; It. *parapetto; parare*, to defend, to parry (*q. v.*), and *petto*, L. *pectus*, the breast.] (*Fort.*) A breastwork or wall.

Păr′a̤ph, *n.* [Fr. *parafe;* a shortened form of *paragraphe*, a paragraph.] A figure formed by the flourish of the pen at the end of a signature.

Păr-a̤-pher-nā′li-a̤, *n. pl.* [Gr. παράφερνα, a bride's property apart from her dowry; παρά, besides, and φερνή, a dowry; φέρειν, to bring.] The apparel and ornaments of a wife:—equipage.

Păr′a̤-phrāṣe, *n.* [Gr. παράφρασις; παρά, beside, and φράζειν, to speak.—See PHRASE.] A free or amplified translation; an explanation in many words.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* paraphrasing, paraphrased.] To translate or interpret loosely; to explain in many words. [paraphrases.

Păr′a̤-phrăst, *n.* [Gr. παραφράστης.] One who

Păr-a̤-phrăs′tic, } *a.* Relating to paraphrase;
Păr-a̤-phrăs′ti̤-ca̤l, } diffuse; free.

Păr-a̤-phrăs′ti̤-ca̤l-ly, *ad.* By paraphrase.

Păr-a̤-plē′ġi-a̤, } *n.* [Gr. παραπλεγία; παρά, be-
Păr′a̤-plĕġ-y, } side, and πληγή, a stroke.] (*Med.*) Paralysis of the lower half of the body.

Păr′a̤-săng, *n.* [Gr. παρασάγγης; Per. *farsang.*] A Persian measure of length.

Păr-a̤-se-lē′ne̤, *n.* [Gr. παρά, beside, and σελήνη, the moon.] (*Astron.*) A meteor in a watery cloud; a mock moon.

Păr′a̤-sīte, *n.* [Gr. παράσιτος; παρά, beside, and σῖτος, grain, food.] One who flatters the rich; a servile *flatterer;* a sycophant:—an animal or

plant that grows on, or lives upon, another animal or plant.

Păr-a-sĭt′ic, } *a.* Flattering:—growing on an-
Păr-a-sĭt′i-cal, } other tree, as plants.

Păr-a-sĭt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* As a parasite.

Păr′a-sit-ism, *n.* The behavior of a parasite.

Păr′a-sŏl, *or* **Păr′a-sōl** [păr′a-sŏl, *W. Ja. C.*; păr′-a-sōl, *S. J. E. F.*; păr-a-sōl′, *Sm.*], *n.* [Fr., Sp., & Port.; Port. & Sp. *parar*, to stop, to parry (*q. v.*), and *sol*, the sun.] A small umbrella to shelter from the sun.

Pär′boil, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *parbouillir*, L. *perbullire*, to boil thoroughly; *per*, intensive, and *bullire*, to boil (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* parboiling, parboiled.] To half boil; to boil in part.

Pär′cel, *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*; Port. *parcela*; Late L. & It. *particella*; L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, *partis*, a part (*q. v.*).] A small bundle or quantity.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* parcelling, parcelled.] To divide into portions.

Pär′ce-na-ry, *n.* Joint inheritance.

Pär′ce-ner, *n.* [See PARTNER.] A joint owner.

Pärch, *v. a.* [O. E. *perchen*, Local Fr. *percher*, to pierce (*q. v.*): once used of the sun and wind.] [*pp.* parching, parched.] To burn slightly; to scorch; to dry up; to roast in ashes, as corn.

Pärch′ment, *n.* [Fr. *parchemin*; L. *pergamena*; Gr. περγαμηνή: named from the city of *Pergamum*, in Mysia.] Skins dressed for writing on.

Pärd, *n.* [L. *pardus*; Gr. πάρδος; Per. *pars*, *parsh*; Skr. *pridaku*, a leopard.] The leopard or panther.

Pär′don (pär′dn), *v. a.* [Fr. *pardon* (n.), *pardonner* (v.); Late L. *perdonare*; *per*, completely, and *donare*, to give; *donum*, a gift.] [*pp.* pardoning, pardoned.] To *forgive*; to remit.—2, *n.* Forgiveness; remission.

Pär′don-a-ble (pär′dn-a-bl), *a.* That may be pardoned; venial; excusable.

Pär′don-a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Venialness.

Pär′don-a-bly (pär′dn-a-blẹ), *ad.* Venially.

Pär′don-er (pär′dn-er), *n.* One who pardons:—one who sells indulgences.

Påre, *v. a.* [Fr. *parer*, to trim; L. *parare*, to prepare (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* paring, pared.] To cut off the surface; to peel.

Păr-e-gŏr′ic, *n.* [Gr. παρηγορικός, encouraging, soothing; παρά, beside, and ἀγορεύειν, to speak (in public); ἀγορά, an assembly.] (*Med.*) An assuaging medicinal preparation; anodyne.—2, *a.* Mollifying; assuaging.

Pa-rĕn′chy-ma, *n.* [Gr. παρέγχυμα; παρά, beside, and χέειν, or χεύειν, to pour.] Cellular tissue of a plant:—the soft substance of a viscus.

Păr-en-chȳm′a-toŭs, *a.* Pithy; spongy; porous:—relating to parenchyma.

Pa-rĕn′e-sis, *n.* [Gr. παραίνεσις; παρά, beside, and αἰνέειν, to tell, to recommend.] Exhortation; persuasion.

Păr-e-nĕt′ic, *a.* [Gr. παραινετικός.] Hortatory.

Pår′ent, *n.* [Fr. *parent*, a relative; L. *parens*, *parentis*, a parent; *parere*, to produce.] A father or mother.

Pår′ent-age, *or* **Păr′ent-age,** *n.* Extraction; birth; descent.

Pa-rĕnt′al, *a.* Relating to parents; tender.

Pa-rĕn′the-sis, *n.*; pl. **Pa-rĕn′the-sēs.** [Gr. παρένθεσις, an insertion, a putting in beside; παρά, beside, ἐν, in, and θέσις, a placing.—See THESIS.] A clause included in a sentence:—the mark, thus ( ), including the words inserted.

Păr-en-thĕt′ic, } *a.* Pertaining to or using pa-
Păr-en-thĕt′i-cal, } renthesis.

Păr-en-thĕt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* By parenthesis.

Pår′er, *n.* A tool to cut the surface.

Păr′e-sis, *n.* [Gr. for "a relaxation;" παρά, apart, away, and ἱέναι, to let go.] A kind of paralysis.

Pär′get, *n.* [Late L. *spargitare*, L. *spargere*, to sprinkle, to dash.] Plaster; gypsum:—paint.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pargeting, pargeted.] To plaster, as a flue.

Par-hē′li-on, *or* **Par-hēl′ion,** *n.*; pl. **Par-hē′li-a.** [L.; Gr. παρήλιον; παρά, beside, and ἥλιος, the sun.] A mock sun; a meteor.

Pä′ri-äh, *n.* [Tamil, from *pareiar*, a drum: pariahs are of the drummer caste.] One of the wretched class of very low caste people in the south of India:—an outcast.

Pā′ri-an, *a.* Relating to the isle of Paros.

Pa-rī′e-tal, *a.* [L. *parietalis*; *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.—Cf. Gr. περί, around, and εἶμι, L. *ire*, to go.] Constituting the sides or wall:—resident within the walls.

Pår′ing, *n.* That which is pared off; the rind.

Păr′ish, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*; L. *parœcia*; Gr. παροικία; πάροικος, neighboring; παρά, near, and οἶκος, a house.] An ecclesiastical district.—2, *a.* Belonging to a parish; parochial.

Pa-rĭsh′ion-er, *n.* One belonging to a parish.

Păr′i-tor, *n.* [For *apparitor* (*q. v.*).] A beadle; a summoner.

Păr′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *parité*; L. *paritas*.—See PAR.] Equality; likeness; equivalence.

Pärk, *n.* [A.-S. *pearroc*; Celt. *pairc*, *park*; Dut. *perk*; Sw. & Dan. *park*; Ger. *pferch*; Fr. *parc*; Sp. *parque*; It. *parco*.] An enclosure for beasts of chase.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* parking, parked.] To enclose as in a park.

Pärk′er, *n.* A keeper of a park.

Pär′lance, *n.* [O. Fr.; from *parler*, to talk.] Conversation; discourse.

Pär′ley, *v. n.* [Fr. *parler*, to talk; Late L. *parabola*, a parable (*q. v.*),—later, a talk.] [*pp.* parleying, parleyed.] To treat verbally; to talk.—2, *n.* Oral treaty; talk; conference.

Pär′lia-mĕnt (pär′le-mĕnt), *n.* [Fr. *parlement*, a court, a parliament,—properly, a speaking.—See PARLEY.] The British legislative assembly of lords and commons.

Pär-lia-men-tā′ri-an, *n.* One who sided with the Parliament against Charles I.:—one skilled in parliamentary affairs.

Pär-lia-mĕn′ta-ry, *a.* Relating to Parliament:—according to the rules of public assemblies.

Pär′lor, *n.* [Fr. *parloir*, properly, a conversation-room; *parler*, to talk.] A furnished room; a sitting-room.

Pär-me-săn′, *a.* Relating to Parma:—applied particularly to cheese made at Parma.

Pa-rō′chi-al, *a.* [Late L. *parochialis*; *parochia* or *parœcia*, a parish (*q. v.*).] Belonging to a parish.

Păr′o-dy, *n.* [Gr. παρῳδία; παρά, beside, and ᾠδή, an ode (*q. v.*).] A caricature of another's words or performance; a travesty.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* parodying, parodied.] To copy by way of parody.

Păr′o-kĕt, *n.* Same as PAROQUET.

Păr′ol, *a.* Oral; by word of mouth.

Pa-rōle′, *n.* [Fr. *parole*, a word; Sp. *palabra*, Late L. *parabola*, a talk, a parable (*q. v.*).] Word of honor:—a watchword.

Păr-o-no-mā′si-a (păr-o-no-mā′zhe-a), *n.* [Gr. παρονομασία; παρά, beside, and ὄνομα, a name.] (*Rhet.*) A play upon words; a pun.

Pa-rŏn′y-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. παρώνυμος; παρά, beside, and ὄνομα, a name.] Alike in sound but different in meaning:—of the same origin; conjugate.

Păr′o-quĕt (păr′o-kĕt), *n.* [Sp. *perichito*, dim. of *perico*, a parrot (*q. v.*).] A small parrot.

Pa-rŏt′id, *a.* Relating to the parotis.—2, *n.* The parotis.

Pa-rō′tis, *n.* [Gr. παρωτίς, παρωτίδος; παρά, near, and οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.] The salivary gland under the ear.

Păr′ox-ysm, *n.* [Gr. παροξυσμός; παρά, beside, and ὀξύνειν, to sharpen; ὀξύς, sharp.] An exacerbation of a disease; a fit.

Păr-ox-ys′mal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a paroxysm; convulsive.

Pär-quet′ (pär-kā′), *n.* [Fr. *parquet*, an enclosed place, an inlaid floor; dim. of *parc*, an enclosure.] Part of a theatre. [Inlaid wood-work.

Pär′quet-ry, *n.* [Fr. *parqueterie*.—See PARQUET.]

Pärr, *n.* [Said to be of Celtic origin.] A young salmon.
Păr-ri-cī′dal, *a.* Relating to parricide.
Păr′ri-cīde, *n.* [L. *parricida* (person), *parricidium* (the crime); *pater*, a father, and *cædere*, to slay.] The murderer or the murderer of a parent.
Păr′rot, *n.* [Fr. *perroquet;* Sp. *perichito*, a dim. of *perico*, a parrot,—properly, a dim. of *Pedro*, Peter.—Cf. It. *parrocchetto;* Port. *periquito.*] A well-known party-colored bird.

Parrot.

Păr′ry, *v. a.* [Fr. *parer*, to adorn, to prepare (*q. v.*),—also, to guard against, to ward off; O. Fr. *paré*, Fr. *parade*, It. *parata*, a parry; L. *parare*, to prepare, to deck.] [*pp.* parrying, parried.] To turn aside; to ward off.—2, *v. n.* To ward off thrusts; to fence.—3, *n.* A movement by which a cut, thrust, or lunge is warded off.
Pärse, *v. a.* [L. *pars*, a part (of speech).] [*pp.* parsing, parsed.] To resolve by the rules of grammar, or to explain the grammatical forms and relations of words.
Pär′sēē, *n.* [Per. *parsi*, a Persian; *Pars*, *Fars*, Persia.] A fire-worshipper.
Pär-si-mō′ni-oŭs, *a.* Very sparing in expenditure; covetous; penurious; *avaricious.*
Pär-si-mō′ni-oŭs-ly, *ad.* With parsimony.
Pär-si-mō′ni-ous-nĕss, *n.* Parsimony.
Pär′si-mo-ny, *n.* [L. *parcimonia; parcere*, to spare; *parcus*, sparing.—See Spare.] Covetousness; penuriousness.
Pärs′ley (pärs′le), *n.* [Fr. *persil;* Ger. *petersilie;* Sp. *perejil;* L. *petroselinum*, later *petrosillum;* Gr. *πετροσέλινον; πέτρος*, a rock, and *σέλινον*, parsley.—See Celery.] A garden plant or herb.
Pärs′nep, *n.* Same as Parsnip.
Pärs′nip, *n.* [L. *pastinaca;* Fr. *panais;* O. Fr. *pastenade*, *pastenaque*, *pastenaille.*—Cf. L. *pastinare*, to dig; *pastinum*, a dibble, or fork.] A garden vegetable or root.
Pär′son (pär′sn), *n.* [L. *persona*, a mask, a person,—later, a man, a priest, a dignity.—See Person.] A priest; a *clergyman.*
Pär′son-age, *n.* A parson's house, &c.
Pärt, *n.* [L. *pars*, *partis;* Fr. *part.*] Something less than the whole; a portion; a division; share; piece:—a member:—concern:—side.—*pl.* Faculties:—regions.—2, *v. a.* [L. *partire*, *partitum.*] [*pp.* parting, parted.] To divide; to share; to separate.—3, *v. n.* To be separated; to quit each other.
Par-tāke′, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [Part and Take.] [*i.* partook; *pp.* partaking, partaken.] To take part of; to participate.
Par-tāk′en (par-tā′kn), *p.* from *partake.*
Par-tāk′er, *n.* One who partakes; a sharer.
Pär-têrre′ (pär-târ′), *n.* [Fr.; from *par terre*, L. *per terram*, along the ground.] A system of beds for flowers.
Pär′tial (pär′shal), *a.* [Fr. *partial;* Late L. *partialis;* L. *pars*, *partis*, a part.] Inclined or biassed to one party; not impartial:—not total.
Pär-ti-ăl′i-ty (pär-she-ăl′e-te), *n.* State or quality of being partial; an undue bias.
Pär′tial-ly, *ad.* With partiality:—in part.
Pärt′i-ble, *a.* That may be parted; divisible.
Par-tĭç′i-pănt, *a.* Sharing; having a share.—2, *n.* A partaker; a sharer.
Par-tĭç′i-pāte, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [L. *participare*, *participatum;* *particeps*, sharing in; *pars*, a part, and *capere*, to take.] [*pp.* participating, participated.] To have a share in common with others; to partake.
Par-tĭç-i-pā′tion, *n.* The act of sharing; division.
Par-tĭç′i-pā-tor, *n.* One who participates.
Pär-ti-çĭp′i-al, *a.* [Fr.; L. *participialis.*] Of the nature of a participle.
Pär-ti-çĭp′i-al-ly, *ad.* In manner of a participle.
Pär′ti-çĭp-le (-sĭp-pl), *n.* [Fr. *participe*, L. *participium*, a sharing, a participle.—See Participate.] One of the parts of speech.
Pär′ti-cle, *n.* [Fr. *particule;* L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, a part (*q. v.*).] A minute part; an atom; a mote; a jot:—an indeclinable word.
Pär′ti-cŏl′ored (-kŭl′urd), *a.* Of various hues; variegated.
Par-tĭc′ū-lar, *a.* [L. *particularis;* Fr. *particulier.*—See Particle.] Not belonging to the whole, but to one person; not general:—nice; exact; minute:—peculiar:—singular; odd.—2, *n.* A single instance or point.
Par-tĭc-ū-lăr′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *particularité.*] Quality of being particular; exactness; something particular.
Par-tĭc′ū-lar-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *particulariser.*] [*pp.* particularizing, particularized.] To mention distinctly.—2, *v. n.* To give minute details.
Par-tĭc′ū-lar-ly, *ad.* In a particular manner.
Pärt′ing, *n.* A division; separation.
Pär′ti-săn, *n.* [Fr. *partisan;* It. *partigiano; parteggiare*, to share; L. *partire*, *partitus*, to part (*q. v.*).] An adherent to a party; a party-man:—the commander of a force which carries on desultory warfare:—[Fr. *pertuisane;* It. *partegiana;* Sw. *bardisan:* probably allied with Old Ger. *barte*, a battle-axe, and modified by Late L. *partizare*, to divide] a kind of battle-axe.

Partisan.

Par-tĭ′′tion (par-tĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *partitio*, division; *partire*, *partitum*, to part (*q. v.*).] The act of dividing; separation; a division; a part.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* partitioning, partitioned.] To divide into parts. [—2, *n.* A distributive word.
Pär′ti-tĭve, *a.* Expressing division or separation.
Pärt′ly, *ad.* In some measure; in part.
Pärt′ner, *n.* [O. Fr. *parsonnier;* Law Eng. *parcener;* Late L. *partitionarius.*—See Partition.] An associate in business; a partaker; a sharer; a *colleague.*—(*Naut.*) A piece of plank nailed round the scuttle.
Pärt′ner-shĭp, *n.* A joint interest:—a union of two or more in business:—*association.*
Par-took′ (par-tûk′), *i.* from *partake.*
Pär′tridge, *n.* [Fr. *perdrix;* L. *perdix;* Gr. *πέρδιξ:* from its note.] A well-known bird of game.
Par-tū′ri-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *parturire*, *parturientis*, to be about to bring forth; *parere*, *parturus*, to produce.] Bringing forth.
Pär-tū-rĭ′′tion (pär-tū-rĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *parturitio.*—See Parturient.] The act of bringing forth young or offspring; childbirth.
Pär′ty, *n.* [Fr. *parti*, a party, a part, a match, a side; Sp. *partida*, a party; L. *partire*, *partitum*, to part (*q. v.*).] A number of persons united under some leader or leaders in politics, religion, or other matter of interest, in support of their opinions; a *faction;* cause; side:—a select assembly:—a detachment:—one of two litigants.
Pär′ty-cŏl′ored, *a.* Having different colors.
Pär′ty-wâll, *n.* A wall separating two houses.
Pär′ve-nū′, *n.* [Fr.; literally, one arrived.] One who has recently come into notice; an upstart.
Pär′vis, *n.* [Fr. *parvis;* Late L. *paradisus*, or *paravisus*, paradise,—also, a church porch, an altar.—Cf. Local It. *paraviso*, for *paradiso*, paradise (*q. v.*).] A church porch.
Pas (pä), *n.* [Fr.—See Pace.] A step:—precedence.
Păs′chal (păs′kal), *a.* [L. *pascha*, Gr. *πάσχα*, Heb. *pesakh*, passover, Easter.] Relating to Easter or to the passover.
Păsh, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Imitative, like Plash.—Cf. Norse *baska*, Dan. *baske*, to dash, to strike.] [*pp.* pashing, pashed.] To dash; to splash.
Pa-shâ′, *n.* [Per. *basha*, *badishah; pad*, protecting, and *shah*, king or ruler.] A Turkish governor:—an Oriental prince or lord.

Păs′quil, *n.* [Fr. *pasquille;* It. *pasquillo.*] A pasquinade.

Păs′quin, *n.* & *v.* Pasquinade (*q. v.*).

Păs-quin-āde′, *n.* [Fr.; It. *pasquinata;* from one *Pasquino*, a cobbler at Rome, sixteenth century, noted for his sarcasms.] A lampoon; personal satire.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pasquinading, pasquinaded.] To lampoon; to vilify; to satirize.

Pȧss, *v. n.* [Fr. *passer*, Late L. *passare*, to pass; *passus*, a pace (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* passing, passed.] To go; to proceed:—to vanish:—to occur:—to be current:—to be enacted.—2, *v. a.* To go beyond; to surpass:—to spend; to transfer:—to omit:—to enact:—to utter; to deliver:—to palm off:—to thrust.—3, *n.* A narrow entrance or passage:—license to go; a permit:—push:—state.

Pȧss′a-ble, *a.* That may be passed; tolerable.

Pȧss′a-bly, *ad.* Tolerably; moderately.

Păs′sage, *n.* [Fr. *passage;* Late L. *passaticum*, the right of passing.] The act of passing; *journey:*—roadway:—occurrence:—part of a book:—transit.

Pȧss′-book (-bûk), *n.* A book for entering credits, debts, &c.

Passé (päs-sā), *fem.* **Passée** (päs-sā′), *a.* [Fr.] Faded; out of use.

Passed (pȧst), *i.* & *p.* from *pass.*

Păs′sen-ger, *n.* [Fr. *passager:* the *n* is excrescent.] A traveller; a wayfarer.

Passe-partout (päs-par-tô′), *n.* [Fr.; literally, pass everywhere.] A master-key:—a cardboard frame.

Pȧss′er-bȳ, *n.* One who is passing by.

Păs′se-rīne, *a.* [L. *passerinus; passer*, a sparrow.] Pertaining to or resembling sparrows.

Păs-si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *passibilitas.*] Quality of being passible.

Păs′si-ble, *a.* [L. *passibilis; pati, passus*, to suffer.] That may feel or suffer.

Păs′sim, *ad.* [L.] Everywhere; here and there.

Pȧss′ing, *p. a.* Surpassing.—2, *ad.* Very.

Pȧss′ing-bĕll, *n.* The death-bell for a person.

Păs′sion (păsh′un), *n.* [L. *passio*, suffering, feeling; *pati, passus*, to suffer.—Cf. Gr. παθεῖν, to suffer.] Anger:—zeal; ardor; emotion:—love:—the last suffering of Christ.

Păs′sion-al (păsh′un-al), *a.* Addressed to, or exciting or ministering to, the passions.

Păs′sion-ate (păsh′un-at), *a.* Moved by passion; irascible; hasty; choleric; *angry.*

Păs′sion-ate-ly, *ad.* With passion.

Păs′sion-ate-nĕss, *n.* Vehemence of mind.

Păs′sion-flow-er, *n.* [The various parts of this flower are fancied to resemble the instruments of Christ's passion.] A plant and flower of various kinds.

Păs′sion-lĕss, *a.* Cool; calm:—painless.

Păs′sion-plāy, *n.* A dramatic representation of Christ's passion.

Păs′sion-wēek (păsh′un-wēk), *n.* The week immediately preceding Easter.

Păs′sive, *a.* [L. *passivus;* Fr. *passif:* L. *pati, passus*, to suffer.] Not active; unresisting; suffering.—A *passive verb* expresses a passion, or the receiving of an action; as, to *be fed.*

Păs′sive-ly, *ad.* In a passive manner.

Păs′sive-nĕss, *n.* State of being passive.

Pȧss′ō-ver, *n.* [Pass and Over.] A festival of the Jews, in commemoration of the time when God smote the first-born of the Egyptians, but *passed over* the Hebrews.

Pȧss′pōrt, *n.* [Fr. *passe-port; passer*, to pass, and *porte*, a gate.] A warrant of protection to a traveller; permission of passage.

Pȧss′word, *n.* [Pass and Word.] A watchword.

Pȧst, *a.* from *pass.* Not present; gone by.—2, *n.* The time gone by; past time.—3, *prep.* After; beyond:—by.—4, *ad.* By.

Pāste, *n.* [Fr. *pâte*, It. & Late L. *pasta*, paste; Gr. παστή, a mess,—literally, bestrewn or salted; πάσσειν, to strew, to salt.] A tenacious mixture; cement:—a material of which spurious gems are made.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pasting, pasted.] To fasten with paste.

Pāste′bōard, *n.* A thick, stiff paper.

Păs′tel, *n.* [Fr. *pastel*, a crayon; It. *pastello;* L. *pastillus*, a little roll; *pastus*, food, pasture (*q. v.*); *pascere, pastum*, to feed.] A plant; woad:—a colored crayon.

Păs′tern, *n.* [O. Fr. *pasturon;* Fr. *pâturon;* O. Fr. *pasture*, a pasturing-rope, a tether: horses were tethered by a rope attached to the pastern.—See Pasture.] The lowest part of a horse's leg.

Păs′til, *n.* [L. *pastillus*, a little roll.—See Pastel.] A roll of paste for crayons, or for fumigation:—a lozenge.

Pȧs′tīme, *n.* [Pass and Time.] Sport; amusement; diversion.

Păs′tor, *n.* [L. for "a shepherd,"—literally, a feeder; *pascere, pastum*, to feed.] A shepherd:—a *clergyman.*

Păs′to-ral, *a.* [L. *pastoralis.*] Relating to a pastor or to a shepherd:—*rural.*—2, *n.* A rural poem; a bucolic.

Păs′tor-ate, *n.* The office of a pastor.

Păs′tor-shĭp, *n.* The office or rank of a pastor.

Pās′try, *n.* [See Paste.] Food made with paste; pies, &c.

Pās′try-cook (pās′tre-kûk), *n.* One who makes and sells pastry, or things baked in paste.

Pȧst′ūr-a-ble, *a.* Fit for pasture.

Pȧst′ūr-age, *n.* [Fr. *pâturage;* O. Fr. *pasturage.*] Feed for cattle; pasture.

Pȧst′ūre (pȧst′yur), *n.* [O. Fr. *pasture;* Fr. *pâture;* L. *pastura; pascere, pastum*, to feed; *pastus*, feed.] Land, or grass, on which cattle feed.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* pasturing, pastured.] To feed on grass.

Păs′ty, *or* **Pās′ty**, *n.* [O. Fr. *pasté;* Fr. *pâté.*—See Patty and Paste.] Venison, &c., in pulp, enclosed in paste, and baked without a dish.

Pās′ty, *a.* Resembling paste; doughy.

Păt, *a.* [Ger. *pass*, Dut. *pas*, fit; Ger. *passen*, to fit.] Fit; convenient.—2, *ad.* Fitly; exactly.—3, *v. a.* [Local Ger. *patzen;* Ger. *patschen;* Local Sw. *pjätta:* imitative.—Cf. Fr. *patte*, Sp. *pata*, a paw.] [*pp.* patting, patted.] To strike lightly.—4, *n.* A light blow:—[Irish *pait*, a lump; *paiteog*, a lump of butter] a little lump, as of butter.

Pătch, *n.* [Port. *pedaço*, Sp. *pedazo*, a piece; L. *pittacium*, a patch; Gr. πιττάκιον, a plaster, dim. of πίττα, pitch.] A piece; a small spot; a parcel.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* patching, patched.] To put patches on; to mend.

Patch-ou′li, *n.* [East Indian.] A plant of India and its strong perfume.

Pătch′work (-würk), *n.* Work composed of pieces; something formed of different parts.

Pāte, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps related to *paten* in the sense of a *pan.*] The head:—now used in ridicule.

Pa-tĕl′la, *n.* [L.; a dim. of *patena*, a pan (*q. v.*).] L. pl. **Pa-tĕl′læ**; Eng. **Pa-tĕl′las**. (*Anat.*) The knee-pan.—(*Conch.*) A univalve shell-fish.

Păt′en, *n.* [L. *patina, patena*, Gr. πατανή, a flat dish.—Cf. L. *patere*, to spread, to be open.] See Patin and Patten.

Păt′ent, *or* **Pā′tent**, *a.* [L. *patere, patentis*, to lie open.] Apparent; spreading; manifest:—open to the perusal of all:—protected by letters-patent.—2, *n.* A writ or privilege, granted by public authority, conveying an exclusive right to use or dispose of some new invention; letters-patent.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* patenting, patented.] To secure by letters-patent.

Păt′ent-a-ble, *a.* Capable of being patented.

Păt-en-tēe′, *n.* One who has a patent.

Pa-tĕr′nal, *a.* [L. *paternus;* Late L. *paternalis;* L. *pater*, a father (*q. v.*).] Fatherly; kind:—hereditary.

Pa-tĕr′ni-ty, *n.* [Fr. *paternité;* L. *paternitas.*] The relation of a father.

Pā′ter-nŏs′ter, *n.* [L. for "our Father."] The Lord's prayer.

Păth, *n.*; pl. **Păths**. [A.-S. *pad, pæd;* Dut. *pad;* Ger. *pfad;* Gr. πάτος; Skr. *patha.*—Cf. Gr. πατεῖν, to tread.] A way; a road; a track; any passage; a narrow way.
Pa-thĕt′ic, } *a.* [L. *patheticus;* Gr. παθητικός.
Pa-thĕt′i-cal, } —See PATHOS.] Relating to pathos; affecting the feelings; moving.
Pa-thĕt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a pathetic manner.
Păth′less, *a.* Having no path; untrodden.
Pa-thŏg-no-mŏn′ic, *a.* [Gr. πάθος, disease, and γιγνώσκειν, to know (*q. v.*).—See GNOMON.] Indicating disease.
Păth-o-lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Relating to pathology.
Pa-thŏl′o-gist, *n.* One who treats of pathology.
Pa-thŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. πάθος, suffering, and λόγος, a treatise.] That part of medicine which relates to diseases, their causes, &c.
Pā′thŏs, *n.* [Gr. πάθος, suffering; παθεῖν, to suffer.] Passion; tenderness of feeling.
Păth′wāy, *n.* A road; a narrow foot-way.
Pā′tience (pā′shens), *n.* [L. *patientia.*] The act or power of suffering without complaint; calm endurance; resignation; perseverance.
Pā′tient (pā′shent), *a.* [L. *patiens, patientis,* pres. part. of *pati,* to suffer.—See PASSION.] Possessed of patience; suffering quietly; calm under pain.—2, *n.* He who or that which receives impressions:—one under the care of a physician; a sick person.
Pā′tient-ly (pā′shent-le), *ad.* With patience.
Păt′in, *n.* [L. *patina;* Gr. πατανή.—See PAN.] A cover for a chalice:—a stand or saucer; a plate.
Patois (păt-wâ′), *n.* [Fr.; Prov. *pati,* a country; L. *patria,* one's country.—Cf. Sp. *patue,* patois.—See PATRIOT.] A dialect of the peasantry; a rustic or provincial dialect.
Pā′tri-ärch, *n.* [L. *patriarcha;* Gr. πατριάρχης; πατριά, a lineage, a race, and ἄρχειν, to rule, or ἀρχή, a beginning.] The father or head of a family:—the ecclesiastical head or chief of an Oriental church, superior to an archbishop.
Pā-tri-är′chal, *a.* Belonging to patriarchs; having the character of a patriarch.
Pā-tri-är′chate, } *n.* The office or jurisdiction of
Pā′tri-är-chy, } a patriarch.
Pa-trĭ′′cian (pa-trish′an), *n.* [L. *patricius; patres,* senators, fathers; *pater,* father (*q. v.*).] One of the nobility in ancient Rome; a nobleman.—2, *a.* Noble; not plebeian.
Păt-ri-mō′ni-al, *a.* Relating to patrimony.
Păt′ri-mo-ny, *n.* [L. *patrimonium; pater, patris,* a father (*q. v.*).] An estate or right inherited from one's ancestor; a patrimonial estate.
Pā′tri-ot [păt′re-ot, *Wb.*], *n.* [Fr. *patriote,* a patriot; Gr. πατριώτης, a fellow-countryman; L. *patria,* Gr. πάτρα, or πατρίς, fatherland; L. *pater,* Gr. πατήρ, a father (*q. v.*).] A lover of his country. [of patriotism.
Pā-tri-ŏt′ic, *or* **Păt-ri-ŏt′ic**, *a.* Relating to or full
Pā′tri-ot-ĭsm, *n.* Love of one's country.
Pa-trĭs′tic, } *a.* [Fr. *patristique.*] Relating to the
Pa-trĭs′ti-cal, } fathers of the Christian church.
Pa-trōl′, *n.* [Fr. *patrouille;* Sp. *patrulla.*—Cf. Fr. *patrouiller,* to paddle, to splash; *patouiller,* to fumble: akin to PADDLE.] The act of going the rounds in a camp or the streets; a guard; a night-watch; a round.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* patrolling, patrolled.] To pass through; to go round.—3, *v. n.* To go the rounds in a camp.
Pā′tron, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *patron,* L. *patronus,* a protector; *pater,* a father.] One who patronizes or protects; correlative of *client:*—a supporter; a guardian; a protector; an advocate.
Păt′ron-age, *n.* [Fr.—See PATRON.] The act of patronizing; support; protection; guardianship.
Păt′ron-al, *a.* Protecting; supporting; guarding.
Pā′tron-ĕss, *n.* A female patron.
Păt′ron-īze, *v. a.* [See PATRON.] [*pp.* patronizing, patronized.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance; to promote.
Păt′ron-īz-er, *n.* One who patronizes.

Păt-ro-nўm′ic, *n.* [Gr. πατρωνυμικός; πατήρ, a father, and ὄνυμα, a name.] A name formed from the name of a father or ancestor.
Păt-ro-nўm′ic, } *a.* Derived from an ancestor,
Păt-ro-nўm′i-cal, } as a name.
Păt′ten, *n.* [Fr. *patin;* It. *pattino;* Fr. *patte,* a paw or foot.] The foot or base, as of a pillar:—an undershoe of wood with an iron ring.
Păt′ter, *v. n.* [Local Sw. *patra:* frequentative of PAT.] [*pp.* pattering, pattered.] To make a noise like hail, &c.—2, *n.* A clattering noise:—[perhaps for *patois*] thieves' slang.
Păt′tern, *n.* [A variant of PATRON; Fr. *patron,* a patron,—also a pattern.] A *model* for imitation; a specimen:—*example;* sample.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* patterning, patterned.] To imitate; to copy.
Păt′ty, *n.* [Fr. *pâté,* O. Fr. *pasté,* a pasty (*q. v.*).] A little pie; as, a veal *patty.*
Păt′ty-păn, *n.* A pan to bake a little pie in.
Păt′ŭ-loŭs, *a.* [L. *patulus; patere,* to lie open.] Expanded; wide open.
Pâu′ci-ty, *n.* [Fr. *paucité;* L. *paucitas; paucus,* few (*q. v.*).—Cf. PAUPER.] Smallness of number or quantity.
Pâul′ine, *a.* Pertaining to St. Paul.
Päunch, *or* **Pâunch**, *n.* [O. Fr. *panche;* L. *pantex.*] Abdomen; stomach.
Pâu′per, *n.* [L. *pauper,* poor: related to *paucus,* few (*q. v.*).] A poor person,—distinctively, one supported by alms or by public provision.
Pâu′per-ĭsm, *n.* The state of being a pauper.
Pâu′per-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* pauperizing, pauperized.] To reduce to pauperism.
Pâuse, *n.* [Late L. *pausa;* Gr. παῦσις; παύειν, to cause to cease.] A stop; suspense; doubt; break.—2, *v. n.* [L. *pausare,* to halt.] [*pp.* pausing, paused.] To wait; to stop; to deliberate.
Pāve, *v. n.* [Fr. *paver;* L. *pavire,* to ram down; Gr. παίειν, to strike.] [*pp.* paving, paved.] To lay with stone, brick, &c.
Pāve′ment, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pavimentum.*] A floor of stone, brick, &c.
Pāv′er, *n.* One who paves; pavier.
Păv′id, *a.* [L. *pavidus; pavere,* to quake with fear.] Timid.
Pāv′ier, *or* **Pāv′ior** (pāv′yer), *n.* [Fr. *paveur.*] One who paves.
Pa-vĭl′ion (pa-vĭl′yun), *n.* [Fr. *pavillon;* Sp. *pabellon;* L. *papilio,* a butterfly, a tent; akin to *palpitare,* to flutter.] A building with a dome:—a summer-house; a tent.
Pâw, *n.* [Ger. *pfote,* Dut. *poot,* Catalan *pota,* Prov. *pauta,* O. Fr. *pote, poe,* Welsh *pawen,* Bret. *pao,* a paw.] The foot of a beast of prey:—the hand.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pawing, pawed.] To draw the foot along the ground.—3, *v. a.* To handle or strike as with paws.
Pâwk′y, *a.* [A.-S. *pæcan,* to deceive.] Arch; cunning; artful.
Pâwl, *n.* [L. *palus,* a pale, a stake.] A piece of iron used to keep a ratchet or capstan from recoiling; a detent.
Pâwn, *n.* [Fr. *pan,* a pane, a piece, a cloth,—formerly also a pledge; Ger. *pfand,* Dut. *pand,* a pledge; L. *pannus,* a cloth; Sp. *paños,* clothes.] Something given as security for the payment of money or the fulfilment of an engagement; a pledge:—[Fr. *pion;* Sp. *peon,* a foot-soldier; Port. *pião,* a pawn, a common person; Fr. *pieton,* a foot-soldier; root of *pied,* L. *pes, pedis,* a foot] a man at chess.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pawning, pawned.] To pledge; to give in pledge.

Pawn.

Pâwn′brō-ker, *n.* One who lends money on pledges or pawns.
Pâw-pâw′, *n.* [A variant of PAPAW.] A beautiful American shrub.
Păx, *n.* [L. for "peace."] A little image of Christ.
Păx′wăx, *n.* See PACKWAX.

Pāy (pā), *v. a.* [Fr. *payer;* L. *pacare*, to appease, to satisfy; *pax, pacis*, peace.] [*i.* paid; *pp.* paying, paid.] To discharge, as a debt; to give an equivalent for; to reward:—[Sp. *pegar*, to cement; *pega*, pitch; L. *picare*, to pitch (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* paying, payed] to smear, as with pitch.—2, *v. n.* To be remunerative.—3, *n.* Wages; hire; money for service.

Pāy'a-ble, *a.* That may be, or is to be, paid.

Pāy'-dāy (pā'dā), *n.* The day for payment.

Pāy-ēē', *n.* One to whom money is to be paid.

Pāy'er, *or* **Pāy-ör'**, *n.* One who pays.

Pāy'mās-ter, *n.* One who makes payment.

Pāy'ment, *n.* Act of paying; money paid.

Pāy'nim, *a.* [See Painim.] Pagan; infidel.

Pēa (pē), *n.*; pl. **Pēaş**, *or* **Pēaşe**. [A.-S. *pisa;* L. *pisum;* Gr. πίσος.] A plant and its fruit.—The plural *peas* is used when number is denoted, and *pease*, or *peas*, for quantity.

Pēace (pēs), *n.* [L. *pax, pacis;* Fr. *paix.*] A respite or freedom from war; a state of tranquillity; calm; quiet; rest.—2, *interj.* Commanding silence. [quiet; mild; gentle; serene.

Pēace'a-ble, *a.* Free from war; peaceful; pacific;

Pēace'a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Quietness.

Pēace'a-bly, *ad.* In a peaceable manner.

Pēace'fûl, *a.* Quiet; pacific; peaceable.

Pēace'fûl-ly, *ad.* Peaceably; quietly.

Pēace'fûl-nĕss, *n.* Freedom from disturbance.

Pēace'-māk-er, *n.* A promoter of peace.

Pēace'-ŏf-fer-ĭng, *n.* An atoning sacrifice, or offering to procure peace.

Pēach (pēch), *n.* [Fr. *pêche;* It. *pesca, persica;* L. *persicum*,—literally, Persian fruit.] A tree and its fruit.—2, *v. n.* [See Impeach.] [*pp.* peaching, peached.] To inform against; to divulge; to betray one's accomplice.

Pēa'chĭck, *n.* The chick of a peacock.

Pēa'cŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *pawe*, a peafowl, and Eng. Cock; L. *pavo, pavonis;* Fr. *paon;* Ger. *pfau;* Gr. ταῶς, *or* ταώς, Arab. & Per. *taus*, Heb. *tuki*, O. Tamil *tokei*, the "tail-bird."] A large, beautiful fowl.

Pēa'fōwl, *n.* Peacock or peahen.

Pēa'hĕn, *n.* The female of the peacock.

Pēa'-jăck-et, *n.* [Dut. *pij*, coarse cloth; Low Ger. *pije*, a jacket.] A jacket of rough cloth.

Pēak (pēk), *n.* [Irish, *peac;* Fr. *pic;* Sp. & Port. *pico;* It. *picco:* akin to Pick and Beak.] The top of a hill or mountain:—a point:—the forepart of a head-dress:—the upper corner of an extended sail.

Pēak'ed, *a.* Having a peak; picked.

Pēal, *n.* [Fr. *appel*, a call, an appeal (*q. v.*): by popular error it took the form of *a peal*.] A loud sound, as of bells or thunder:—a chime of bells. —2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pealing, pealed.] To sound loud.—3, *v. a.* To assail.

Pē'an, *n.* A song. See Pæan.

Pēa'-nŭt, *n.* A plant and its pod and edible seed.

Peár (pâr), *n.* [A.-S. *pera;* L. *pirum;* Fr. *poire:* apparently of Celtic origin.] A tree and its fruit.

Pēarl (pẽrl), *n.* [A.-S. *pærl;* Fr. *perle;* Ger. *perle;* Late L. *perula;* probably from *pirula*, a little pear (*q. v.*).] A precious substancce, whitish, hard, and smooth, found especially in the pearl-oyster; a jewel:—a film or speck on the eye.

Pēarl'ăsh, *n.* Purified potash. [for pearls.

Pēarl'-dīv-er, *or* **Pēarl'-fĭsh-er**, *n.* One who dives

Pēarl'-ŏys-ter, *n.* A marine bivalve that produces the most precious pearls.

Pēarl'y, *a.* Abounding with, or like, pearls.

Peár'māin (pâr'mān), *n.* [Fr. *parmain*, probably from the town of *Parmain;* some have derived it from L. *per*, very, and *amœnus*, pleasant.] A kind of apple.

Peár'-trēē, *n.* A tree that bears pears.

Pēaş'ant (pĕz'ant), *n.* [Fr. *paysan;* O. Fr. *paisant;* Fr. *pays*, the country; It. *paisano*, Sp. *paesano*, a fellow-countryman: root of L. *pagus*, a village.] One of the lower class of people, as distinguished from the nobility; a plebeian; a rural laborer; a rustic.

Pēaş'ant-ry, *n.* A body of peasants.

Pēaş'cŏd, *or* **Pēas'cŏd**, *n.* A pea-shell.

Pēaşe (pēz), *n. pl.* Peas collectively or in quantity, used for food. See Pea.

Pēat (pēt), *n.* [Probably related to Ger. *pfütze*, a bog; L. *puteus*, a pit (*q. v.*).] A species of turf used for fuel.

Pēat'y, *a.* Like, or abounding in, peat.

Pĕb'ble, } *n.* [A.-S. *papol;* O. E. *pibbil.*—

Pĕb'ble-stōne, } Cf. L. *papilla*, a nipple.] A small, roundish stone:—a species of quartz.

Pĕb'bly, *a.* Full of pebbles; stony.

Pe-căn' (*or* pe-kâwn'), *n.* [Fr. *pacane;* Sp. *pacana:* of North American origin.] An American tree and its nut.

Pĕc-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being peccable.

Pĕc'ca-ble, *a.* That may sin; liable to sin.

Pĕc-ca-dĭl'lō, *n.*; pl. **Pĕc-ca-dĭl'lōeş**. [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*, L. *peccatum*, a sin; *peccare*, *peccatum*, to sin.] A petty fault; offence.

Pĕc'cant, *a.* [L. *peccare, peccantis*, to sin.] Guilty; criminal; corrupt; morbid.

Pĕc'ca-ry, *n.* [Fr. *pécari;* South American, *pachira.*] A pig-like mammal of America.

Pĕck, *n.* [Fr. *picotin;* Gael. *peic;* Irish, *peac:* perhaps related to Pack.] The fourth part of a bushel.—2, *v. a.* [A form of Pick.] [*pp.* pecking, pecked.] To strike with the beak, as a bird.

Pĕc'ti-nate, } *a.* [L. *pectinatus*, comb-shaped;

Pĕc'ti-nā-ted, } *pectinare*, to comb; *pecten*, a comb; *pectere*, Gr. πέκειν, πεκτεῖν, to comb, to dress.] Formed like the teeth of a comb.

Pĕc'to-ral, *a.* [L. *pectoralis;* *pectus, pectoris*, the breast.] Belonging to the breast.—2, *n.* A medicine for the breast.

Pĕc'ū-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *peculari, peculatus*, to appropriate to one's self; *peculium*, property.—See Peculiar.] [*pp.* peculating, peculated.] To embezzle, as public money by an officer; to defraud the public.

Pĕc-ū-lā'tion, *n.* The act of peculating; the embezzlement of public money by an officer.

Pĕc'ū-lā-tor, *n.* One who peculates.

Pe-cūl'iar (pe-kūl'yar *or* pe-kū'le-ar), *a.* [L. *peculiaris*, one's own; *peculium*, property.—Cf. *pecus*, *pecudis*, a beast, a sheep; *pecus, pecoris*, a herd, a flock; *pecunia*, money, property; Skr. *paçu*, cattle.] Belonging to only one; not common to many; *particular;* singular; *appropriate;* single. —2, *n.* One's exclusive property.

Pe-cūl-i-ăr'i-ty (pe-kūl-ye-ăr'e-te), *n.* Something found in only one; particularity.

Pe-cūl'iar-ly, *ad.* Particularly; singularly.

Pe-cūn'ia-ry (pe-kūn'ya-re *or* pe-kū'ne-a-re), *a.* [L. *pecuniarius;* *pecunia*, property, money.—See Peculiar.] Relating to, or consisting of, money.

Pĕd-a-gŏg'ic, } *n.* The art or science of peda-

Pĕd-a-gŏg'ics, } gogy or teaching.

Pĕd-a-gŏg'ic, } *a.* Suited or belonging to a

Pĕd-a-gŏg'i-cal, } school-master.

Pĕd'a-gŏgue (pĕd'a-gŏg), *n.* [Fr. *pédagogue;* L. *pædagogus;* Gr. παιδαγωγός, a tutor, a teacher,—properly, a servant who led boys to school; παῖς, παιδός, a boy, and ἀγωγός, leading; ἄγειν, to lead.] A school-master.

Pĕd'a-gŏg-y, *n.* The art of teaching.

Pē'dal, *or* **Pĕd'al**, *a.* Belonging to a foot.

Pĕd'al, *n.* [L. *pedalis*, belonging to the foot; *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A lever acted upon by the feet.

Pĕd'ant, *n.* [Fr. *pédant;* It. *pedante;* probably Late L. *pædare*, for Gr. παιδεύειν, to instruct; παῖς, a boy.] A person full of pedantry.

Pe-dăn'tic, } *a.* Full of pedantry; ostentatious

Pe-dăn'ti-cal, } of learning.

Pe-dăn'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a pedantic manner.

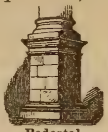
Pĕd'an-try, *n.* Vain ostentation of learning.

Pĕd'ate, *a.* [L. *pedare, pedatum*, to furnish with feet; *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) Divided at the end; palmate.

Pĕd'dle, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [From Pedler.] [*pp.* peddling, peddled.] To carry about and sell by retail; to sell as a pedler.

Pĕd'dler, *n.* One who peddles:—commonly written *pedler.* See Pedler.

Pĕd'ĕs-tal, *n.* [Sp. *pedestal;* It. *piedestallo,* a threshold; *piede,* a base or foot, and *stallo,* a stall.—Cf. Ger. *fussgestell,* a pedestal.] The basis of a pillar or a statue.



Pedestal.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an, *a.* [L. *pedester, pedestris,* one who walks; *pes, pedis,* a foot.—Cf. *pedes, peditis,* a walker.] Going on foot.—2, *n.* One who journeys on foot.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an-ĭsm, *n.* The practice of walking on foot.

Pe-dĕs'tri-an-īze, *v. n.* [*pp.* pedestrianizing, pedestrianized.] To travel on foot.

Pĕd-i-ăt'rics, *n.* [Gr. παῖς, παιδός, a boy, a child, and ἰατρική (τέχνη), surgery; ἰατρός, a physician; ἰάομαι, I heal.] The medical or hygienic treatment of children.

Pĕd'i-cle, *n.* [L. *pediculus,* a dim. of *pes, pedis,* a foot; Fr. *pédicelle, pédicule.*] (*Bot.*) The footstalk of a flower.

Pĕd'i-grēē, *n.* [O. E. *pedegrew.*—Cf. Fr. *faire le pied de grue,* to "make a crane's foot,"—*i.e.,* to stand on one leg, to be in doubt; *pied-de-grue* is also a name of various plants. It was probably applied to a *pedigree* from the lines of a chart of family descent diverging like the toes of a crane's foot.] An account of a line of ancestors; ancestry; genealogy; lineage; descent.

Pĕd'i-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *pedamentum,* a prop; *pes, pedis,* a foot; *pedare,* to prop.] (*Arch.*) The triangular part over the entablature at the end of a building, or over windows, doors, gates, &c.

Pĕd'ler, *n.* [O. E. *peddar, pedlar,* a hawker; from *pad* or *ped* and its diminutive *peddle,* a pannier, a basket: probably identical with *pad,* a cushion, or with *pod.*] One who peddles; a travelling trader:—written also *peddler* and *pedlar.*

Pē-do-băp'tĭsm, *n.* [Gr. παῖς, παιδός, a boy, a child, and βαπτισμός, baptism.] The baptism of infants. [infant baptism.

Pē-do-băp'tist, *n.* One who holds to or practises

Pe-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* [L. *pes, pedis,* a foot, and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance passed, in travelling.

Pe-dŭn'cle, *n.* [Fr. *pédoncule;* a diminutive form, from L. *pes, pedis,* a foot.] (*Bot.*) A flower-stalk.

Pe-dŭn'cu-lar, *a.* Relating to a peduncle.

Pēēk, *n.* [A form of Peep.] A peep.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* peeking, peeked.] To peep. [Colloq.]

Pēēl, *v. a.* [Fr. *peler;* Sp. *pelar;* It. *pelare;* L. *pellis,* a skin.] [*pp.* peeling, peeled.] To strip off; to flay:—[Fr. *piller,* to pillage (*q. v.*)] to plunder.—2, *v. n.* To be separated; to come off.—3, *n.* A rind or *skin:*—[Fr. *pelle,* L. *pala,* a spade] a baker's shovel.

Pēēp, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *piper,* to peer; O. E. *peek,* to peep; *peep of day,* dawn; said to be connected with the *piping* of matins at daybreak.] [*pp.* peeping, peeped.] To appear; to look slyly:—[imitative; Fr. *pépier, piper;* Sp. *pipiar;* Ger. *piepen;* L. *pipire, pipare;* Gr. πιπίζειν, to peep] to chirrup; to cry as young birds; to pip.—2, *n.* The first appearance:—a sly look.

Pēēp'-hōle, *n.* A hole to peep through.

Pēēr, *n.* [Fr. *pair;* Sp. *par;* It. *pari;* L. *par,* equal.] An equal; an associate:—a nobleman; a member of the British House of Lords.—2, *v. n.* [Low Ger. *piren, pliren;* apparently influenced by Appear.] [*pp.* peering, peered.] To come just in sight; to peep.

Pēēr'aġe, *n.* The state, dignity, or rank of a peer:—the body of peers.

Pēēr'ess, *n.* The lady of a peer.

Pēēr'less, *a.* Having no peer; unequalled.

Pēēr'less-nĕss, *n.* Universal superiority.

Pēē'vish, *a.* [Local Dan. *piæve,* to whimper; Gael. *piob,* to pipe (*q. v.*), to whine.] Petulant; fretful; querulous.

Pēē'vish-ly, *ad.* In a peevish manner.

Pēē'vish-nĕss, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance.

Pĕg, *n.* [Akin to Pick.—Cf. Dan. *pig,* a spike; Welsh *pig,* a pike.—See Peak.] A small wooden pin for fastening.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pegging, pegged.] To fasten with a peg.

Pe-jō'ra-tive, *a.* [L. *pejorare, pejoratum,* to make worse; *pejor,* worse.] Expressive of contempt; implying inferiority.

Pĕl'aġe, *n.* [Fr.; *peler,* to peel (*q. v.*).] The fur of an animal.

Pe-lā'ġi-an, *n.* A follower of Pelagius.

Pe-lā'ġi-an-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of Pelagius.

Pe-lăġ'ic, *a.* [L. *pelagicus;* Gr. πελαγικός; L. *pelagus,* Gr. πέλαγος, the sea.] Belonging to the sea; oceanic.

Pĕlf, *n.* [O. Fr. *pelfre,* booty.—See Pilfer.] Money; riches (in a bad sense).

Pĕl'i-can, *n.* [L. *pelecanus;* Gr. πελεκάν; πελεκάειν, to cut, to pick.—Cf. πέλεκυς, a hatchet; Skr. *paraçu,* an axe.] A large swimming bird.—(*Chem.*) A blind alembic, or glass vessel.

Pe-lĭsse' (pe-lēs'), *n.* [Fr.; L. *pelliceus,* made of skins; *pellis,* a skin.] A silk robe.

Pĕl'let, *n.* [Fr. *pelote,* Sp. *pelota,* It. *pillotta,* a little ball; L. *pila,* a ball.] A little ball:—a minute pill:—an ornament.

Pĕl'li-cle, *n.* [L. *pellicula,* diminutive of *pellis,* a skin.] A thin skin:—a saline crust.

Pĕl'li-to-ry, *n.* [O. Fr. *paritoire;* L. *parietaria; paries, parietis,* a wall.—Cf. Wall-flower. It also represents Sp. *pelitre;* O. Fr. *pirette;* L. *pyrethrum;* Gr. πύρεθρον; from πῦρ, fire, referring to its acridity.] A pungent medicinal plant of two principal kinds.

Pĕll-mĕll', *ad.* [Fr. *pêle-mêle;* said to represent Fr. *pelle,* a shovel, and *mêler,* to mix (*q. v.*); but cf. Pall-mall.] Confusedly; tumultuously.

Pel-lū'cid, *a.* [L. *pellucidus; per,* through, and *lucidus,* shining.—See Lucid.] Clear; transparent; translucent.

Pĕl-lu-cĭd'i-ty, } *n.* State of being pellucid;
Pel-lū'cid-nĕss, } transparency.

Pĕlt, *v. a.* [Probably from the noun Pelt; or from L. *pultare,* iterative for *pellere,* to drive.] [*pp.* pelting, pelted.] To strike with something; to beat.—2, *n.* [Ger. *pelz,* Dut. *pels,* O. Fr. *pelice,* a skin; L. *pelliceus,* an adjective from *pellis,* a skin.] A skin; a raw hide:—a blow. [shaped.

Pĕl'tāte, *a.* [L. *pelta,* Gr. πέλτη, a shield.] Shield-

Pĕl'try, *n.* [Fr. *pelleterie.*—See Pelt.] Furs or skins collectively.

Pĕl'vic, *a.* Belonging to the pelvis.

Pĕl'vis, *n.* [L. for a "basin;" Gr. πέλις, a bowl.] The lower part of the abdomen.

Pĕm'mi-căn, *n.* [Algonkin.] Meat or food cooked and prepared for use in long journeys or voyages.

Pĕn, *n.* [L. *penna,* a feather, a wing, a pen.] An instrument for writing:—a small enclosure; a coop, as for sheep, pigs, &c.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. & Low Ger. *pennan,* to fasten: related to Pin.] [*i.* pent *or* penned; *pp.* penning, pent *or* penned.] To coop; to incage.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* penning, penned.] To form with a pen; to write.

Pē'nal, *a.* [L. *pœnalis; pœna,* Gr. ποινή, a penalty.] That punishes; relating to punishment; inflicting punishment; punitive.

Pĕn'al-ty, *n.* [Fr. *pénalité.*] A judicial infliction or punishment; censure; forfeiture; *fine.*

Pĕn'ance, *n.* [O. Fr. *peneance, penance;* L. *pœnitentia.*—See Penitence.] An infliction suffered for sin:—repentance.

Pe-nā'tēs, *n. pl.* [L.; root of *penus,* within.] Household gods.

Pĕnce, *n.* The plural of *penny.*

Penchant (păn-shăng'), *n.* [Fr.; *pencher,* to bend down; Late L. *pendicare,* L. *pendere,* to hang.] Inclination; propensity; bent; bias.

Pĕn′çil, *n.* [L. *penecillus*, a brush; *peniculus*, diminutive of *penis*, a tail.] An instrument for writing or marking; a small brush used by painters:—a collection of rays of light converging to a point.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pencilling, pencilled.] To paint; to draw; to write.

Pĕn′dant, *n.* [Fr.; a participle from *pendre*, to hang.—See PENDENT.] An ear-ring; a jewel; an architectural ornament:—a streamer or flag.

Pĕn′den-cy, *n.* Suspense; delay of decision.

Pĕn′dent, *a.* [L. *pendere*, *pendentis*, to hang.—Cf. *pendere*, to weigh.] Hanging:—projecting.

Pĕnd′ing, *a.* Depending; yet undecided.—2, *prep.* For the time of; during.

Pĕn′dū-loŭs, *a.* [L. *pendulus; pendere*, to hang.] Hanging; suspended.

Pĕn′dū-lŭm, *n.* [L., neuter of *pendulus*, hanging, pendent.] A suspended, vibrating body, as the *pendulum* of a clock.

Pĕn-e-tra-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being penetrable.

Pĕn′e-tra-ble, *a.* [L. *penetrabilis*. — See PENETRATE.] That may be penetrated.

Pĕn-e-trā′li-a, *n. pl.* [L.; root of *penes*, within.] The interior or sacred parts of an ancient temple.

Pĕn′e-trāte, *v. a.* [L. *penetrare, penetratum; penes*, with; *penitus*, within.] [*pp.* penetrating, penetrated.] To enter beyond the surface; to pierce; to enter:—to affect:—to reach the meaning of; to understand; to discern.—2, *v. n.* To make way; to pass.

Pĕn′e-trāt-ing, *p. a.* Piercing; discerning.

Pĕn-e-trā′tion, *n.* [L. *penetratio.*] The act of penetrating; *sagacity; discernment;* acuteness.

Pĕn′e-trā-tive, *a.* Piercing; acute; sagacious.

Pĕn′guin, *n.* [Fr. *pingouin*, an auk; variously derived from L. *pinguis*, fat, from Welsh *pen gwyn*, white head, or from Eng. *pin wing*.] A large antarctic sea-bird:—a fruit.

Penguin.

Pĕn′-hōld-er, *n.* A stem to which a pen is attached.

Pen-ĭn′sū-la [pen-ĭn′shu-la, *S. W. J. F.;* pen-ĭn′su-la, *P. Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [L.; *pene*, almost, and *insula*, an island.] A piece of land almost surrounded by water.

Pen-ĭn′sū-lar, *a.* Relating to a peninsula. [peninsular.

Pen-ĭn′sū-lāt-ed, *a.* Almost surrounded by water;

Pĕn′i-tĕnce, } *n.* [L. *pœnitentia.*] State or quality of being penitent; *repentance;* contrition.
Pĕn′i-tĕn-cy, }

Pĕn′i-tĕnt, *a.* [L. *pœnitens, pœnitentis*, repenting; *pœnitere*, to repent; *pœnire* or *punire*, to punish (*q. v.*); *pœna*, pain, punishment.] Repentant; contrite.—2, *n.* One who is contrite for sin.

Pĕn-i-tĕn′tial (-shal), *a.* Expressing penitence. —2, *n.* A book directing penance.

Pĕn-i-tĕn′tia-ry (-sha-re), *n.* [Fr. *pénitencier.*] A confessor:—one who does penance:—[Fr. *pénitencerie*] a prison in which criminals are subjected to discipline.—2, *a.* Relating to penance.

Pĕn′i-tĕnt-ly, *ad.* With repentance.

Pĕn′knīfe (-nīf), *n.* A knife for making pens.

Pĕn′man, *n.* One who writes; a *writer*.

Pĕn′man-ship, *n.* The act or art of writing.

Pĕn′nant, *n.* [A variant of PENNON.] A small flag; a pendant.—(*Naut.*) A tackle for hoisting things.

Pĕn′nate, *a.* [L. *pennatus*, winged, feathered; *penna*, a wing.] Like a wing; winged:—having leaves or leaflets.

Pĕn′ni-lĕss, *a.* Moneyless; poor; destitute.

Pĕn′non, *n.* [Fr. *pennon*, It. *pennone*, a streamer, a great plume; augmentative forms from L. *penna*, a feather.] A small flag or color; a banner.

Pĕn′ny, *n.*; pl. **Pĕnce**, *or* **Pĕn′nieş**. [A.-S. *penig, pening, pending;* Dut. & Dan. *penning;* Ger. *pfennig:* root of Dut. *pand*, Ger. *pfand*, a pledge, a token.] A copper coin; one-twelfth of a shilling.

Pĕn-ny-rōy′al, *n.* [O. E. *puliall royal;* O. Fr. *puliol real:* corrupted from L. *puleium regium*, royal fleabane; *pulex*, a flea (*q. v.*).] A well-known aromatic herb.

Pĕn′ny-weight (pĕn′ne-wāt), *n.* A weight containing twenty-four grains troy.

Pĕn′ny-wīşe, *a.* Saving small sums; niggardly.

Pĕn′ny-worth [pĕn′ne-würth *or* pĕn′nŭrth, *W. J. F.*], *n.* As much as is bought for a penny:—a bargain.

Pĕn′sile, *a.* [L. *pensilis; pendere*, to hang.] Hanging; suspended; pendulous.

Pĕn′sion (pĕn′shun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *pensio*, a payment; *pendere, pensum*, to weigh, to pay.] A payment of money:—a rent:—an annual allowance paid by the government for past services: —a boarding-school.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pensioning, pensioned.] To support by an allowance.

Pĕn′sion-a-ry, *a.* Maintained by a pension.—2, *n.* A pensioner.

Pĕn′sion-er, *n.* One who receives a pension:—a student who pays for his commons out of his own income. [Eng.]

Pĕn′sive, *a.* [Fr. *pensif, pensive;* L. *pensare*, to ponder, to weigh; intensive of *pendere*, to weigh.] Sorrowfully thoughtful; serious.

Pĕn′sive-nĕss, *n.* Melancholy; sorrowfulness.

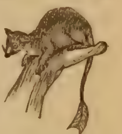
Pĕn′stŏck, *n.* [PEN, an enclosure, and STOCK.] A sort of sluice; a spout for water.

Pĕnt, *i. & p.* from *pen*. Shut up.

Pĕn′ta-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. πεντάγωνον; πέντε, five, and γωνία, an angle.] A figure with five angles.

Pen-tăg′o-nal, *a.* Pentangular.

Pĕn′-tāil, *n.* An animal of Borneo, with a tail shaped like a quill pen.



Pen-tail.

Pen-tăm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. πέντε, five, and μέτρον, a measure.] A verse of five feet. — 2, *a.* Having five metrical feet.

Pĕn′ta-stȳle, *n.* [Gr. πέντε, five, and στῦλος, a pillar.] (*Arch.*) A building or portico with five rows of columns in front.

Pĕn′ta-teuch (-tūk), *n.* [Gr. πέντε, five, and τεῦχος, a tool, a book.] The five books of Moses.

Pĕn′te-cŏst [pĕn′te-kŏst, *S. W. J. F. C.*], *n.* [Gr. πεντηκοστή, fiftieth (day); πεντέκοντα, fifty; πέντε, five, and δέκοντα, tenth; δέκα, ten.] A feast among the Jews:—Whit-Sunday; Whitsuntide.

Pĕn′te-cŏs-tal, *a.* Belonging to Pentecost.

Pĕnt′hoŭse, *n.* [O. E. *pentis*, Fr. *appentis*, an outhouse; L. *appendix*, dim. *appendicium*, an annex. —See APPENDIX.] A sloping shed or roof.

Pē′nŭlt, *or* **Pe-nŭlt′**, *n.* Penultima; penultimate.

Pe-nŭl′ti-ma, } *n.* [L.; *pæne*, almost, and *ultima*, the last.] The last syllable but one of a word; penult.
Pe-nŭl′ti-mate, }

Pe-nŭl′ti-mate, *a.* Last but one.

Pe-nŭm′bra, *n.* [L. *pæne*, almost, and *umbra*, a shadow.] An imperfect, partial, or faint shadow in an eclipse.

Pe-nū′ri-oŭs, *a.* Excessively saving; niggardly; parsimonious; miserly; *avaricious*.

Pe-nū′ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Parsimoniously.

Pe-nū′ri-ous-nĕss, *n.* Niggardliness. [digence.

Pĕn′ū-ry, *n.* [L. *penuria.*] Extreme poverty; in-

Pē′on, *n.* [Sp.—See PAWN.] A bondman; a serf for debt.

Pē′on-aġe, *n.* Servitude for debt.

Pē′o-ny, *n.* [L. *pæonia*, medicinal; Gr. Παιών, the god of healing.] A flower:—written also *piony*.

Peō′ple (pē′pl), *n.* [Fr. *peuple;* L. *populus.*] The body of persons in a community; population; *nation*.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* peopling, peopled.] To stock with inhabitants.

Pĕp′per, *n.* [A.-S. *pipor;* L. *piper;* Gr. πέπερι; Skr. *pippala;* Per. *pulpul.*] An aromatic, pungent spice.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* peppering, peppered.] To sprinkle with pepper.

Pĕp′per-cōrn, *n.* The berry or seed of the pepper plant:—any thing of little value.

Pĕp′pẹr-ĭdġe, *n.* [A corruption of BARBERRY.] The black gum-tree :—the barberry-bush.
Pĕp′pẹr-mĭnt, *n.* [PEPPER and MINT.] An aromatic plant.
Pĕp′pẹr-y̆, *a.* Like pepper; fiery; irritable.
Pĕp′sĭn, *n.* [Fr. *pepsine;* Gr. πέπτειν, fut. πέψω, to digest.] A substance in gastric juice.
Pĕp′tịc, *a.* [Gr. πεπτικός; πέπτειν, to digest, to cook.] Promoting digestion; dietetic.
Pẽr, *prep.* [L.; Gr. παρά, beside; Skr. *para*, from (*q. v.*).] By; through; for; as, a loaf *per* man; *i.e.*, a loaf for each man.—Also used as a prefix to amplify the meaning; as, *per*oxide.
Pẽr-ạd-vĕnt′ūre (pẽr-ạd-vĕnt′yụr), *ad.* [PER and ADVENTURE; Fr. *par aventure.*] Perhaps; maybe; by chance.
Pẹr-ăm′bụ-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *perambulare, perambulatum*, to walk through; *per*, through, and *ambulare*, to walk.] [*pp.* perambulating, perambulated.] To walk through.
Pẹr-ăm-bụ-lā′tiọn, *n.* A travelling survey.
Pẹr-ăm′bụ-lā-tọr, *n.* One who perambulates or walks about:—a machine for measuring distances:—a baby's coach.
Pẹr-cāle′, *n.* [Fr.; Per. *parkala.*] A fine fabric of cotton.
Pẹr-ceīve′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *percever;* L. *percipere, perceptum; per*, through, completely, and *capere*, to take, to receive.] [*pp.* perceiving, perceived.] To discover by the senses; to see; to discern; to distinguish.
Pẹr-cĕnt′ạġe, *n.* [Fr.; L. *per centum*, by the hundred.] A rate by the hundred.
Pẹr-cĕp-tị-bĭl′ị-ty̆, *n.* State or quality of being perceptible.
Pẹr-cĕp′tị-ble, *a.* [L. *perceptibilis.*] That may be perceived.
Pẹr-cĕp′tị-bly̆, *ad.* In a perceptible manner.
Pẹr-cĕp′tiọn, *n.* [L. *perceptio.*—See PERCEIVE.] The act of perceiving; power of perceiving; conception; idea; notion.
Pẹr-cĕp′tịve, *a.* Relating to perception.
Pẽrch, *n.* [Fr. *perche*, a rod; L. *pertica*, a pole: the idea of a roosting-pole for birds is an extension of this word.] A measure of 5½ yards or 16½ feet; a pole; a rod:—a square rod:—a pole or stick on which birds roost; a roost:—[Fr. *perche;* L. *perca;* Gr. πέρκη, from πέρκος, spotted, blackish] a small fish of various species.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* perching, perched.] To roost or place on a perch.
Pẹr-chănce′, *ad.* [PER and CHANCE.] Perhaps; by chance.
Pẹr-cĭp′ị-ẹnce, *n.* The act of perceiving.
Pẹr-cĭp′ị-ĕn-cy̆, *n.* Percipience; perception.
Pẹr-cĭp′ị-ẹnt, *n.* [L. *percipiens*, perceiving.—See PERCEIVE.] One who is able to perceive.
Pẽr′cọ-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *percolare, percolatum; per*, through, and *colare*, to filter; *colum*, a filter.] [*pp.* percolating, percolated.] To strain through; to filter.—2, *v. n.* To pass by filtration.
Pẽr-cọ-lā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *percolatio.*] The act of percolating.
Pẽr′cọ-lā-tọr, *n.* A filtering machine.
Pẹr-cŭs′siọn (pẹr-kŭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *percussio; percutere, percussum*, to strike violently; *per*, thoroughly, and *quatere*, to shake.] The act of striking; stroke; the effect of sound in the ear.—*Percussion-cap*, a small detonating copper cap used with a percussion lock.—*Percussion lock*, a lock for fire-arms in which fulminating powder is used for exploding.
Pẹr-dĭ′′tiọn (pẹr-dĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *perditio; perdere, perditus*, to lose, to destroy; *per*, thoroughly, and *dare, dedi*, to give.] State of being utterly lost; destruction:—eternal death.
Pĕr-ẹ-grị-nā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *peregrinatio; peregrinari, peregrinatum*, to wander; *peregrinus*, abroad.—See PEREGRINE.] Travel; foreign abode.
Pĕr′ẹ-grĭne, *a.* [L. *peregrinus*, foreign, abroad; *pereger*, a traveller; *per*, through, and *ager*, a country.] Foreign; not native.
Pĕr′ẹ-grĭne-făl′con (-făw′kn), *n.* A large species of falcon.
Pẽr′ẹmp-tọ-rị-ly̆, *ad.* Absolutely; positively.
Pẽr′ẹmp-tọ-ry̆, *a.* [L. *peremptorius*, destructive, decisive; *peremptor*, a destroyer; *perimere, peremptum*, to destroy; *per*, throughout, and *emere*, to take, to buy.] Dogmatical; *absolute;* decisive; positive.
Pẹr-ĕn′nị-ạl, *a.* [L. *perennis*, enduring; *per*, through, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting through the year:—perpetual:—living more than two years.—2, *n.* A plant that lives more than two years:—opposed to *annual* and *biennial.*
Pẽr′fẹct, *a.* Possessing perfection; having no defect; faultless; *complete;* entire; consummate; finished.—*Perfect number*, a number equal to the sum of all its divisors.—(*Gram.*) *Perfect tense*, that form of the English verb denoted by the auxiliary *have;* as, I *have* done.
Pẽr′fẹct, *v. a.* [L. *perficere, perfectum*, to finish; *per*, through, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* perfecting, perfected.] To make perfect; to finish; to complete; to consummate.
Pẽr′fẹct-ẹr, *n.* One who makes perfect.
Pẹr-fĕc-tị-bĭl′ị-ty̆, *n.* The capacity of being made perfect; state of perfection.
Pẹr-fĕc′tị-ble, *a.* That may be perfected.
Pẹr-fĕc′tiọn, *n.* [L. *perfectio.*] State of being perfect; supreme excellence:—an attribute of God.
Pẹr-fĕc′tịve, *a.* Conducing to perfection.
Pẽr′fẹct-ly̆, *ad.* In a perfect manner.
Pẽr′fẹct-nĕss, *n.* Completeness; perfection.
Pẹr-fĭd′ị-oŭs, *or* **Pẹr-fĭd′iọus**, *a.* [L. *perfidiosus;* Fr. *perfide.*—See PERFIDY.] Treacherous; false to trust; faithless.
Pẹr-fĭd′ị-oŭs-ly̆, *ad.* By breach of faith.
Pẹr-fĭd′ị-ọus-nĕss, *n.* Perfidy.
Pẽr′fị-dy̆, *n.* [L. *perfidia; per*, away, and *fides*, faith.] Treachery; breach of faith.
Pẹr-fō′lị-ạte, *a.* [L. *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Noting a leaf which surrounds its stem.
Pẽr′fọ-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *perforare, perforatum; per*, through, and *forare*, to bore.] [*pp.* perforating, perforated.] To pierce through; to bore.
Pẽr-fọ-rā′tiọn, *n.* The act of piercing; a hole.
Pẽr′fọ-rā-tọr, *n.* An instrument for boring.
Pẹr-fōrce′, *ad.* [L. *per*, through, and FORCE.] By force; by compulsion.
Pẹr-fôrm′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *parfournir; par*, throughout, and *fournir*, to furnish (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* performing, performed.] To execute; to do; to transact; to *effect;* to accomplish; to discharge.—2, *v. n.* To act a part; to succeed.
Pẹr-fôrm′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be performed.
Pẹr-fôrm′ạnce, *n.* The act of performing; an act; a deed; execution; a *work;* an action.
Pẹr-fôrm′ẹr, *n.* One who performs.
Pẽr′fūme, *or* **Pẹr-fūme′** [pẽr′fūm, *S. W. J. F. Ja. R. C.;* pẹr-fūm′, *E. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *parfum.*] Sweet odor; sweet *smell;* fragrance:—a fragrant substance.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *parfumer;* L. *per*, through, and *fumare*, to fume; *fumus*, smoke, fume (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* perfuming, perfumed.] To fill with sweet scent.
Pẹr-fūm′ẹr, *n.* One who makes or sells perfumery.
Pẹr-fūm′ẹr-y̆, *n.* [Fr. *parfumerie.*] Perfumes in general.
Pẹr-fŭnc′tọ-ry̆, *or* **Pẽr′fụnc-tọ-ry̆**, *a.* [L. *perfunctorius; perfungi, perfunctus*, to accomplish; *per*, through, and *fungi*, to perform.] Slight; careless; indifferent.
Pẹr-hăps′, *ad.* [PER and HAP, chance.] It may be; possibly.
Pē′rị, *n.;* pl. **Pē′rịș.** [Per. *pari; par*, a wing.] (*Per. Myth.*) An imaginary being, similar to elves or fairies.
Pĕ′rị-, A prefix, from the Greek preposition περί, around; Skr. *pari*, about.
Pĕr′ị-ănth, *n.* [Gr. περί, around, and ἄνθος, a flower.] (*Bot.*) The calyx and corolla of a flower taken together; the floral envelopes.
Pĕr-ị-cär′dị-ạl, *a.* Relating to the pericardium.
Pĕr-ị-cär′dị-ŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. περί, around, and καρδία, the heart.] (*Anat.*) A membrane enclosing the heart.

Pĕr′i-cärp, *n.* [Gr. περικάρπιον; περί, around, and καρπός, fruit.] (*Bot.*) The shell or cover of a fruit.

Pĕr-i-crā′ni-ŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. περικράνιον; περί, around, and κρανίον, the skull.] (*Anat.*) A membrane covering the skull.

Pĕr′i-ġēe, *n.* [Gr. περί, about, and γῆ, the earth.] (*Astron.*) That point in the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth :—opposed to *apogee*.

Pĕr-i-hē′li-on, *n.*; pl. **Pĕr-i-hē′li-a**. [Gr. περί, about, and ἥλιος, the sun.] (*Astron.*) That part of a planet's orbit which is nearest to the sun.

Pĕr′il, *v. a.* [Fr. *péril;* L. *periculum*, danger.] [*pp.* perilling, perilled.] To expose to danger; to endanger.—2, *n.* Exposure to loss, injury, or destruction; *danger;* jeopardy; hazard; risk.

Pĕr′il-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *périlleux;* L. *periculosus.*] Full of peril; dangerous.

Pĕr′il-oŭs-ly, *ad.* With peril; dangerously.

Pe-rĭm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. περί, around, and μέτρον, a measure.] The circumference, or the length of the bounding line, of a plane figure.

Pē′ri-od, *n.* [L. *periodus;* Gr. περίοδος; περί, around, and ὁδός, a way.] An interval of time, at the end of which the same phenomena again take place; a circuit; an epoch; a series of years; a certain *time:*—the end or conclusion; a full stop :—a complete sentence :—a point or dot, thus, [.].

Pē-ri-ŏd′ic, } *a.* [Gr. περιοδικός.] Happening at
Pē-ri-ŏd′i-cal, } stated times; relating to periods.

Pē-ri-ŏd′i-cal, *n.* A periodical publication.

Pē-ri-ŏd′i-cal-ly, *ad.* At stated periods.

Pē-ri-o-dĭç′i-ty, *n.* State of being periodical.

Pĕr-i-ŏs′te-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. περί, around, and ὀστέον, bone.] (*Anat.*) A fibrous membrane which covers the bones.

Pĕr-i-pa-tĕt′ic, *n.* [Gr. περιπατητικός; περί, about, πατεῖν, to walk; Aristotle gave instruction while walking.] A follower of Aristotle.

Pĕr-i-pa-tĕt′ic, } *a.* Belonging to the Peripa-
Pĕr-i-pa-tĕt′i-cal, } tetics :—walking about.

Pe-rĭph′e-ral, *a.* Relating to the periphery.

Pe-rĭph′e-ry, *n.* [Gr. περιφέρεια; περί, around, and φέρειν, to carry.] Circumference of a circle, ellipse, parabola, or other curvilinear figure.

Pe-rĭph′ra-sis, *n.*; pl. **Pe-rĭph′ra-sēs**. [Gr.; περί, around, and φρασις, speech.—See PHRASE.] (*Rhet.*) The use of several words to express the sense of one; a circumlocution.

Pĕr-i-phrăs′tic, } *a.* Using periphrasis, or
Pĕr-i-phrăs′ti-cal, } many words.

Pĕr′i-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. περί, around, and σκοπεῖν, to see.] A view all round.

Pĕr-i-scŏp′ic, *a.* Viewing on all sides.

Pĕr′ish, *v. n.* [L. *perire*; *per* intensive, and *ire*, to go; Fr. *périr* (stem in part. *périss-*).] [*pp.* perishing, perished.] To be destroyed; to decay; to die; to come to naught.

Pĕr′ish-a-ble, *a.* Liable to perish or decay.

Pĕr-i-stăl′tic, *a.* [Gr. περί, around, and στέλλειν, to send.] (*Med.*) Worm-like; spiral.

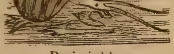
Pĕr′i-stȳle, *n.* [Gr. περί, around, and στῦλος, a pillar.] An enclosing range of pillars.

Pĕr-i-to-nē′um, *n.* [Gr. περιτόναιον; περί, around, and τείνειν, to stretch.] (*Anat.*) A membrane that envelops the abdominal viscera.

Pĕr-i-to-nī′tis, *n.* [The termination *-itis* implies inflammation.] Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Pĕr′i-wĭg, *n.* [Dut. *peruyk*, a peruke (*q. v.*).] A covering for the head; a wig.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* periwigging, periwigged.] To dress in false hair.

Pĕr′i-wĭn-kle, *n.* [A.-S. *pinewincla.*—Cf. L. *pina*, a mussel, and WINKLE.] A shell-fish :—[L. *vinca*, *pervinca*, or *vincapervinca*; *vincire*, to bind] a plant.



Periwinkle.

Pĕr′jure, *v. a.* [Fr. *parjurer;* L. *perjurare; per-* (used like *for-* in *forswear*), and *jurare*, to swear.—See JURY.] [*pp.* perjuring, perjured.] To taint with perjury by wilfully making a false oath; to forswear.

Pĕr′jured (pĕr′jurd), *a.* Guilty of perjury.

Pĕr′jur-er, *n.* One who swears falsely.

Pĕr′ju-ry, *n.* [L. *perjurium.*] The crime of swearing falsely.

Pĕrk, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [Welsh *perc*, *percus*, smart; *percu*, to trim.—See PERT.] [*pp.* perking, perked.] To hold up the head; to dress.—2, *a.* Pert; brisk; airy; proud.

Pĕr′ma-nĕnce, } *n.* Quality of being permanent;
Pĕr′ma-nĕn-cy, } duration; *continuance.*

Pĕr′ma-nĕnt, *a.* [L. *permanere*, *permanentis*, to endure; *per*, through, and *manere*, to remain.] Durable; not decaying; lasting.

Pĕr′ma-nĕnt-ly, *ad.* Durably; lastingly.

Per-măn′gan-āte, *n.* A salt of permanganic acid.

Pĕr-man-găn′ic, *a.* [L. *per*, implying a high degree, and MANGANESE.] Noting an acid of manganese.

Pĕr-me-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being permeable.

Pĕr′me-a-ble, *a.* That may be passed through.

Pĕr′me-āte, *v. a.* [L. *permeare*, *permeatum; per*, through, and *meare*, to go.] [*pp.* permeating, permeated.] To pass through; to pervade.

Pĕr-me-ā′tion, *n.* The act of passing through :—state of being pervaded.

Pĕrm′i-an, *a.* Belonging to Perm, in Russia :—applied to certain geological strata above the carboniferous.

Per-mĭs′si-ble, *a.* That may be permitted.

Per-mĭs′sion (per-mish′un), *n.* [L. *permissio.*—See PERMIT.] The act of permitting; license; allowance; *leave;* a permit.

Per-mĭs′sive, *a.* Granting liberty; allowing.

Per-mĭt′, *v. a.* [L. *permittere*, *permissum; per*, through, and *mittere*, to send.] [*pp.* permitting, permitted.] To give leave; to consent; to allow; to suffer.

Pĕr′mit, *or* **Per-mĭt′**, *n.* A written permission; an order; license.

Pĕr-mu-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *permutare*, to exchange; *per*, throughout, and *mutare*, to change; *permutatio*, an exchange.] Exchange; change.

Pĕrn, *n.* [Neo-Latin, *pernis.*] A species of kite.

Per-nĭ′′cious (per-nish′us), *a.* [L. *perniciosus; pernicies*, destruction; *per*, through, and *nex*, *necis*, violent death.] Very mischievous; hurtful; ruinous; destructive; noxious.

Per-nĭ′′cious-ly, *ad.* Ruinously.

Per-nĭ′′cious-nĕss, *n.* Destructiveness.

Pĕr-o-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *peroratio; per*, through, and *orare*, to speak.] The conclusion of an oration.

Pĕr-ŏx′ide, *n.* [PER intensive, and OXIDE.] An oxide which contains the largest possible quantity of oxygen.

Pĕr-pen-dĭc′u-lar, *a.* [L. *perpendicularis; perpendiculum*, a plummet; *per*, through, and *pendere*, to hang.] Crossing another line at right angles; cutting the plane of the horizon at right angles; upright.—2, *n.* A line falling on the plane of the horizon at right angles.

Pĕr-pen-dĭc-u-lăr′i-ty, *n.* The state of being perpendicular.

Pĕr-pen-dĭc′u-lar-ly, *ad.* At right angles.

Pĕr′pe-trāte, *v. a.* [L. *perpetrare*, *perpetratum; per*, through, and *patrare*, to accomplish.] [*pp.* perpetrating, perpetrated.] To commit.

Pĕr-pe-trā′tion, *n.* Commission, as of a crime.

Pĕr′pe-trā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who perpetrates.

Per-pĕt′u-al (per-pĕt′yu-al), *a.* [L. *perpetualis* or *perpetuus; perpes*, *perpetis*, lasting.] Never ceasing; continual; uninterrupted; lasting.

Per-pĕt′u-al-ly, *ad.* Constantly; continually.

Per-pĕt′u-āte (per-pĕt′yu-āt), *v. a.* [*pp.* perpetuating, perpetuated.] To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction.

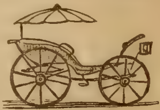
Per-pĕt-u-ā′tion, *n.* Act of perpetuating.

Pĕr-pe-tū′i-ty, *n.* [L. *perpetuitas;* Fr. *perpétuité.*] Duration to all futurity :—durability.

Per-plĕx′, *v. a.* [L. *perplexus*, tangled; *per*, through, and *plectere*, to weave, to braid.] [*pp.* perplexing, perplexed.] To make anxious; to

embarrass; to bewilder; to entangle; to *puzzle;* to disturb; to distract; to vex; to *distress.*
Per-plĕx′ing, *p. a.* Embarrassing; difficult.
Per-plĕx′i-ty, *n.* Anxiety; embarrassment.
Pĕr′qui-şite, *n.* [L. *perquisitum,* any thing gained; *perquirere,* to seek for; *per,* through, and *quærere,* to seek.] A fee, or something in addition to or instead of regular wages or a salary.
Pĕr′ry, *n.* [Fr. *poiré; poire,* a pear (*q. v.*).] A fermented drink made of pears.
Pĕr′se-cūte, *v. a.* [L. *persequi, persecutus; per,* throughout, and *sequi,* to follow.] [*pp.* persecuting, persecuted.] To harass with penalties, as for opinions; to pursue with malice.
Pĕr-se-cū′tion, *n.* The act of persecuting.
Pĕr′se-cūt-or, *n.* One who persecutes.
Pĕr-se-vēr′ance, *n.* [L. *perseverantia.*] The act of persevering; steadiness; persistence; constancy.
Pĕr-se-vēre′, *v. n.* [L. *perseverare,* to persist in; *perseverus,* very strict; *per,* very, and *severus,* strict.] [*pp.* persevering, persevered.] To persist; to go on.
Pĕr-se-vēr′ing, *p. a.* Persisting; resolute.
Pĕr-se-vēr′ing-ly, *ad.* With perseverance.
Persiflage (pär-se-fläzh′), *n.* [Fr.] Idle talk; mockery; jeer; banter.
Per-sĭm′mon, *n.* [Algonkin.] A tree and its fruit.
Per-sĭst′, *v. n.* [L. *persistere; per,* through, and *sistere,* to set,—causal of *stare,* to stand (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* persisting, persisted.] To continue obstinate or resolute; to be or continue firm; to *persevere.*
Per-sĭst′ence, } *n.* State of persisting; constancy;
Per-sĭst′en-cy, } perseverance.
Per-sĭst′ent, *a.* [L. *persistens.*—See PERSIST.] Not falling off; remaining.
Per-sĭst′ent-ly, *ad.* In a persistent manner.
Pĕr′son (pĕr′sn), *n.* [Fr. *personne,* a person; L. *persona,* a person,—properly, a mask; hence, a character in a drama; masks were worn by ancient actors so shaped as to strengthen the voice; *per,* through, and *sonare,* to sound (*q. v.*).] An individual; a human being; one:—shape; exterior appearance; body.—(*Gram.*) The character which a noun or pronoun bears, as denoting the speaker, the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.
Pĕr′son-a-ble, *a.* Handsome; graceful.
Pĕr′son-aġe, *n.* [Fr. *personnage.*] A person of distinction.
Pĕr′son-al, *a.* [L. *personalis.*] Relating to a person; relating to human beings, not to things:—appendant to a person; not real, as property:—peculiar. [viduality:—reflection on a person.
Pĕr-son-ăl′i-ty, *n.* State of being a person; indi-
Pĕr′son-al-ly, *ad.* In person; in presence.
Pĕr′son-al-ty, *n.* Personal property.
Pĕr′son-āte, *v. a.* [L. *personare, personatum.*] [*pp.* personating, personated.] To represent; to feign.
Pĕr-son-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *personatio.*] The act of personating.
Pĕr′son-ā-tor, *n.* One who personates.
Per-sŏn-i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* [Fr. *personnification.*] The act of personifying; prosopopœia; the representation of inanimate objects as endued with life.
Per-sŏn′i-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *personnifier.*] [*pp.* personifying, personified.] To represent with the actions or attributes of a person; to change from a thing to a person.
Personnel (pår′so-nĕl′), *n.* [Fr.] The persons belonging to the army or navy.
Per-spĕc′tive, *n.* [L. *perspectiva,* the art of inspection; *perspicere, perspectum,* to see clearly; *per,* through, and *specere,* to see.] A spying-glass:—vista; view:—the science by which things are properly ranged in picture; representation.—2, *a.* Relating to vision; optical.
Pĕr-spi-cā′cious (pĕr-spe-kā′shus), *a.* [L. *perspicax; perspicere,* to see through.] Sharp of sight; quick-sighted; discerning; acute.
Pĕr-spi-cā′cious-nĕss, *n.* Perspicacity.
Pĕr-spi-căç′i-ty, *n.* [L. *perspicacitas.*] Quickness of sight; acuteness of sight or discernment.
Pĕr-spi-cū′i-ty, *n.* [L. *perspicuitas.*] Quality of being perspicuous; freedom from obscurity; clearness.
Per-spĭc′ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *perspicuus,* clear; *per,* through, and *specere,* to see.] Easily understood; *clear.*
Per-spĭc′ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Clearly; plainly.
Per-spĭc′ū-ous-nĕss, *n.* Perspicuity.
Pĕr-spi-rā′tion, *n.* The act of perspiring; excretion by the pores of the skin sweat.
Per-spīr′a-to-ry, *a.* Emitting sweat.
Per-spīre′, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [L. *perspirare, perspiratum,* to breathe all over; *per,* throughout, and *spirare,* to breathe.] [*pp.* perspiring, perspired.] To excrete or emit by the pores of the skin; to sweat:—to exude.
Per-suād′a-ble (per-swād′a-bl), *a.* Persuasible.
Per-suāde′ (per-swād′), *v. a.* [L. *persuadere, persuasum; per,* thoroughly, and *suadere,* to advise.] [*pp.* persuading, persuaded.] To advise with effect; to prevail upon; to influence.
Per-suā-si-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being persuasible.
Per-suā′si-ble, *a.* [L. *persuasibilis.*] That may be persuaded.
Per-suā′şion (per-swā′zhun), *n.* [L. *persuasio.*] The act or art of persuading:—opinion; creed.
Per-suā′sive, *a.* [Fr. *persuasif.*] Having power to persuade.
Per-suā′sive-ly, *ad.* In a persuasive manner.
Per-suā′sive-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being persuasive.
Pĕrt, *a.* [Welsh *pert,* smart. In its bad sense it seems to stand for MALAPERT.] Smart; saucy; forward; flippant.
Per-tāin′, *v. n.* [L. *pertinere,* to belong *per,* through, and *tenere,* to hold.] [*pp.* pertaining, pertained.] To belong; to relate.
Pĕr-ti-nā′cious (pĕr-te-nā′shus), *a.* [L. *pertinax; per,* very, and *tenax,* tenacious (*q. v.*).] Perversely resolute; stubborn; obstinate; inflexible.
Pĕr-ti-nā′cious-ly, *ad.* Obstinately.
Pĕr-ti-năç′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *pertinacité.*] Obstinacy; persistency.
Pĕr′ti-nĕnce, } *n.* State of being pertinent; ap-
Pĕr′ti-nĕn-cy, } positeness; propriety.
Pĕr′ti-nĕnt, *a.* [L. *pertinere, pertinentis,* to pertain (*q. v.*).] Related to the matter in hand; appropriate; fit; proper; apposite.
Pĕr′ti-nĕnt-ly, *ad.* To the purpose.
Pĕrt′ly, *ad.* In a pert manner; saucily.
Pĕrt′ness, *n.* Sauciness; smartness.
Per-tŭrb′, *v. a.* [L. *perturbare; per,* greatly, and *turbare,* to disturb; *turba,* a throng.] [*pp.* perturbing, perturbed.] To disquiet; to disturb.
Per-tŭrb′ance, *n.* Disquiet; perturbation.
Pĕr-tur-bā′tion, *n.* [L. *perturbatio.*] Disquiet; disorder.
Per-tū′şion (per-tū′zhun), *n.* [L. *pertundere, pertusum,* to bore; *per,* through, and *tundere,* to beat.] Perforation.
Pĕr′ūke, *n.* [Fr. *perruque,* It. *parrucca,* Sp. *peluca,* Sardinian *pilucca,* Dut. *peruyk,* a periwig (*q. v.*); O. It. *pellucare,* to pluck; L. *pilus,* hair.—Cf. PLUSH.] A cap of false hair; a periwig.
Pe-rū′şal, *n.* The act of perusing; examination.
Pe-rūşe′, *v. a.* [Probably from L. *per,* through, and Eng. USE.] [*pp.* perusing, perused.] To read; to examine.
Per-vāde′, *v. a.* [L. *pervadere, pervasum; per,* through, and *vadere,* to go.] [*pp.* pervading, pervaded.] To pass through; to permeate.
Per-vā′şion (per-vā′zhun), *n.* [L. *pervasio.*—See PERVADE.] A passing through.
Per-vā′sive, *a.* Having power to pervade.
Per-vĕrse′, *a.* [Fr. *pervers;* L. *perversus.*—See PERVERT.] Obstinate; stubborn; wayward.
Per-vĕrse′ly, *ad.* Stubbornly; vexatiously.
Per-vĕrse′ness, *n.* Obstinacy; petulance.
Per-vĕr′sion, *n.* [L. *perversio.*] The act of perverting; wrong use.

Pẹr-vẽr′sị-ty, *n.* [Fr. *perversité;* L. *perversitas.*] Perverseness; petulance.
Pẹr-vẽr′sive, *a.* Tending to pervert.
Pẹr-vẽrt′, *v. a.* [L. *pervertere, perversum; per,* thoroughly, and *vertere,* to turn.] [*pp.* perverting, perverted.] To turn from the right.
Pẽr′vert, *n.* One who is perverted.
Pẹr-vẽrt′ẹr, *n.* One who perverts.
Pẹr-vẽrt′ị-ble, *a.* That may be perverted.
Pẽr′vị-oŭs, *a.* [L. *pervius; per,* through, and *via,* a way.] Admitting passage; permeable.
Pĕs′sạ-ry, *n.* [L. *pessarium* or *pessum;* Gr. *πεσσόν.*] An instrument to support the womb.
Pĕs′sị-mĭşm, *n.* The most unfavorable view of things:—the doctrine that this is the worst possible world:—opposed to *optimism.*
Pĕs′sị-mĭst, *n.* [L. *pessimus,* worst; *pejor,* worse.] A universal complainer.
Pĕs-sị-mĭs′tịc, *a.* Relating to, or characterized by, pessimism.
Pĕst, *n.* [L. *pestis,* a plague.] A plague; pestilence:—a person or thing mischievous or destructive; a scourge.
Pĕs′tẹr, *v. a.* [Fr. *empêtrer,* O. Fr. *empestrer,* to embarrass; L. *in,* on, and Late L. *pastorium,* a clog, a fetter; L. *pascere, pastum,* to feed.] [*pp.* pestering, pestered.] To disturb; to perplex; to harass.
Pẹs-tĭf′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* [L. *pestiferus; pestis,* a pest, and *ferre,* to bring.] Destructive; pestilential.
Pĕs′tị-lĕnce, *n.* [L. *pestilentia.*] A contagious or infectious disease; the plague; a pest.
Pĕs′tị-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *pestilens* or *pestilentus;* also *pestilis; pestis,* a plague.] Producing plagues; malignant.
Pĕs-tị-lĕn′tịal (-shạl), *a.* Partaking of the nature of pestilence; pestilent; destructive.
Pĕs′tle (pĕs′sl *or* pĕs′tl), *n.* [O. Fr. *pestel;* L. *pistillum; pinsere, pistum,* to pound.] A tool to beat substances with in a mortar:—a staff.
Pĕt, *n.* [Irish *peat,* Gael. *peata,* a tame animal: the idea of peevishness comes from that of a capricious and spoiled fondling.] Slight and capricious anger; a fit of peevishness:—any thing fondled; a tame lamb; a fondling.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* petting, petted.] To treat as a pet; to fondle.
Pĕt′ạl, *or* **Pē′tạl**, *n.* [Gr. *πέταλον,* a leaf; *πετάννυμι,* I spread.—See Patulous.] A flower-leaf.
Pĕt-ạ-lĭf′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing petals.
Pẹ-tärd′, *n.* [Fr.] A piece of ordnance.
Pẹ-tē′ẹhị-ạl, *a.* [Late L. *petechia,* It. *petecchia,* L. *petigo,* a spot, an eruption.] (*Med.*) Spotted.
Pē′tẹr-pĕnce, *n.* Money paid to the pope.
Pĕt′ị-ō-lar, } *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating to, or growing
Pĕt′ị-ọ-lāte, } out of, petioles.
Pĕt′ị-ōle, *n.* [L. *petiolus.*—Cf. *pes, pedis,* a foot.] (*Bot.*) The stalk of a leaf.
Petit (pĕt′ẹ *or* pĕt′ịt) [pẹ-tēt′ *or* pĕt′ẹ, *Sm.;* pĕt′ịt *or* pẹ-tēt′, *Ja.;* pĕt′ẹ, *R. Wb. St.*], *a.* [Fr.—See Petty.] Small; little; petty.—This word, in the sense of *petty,* as opposed to *important, grand,* or *high,* is generally pronounced *petty* (even with the spelling *petit*); as, *petit* or *petty* larceny, *petit* or *petty* jury, *petit* or *petty* treason.
Petite (pẹ-tēt′), *a., fem.* [Fr.] Small; delicate; dainty.
Pẹ-tĭ′′tiọn (pẹ-tĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *petitio; petere, petitum,* to seek.] A request; entreaty; supplication; prayer.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* petitioning, petitioned.] To solicit; to supplicate.—3, *v. n.* To express one's desire in a petition.
Pẹ-tĭ′′tiọn-ạ-ry, } *a.* [L. *petitorius.*] (*Law.*) Peti-
Pĕt′ị-tọ-ry, } tioning; supplicatory.
Pẹ-tĭ′′tiọn-ẹr, *n.* One who offers a petition.
Pĕt′rẹl, *or* **Pē′trel**, *n.* [Fr. *pétrel,* from St. Peter's attempt to walk on the waves: the petrel is said to walk on the sea.] A kind of sea-bird.
Pẹ-trĕs′cent, *a.* [L. *petra,* Gr. *πέτρος,* a stone. The suffix *-escent* implies beginning or becoming.] Turning to stone; petrifying.
Pĕt-rị-făc′tiọn, *n.* [See Petrification.] Act of turning to stone:—a petrified substance.
Pĕt-rị-făc′tive, *a.* Having power to petrify.
Pẹ-trĭf′ịc, *a.* Having power to petrify.
Pĕt-rị-fị-cā′tiọn, *n.* [Fr. *pétrification.*] Petrifaction.
Pĕt′rị-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *pétrifier;* L. *petra,* a stone, and *facere,* to make; *fieri,* to become.] [*pp.* petrifying, petrified.] To change to stone; to harden.—2, *v. n.* To become stone.
Pẹ-trō′lẹ-ŭm, *n.* [L. *petra,* a rock, and *oleum,* oil.] Mineral oil; rock oil.
Pĕt-rọ-lŏġ′ịc, } *a.* Of or relating to petrology
Pĕt-rọ-lŏġ′ị-cạl, } or the investigation of rocks.
Pẹ-trŏl′ọ-ġy, *n.* [Gr. *πέτρος,* a rock, and *λόγος,* a treatise.] That department of geological and mineralogical science which treats of rocks.
Pĕt′rọ-nĕl, *n.* [Fr. *pétrinal;* Sp. *petrina,* Late L. *pectorina,* a belt; L. *pectus, pectoris,* the breast.] An old form of horse-pistol.
Pē′troụs, *a.* [L. *petrosus; petra,* a stone.] Resembling stone; stony.
Pĕt′tị-cōat, *n.* [Petty and Coat.] A woman's lower vestment.
Pĕt′tị-fŏg, *v. n.* [See Pettifogger.] [*pp.* pettifogging, pettifogged.] To play the pettifogger.
Pĕt′tị-fŏg-ġẹr, *n.* [Petty, and O. E. *fogger,* a servile flatterer; O. Dut. *focker,* a monopolist.] A petty lawyer.
Pĕt′tị-nĕss, *n.* Smallness; littleness.
Pĕt′tịsh, *a.* Fretful; peevish; petulant.
Pĕt′tịsh-ly, *ad.* In a pettish manner.
Pĕt′tịsh-nĕss, *n.* Fretfulness; peevishness.
Pĕt′tō, *n.* [It.; L. *pectus.*] The breast:—*figuratively,* privacy; as, *in petto,* in privacy.
Pĕt′ty, *a.* [Fr. *petit,* small.—Cf. Roumanian *piti,* It. *pitetto,* little; etymology doubtful.] Small; little; trifling; trivial.
Pĕt′ụ-lạnce, } *n.* [L. *petulantia.*] Peevishness;
Pĕt′ụ-lạn-cy, } fretfulness; ill temper; pertness.
Pĕt′ụ-lạnt, *a.* [L. *petulans,* pert, peevish, freakish; akin to *petere,* to seek.] Fretful; saucy; peevish; pert.
Pẹ-tū′nị-ạ, *n.* [Brazilian *petun,* tobacco.] A beautiful flowering plant.
Pew (pū), *n.* [O. Fr. *pui, puye,* a gallery; Sp. *poyo,* a bench; L. *podium,* a balcony, a pinnacle; Gr. *πόδιον,* a little foot; *πούς,* a foot.—Cf. Fr. *puy,* a mountain-peak.] A seat enclosed in a church.
Pē′wet, } [pē′wịt, *S. W. Ja. Sm. C.;* pū′ịt, *P. K.*
Pē′wịt, } *Wb.*], *n.* [From its note; Dut. *piewit, kiewit;* Ger. *kibitz;* Fr. *pivite.*] A water-fowl; lapwing.
Pew′tẹr, *n.* [It. *peltro;* Sp. *peltre;* O. Fr. *peutre:* these are all from the English, which is corrupted from Spelter.] An alloy of tin, lead, &c.
Pew′tẹr-ẹr, *n.* One who works in pewter.
Phā′ẹ-tọn, *n.* [Gr. *Φαέθω,* the charioteer of the sun; *φαέθων,* shining; *φάειν,* to shine.] (*Myth.*) The son of Phœbus, a fabled driver of the chariot of the sun:—an open four-wheeled carriage:—a tropical sea-bird.



Phaeton.

Phạ-lăn′ġẹr, *n.* [Named because the phalanges of the second and third toes of the hind feet are enclosed in one skin.] An Australasian animal of several species.
Phăl′ạn-stẽr-y, *n.* [Fr. *phalanstère;* from Phalanx, on type of *monastery,* or Gr. *φάλαγξ,* a phalanx, and *στερεός,* solid.] A social community, joint-stock company, or establishment formed on the principles of Fourier.
Phā′lănx, *or* **Phăl′anx**, *n.;* L. pl. **Phạ-lăn′ġēş;** Eng. **Phā′lănx-ẹş**, *or* **Phăl′ạnx-ẹş**. [L.; Gr. *φάλαγξ;* etymology unknown.] A close, compact body of men or soldiers.—*pl.* The small bones of the fingers and toes.
Phăl′lịc, *a.* Emblematic of reproduction.
Phăl′lụs, *n.* [Gr. *φαλλός.*—Cf. Ger. *pfahl;* Eng. Pole.] An emblem of the generative power.

Phăn-e̤-rŏg′a̤-mous, *a.* [Gr. φανερός, evident, and γαμειν, to marry.] Having flowers or blossoms.

Phăn′tăşm, *n.* [Gr. φάντασμα; φαντάζειν, to show; φαίνειν, to bring to light.] A spectre; a vision; a phantom.

Phan-tăş-ma-gō′ri-a̤, *n.* [Gr. φάντασμα, an appearance, and ἀγορά, an assembly.] An optical illusion:—an instrument by which phantoms are represented; a magic lantern. [goria.

Pha̤n-tăş-ma̤-gŏr′ic, *a.* Relating to phantasma-

Phăn′ta̤-sy, *n.* See FANTASY.

Phăn′to̤m, *n.* [O. Fr. *phantosme.*—See PHANTASM.] A spectre; an *apparition;* a vision.

Phăr-i̤-sā′ic, } *a.* Relating to the Pharisees;
Phăr-i̤-sā′i̤-ca̤l, } externally religious.

Phăr-i̤-sā′i̤-ca̤l-nĕss, *n.* Pharisaical show.

Phăr′i̤-sā-ĭşm, *n.* The conduct of a Pharisee.

Phăr′i̤-sēē, *n.* [Gr. φαρισαῖος; Aramaic *perishin*, separate.—Cf. Arab. *farizi*, sectaries.] One of a Jewish sect:—a self-righteous person.

Phär-ma̤-çeū′tic, *a.* [Gr. φαρμακευτικός; φαρμακεύς, a druggist.] Relating to pharmacy.

Phär-ma̤-çeū′tics, *n. pl.* The art of preparing medicines; pharmacy.

Phär-ma̤-çeū′ti̤st, } *n.* One versed in pharmacy;
Phär-ma̤-cŏl′o̤-ġĭst, } an apothecary.

Phär′ma̤-cĭst, *n.* A druggist.

Phär-ma̤-cŏl′o̤-ġy̆, *n.* [Gr. φάρμακον, a drug, and λόγος, a treatise.] Pharmacy.

Phär-ma̤-co̤-pœ′ia̤ (fär-ma̤-ko̤-pē′a̤), *n.* [Gr. φάρμακον, a drug, and ποιεῖν, to make.] A dispensatory; a directory for medicines.

Phär′ma̤-cy, *n.* [Gr. φαρμακεία; φάρμακον, a drug.] The art of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary:—a drug-store.

Phā′rŏs, *n.* [Gr.; properly, the name of an island near Alexandria.] A light-house; a watch-tower.

Pha̤-ry̆n′ġe̤-a̤l, *a.* Belonging to the pharynx.

Phăr-y̤n-gŏt′o̤-my, *n.* [Gr. φάρυγξ, and τέμνειν, root τομ-, to cut.] The operation of making an incision into the pharynx.

Phăr′y̤nx, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) A part of the gullet.

Phāşe, *n.* [Gr. φάσις, appearance; root φα-, to shine; L. *phasis.*] Appearance; one of a series of changes:—an aspect.

Phā′si̤s, *n.*; pl. **Phā′sēş**. [L.] An appearance of a body at any time; phase.

Phĕaş′a̤nt (fĕz′a̤nt), *n.* [Gr. φασιανός; named from the river *Phasis*, near the Caucasus.] A gallinaceous bird.

Phē′nic, *a.* Noting an acid allied to phenol.

Phē′ni̤x, *n.* A bird. See PHŒNIX.

Phē′no̤l, *n.* [From CAMPHENE and L. *oleum*, oil.] The compound known as carbolic acid. The name is extended to other analogous compounds.

Phe-no̤m′e̤-na̤l, *a.* Of or relating to phenomena or phenomenalism:—opposed to *noumenal:*—quite extraordinary and exceptional; so rare as to excite wonder.

Phe̤-nŏm′e̤-nŏn, *n.*; pl. **Phe̤-nŏm′e̤-na̤**. [Gr. φαινόμενον, a passive participle from φαίνειν, to show.] Appearance; any thing presented to the eye or the senses:—any thing remarkable.

Phī′a̤l, *n.* [L. *phiala;* Gr. φιάλη.] A small bottle; a vial.

Phi̤-lăn′de̤r, *v. n.* [The name of a sentimentally virtuous youth in the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto; the Greek name Φίλανδρος is from φιλεῖν, to love, or φίλος, friendly, and ἄνηρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] [*pp.* philandering, philandered.] To make love; to flirt.

Phĭl-a̤n-thrŏp′ic, } *a.* Possessed of philan-
Phĭl-a̤n-thrŏp′i̤-ca̤l, } thropy; benevolent.

Phi̤-lăn′thro̤-pĭst, *n.* A lover of mankind.

Phi̤-lăn′thro̤-py, *n.* [Gr. φιλανθρωπία; φιλεῖν, to love, and ἄνθρωπος, a man.] Love of mankind generally; general benevolence; humanity.

Phi̤-lăt′e̤-lĭst, *n.* A collector of postage-stamps.

Phi̤-lăt′e̤-ly, *n.* [Gr. φίλος, a friend, and ἀτέλεια, exemption from payment: a stamp exempts from the direct payment of money.] A name given to the mania for collecting and arranging postage-stamps.

Phĭl-ha̤r-mŏn′ic, *a.* [Gr. φιλεῖν, to love, and ἁρμονία, harmony (*q. v.*).] Loving harmony.

Phĭl′i-bĕg, *n.* A kilt. See FILLIBEG.

Phi̤-lĭp′pic, *n.* [Properly, one of the orations of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon. The name Philip properly means a lover of horses; φίλος, fond of, and ἵππος, a horse.] A discourse full of invective.

Phi̤-lĭs′tine, *n.* [Originally one of an ancient race hostile to the Israelites: their name seems to mean "wanderers" or "aliens."] A person whose ideas are limited to the details of every-day life; one deficient in taste or sentiment.

Phi̤-lĭs′tin-ĭşm, *n.* The character of a Philistine; inaccessibility to ideas; dull, prosaic mediocrity.

Phĭl-o̤-lŏġ′ic, } *a.* Relating to philology;
Phĭl-o̤-lŏġ′i̤-ca̤l, } critical.

Phi̤-lŏl′o̤-ġĭst, *n.* One versed in philology.

Phi̤-lŏl′o̤-ġy̆, *n.* [Gr. φίλος, fond of, and λόγος, discourse, speech.] The knowledge of languages, and the branches of learning connected with languages, comprising etymology, grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and criticism:—belles-lettres.

Phĭl′o̤-măth, *n.* [Gr. φιλομαθής; φίλος, fond of, and μάθη, learning.] A lover of learning.

Phĭl′o̤-mĕl, *n.* [Gr. φιλομήλα; perhaps for φίλος, fond of, and μέλος, a song.] The nightingale.

Phĭl-o̤-mē′la̤, *n.* The same as PHILOMEL.

Phĭl-o̤-pē′na̤, *n.* [Ger. *vielliebchen*,—literally, much loved.] A forfeit to be paid by the loser in a play or sport with double kernels of almonds.

Phi̤-lŏs′o̤-phe̤r, *n.* [Gr. φιλόσοφος.—See PHILOSOPHY.] One versed in philosophy.

Phĭl-o̤-şŏph′ic (*or* fĭl-o̤-sŏf′i̤k), } *a.* Relating to
Phĭl-o̤-şŏph′i̤-ca̤l, } philosophy; rational; wise.

Phĭl-o̤-şŏph′i̤-ca̤l-ly, *ad.* Rationally.

Phi̤-lŏs′o̤-phĭşm, *n.* False philosophy.

Phi̤-lŏs′o̤-phĭst, *n.* A pretender to philosophy.

Phi̤-lŏs′o̤-phīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* philosophizing, philosophized.] To act or to reason like a philosopher; to moralize.

Phi̤-lŏs′o̤-phy, *n.* [Gr. φιλοσοφία, love of wisdom; φίλος, fond of, and σοφία, wisdom, knowledge, skill.] Literally, the love of wisdom:—knowledge, natural or moral, comprising three general divisions: *natural philosophy*, or physics; *intellectual* or *mental philosophy*, or metaphysics; and *moral philosophy*, or ethics:—an explanation of the reason of things.

Phĭl′te̤r, *n.* [Fr. *philtre*, L. *philtrum*, Gr. φίλτρον, a love-potion; φιλεῖν, to love; -τρον denotes an agent.] A love-charm; a charm.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* philtering, philtered.] To charm to love.

Phĭz, *n.* [For *physiognomy.*] The face; the visage.

Phle̤-bŏt′o̤-mĭst, *n.* One who lets blood.

Phle̤-bŏt′o̤-my, *n.* [Gr. φλεβοτομία; φλέψ, φλεβός, a vein; φλέειν, to flow; and τομός, a cutting; τέμνειν, to cut.] The act of blood-letting.

Phlĕgm (flĕm), *n.* [Gr. φλέγμα, inflammation, phlegm,—properly, a burning; φλέγειν, to burn.—Cf. L. *flamma*, a flame.] A watery humor:—viscid matter from the throat:—coolness.

Phlĕg-măt′ic, *or* **Phlĕg′ma̤-tĭc**, *a.* [Gr. φλεγματικός.] Abounding in phlegm:—unfeeling; dull; cold; frigid.

Phleg-măt′i̤-ca̤l-ly, *ad.* In a phlegmatic manner.

Phlĕg′mo̤n, *n.* [L.; Gr. φλεγμονή, heat, a tumor.—See PHLEGM.] An inflamed tumor.

Phlĕg′mo̤-noŭs, *a.* Inflammatory; burning.

Phlēme, *n.* An instrument. See FLEAM.

Phlŏx, *n.* [Gr. φλόξ, a flame; φλέγειν, to burn.] A genus of flowering plants. [bird.

Phœ′nix (fē′ni̤ks), *n.* [L.; Gr. φοῖνιξ.] A fabled

Pho̤-nĕt′ic, *a.* [Gr. φωνητικός; φωνή, a sound.] Relating to phonetics or to sound.

Pho̤-nĕt′ics, *n. pl.* The doctrine of sounds.

Phŏn'e-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* phonetizing, phonetized.] To represent phonetically.

Phŏn'ics, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, a sound.] The doctrine of sounds; acoustics.

Phō'no-grăph, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, a sound, and γράφειν, to write.] A phonographic type:—an instrument by which articulate speech may be recorded and reproduced at any future time.

Phō-no-grăph'ic, } *a.* Relating to phonography:—of or pertaining to the phonograph.
Phō-no-grăph'i-cal, }

Pho-nŏg'ra-phy, *n.* The art of expressing sounds by characters or symbols.

Phō-no-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Relating to phonology.

Pho-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. φωνή, sound, and λόγος, a discourse.] The science of sounds; phonics.

Phŏs'phāte, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of phosphoric acid and a base.

Phŏs'phīde, *n.* The same as PHOSPHURET.

Phŏs'phīte, *n.* A salt of phosphorous acid.

Phŏs'phor-brŏnze (*or* -brōnz), *n.* A valuable alloy of bronze and phosphorus.

Phŏs-pho-rĕsce' (fŏs-fo-rĕs'), *v. n.* [From PHOSPHORUS; the termination in *-esce* (L. *-sc-*, Gr. -σκ-) is inceptive, and often denotes feebleness or faintness in some quality.] [*pp.* phosphorescing, phosphoresced.] To emit phosphoric light; to shine without heat.

Phŏs-pho-rĕs'cence, *n.* [Fr.] An emission of phosphoric light; a faint light without heat.

Phŏs-pho-rĕs'cent, *a.* [Fr.] Shining; luminous.

Phos-phŏr'ic, } *a.* Relating to, or containing, phosphorus.
Phos-phŏr'i-cal, }

Phŏs'pho-roŭs, *a.* Pertaining to phosphorus:—noting compounds of phosphorus containing less oxygen than phosphoric compounds have.

Phŏs'pho-rŭs, *n.* [L.; Gr. φωσφόρος, light-bringing; φῶς, light, and φέρειν, to bring.] The morning star:—a very combustible elementary substance.

Phŏs'phu-rĕt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of phosphorus and some other substance; a phosphide.

Phŏs'phu-rĕt-ted, *a.* Containing phosphorus.

Phō-to-gĕn'ic, *a.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and stem γεν-, to produce.] Produced by light.

Phō'to-grăph, *n.* A fac-simile or picture produced by photography.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* photographing, photographed.] To take a photographic likeness of. [pictures.

Pho-tŏg'ra-pher, *n.* One who takes photographic

Phō-to-grăph'ic, *a.* Relating to photography.

Pho-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and γράφειν, to write, to trace.] The art or process of taking photographs.

Phō-to-grăv'ūre, *n.* [Fr.—See PHOTOGRAPH and ENGRAVE; Fr. *gravure*, an engraving.] A variety of engraving produced by a photographic process.

Phō-to-lĭth'o-grăph, *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and LITHOGRAPH.] A kind of lithographic picture taken by a phototypic process.

Pho-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument to measure the intensity of light.

Pho-tŏm'e-try, *n.* The art of measuring light.

Phō'to-sphēre, *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and σφαῖρα, a sphere (*q. v.*).] The glowing luminous envelope of the sun, which radiates heat and light. [sisting of, the photosphere.

Phō-to-sphĕr'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or con-

Phō'to-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. φῶς, φωτός, light, and τύπος, a stamp, a type (*q. v.*).] A type or plate produced by phototypy:—a picture printed from such a plate.

Phō-to-tȳp'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the art or process of phototypy.

Pho-tŏt'y-py, *n.* The art of producing a metal type or plate resembling an engraved plate from a photographic picture, and printing from it.

Phrāse, *n.* [Gr. φράσις, a phrase, a speaking; φράζειν, to speak.] An expression; a mode of speech:—a musical expression.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* phrasing, phrased.] To style; to call; to term.

Phrā-se-o-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Relating to phraseology or language.
Phrā-se-o-lŏg'i-cal, }

Phrā-se-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. φράσις, a phrase, and λόγος, a speaking; λέγειν, to speak.] Manner of expression; style; diction:—a phrase-book.

Phrās'ing, *n.* Melodic form in music.

Phrĕn-o-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Relating to phrenology.
Phrĕn-o-lŏg'i-cal, }

Phre-nŏl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

Phre-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. φρήν, the mind, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science which professes to determine the qualities of the mind by the form of the brain or of the skull; craniology.

Phrĕn'sy, *n.* Madness; frenzy. See FRENZY.

Phthĭs'ic (tĭz'ik), *n.* Phthisis:—asthma.

Phthĭs'i-cal (tĭz'e-kal), *a.* [Gr. φθισικός.] Consumptive:—asthmatic.

Phthī'sis (thī'sis *or* tī'sis), *n.* [Gr. φθίειν, to decay.] (*Med.*) A consumption.

Phy-cŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. φῦκος, sea-weed, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science of sea-weeds.

Phy-lăc'ter-y, *n.* [Gr. φυλακτήριον, a charm; φυλακτήρ, for φύλαξ, a guard.] A slip or bandage on which was inserted some passage of Scripture.

Phȳl-lox-ē'ra, *n.* [Gr. φύλλον (L. *folium*), a leaf, and ξηρός, dry.] (*Ent.*) A genus of destructive plant-lice, mostly American.

Phȳs'ic, *n.* [Gr. φυσικός, natural; φύσις, nature; φύειν, to grow, to produce.] The science of medicine; the art of healing:—a cathartic.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* physicking, physicked.] To treat with physic:—to purge.

Phȳs'i-cal, *a.* [See PHYSIC.] Relating to physics, to nature, or to natural philosophy; natural, not moral.

Phȳs'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a physical manner.

Phy-sĭ''cian (fe-zĭsh'an), *n.* [Fr. *physicien*, a physicist.] One who professes or practises physic, or the art of healing.

Phȳs'i-cist, *n.* One versed in physics.

Phȳs'ics, *n.* Natural philosophy.

Phȳs-i-og-nŏm'ic, } *a.* Relating to physiognomy.
Phȳs-i-og-nŏm'i-cal, }

Phȳs-i-ŏg'no-mist, *n.* One versed in physiog- [nomy.

Phȳs-i-ŏg'no-my [fĭz-e-ŏn'o-me, *N. Skeat;* fĭz-e-ŏg'no-me *or* fĭz-e-ŏn'o-me, *Ja. St.*], *n.* [Gr. φυσιογνομία or φυσιογνωμονία; φύσις, φύσεως, nature, and γνώμων, an interpreter.] The art of discovering the temper and character of the mind by the face:—the face; the countenance.

Phȳs-i-o-lŏg'ic, } *a.* Relating to physiology; physical.
Phȳs-i-o-lŏg'i-cal, }

Phȳs-i-ŏl'o-gist, *n.* One versed in physiology.

Phȳs-i-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. φύσις, nature, and λόγος, a treatise.] The doctrine of vital phenomena; the science which treats of the properties of organized bodies, both animal and vegetable; physics.

Phy-sique' (fe-zēk'), *n.* [Fr.] Structure of the body; constitution.

Phy-tŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. φυτόν, a plant, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of plants.

Phy-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. φυτόν, a plant, and λόγος, a treatise.] Doctrine of plants; botany.

Phy-tŏph'a-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. φυτόν, a plant, and φάγειν, to eat.] Feeding on plants.

Phy-tŏt'o-my, *n.* [Gr. φυτόν, a plant, and τέμνειν, root τομ-, to cut.] Vegetable anatomy.

Pī-ăc'ū-lar, *a.* [L. *piacularis; piaculum*, an expiation; *piare*, to expiate; *pius*, holy.] Expiatory; criminal.

Pī'a mā'ter, *n.* [L. for "tender mother."] (*Anat.*) A membrane covering the brain and spinal marrow.

Pī-a-nĭs'si-mō, *ad.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Very softly.

Pī-ä'nĭst, *n.* A performer on the piano-forte.

Piano (pe-ä'nō *or* pe-ăn'ō), *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Smooth; soft.—2, *n.* A piano-forte.

Pĭ-ä′nō-fōr′tẹ, *or* **Pĭ-ăn′ō-fōr′tẹ,** *n.* [It. *piano*, smooth; L. *planus*, even, plane (*q. v.*), and It. *forte*, L. *fortis*, strong, loud.] A musical stringed instrument played by keys.

Pĭ-ăs′tẹr, *n.* [Fr.; It. *piastra*, a dollar, metal plate (*q. v.*).—See PLASTER.] A silver coin of different values in different countries :—the Italian and Spanish piasters are Italian and Spanish dollars.

Pĭ-ăz′zạ [pē-ät′zä, *Skeat*], *n.* [It.—See PLACE.] A square open space; a portico or covered walk supported by pillars.

Pī′brŏçh, *n.* [Gael.; *piob*, a pipe.] A kind of air or music among the Scotch Highlanders, played on the bagpipe.

Pī′cạ, *n.* [L. *pica*, a magpie; *picus*, a woodpecker; Skr. *pika*, a cuckoo,—all imitative of birds' notes; as applied to type, it is Late L. *pica*, a service-book,—said to be named from L. *pica*, a magpie, from the variegated appearance of its pages.] A sort of printing-type :—a bird, the magpie.

Pĭc-ạ-rōōn′, *n.* [Sp. *picaron*, a rogue; *picaro*, rascally: root of PICK.] A robber; a cheat; a thief.

Pĭc-ạ-yūne′, *n.* [Fr. *picaillon*, a mite, money (slang),—properly a Savoyard word; It. *picciolino*, a farthing.] A Spanish half real, of the value of one-sixteenth of a dollar, or 6¼ cents.

Pĭc′cọ-lō, *n.* [It. for "small."] A small shrill flute :—a small upright piano-forte.

Pĭck, *v. a.* [A.-S. *pycan*; Icel. *pikka*; Dut. *pikken*; Ger. *picken*; It. *piccare*; Fr. *piquer*; Irish, *piocaim*; Gael. *pioc*; Welsh, *pigo*: akin to PIKE, PEG, BEAK, PEAK.] [*pp.* picking, picked.] To cull; to *choose*; to select; to take up :—to clean :—to strike; to peck :—to open.—2, *v. n.* To eat slowly and by morsels; to nibble :—to steal in small quantities.—3, *n.* [Fr. *pic*; Bret. *pik*.] A sharp-pointed iron tool :—selection.

Pĭck′ạ-nĭn-nỵ, *n.* [Sp. *pequeño niño*, little child; It. *piccinino*, very little.] A negro baby or child.

Pĭck′ạ-păck, *ad.* [Reduplicated form of PACK.] In the manner of a pack.

Pĭck′ăxe, *n.* An axe with a sharp point.

Pĭck′ẹr, *n.* One who picks :—a machine that picks.

Pĭck′ẹr-ẹl, *n.* [Dim. of PIKE.] A kind of fish; a small pike.

Pĭck′ẹt, *n.* [Fr. *piquet*, a stake or peg.] A sharp stake :—[from the picketing of horses on outpost duty] a guard.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* picketing, picketed.] To fasten to or enclose with pickets.

Pĭck′ing, *n.* Act of culling; a gleaning.

Pĭc′kle (pĭk′kl), *n.* [Dut. *pekel*; Ger. *pökel*.] A salt liquor :—a vegetable or any thing pickled; state; condition.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pickling, pickled.] To preserve in pickle; to season.

Pĭck′-pŏck-ẹt, / **Pĭck′pŭrse,** } *a.* A thief who steals from the pocket or purse.

Pĭc′nĭc, *n.* [Fr. *pique-nique*; Sw. *picknick*; Ger. *pickenick*,—all from the English: origin unknown.] An out-door rural pleasure party.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* picnicking, picnicked.] To take part in a pleasure excursion.

Pịc-tō′rị-ạl, *a.* [L. *pictorius*; *pictor*, a painter.] Relating to a painter or to painting; having pictures; illustrated.

Pịc-tō′rị-ạl-lỵ, *ad.* By the use of pictures.

Pĭct′ụre (pĭkt′yụr), *n.* [L. *pictura*, painting, a painting; *pingere*, *pictum*, to paint.] A representation or likeness in colors; a painting; a likeness.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* picturing, pictured.] To represent; to paint.

Pĭct-ụ-rĕsque′ (pĭkt-yụ-rĕsk′), *a.* [It. *pittoresco*; Fr. *pittoresque*.] Like a picture; graphic; wild and beautiful.

Pĭc′ụl, *n.* [Malay.] A Chinese weight of 133½ pounds.

Pĭd′dle, *v. n.* [Cf. Norw. *pitla*, Local Sw. *pittla*, frequentative of *peta*, to pick.] [*pp.* piddling, piddled.] To trifle; to feed squeamishly.

Pīe (pī), *n.* [Celt. *pighe*.] An article of food; pastry :—[Fr. *pie*; L. *pica*.—Cf. L. *picus*, a woodpecker; Skr. *pika*, a cuckoo: all probably from the birds' notes] a magpie :—printers' type confusedly mixed.

Pīe′bâld, *a.* [PIE, a magpie, and O. E. *bald*, streaked: referring to the magpie's varied colors.] Of various colors; pied.

Pīēce (pēs), *n.* [Fr. *pièce*; Sp. *pieza*; It. *pezza*; Late L. *petium*.] A patch; a fragment; a *part*: —a picture :—a composition :—a gun :—a coin.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* piecing, pieced.] To patch; to join; to splice.—3, *v. n.* To join; to coalesce.

Pīēce′mēal, *ad.* [PIECE and A.-S. *mæl*, a share.] In pieces; in fragments.—2, *a.* Single; separate; divided.

Pīed (pīd), *a.* [From the *pie*, or *magpie*, which has a mixed coloration.] Variegated; party-colored; mixed.

Pīẽr (pēr), *n.* [Fr. *pierre*, L. *petra*, a stone; Gr. *πέτρα*, a rock.] A column to support the arch of a bridge :—a mole projecting into water.

Pīẽrce, *or* **Pīẽrce,** *v. a.* [Fr. *percer*; O. Fr. *pertuisier*; L. *pertundere*, *pertusum*, to perforate; *per*, through, and *tundere*, to beat.] [*pp.* piercing, pierced.] To penetrate; to enter :—to affect.—2, *v. n.* To make way by force; to enter.

Pīẽrç′ing, *a.* Penetrating; keen; affecting.

Pīẽr′-glăss, *n.* A large looking-glass placed between windows.

Pīẽr′-tā-ble, *n.* A table between windows.

Pī′ẹ-tĭsm, *n.* Strict devotion or piety :—obtrusive or sentimental piety; an affectation of piety.

Pī′ẹ-tĭst, *n.* [Ger.] One who professes great piety.

Pī-ẹ-tĭs′tic, *a.* Affectedly, sentimentally, or hypocritically pious.

Pī′ẹ-tỵ, *n.* [Fr. *piété*; L. *pietas*.—See PIOUS.] Duty or devotion to God :—duty or devotion to parents.

Pĭg, *n.* [A.-S. *pecg*; Dut. & Low Ger. *bigge*.] The young of swine :—[a large ingot is in like manner sometimes called a *sow*] a mass of unforged metal, as of lead or iron.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pigging, pigged.] To farrow; to bring forth pigs.

Pĭg′eọn (pĭd′jụn), *n.* [Fr. *pigeon*, Sp. *pichon*, It. *piccione*, *pippione*, a pigeon; L. *pipio*, *pipionis*, a young bird; *pipire*, to peep (*q. v.*).] A well-known bird.

Pĭg′eọn-hōle (pĭd′jụn-hōl), *n.* A cavity or compartment for pigeons :—a compartment for papers.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pigeon-holing, pigeon-holed.] To put into a pigeon-hole :—to dispose of by neglect.

Pĭg′eọn-rỵ (pĭd′jụn-rẹ), *n.* A cage for pigeons.

Pĭg′gĭn, *n.* [Irish, *pigin*; Welsh, *picyn*.] A small wooden vessel.

Pĭg′-īr′ọn (-ī′ụrn), *n.* Iron in large lumps.

Pĭg′mẹnt, *n.* [L. *pigmentum*; *pingere*, to paint (*q. v.*).] Paint; colors for painting.

Pĭg′mỵ, *n.* A dwarf. See PYGMY.

Pĭg′nŭt, *n.* An earth-nut or ground-nut.

Pĭg′pĕn, *or* **Pĭg′stỵ,** *n.* [See STY.] A pen for pigs.

Pĭg′tāil, *n.* A queue; a tie of hair :—twisted tobacco :—a species of baboon.

Pīke, *n.* [Irish, *pice*; Gael. *pic*; Bret. *pik*; Welsh, *pig*; It. *picca*; Fr. *pic*: possibly allied to L. *spica*, a spike (*q. v.*)] a foot-soldier's lance :—something pointed; a point; a fork :—a fish of prey.

Pike.

Pīke′mạn, *n.* A soldier armed with a pike.

Pīke′stăff, *n.* The pole of a pike; a staff with a spike in the end.

Pị-lăs′tẹr, *n.* [Fr. *pilastre*; It. *pilastro*; from L. *pila*, a pillar: the termination *-aster* is a mark of inferiority.] (*Arch.*) A small square pillar or column projecting from a wall.

Pĭlch′ạrd, *n.* [Irish, *pilseir*.—Cf. Welsh *pilc*, whisking about.] A kind of herring.

Pīle, *n.* [L. *pilum*; A.-S. *pil*.] A piece of wood driven into the ground :—[L. *pila*, a pillar; Fr. *pile*] a heap; an accumulation :—a building; a mass of buildings :—a kind of puncheon :—[L.

pilus, a hair] hairy surface; a nap.—*Galvanic pile*, a galvanic battery.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* piling, piled.] To *heap;* to amass; to lay upon.

Pīleş, *n. pl.* [L. *pila*, a ball.] (*Med.*) A disease; hemorrhoids.

Pĭl'fer, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *pelfrer; pelfre*, pelf (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* pilfering, pilfered.] To steal by petty theft; to filch.—2, *v. n.* To practise petty theft.

Pĭl'fer-er, *n.* One who steals petty things.

Pĭl'grim, *n.* [Fr. *pèlerin*, Prov. *pellegrins*, It. *pellegrino, peregrino*, L. *peregrinus*, a stranger.—See Peregrine.] One who travels on a religious account or to hallowed places:—a traveller.

Pĭl'grim-age, *n.* A journey for religious purposes to a place esteemed holy:—travel.

Pīl'ing, *n.* (*Engineering.*) A system or collection of piles.

Pĭll, *n.* [Fr. *pilule;* L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila*, a ball.] A small ball or mass of medicine.—2, *v. a.* [L. *pilare;* Fr. *piller.*] [*pp.* pilling, pilled.] To strip; to plunder; to pillage.

Pĭl'lage, *n.* [Fr.; *piller*, L. *pilare*, to ravage.] Plunder; spoil; *rapine.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pillaging, pillaged.] To plunder; to *ravage.*

Pĭl'lar, *n.* [Sp. *pilar;* Late L. *pilare;* L. *pila*, a pier.] A long body that helps to sustain a superstructure; a column; a support.

Pĭl'lared (pĭl'lard), *a.* Supported by columns.

Pĭl-lâu', *n.* [Turk.; probably from Per. *pulad*, rice.] A Turkish dish, made of boiled rice and mutton fat or juice.

Pĭl'lion (pĭl'yun), *n.* [Irish, *pillium, pillin;* Welsh, *pilyn;* Irish *peall*, a cushion, a skin.—Cf. L. *pellis*, a skin.] A woman's saddle.

Pĭl'lo-ry, *n.* [Fr. *pillori;* Port. *pelourinho;* Prov. *espitlori;* probably for a Late L. *speculorium*, a gazing-place.—See Spectacle.] An instrument of punishment.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pillorying, pilloried.] To punish with the pillory.

Pĭl'lōw (pĭl'lō), *n.* [A.-S. *pyle;* O. E. *pilwe;* Dut. *peuluw;* Ger. *pfühl;* L. *pulvinus.*] That which supports the head in sleeping, as a cushion of feathers or hair.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pillowing, pillowed.] To place on a pillow.

Pĭl'lōw-bēēr, *n.* A pillow-case:—written also *pillow-bear* and *pillow-bier.*

Pĭl'lōw-cāse, *n.* A case or cover of a pillow.

Pi-lōse', *a.* [L. *pilosus; pilus*, hair.] Hairy; full of hairs.

Pi-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* Hairiness.

Pī'lot, *n.* [Fr. *pilote*, Dut. *piloot*, a pilot; *peil-lood*, O. Dut. *peil-loot*, a sounding-lead; *peilen*, to sound, to measure, and *lood*, lead; *pegel*, a gauge.] One who steers a ship; a guide.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* piloting, piloted.] To direct in a course; to steer.

Pī'lot-age, *n.* The office or pay of a pilot.

Pĭl'ūle, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pilula.*] A small pill.

Pi-mĕn'ta, } *n.* [Port. *pimenta;* Sp. *pimienta, pi-*
Pi-mĕn'tō, } *miento;* Fr. *piment*,—all properly names of *capsicum* (red pepper); from L. *pigmentum*, paint (*q. v.*), coloring.] Jamaica pepper; allspice.

Pĭmp, *n.* [O. Fr. *pimper*, to spruce up, to trick out,—formerly, to ensnare, to cheat; Fr. *pimpant*, spruce, finely dressed,—overdressing being often associated with low character.] A procurer; a pander.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pimping, pimped.] To pander; to procure.

Pĭm'per-nĕl, *n.* [Fr. *pimprenelle;* It. *pimpinella;* Sp. *pimpinela:* variously traced to L. *bipinella*, from *bipennis*, two-winged, to L. *pampinus*, a tendril, and to Celt. *pumpedula*, five-leafed.] A plant of several kinds.

Pĭm'ple, *n.* [A.-S. *pipel*, L. *papula*, a pimple; Skr. *piplu*, a mole.] A small, red pustule; a blotch.

Pĭn, *n.* [Irish, *pinne, pion;* Sw. *pinne;* Welsh & Dut. *pin;* from L. *pinna*, for *penna*, a feather, a pen,—later, a probe, an arrow, a point.] A short, pointed wire with a head, used for fastening clothes:—a peg; a bolt:—humor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pinning, pinned.] To make fast; to join; to fasten.

Pĭn'a-fōre, *n.* [Pin and Afore.] A child's apron; an apron.

Pĭn'cerş, *n. pl.* [Fr. *pince, pincette.*—See Pinch.] An instrument for griping, drawing nails, &c.

Pĭnch, *v. a.* [Fr. *pincer*, locally *pinchier;* Dut. *pinsen, pitsen;* It. *pizzicare.*—Cf. Pick.] [*pp.* pinching, pinched.] To squeeze; to gripe; to straiten.—2, *v. n.* To bear hard; to gripe; to be frugal.—3, *n.* A gripe; difficulty; distress.

Pĭnch'bĕck, *n.* [The inventor's name: originally an English place-name; *pink, penk*, a minnow, and *beck*, a brook.] An alloy of copper and zinc.

Pĭnch'erş, *n. pl.* A griping instrument:—more commonly written *pincers.*

Pĭn'dar, *n.* [Benguela name *mpindi.*] The groundnut or pea-nut.

Pin-dăr'ic, *n.* An irregular ode.—2, *a.* After the manner of Pindar.

Pīne, *n.* [A.-S. *pin;* L. *pinus.*—Cf. *pix, picis*, pitch; Gr. *πίτυς*, a pine; *πίττα, πίσσα*, pitch (*q. v.*).] An evergreen tree:—a pineapple.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *pine;* Dut. *pijn;* Ger. *pein*, pain (*q. v.*); A.-S. *pinan*, to pain.] [*pp.* pining, pined.] To languish; to wear away:—to waste with longing; to languish with desire.

Pĭn'e-al, *a.* [L. *pinea*, a pine-cone; from its shape.] Applied to a gland in the brain.

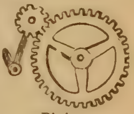
Pīne'ăp-ple, *n.* [Named from the cone-shaped fruit.] The ananas, a tropical fruit.

Pīn'e-ry, *n.* A place for raising pineapples:—a pine forest.

Pĭn'fēath-er, *n.* A feather beginning to shoot, or not fully grown.

Pĭn'fōld, *n.* [O. E. *pind-fold;* A.-S. *pyndan*, to empound, and Fold, an enclosure.] A place for confining beasts.

Pĭn'ion (pĭn'yun), *n.* [Sp. *piñon*, a wing, a cog; Fr. *pignon*, a gable-end, a cog-wheel; L. *penna*, a wing, the float of a wheel.] The joint of the wing remotest from the body; a wing:—a fetter or bond:—tooth of a wheel; a small toothed wheel which acts on a larger one.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pinioning, pinioned.] To bind; to shackle.



Pinion.

Pĭnk (pĭngk), *n.* [Perhaps from the *pinked* or cut appearance of its petals in some species.] A plant and its flower:—any thing supremely excellent:—[named from the flower] a color of reddish hue:—an eye:—a little fish, the minnow:—[from Pinch, alluding to its shape; but cf. Sw. *esping*, a long boat; said to be derived from the root of Aspen (*q. v.*)] a vessel with a narrow stern.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *pyngan*, to pierce; L. *pungere*, to prick.—Cf. Sp. *pinchar*, to prick; It. *pinzo*, a sting.] [*pp.* pinking, pinked.] To pierce or cut; to work in eyelet-holes.

Pĭn'-mŏn-ey, *n.* A wife's pocket-money.

Pĭn'nace, *n.* [Fr. *pinasse;* It. *pinassa;* from *pino*, a pine-tree.—Cf. It. *pino*, a ship.] A small light vessel:—a boat belonging to a ship of war.

Pĭn'na-cle, *n.* [Fr. *pinacle;* L. *pinnaculum*, dim. of *pinna*, a wing, a point.—See Pin.] A turret:—the highest point.

Pĭn'nate, } *a.* [L. *pinnatus; pinna*, a feather, a
Pĭn'nāt-ed, } fin.] Formed like a wing or a feather; having leaflets.

Pin-năt'i-fīd, *a.* [L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, and *findere, fidi*, to cleave.] Divided like a feather.

Pin-năt'i-pĕd, *a.* [L. *pinnatus*, pinnate, finned, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Fin-footed.

Pīnt, *n.* [Fr. *pinte*, Ger. *pinte*, a pint; Sp. *pinta*, a mark, a spot; from the line which marks off the pint inside a larger vessel; *pintar*, to paint (*q. v.*).] Half a quart.—(*Med.*) Twelve ounces.

Pĭn'tle, *n.* [Dim. of Pin.] A little pin:—a long iron bolt.

Pī'ny, *a.* Abounding with, or resembling, pines.

Pī-o-nēēr', *n.* [Fr. *pionnier;* Sp. *peon*, a foot-soldier, a laborer, a pawn (*q. v.*).] A soldier who clears roads, &c.; a settler in a frontier country.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* pioneering, pioneered.]

To prepare, or act as a pioneer; to remove obstructions. [ligious.
Pī′ous, *a.* [L. *pius.*] Dutiful to God; devout; re-
Pī′ous-ly, *ad.* In a pious manner; religiously.
Pĭp, *n.* [Fr. *pépie;* Sp. *pepita;* L. *pituita*, phlegm.] A disease of fowls:—[O. E. *pick.*—Cf. Fr. *pique*, a spade at cards] a spot on playing-cards:—[Fr. *pépin;* Sp. *pepita*] an apple-seed.—2, *v. n.* [Cf. PEEP.] [*pp.* pipping, pipped.] To chirp as a bird; to peep.
Pīpe, *n.* [A.-S. *pipe;* Celt. *piob, pib;* Fr. *pipe;* Dut. *pijp:* imitative, and akin to PEEP.] An instrument of music:—a long hollow body; a tube; a tube for smoking:—the key of the voice:—a cask for liquids, varying, in different countries, from 68 to 156 gallons.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* piping, piped.] To play on the pipe; to whistle.
Pīpe′-clāy, *n.* Plastic clay used for pipes.
Pīp′er, *n.* One who plays on the pipes.
Pīp′ing, *a.* That pipes:—feeble:—boiling.—2, *n.* A system of pipes.
Pĭp′kin, *n.* [Dim. of PIPE.] A small earthen boiler.
Pĭp′pin, *n.* [From PIP, a seed,—properly, a seedling.] A variety of apple.
Pĭq′uan-cy (pĭk′an-se), *n.* Sharpness; tartness.
Pĭq′uant (pĭk′ant), *a.* [Fr.; present participle of *piquer*, to pierce, to pick (*q. v.*).] Sharp; pungent; smart.
Pîque (pēk), *n.* [Fr. *pique*, a pike (*q. v.*), a quarrel, a grudge.] Ill-will; slight anger; grudge:—the elevated part or peak of a saddle in front of the rider.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* piquing, piqued.] To kindle to emulation; to offend; to irritate:—to value; to pride.
Pi-quĕt′ (pe-kĕt′), *n.* [Fr.] A game at cards.
Pī′ra-cy, *n.* [Fr. *piraterie.*] The crime of robbery on the sea; robbery:—literary theft.
Pî-rä′gua, *n.* [Sp.] A rude canoe; a pirogue.
Pī′rate, *n.* [Fr.; L. *pirata;* Gr. πειρατής; πειράειν, to attempt.] One who practises piracy:—a sea-robber:—a robber; a literary robber.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pirating, pirated.] To rob; to take by robbery:—to reprint unfairly.—3, *v. n.* To practise piracy or robbery.
Pī-răt′i-cal, *a.* [L. *piraticus;* Gr. πειρατικός.] Predatory; robbing.
Pī-răt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a piratical manner.
Pî-rōgue′ (pe-rōg′), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *piragua;* of West Indian origin.] A canoe formed out of a tree.
Pĭr-ôu-ĕtte′, *n.* [Fr., diminutive of Norman *piroue*, a little wheel; Walloon *berweter*, to whirl.] A twirl, as in dancing.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pirouetting, pirouetted.] To turn upon the toes, as in dancing.
Pĭs-ca-tō′ri-al, *a.* Relating to fishes or to fishing.
Pĭs′ca-to-ry, *a.* [L. *piscatorius;* *piscis*, a fish (*q. v.*).] Relating to fishes or to fishing.
Pĭs′cēs, *n. pl.* [L.] Fishes.—(*Astron.*) The Fishes, the twelfth sign in the zodiac.
Pĭs′ci-cŭl-tūre, *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, care, breeding, culture (*q. v.*).] The artificial raising of fish.
Pis-cĭv′o-roŭs, *a.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on fishes.
Pĭsh, *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.
Pĭs′mīre, *or* **Pĭs′mīre**, *n.* [O. Dut. *pis-miere;* Dut. *mier*, Dan. *myre*, an ant: named from the irritant fluid discharged by ants when disturbed.] An ant; an emmet.
Pis-tä′chiō, *n.* [Sp. *pistacho;* It. *pistacchio;* L. *pistaccium;* Gr. πιστάκιον (the nut), πιστάκη (the tree); Per. *pista.*] A pleasant edible nut.
Pĭs-ta-rēēn′, *n.* [Fr. *pistérine*, from the English; Sp. *pieza*, a piece of money, a coin, and *tarin*, a real.] A former Spanish silver coin, valued at about 17 cents.
Pĭs′til, *n.* [L. *pistillum*, a pestle (*q. v.*).] (*Bot.*) The pointal or female organ of a flower, which receives the pollen.
Pĭs′tol, *n.* [Fr. *pistolet*,—formerly *pistole;* It. *pistola;* named from *Pistoia* (L. *Pistoria*), a city of Italy.] A small hand-gun.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pistolling, pistolled.] To shoot with a pistol.
Pis-tōle′, *n.* [Fr.; probably akin to PISTOL.] A gold coin of Spain, &c.
Pĭs′ton, *n.* [Fr. *piston;* It. *pistone.*—Cf. It. *pestone*, a pestle, and L. *pinsere*, *pistum*, to pound.] A solid disk moving in a hollow cylinder.
Pĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *pyt;* L. *puteus.*] A deep hole:—an abyss:—the grave:—a hollow part:—the low part of a theatre:—a pock-mark:—[Dut. *pit*, a kernel, pith (*q. v.*)] a fruit-stone.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pitting, pitted.] To indent; to press into hollows.—3, *v. n.* To be formed or marked with pits. [a flutter.
Pĭt′a-păt, *n.* [Imitative.] A flutter.—2, *ad.* In
Pĭtch, *n.* [A.-S. *pic;* L. *pix, picis;* Gr. πίσσα; Lith. *pikkis.*—Cf. PINE.] A resin from the pine; bitumen:—[O. E. *picche*, to dart, to throw: akin to PIKE and PICK, and in some of its senses to PEG] size; degree; rate; height:—inclination.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pitching, pitched.] To fix; to plant; to cast:—to smear.—3, *v. n.* To light; to fall headlong.
Pĭtch′er, *n.* [Fr. *pichet;* Sp. *pichel;* It. *pecchero.*—See BEAKER.] An earthen vessel; a water-pot.
Pĭtch′fōrk, *n.* A fork for pitching hay, &c.
Pĭtch′-pīpe, *n.* An instrument to give the key.
Pĭt′e-oŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *piteus;* Fr. *piteux;* Late L. *pietosus*, merciful.—See PITY.] Sorrowful; pitiable; doleful:—compassionate; tender.
Pĭt′e-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a piteous manner.
Pĭt′fâll, *n.* A pit dug and covered over.
Pĭth, *n.* [A.-S. *pida;* Dut. *pit;* Low Ger. *peddik.*] A soft substance in plants:—marrow in animal bodies:—strength:—force; importance; moment:—quintessence; chief part.
Pĭth′i-ly, *ad.* With strength; with force.
Pĭth′y, *a.* Abounding with substance; forcible.
Pĭt′i-a-ble, *a.* That may be pitied.
Pĭt′i-fûl, *a.* Tender; compassionate:—pitiable:—base; mean; paltry.
Pĭt′i-fûl-ly, *ad.* With pity:—contemptibly.
Pĭt′i-fûl-nĕss, *n.* Despicableness.
Pĭt′i-lĕss, *a.* Wanting pity; merciless.
Pĭt′i-lĕss-ly, *ad.* Without pity or mercy.
Pĭt′man, *n.* One who works in a pit:—a connecting rod. [A kind of long canoe.
Pĭt′păn, *n.* [Central American or West Indian.]
Pĭt′sâw, *n.* A large saw used by two men.
Pĭt′tance, *n.* [Fr. *pitance*, Sp. *pitanza*, *pitancia*, It. *pietanza*, a dole; either from the root of PIETY or from Late L. *pictantia*, an allowance; *picta*, a small coin of Poitou (L. *Pictavium*); O. Fr. *pite*, a mite. Cf. Sp. *pitar*, to dole out, to pay off.] A small allowance; a trifle.
Pi-tū′i-toŭs, *a.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm.—Cf. Gr. πτύειν, to spit.] Containing, or resembling, mucus.
Pĭt′y, *n.* [O. Fr. *pité;* Fr. *pitié;* L. *pietas*, kindness, piety (*q. v.*).] The feeling excited by the distress of another; compassion; commiseration.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pitying, pitied.] To compassionate; to sympathize with.—3, *v. n.* To be compassionate.
Pĭv′ot, *n.* [Fr. *pivot.*—Cf. It. *piulo*, a peg: origin doubtful.] A pin on which any thing turns.—(*Mil.*) The officer or soldier upon whom the wheelings, in evolutions, are made.
Pĭv′ot-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a pivot; acting as a pivot:—hence, constituting the essential point on which any thing turns or hinges.
Pĭx′y, *or* **Pĭx′ie**, *n.* [Perhaps akin to Sw. *pigg*, quick.] A kind of fairy.
Plā-ca-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *placabilitas.*] Quality of being placable.
Plā′ca-ble, *a.* [L. *placabilis.*—See PLACATE.] That may be appeased.
Pla-cärd′ (*or* plăk′ard), *n.* [Fr.; *plaquer*, to set up; Dut. *plakken*, to paste.—See PLAQUE.] A written paper or notification posted up; an edict; advertisement.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* placarding, placarded.] To notify publicly; to post.

Plā′cāte, *v. a.* [L. *placare, placatum*, to appease. —See PLEASE.] [*pp.* placating, placated.] To pacify; to appease.

Plāce, *n.* [Fr.; L. *platea*, Sp. *plaza*, It. *piazza*, a space, a court-yard; Gr. πλατεῖα, a wide street; πλατύς, wide, flat; πλάξ, a flat surface.] Space; locality; a seat; *situation;* station; site:—a room:—way:—mansion:—being:—rank; priority:—office.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* placing, placed.] To put in place; to arrange; to *dispose;* to fix; to settle.

Pla-cē′bō, *n.* [L. for "I will please."] A medicine given to please the recipient.

Plāce′man, *n.* One who fills a public station.

Pla-cĕn′ta, *n.* [L. for "a cake;" Gr. πλακοῦς, πλακοῦντος, a cake.—See PLATE.] The organ through which the fœtus is nourished.

Pla-cĕn′tal, *a.* Having a placenta; relating to the placenta.

Placer (plä-thĕr′ *or* plā′sẹr), *n.* [Sp. *placer* or *placel*, a sand-bank.] A place where gold-dust is found in the earth.

Plăç′id, *a.* [L. *placidus*, calm; *placere*, to soothe, to please (*q. v.*).] Gentle; quiet; soft; kind; mild. [tranquillity; serenity.

Pla-cĭd′i-ty, *n.* [L. *placiditas.*] Mildness; quiet;

Plăç′id-ly, *ad.* Mildly; with quietness.

Plā′ġi-a-rĭsm, *n.* The act of purloining the writings or published works of another.

Plā′ġi-a-rĭst, *n.* A thief in literature; plagiary.

Plā′ġi-a-rīze, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* plagiarizing, plagiarized.] To act the plagiary.

Plā′ġi-a-ry, *or* **Plā′ġia-ry**, *n.* [Fr. *plagiaire;* L. *plagiarius*, a kidnapper; *plagium*, the act of kidnapping; *plagiare*, to kidnap; *plaga*, a net; *plicare*, to weave.] One guilty of plagiarism:—literary theft.—2, *a.* Practising literary theft.

Plāgue (plāg), *n.* [L. *plaga*, a stroke; Gr. πληγή, a blow, a plague.—Cf. L. *plangere*, to strike.] A very malignant disease; pestilence; pest:—trouble; pain.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* plaguing, plagued.] To infest; to tease; to vex.

Plāice (plās), *n.* [L. *platessa:* akin to FLAT, and to Gr. πλατύς, broad.] A species of flat fish.

Plāid (plăd *or* plād), *n.* [Gael. & Irish *plaide*, a blanket; *peall*, L. *pellis*, a skin.] A variegated Scotch cloth.—2, *a.* Composed of plaid; checkered after the manner of plaids.

Plāin, *n.* [Fr. *plain*, L. *planus*, for *placnus*, smooth. —See PLAQUE.] Level ground; an open or flat expanse.—In science, the word is generally written *plane;* but for a level, open field or expanse, *plain*.—2, *a.* Smooth; flat; *level;* plane:—open; frank; candid:—clear; apparent; evident:—*simple;* artless:—homely.—*Plain chart*, a chart on which the degrees of latitude and longitude are made of equal length.—*Plain* or *plane sailing*, the method of sailing by a plain chart. See PLANE.—3, *ad.* Not obscurely; distinctly; simply. [Management void of art.

Plāin′-dēal-ing, *a.* Honest; open; frank.—2, *n.*

Plāin′ly, *ad.* In a plain manner; clearly.

Plāin′ness, *n.* Quality of being plain.

Plāin′-spōk-en (-spō-kn), *a.* Speaking frankly.

Plāint, *n.* [Fr. *plainte;* L. *planctus*, a lament; *plangere, planctum*, to bewail,—properly, to strike (the breast).] Complaint.—(*Law.*) Accusation.

Plāin′tiff, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif*, complaining.] One who commences a lawsuit. [menting; querulous.

Plāin′tive, *a.* [Fr. *plaintif.*—See PLAINT.] La-

Plāin′tive-ly, *ad.* In a plaintive manner.

Plāin′tive-nĕss, *n.* State of being plaintive.

Plāit, *n.* [O. Fr. *plait*, Fr. *pli*, a fold; L. *plicare, plicatum*, to fold; *plectere*, Gr. πλέκειν, to braid, to twist.] A flat gather or fold; a double; a tress.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* plaiting, plaited.] To fold; to double; to braid.

Plăn, *n.* [Fr. *plan*, flat,—also a plan, a plane (*q. v.*).] A draft or sketch of something to be done; a scheme; a model; plot; *system.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* planning, planned.] To scheme; to form in design; to devise; to contrive; to arrange.

Plāne, *a.* [Fr. *plan*, L. *planus*, smooth.—See PLAIN.] (*Geom.*) Level; even; flat; plain.—2, *n.* A level surface:—[Fr. *plane;* L. *plana*] a joiner's instrument:—[Fr. *plene.*—See PLATANE] the sycamore-tree. See PLAIN.—3, *v. a.* [Fr. *planer;* Ger. *planiren.*] [*pp.* planing, planed.] To level; to smooth with a plane.

Plān′ẹr, *n.* One who smooths with a plane:—[from *Planer*, a German botanist] a tree much like the elm.

Plăn′ẹt, *n.* [Fr. *planète;* L. *planeta;* Gr. πλανήτης, a wanderer; πλανάομαι, I wander.] A celestial body that revolves about another and larger body.—A *primary planet* is one which revolves round the sun.—A *secondary planet* is one which revolves round a primary planet.

Plăn-ẹt-ā′ri-ŭm, *n.* [Neo-Latin.] A machine which exhibits the motions of the planets.

Plăn′ẹt-a-ry, *a.* Pertaining to the planets.

Plăn′ẹt-ōid, *n.* An asteroid.

Plāne′-trēē, *n.* [See PLATANE.] A large tree, the sycamore or buttonwood.

Plăn-i-mĕt′ri-cal, *a.* Relating to planimetry.

Pla-nĭm′ẹ-try, *n.* [L. *planum*, a plane surface, and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] The measuring of plane surfaces.

Plăn′ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *planer;* Ger. *planiren.*] [*pp.* planishing, planished.] To polish; to smooth.

Plăn′i-sphēre, *n.* [L. *planum*, a plane, and Gr. σφαῖρα, a sphere.] A sphere, or the circles of a sphere, projected on a plane.

Plănk, *n.* [L. *planca*, Fr. *planche*, a board.—Cf. Gr. πλάξ, a flat surface.] Sawed timber thicker than a board.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* planking, planked.] To cover or lay with planks.

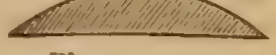
Plăn′nẹr, *n.* One who forms any plan.

Plā′no-cŏn′cāve, *a.* Flat on one side and concave on the other.

Plano-concave.

Plā′no-cŏn′vĕx, *a.* Flat on one side and convex on the other.

Plănt, *n.* [L. *planta*, a plant, —also the sole of the foot; *plangere, planctum*, to set, to strike.] A *vegetable;* any vegetable production:—fixtures and machinery for any business.—2, *v. a.* [L. *plantare*, to set out, to plant.] [*pp.* planting, planted.] To set; to cultivate; to settle.—3, *v. n.* To perform the act of planting.



Plano-convex.

Plăn′tain, *n.* [Fr. *plantain;* L. *plantago, plantaginis.*] An herb of several species:—[Fr. *plantanier*, Sp. *platano*, a platane (*q. v.*) or plantain] a large tropical plant and its fruit.

Plan-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *plantatio.*] Act of planting:—a place planted; a cultivated estate; a large farm:—a settlement; a colony.

Plănt′ẹr, *n.* One who plants; a cultivator; the owner of a plantation.

Plăn′ti-grāde, *n.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradi*, to go.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal that walks on the whole foot, as the bear.—2, *a.* Walking on the whole foot.

Plănt′lẹt, *n.* A little plant.

Plăque (plăk), *n.* [Fr.; Dut. *plak*, a slice.—Cf. Ger. *blech*, a plate (*q. v.*); Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, a flat surface.] A flat piece of metal covered with enamel painting:—a plate of china or wood on which a picture is painted.

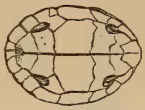
Plăsh, *n.* [O. Dut. *plasch.*—Cf. Ger. *platschen*, to splash (*q. v.*): imitative.] A pond or puddle:—a branch.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* plashing, plashed.] To dash with water:—[O. Fr. *plesser, plessier;* L. *plexere, plexum*, to weave] to bend.

Plăsh′y, *a.* Watery; filled with puddles.

Plăşm, *n.* [Gr. πλάσμα.—See PLASTIC.] A mould; a matrice; a matrix.

Plăs′tẹr, *n.* [Fr. *plâtre;* O. Fr. *plastre;* L. *emplastrum;* Gr. ἔμπλαστρον, for ἔμπλαστον: ἐν, in, and πλάσσειν, to mould.—See PLASTIC.] A composition of lime, sand, &c., for covering

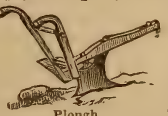
walls; a substance of gypsum, &c., for casts:—a salve or application for a wound.—*Plaster of Paris,* gypsum.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* plastering, plastered.] To overlay, as with plaster.
Plăs′ter-er, *n.* One who plasters.
Plăs′ter-ĭng, *n.* Work done in plaster.
Plăs′tic, *a.* [Gr. πλαστικός; πλάσσειν or πλάττειν, to mould.—Cf. πλατύς, broad.] Giving form:—capable of being moulded.
Plas-tĭç′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being plastic.
Plăs′tron, *n.* [Fr. *plastron,* a breastplate: akin to PLASTER.] A piece of leather stuffed:—the lower shell of a turtle.



Plastron.

Plăt, *v. a.* [See PLAIT.] [*pp.* platting, platted.] To weave; to make by texture.—2, *n.* Work done by platting:—[see PLOT] a small piece of ground; a plain.
Plăt′ane, *n.* [L. *platanus;* Gr. πλάτανος, from πλατύς, broad.] The plane-tree.
Plāte, *n.* [Fr. *plate;* Dut. & Dan. *plat;* Ger. *platt;* Late L. *plata,* a thin piece of metal; whence Sp. *plata,* silver, by limitation:—closely related to Fr. *plat,* flat; Gr. πλατύς, broad.] A flat, extended piece of metal:—a platen:—a vessel, nearly flat, from which provisions are eaten:—silver and gold wrought into articles of household furniture.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* plating, plated.] To cover with plate or silver.
Plateau (plä-tō′), *n.* [Fr. *plateau,* a table, a tray, a terrace; O. Fr. *platel,* a little plate (*q. v.*).] Fr. pl. **Plateaux**; Eng. **Plateaus** (plä-tōz′). A table; an elevated plain; a table-land:—a large tray or elevated dish.
Plāte′fûl, *n.* As much as a plate holds.
Plāte′-glăss, *n.* A fine kind of glass, cast in plates, used for looking-glasses, &c.
Plăt′en, *n.* [Fr. *platine,* dim. of *plate,* a plate (*q. v.*).] The flat plate of a printing-press.
Plăt′fôrm, *n.* [Sp. *plataforma;* Fr. *plate-forme; plat,* flat, and *forme,* a form (*q. v.*).] A horizontal plane; a foundation:—a scheme:—a system of doctrines.
Plăt′i-na, *n.* [Sp.; from *plata,* silver.] A metal; [platinum.
Plăt′i-nŭm, *n.* [See PLATINA.] The heaviest of metals.
Plăt′i-tūde, *n.* [Fr.; *plat,* flat.] Insipidity; coarseness; a stupid, trite, or dull remark or expression.
Pla-tŏn′ic, *a.* Relating to Plato, or to the philosophy of Plato:—pure; not carnal.
Plā′to-nĭşm, *n.* The philosophy of Plato.
Plā′to-nĭst, *n.* A follower of Plato.
Pla-tōōn′, *n.* [Fr. *peloton,* a cluster, dim. of *pelote,* a knob, a pellet (*q. v.*).] A square body of musketeers.
Plăt′ter, *n.* [Ger. *platte,* a plate; Fr. *plateau,* a tray.—See PLATE.] One who plats:—a large table-dish for holding provisions.
Plâu′dit, *n.* [L. *plaudere,* to applaud; *plaudite,* applaud ye (imperative).] Applause; acclamation.
Plâu-şi-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being plausible.
Plâu′şi-ble, *a.* [L. *plausibilis,* praiseworthy; *plaudere, plausum,* to applaud.] Having the appearance of truth; apparently right; colorable; specious:—fair-spoken.
Plâu′şi-ble-nĕss, *n.* Plausibility.
Plâu′şi-bly, *ad.* In a plausible manner.
Plāy (plā), *v. n.* [A.-S. *plega,* a play,—frequently a fight; *plegian,* to strike.—Cf. L. *plaga,* Gr. πληγή, a blow; πλήττειν, to strike.] [*pp.* playing, played.] To sport; to game; to act.—2, *v. a.* To use; to perform; to exhibit; to act.—3, *n.* Amusement; game:—a drama.
Plāy′-dāy, *n.* A day for recreation.
Plāy′er, *n.* One who plays; an actor.
Plāy′fĕl-lōw, *n.* A companion in play.
Plāy′fûl, *a.* Sportive; full of play or levity.
Plāy′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Sportiveness; levity.
Plāy′hŏûse, *n.* A theatre.
Plāy′māte, *n.* A companion in amusement.
Plāy′thĭng, *n.* A thing to play with; a toy.
Plāy′wrīght (plā′rīt), *n.* A maker of plays.
Plēa, *n.* [O. Fr. *ple, plai, plait, plaid,* a plea; *plaider,* to plead; L. *placitum,* a judgment, plea, decision; *placere,* to please,—also, to decide, to order.] A form of pleading; that which is alleged in support of a cause; defence; excuse.
Plēad (plēd), *v. a.* [Fr. *plaider,* to plead; *plaid,* a plea (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* pleading, pleaded.] To discuss; to allege in pleading.—2, *v. n.* To make pleas; to argue; to supplicate earnestly.—It is a regular verb; yet *plead* or *pled* is often incorrectly used, instead of *pleaded,* for the imperfect tense and the past participle. [argues.
Plēad′er, *n.* [Fr. *plaideur.*] One who pleads or
Plēad′ĭng, *n.* The act or form of pleading.—*pl.* (*Law.*) The allegations of litigants.
Plēaş′ant (plĕz′ant), *a.* [Fr. *plaisant.*—See PLEASE.] Delightful; grateful; *agreeable:*—cheerful; gay.
Plēaş′ant-ly, *ad.* In a pleasant manner.
Plēaş′ant-nĕss, *n.* Delightfulness; gayety.
Plēaş′ant-ry, *n.* [Fr. *plaisanterie.*] Gayety; merriment; lively talk; a sprightly saying; light humor; sport; sportive disposition.
Plēaşe, *v. a.* [Fr. *plaire,* O. Fr. *plaisir,* L. *placere, placitum,* to please.—Cf. *placare,* to appease.] [*pp.* pleasing, pleased.] To delight; to *gratify;* to humor.—2, *v. n.* To choose; to like; to comply.
Plēaş′ing, *a.* Giving pleasure; *agreeable.*
Plēaş′ûr-a-ble (plĕzh′ur-a-bl), *a.* Delightful.
Plēaş′ûr-a-bly, *ad.* With delight.
Plēaş′ûre (plĕzh′ur), *n.* [Fr. *plaisir,* pleasure; O. Fr. *plaisir,* to please (*q. v.*).] Delight; enjoyment; comfort:—sensual gratification:—choice; will.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pleasuring, pleasured.] To please; to gratify. [PLAIT.
Plēat, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* pleating, pleated.] See
Ple-bē′ian (ple-bē′yan), *n.* [Fr. *plébéien;* L. *plebeius; plebs, plebis,* the common people.] One of the common or lower people; not a patrician; a rustic.—2, *a.* Vulgar; common.
Plébiscite (plā-bē-sēt), *n.* [Fr.—See PLEBISCITUM.] The vote of a whole people.
Plĕb-is-cī′tŭm, *n.* [L. for *plebis scitum,* a decree of the people; *sciscere, scitum,* to inquire, to ordain.] (*Rom. Ant.*) A decree or law passed by the whole people under the presidency of one of their tribunes.
Plĕdġe, *n.* [Fr. *pleige,* security, bail; *plevir, pleuvir,* to warrant; probably from L. *præbitio,* a provision; *præbere,* to furnish; *præ,* before, and *habere,* to have.] Something given as security; a *deposit;* a pawn; a gage; a surety; a bail.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pledging, pledged.] To put in pawn; to give as security or warrant; to secure:—to drink the health of.
Plĕdġ-ēē′, *n.* One to whom a pledge is made.
Plĕdġ′er, *n.* One who offers a pledge.
Plĕdġ′et, *n.* A small mass of lint.
Plē′ia-dēş (plē′ya-dēz), *n. pl.* [Gr. πληιάδες; πλέειν, to sail: their rising marked the season of safe sailing.] The Seven Stars. Same as PLEIADS.
Plē′iadş, *n. pl.* The Seven Stars.
Pleī′o-cēne, *n.* & *a.* See PLIOCENE.
Pleīs′to-cēne, *a.* [Gr. πλεῖστος, most, and καινός, recent.] Later than the pliocene.
Plĕn′a-ry, *or* **Plē′na-ry,** *a.* [Late L. *plenarius,* L. *plenus,* full.—Cf. Gr. πλέων, more; πλέως, full.] Full; complete; entire.
Ple-nĭp′o-tĕnce, *n.* Fulness of power.
Ple-nĭp′o-tĕnt, *a.* [L. *plenus,* full, and *potens,* powerful.] Invested with full power.
Plĕn-i-po-tĕn′ti-a-ry (-she-a-re), *n.* [Fr. *plénipotentiaire;* L. *plenus,* full, and *potentia,* power.] An *ambassador,* or a minister, invested with full power. [ness; abundance.
Plĕn′i-tūde, *n.* [L. *plenitudo; plenus,* full.] Ful-
Plĕn′te-oŭs, *a.* [See PLENTY.] Copious; abundant; plentiful:—productive; fruitful.

Plĕn'te-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Copiously; abundantly.
Plĕn'te-ous-nĕss, *n.* Abundance; plenty.
Plĕn'ti-fûl, *a.* Copious; abundant.
Plĕn'ti-fûl-ly, *ad.* Copiously; abundantly.
Plĕn'ti-fûl-nĕss, *n.* Abundance; fertility.
Plĕn'ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *plenté;* L. *plenitas; plenus,* full.] Abundance; exuberance.—2, *a.* Abundant; plentiful.
Plē'o-năşm, *n.* [Gr. πλεονασμός; πλεονάζειν, to abound; πλέων, more.] A redundancy of words.
Plē-o-năs'tic, } *a.* Relating to pleonasm; re-
Plē-o-năs'ti-cal, } dundant.
Plĕth'o-ra, } *n.* [L. *pletho'ra,* Gr. πληθώρη, ful-
Plĕth'o-ry, } ness; πλῆθος, a throng; πλήρης, full.] (*Med.*) A redundant fulness of the blood-vessels; repletion.
Ple-thŏr'ic, *or* **Plĕth'o-rĭc**, *a.* [Fr. *pléthorique.*] Affected by plethora.
Pleū'ra, *n.* [Gr. πλευρά, a rib, a side.] A membrane within the thorax.
Pleū'ral, *a.* Relating to the pleura.
Pleū'ri-sy, *n.* [L. *pleurisis;* Gr. πλευρῖτις; πλευρά, the side, and the termination -ιτις, implying disease.] An inflammation of the pleura.
Pleū-rĭt'ic, *a.* [Gr. πλευριτικός.] Relating to, or diseased with, the pleurisy.
Pleū-ro-pneū-mō'ni-a (-nū-mō'ne-a), *n.* [See Pleurisy and Pneumonia.] Inflammation of the pleura and of the lung at the same time.
Plĕx-ĭm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. πλῆξις, a stroke, and μέτρον, a measure.] (*Med.*) An instrument for use in percussion. [net-work.
Plĕx'us, *n.* [L.; *plectere, plexum,* to braid.] A
Plī-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Flexibility; pliableness.
Plī'a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *pliable;* L. *plicabilis.*—See Ply.] Easily bent; *flexible;* pliant.
Plī'a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being pliable.
Plī'an-cy, *n.* Flexibility; pliability.
Plī'ant, *a.* [Fr.; a participle from *plier,* to bend.—See Ply.] Easily bent; *flexible;* pliable.
Plī'cate, *or* **Plī'cāt-ed**, *a.* [L. *plicare, plicatum,* to fold.—See Ply.] Platted; folded.
Plī'erş, *n. pl.* [See Ply.] A kind of small pincers.
Plīght (plīt), *n.* [A.-S. *pliht,* Fris. *plicht,* danger; Ger. *pflicht,* Dut. & Dan. *pligt,* duty, obligation; Fr. *pli,* fold,—also, a difficulty: all probably from L. *plicare, plicatum* or *plicitum,* to fold.] Condition; state:—pledge.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* plighting, plighted.] To pledge; to give as surety.
Plĭnth, *n.* [Gr. πλίνθος, a brick, a cube: cognate with Flint.] The lowermost part of a pillar.
Plī'o-cēne, *a.* & *n.* [Gr. πλείων, more, and καινός, recent.] (*Geol.*) A term applied to the most modern division of the tertiary deposit subsequent to the *miocene.*
Plŏd, *v. n.* [Cf. Scot. *plout,* to splash; O. & Local E. *plod, plud,* Irish & Gael. *plod,* a pool.] [*pp.* plodding, plodded.] To trudge slowly:—to toil; to drudge:—to study closely.
Plŏd'der, *n.* One who plods; a hard laborer.
Plŏt, *n.* [Fr. *complot,* a plot; *comploter,* to plot; probably from L. *complicare, complicitum,* to complicate, to involve.] A small extent of ground:—a form; a scheme; a plan:—a conspiracy; an intrigue:—[A.-S. *plot,* and *plæc,* Goth. *plats,* a patch of ground.—Cf. Ger. *platz,* a place (*q. v.*)] a plan of a piece of land:—a piece of land.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* plotting, plotted.] To devise mischief; to contrive:—to lay off in lots; to draw a plan of.
Plŏt'ter, *n.* One who plots; a conspirator.
Ploûgh (ploû), *n.* [Icel. *plogr;* Dan. *plov;* Ger. *pflug.*] An instrument of husbandry for turning up the soil.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* ploughing, ploughed.] To turn up the soil.—3, *v. a.* To turn up with a plough.


Plough.

Ploûgh'a-ble, *a.* That may be ploughed.
Ploûgh'bŏy (ploû'bŏĭ), *n.* A boy that ploughs.
Ploûgh'er (ploû'er), *n.* One who ploughs.
Ploûgh'man (ploû'man), *n.* A plougher.
Ploûgh'shāre (ploû'shâr), *n.* The iron of a plough which cuts the ground.
Plŏv'er (plŭv'er), *n.* [Fr. *pluvier;* from L. *pluvia,* rain.—Cf. Ger. *regenpfeifer,* rain-piper, a plover.] An aquatic game bird.
Ploŵ, *n.* See Plough.
Plŭck, *v. a.* [A.-S. *pluccian,* Dut. *plukken,* Dan. *plukke,* Ger. *pflücken,* to pull.] [*pp.* plucking, plucked.] To snatch; to pull; to draw.—2, *n.* A pull:—[so called because pulled or drawn from the animal] the heart, liver, lights, &c., of an animal:—spirit; courage.
Plŭck'i-ly, *ad.* Spiritedly; bravely.
Plŭck'y, *a.* Spirited; courageous. [Familiar.]
Plŭg, *n.* [Dut. *plug,* Sw. *plugg,* Dan. *plök,* Ger. *pflock,* Welsh & Irish *ploc,* a plug, a peg.] A stopple.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* plugging, plugged.] To stop with a plug.
Plŭm, *n.* [A.-S. *plume;* Dan. *plomme;* Sw. *plommon;* Ger. *pflaume;* L. *prunum.*—See Prune.] A fruit of many varieties; a prune; a raisin:—the sum of £100,000; a legacy; a fortune.
Plū'maġe, *n.* [Fr.—See Plume.] The feathers of a bird or fowl.
Plŭmb (plŭm), *n.* [L. *plumbum,* Fr. *plomb,* lead.] A plummet; a leaden weight.—2, *a.* Perpendicular to the horizon.—3, *ad.* Perpendicularly; directly.—4, *v. a.* [*pp.* plumbing, plumbed.] To sound; to regulate.
Plum-băġ'i-noŭs, *a.* Relating to plumbago.
Plum-bā'gō, *n.* [L. *plumbago, plumbaginis; plumbum,* lead, and the suffix *-ugo,* implying resemblance.] Graphite or black-lead.
Plŭm'be-oŭs, *a.* [L. *plumbeus.*] Consisting of, or like, lead; leaden; heavy.
Plŭmb'er (plŭm'er), *n.* [Fr. *plombier; plomb,* lead.] One who plumbs; a worker in lead.
Plŭmb'ing (plŭm'ing), *n.* Work done in lead, as water-pipes, &c.
Plŭmb'-līne (plŭm'līn), *n.* A line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.
Plŭm'-cāke, *n.* Cake made with plums.
Plūme, *n.* [Fr. *plume,* L. *pluma,* a feather; Ger. *pflaum,* down.] A feather worn as an ornament:—a token of honor:—pride.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pluming, plumed.] To feather; to adorn with feathers:—to value; to boast:—to strip of feathers.
Plūme'lęt, *n.* A little plume or tuft.
Plŭm'met, *n.* [O. Fr. *plombet,* dim. of *plomb,* lead.] A weight or lead attached to a string or plumb-line:—a pencil of lead. [plumous.
Plu-mōse', *a.* [L. *plumosus.*] Feathery; downy;
Plū'mous, *a.* Feathery; resembling feathers.
Plŭmp, *a.* [Sw. *plump,* coarse; Ger. *plump,* clumsy.] Full with substance; fleshy; fat.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* plumping, plumped.] To make plump; to swell; to fatten.—3, *v. n.* To grow plump:—[It. *piombare,* to fall like lead; Dut. *plompen,* to plunge; Dan. *plumpe,* Ger. *plompen,* to fall suddenly: from L. *plumbum,* lead] to fall heavily.—4, *ad.* With a sudden, heavy fall.
Plŭmp'er, *n.* One who plumps; something to dilate the cheeks:—a downright lie.
Plŭm'-pûd-ding, *n.* Pudding made with plums.
Plū'mūle, *n.* [L. *plumula,* dim. of *pluma,* a feather.] A little feather; any thing feathery like a plume.
Plū'my, *a.* Feathered; covered with feathers.
Plŭn'der, *v. a.* [Dut. *plunderen,* Ger. *plündern,* to pillage; Ger. *plunder,* Low Ger. *plunden,* baggage, trash.—Cf. Local E. *plunder,* baggage, household stuff.] [*pp.* plundering, plundered.] To rob in warfare, or as a thief; to pillage; to *ravage;* to strip.—2, *n.* Spoils taken in war; pillage; booty; *rapine.*
Plŭn'der-er, *n.* One who plunders; a robber.
Plŭnġe, *v. a.* [Fr. *plonger,* Picard *plonquer,* to plunge; Late L. *plumbicare,* It. *piombare,* to fall like lead; L. *plumbum,* lead.] [*pp.* plunging, plunged.] To put suddenly into water; to over-

whelm; to immerse:—to thrust.—2, *v. n.* To sink suddenly; to dive.—3, *n.* Act of plunging; a sudden fall.

Plŭnġ′er, *n.* One who plunges; a diver:—a movable bucket or piston, as in a pump.

Plū′pĕr-fect, *a.* [L. *plus*, more, *quam*, than, *perfectum*, perfect (*q. v.*).] (*Gram.*) The *pluperfect* tense expresses an action or event as past at or before the time of some other action or event; as, I *had seen* him before I saw you.

Plū′ral, *a.* [L. *pluralis; plus*, more.] Implying more than one.

Plū′ral-ĭsm, *n.* State of being plural:—the holding of more than one benefice.

Plū′ral-ĭst, *n.* A clergyman who holds more than one benefice, with cure of souls.

Plū-răl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *pluralitas;* Fr. *pluralité.*] A number more than one:—more cures of souls than one:—the greater number:—the greatest of several numbers, but less than half of the whole sum of the numbers.

Plŭs, *ad.* [L. for "more;" Gr. πλέος, full; πλείων, more.] More.—2, *n.* The affirmative or positive sign, noting addition, thus [+].

Plŭsh, *n.* [Fr. *peluche;* Sp. *pelusa;* It. *peluzzo;* Dut. *pluis;* Ger. *plüsch;* Late L. *pilucius*, hairy; L. *pilus*, hair.] A shaggy cloth; a kind of velvet.

Plū-tŏc′ra-cy, *n.* [Gr. πλουτοκρατία; πλοῦτος, riches, and κρατεῖν, to rule.] Paramount influence of wealth; the rule or supremacy of the rich:—rich persons, collectively.

Plū′to-crăt, *n.* One who has power in virtue of his wealth.

Plū-to-crăt′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to plutocracy, or government by the rich.

Plū-tō′ni-an, } *a.* Relating to Pluto, the ancient
Plū-tŏn′ic, } Greek god of the infernal world:—relating to fire or volcanoes.

Plū′vi-al, *a.* [L. *pluvialis.*—See Pluvious.] Relating to rain; rainy; wet.

Plū′vi-oŭs, *a.* [L. *pluvius* or *pluviosus; pluvia*, rain; *pluit*, it rains.—See Flow.] Relating to rain; rainy; wet.

Plȳ, *n.* [Fr. *plier*, L. *plicare*, to fold.] Bent; turn; bias; form; fold.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* plying, plied.] To work on closely; to employ; to bend.—3, *v. n.* To work; to busy one's self.

Pneū-măt′ic (nū-măt′ik), *a.* [Gr. πνευματικός; πνεῦμα, wind; πνέειν, to breathe; O. Ger. *fnehan*, to breathe hard.] Relating to the air, to the wind, or to pneumatics.

Pneū-măt′ics (nū-măt′iks), *n.* The science which treats of the mechanical properties of the air and other elastic fluids.

Pneū-ma-tŏl′o-ġy (nū-ma-tŏl′o-je), *n.* [Gr. πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, wind, spirit, and λόγος, a treatise.] The doctrine of spiritual existence or substances.

Pneū-mo-găs′tric (nū-mo-găs′trik), *a.* [Gr. πνεύμων, a lung, and γαστήρ, the stomach.] Relating to the lungs and stomach.

Pneū-mō′ni-a (nū-mō′ne-a), *n.* [Gr. πνευμωνία; πνεύμων, a lung.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the lungs.

Pneū-mŏn′ic (nū-mŏn′ik), *a.* Relating to the lungs.

Pneū-mŏn′ics (nū-mŏn′iks), *n. pl.* Medicines for diseases of the lungs.

Pōach (pōch), *v. a.* [Fr. *pocher.*] [*pp.* poaching, poached.] To boil slightly:—[Fr. *poche*, a pocket, a net for game] to steal.—2, *v. n.* To steal or carry off game:—[related to Poke and to Push.—Cf. Fr. *pocher*, to bruise; Ger. *pochen*, to beat] to yield beneath the feet, as ground.

Pōach′er (pōch′er), *n.* One who steals game.

Pōach′y, *a.* Wet; soft; damp; marshy.

Pŏck, *n.* [Dut. *pok;* Ger. *pocke:* related to Poke, a bag.—Cf. Irish *pucoid*, a pimple.] A pustule of the small-pox, &c.

Pŏck′et, *n.* [Fr. *pochette*, Norman *pouquette*, dim. of Fr. *poche*, O. Fr. *poque*, a pouch (*q. v.*).] A small bag in a garment.—(*Min.*) A rich spot in a vein or deposit.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pocketing, pocketed.] To put in the pocket.

Pŏck′et-book (-bûk), *n.* A book for the pocket.

Pŏck′-märk, *n.* A scar or mark made by the small-pox.

Pŏd, *n.* [Probably a form of Pad.] A case of seed; a long seed-vessel.

Pŏd′a-gra, *n.* [L.] The gout.

Pō′em, *n.* [Fr. *poème*, L. *poema*, Gr. ποίημα, a poem,—literally, a work; ποιεῖν, to make.] The work of a poet; a piece of poetry.

Pō′e-sy, *n.* [Fr. *poésie*, L. *poesis*, Gr. ποίησις.—See Poet.] The art of writing poems; poetry.

Pō′et, *n.* [Fr. *poète*, L. *poeta*, Gr. ποιητής, a maker, a poet; ποιεῖν, to make.] An author of poems or poetry.

Pō′et-ăs-ter, *n.* [Poet, with the L. pejorative suffix *-aster.*] A vile or petty poet.

Pō′et-ĕss, *n.* A female poet.

Po-ĕt′ic, } *a.* [Gr. ποιητικός.] Relating to, or
Po-ĕt′i-cal, } partaking of, poetry.

Po-ĕt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the manner of poetry.

Pō′et-lâu′re-ate, *n.* A court poet.

Pō′et-ry, *n.* [O. Fr. *poeterie.*] Composition uniting imagination and metre; metrical composition; verse; poems:—the art of writing poems.

Pōig′nan-cy (pōĭ′nan-se), *n.* State of being poignant; severity; sharpness.

Pōig′nant (pōĭ′nant), *a.* [Fr.; *poindre*, L. *pungere*, to prick.] Sharp; severe; piercing; painful; keen; pungent.

Pōig′nant-ly (pōĭ′nant-le), *ad.* Sharply.

Pōint, *n.* [Fr. *point*, O. Fr. *poinct*, L. *punctum*, a point; *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.] A sharp end:—a sting of an epigram:—an invisible part of space or time:—punctilio; state:—a mark; a stop:—an aim:—a degree:—a cape.—*Boiling point* or *freezing point*, the degree at which water boils or freezes.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pointing, pointed.] To sharpen:—to direct; to distinguish:—to fill with mortar.—3, *v. n.* To note with the finger; to indicate:—to come to a point.

Pōint-blănk′, *ad.* (*Gunnery.*) Straightforward; to the mark; directly.—2, *a.* Direct; horizontal.

Pōint′ed, *p. a.* Having a point; directed personally; sharp; poignant:—aimed.

Pōint′ed-ly, *ad.* In a pointed manner.

Pōint′er, *n.* Any thing that points:—a variety of sporting-dog.

Pointer.

Pōint′ing, *n.* A sharpening:—punctuation.

Pōint-lāce′, *n.* Lace wrought with a needle

Pōint′less, *a.* Having no point; not acute.

Pōints′man, *n.* A switch-tender; a shunter.

Pōişe, *n.* [O. Fr. *poiser*, to weigh; Fr. *poids*, weight; L. *pensare*, frequentative of *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh.] Weight; balance; equipoise.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* poising, poised.] To balance by weight; to weigh.

Pōĭ′şon (pōĭ′zn), *n.* [Fr. *poison;* L. *potio*, a drink, a poisonous draught.—See Potion.] A substance that destroys life or health; venom.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* poisoning, poisoned.] To infect; to corrupt.

Pōĭ′şon-er (pōĭ′zn-er), *n.* One who poisons.

Pōĭ′şon-oŭs (pōĭ′zn-ŭs), *a.* Venomous.

Pōke, *n.* [Irish, *poc;* Gael. *poca;* A.-S. *pokha;* Icel. *poki;* O. Dut. *poke;* Fr. *poche.*—See Pouch.] A bag; a sack:—[Ger. *pochen*, to beat; Irish *poc*, Gael. *puc*, to push] a blow; a thrust:—a plant, garget:—a sort of yoke.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* poking, poked.] To feel in the dark; to search:—to thrust.

Pōk′er, *n.* An iron bar to stir the fire with:—a game with cards.

Po-lä′cre (po-lä′ker), *n.* [Fr. *polaque*, *polacre;* It. *polacca*, *polacra;* Sp. *polacra;* Port. *polaca:* named from its *poles*, or masts without yards or cross-trees.] A Levantine vessel:—written also *polac′ca* and *polaque* (po-läk′).

Pō′lar, *a.* [See Pole.] Relating to, or near, the pole.

Po-lăr′ic, *a.* Same as Polar.

Po-lăr′i-scōpe, *n.* [From POLARIZE: on type of *microscope.*] An instrument for ascertaining whether light has been polarized.

Po-lăr′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *polarité.*] A tendency to the pole; the property of a body as having poles.

Pō-lar-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of polarizing or the state of being polarized.

Pō′lar-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *polariser.*] [*pp.* polarizing, polarized.] To give polarity to; to develop polarity in.—2, *v. n.* To acquire polarity.

Pōle, *n.* [Fr. *pol;* L. *polus;* Gr. πόλος, a hinge; πέλειν, to move.] One of the extremities of the earth's axis, or of the axis of any sphere:—one of the two points of a magnet:—[A.-S. *pal;* Welsh *pawl,* Ger. *pfahl,* L. *palus,* a stake] a long staff:—a piece of timber erected:—a long, slender piece of wood:—a measure of 5½ yards or 16½ feet; a perch; a rod:—a native of Poland.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* poling, poled.] To furnish with, or carry on, or propel by, poles.

Pole-axe.

Pōle′-ăxe, *n.* [Either from POLE, a staff, or POLL, a head.] An axe fixed to a pole; a battle-axe.

Pōle′căt, *n.* [Fr. *poule,* Sp. *polla,* It. *pollo,* a chicken, and CAT.—See POULTRY.] The foumart; a fetid animal:—(incorrectly) a skunk.

Po-lĕm′ic, *n.* [Gr. πολεμικός; πόλεμος, war.] A disputant; a controversialist.—2, *a.* Controversial; disputatious; contentious.

Po-lĕm′ics, *n.* Controversy:—controversial literature:—ecclesiastical disputation.

Pōle′stär, *n.* A star near the pole; a guide.

Po-līce′, *n.* [Fr. for "policy," condition of a state; L. *politia,* Gr. πολιτεία, citizenship, polity; πολίτης, a citizen; πόλις, a city.] The government of a city or town:—the body of civil officers.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* policing, policed.] To clean up; to put in order, as a camp.

Po-līce′man, *n.* An officer of the police.

Pŏl′i-cy, *n.* [See POLICE and POLITY.] Art of government; management of public affairs; management of common affairs:—rule; art; prudence:—[Fr. *police;* Sp. *poliza;* Late L. *polytichum;* Gr. πολύπτυχον, a roll, a register; πολύς, many, and πτύξ, πτυχός, a fold] a warrant for money or some kind of claim:—a ticket:—a writing or contract of insurance.

Pŏl′ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *polir,* part. *polissant;* L. *polire,* to polish.] [*pp.* polishing, polished.] To smooth; to brighten; to refine.—2, *v. n.* To become smooth or glossy.—3, *n.* Artificial gloss:—refinement:—a varnish.

Pŏl′ished (pŏl′isht), *p. a.* Having a polish; glossy:—of refined manners; *genteel.*

Po-līte′, *a.* [L. *polire,* to polish; *politus,* polished.] Of refined manners; *genteel;* courteous; civil; well-bred; urbane.

Po-līte′ly, *ad.* In a polite manner; genteelly.

Po-līte′nĕss, *n.* Quality of being polite; gentility; good breeding; civility; complaisance.

Pŏl′i-tic, *a.* [See POLICE, POLICY.] Relating to policy; wise; prudent; sagacious; artful:—political.

Po-lĭt′i-cal, *a.* [L. *politicus;* Gr. πολιτικός; πόλις, a city.] Relating to state polity or politics; national; public; civil.

Po-lĭt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* With relation to politics.

Pŏl-i-tĭ″cian (pŏl-e-tĭsh′an), *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, politics; a *statesman.*

Pŏl′i-tics, *n. pl.* The science of government; political economy; political or public affairs.

Pŏl′i-ty, *n.* [Gr. πολιτεία; πόλις, a city.] A form of government; policy.

Pōl′ka, *n.* [Czech *pulka,* half; from the peculiar half-step.] A kind of dance, and the music for it.

Pōll, *n.* [O. Dut. *pol;* Low Ger. *polle;* Dan. *puld.*] The head:—a person:—a list of persons; a list of voters:—an election.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* polling, polled.] To lop the top of trees:—to clip; to shear:—to take a list of voters, &c.:—to deposit in the ballot-box, as votes.

Pŏl′lard, *n.* [From the verb POLL.] A tree lopped:—[akin to POLLEN] a sort of bran.

Pōlled (pōld), *a.* [From POLL, to clip, to lop.] Wanting horns.

Pŏl′len, *n.* [L. *pollen* or *pollis,* flour.—Cf. Gr. πάλη, sifted meal; πάλλειν, to shake.] (*Bot.*) The farina or fecundating dust of a flower.

Pŏl′li-wĭg, *or* **Pŏl′li-wŏg**, *n.* [POLL, the head, and WIGGLE, to wriggle.] A tadpole of the frog or toad.

Pŏl′lock, *n.* [Dut. & Ger. *pollack;* Irish, *pullag.*] A fish of the cod kind.

Pōll′-tăx, *n.* A tax assessed by the head.

Pol-lūte′, *v. a.* [L. *polluere, pollutum:* akin to *luere,* to wash or to drench; also to *lutum,* mud.] [*pp.* polluting, polluted.] To defile; to taint; to corrupt.—2, *a.* Polluted; tainted.

Pol-lū′tion, *n.* [L. *pollutio.*] Act of polluting; that which defiles; defilement.

Pō′lō, *n.* [Thibetan *pulu,* a ball.] A game at ball, played by persons on horseback.

Pō-lo-nāişe′ (pō-lo-nāz′), *n.* [Fr. for "Polish."] A woman's robe.—(*Mus.*) A Polish air or dance.

Pōlt, *n.* [L. *pultare,* to beat.] A blow; a stroke.

Pol-trōōn′, *n.* [Fr. *poltron,* It. *poltrone,* a rascal, a sluggard; O. It. *poltro, polstro,* a couch.—See BOLSTER. The derivation from L. *pollice truncus,* deprived of a thumb, is unhistorical.] A vile *coward;* a scoundrel.

Pol-trōōn′er-y, *n.* Cowardice; baseness.

Pŏl′y. [Gr. πολύ, πολύς, many.] A prefix in words of Greek origin, signifying *many, plurality,* &c.

Pŏl-y-ăn′droụs, *a.* Characterized by polyandry:—having many stamens.

Pŏl-y-ăn′dry, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] A plurality of husbands.

Pŏl-y-ăn′thus, *n.* [Gr. πολύανθος, πολυανθής; πολύς, many, and ἄνθος, a flower.] A plant and its flower:—written also *polyanthos.*

Pŏl′y-chrĕst, *n.* [Gr. πολύχρηστος; πολύς, many, and χρηστός, useful.] A medicine good for many diseases.

Pŏl′y-chrōme, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and χρῶμα, color.] A statue colored to imitate nature:—a mode of printing in several colors.

Pŏl′y-chrōme, } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or char-
Pŏl-y-chrŏm′ic, } acterized by, polychromy; variously tinted or colored.

Pŏl′y-chrō-my, *or* **Po-lўch′ro-my**, *n.* The art or process of working in several colors:—the art of polychrome printing.

Po-lўg′a-mĭst, *n.* An advocate for polygamy.

Po-lўg′a-moụs, *a.* Relating to polygamy:—having many wives.

Po-lўg′a-my, *n.* [Gr. πολυγαμία: πολύς, many, and γάμος, marriage.] A plurality of wives or husbands.

Pŏl′y-glŏt, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and γλῶττα, a tongue.] A book containing a work (as the Bible) in several languages.—2, *a.* Having many languages:—familiar with many languages.

Pŏl′y-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. πολύγωνον; πολύς, many, and γωνία, an angle.] A figure of many angles.

Po-lўg′o-nal, *a.* Having many angles.

Pŏl-y-hē′dral, *a.* Having many sides.

Pŏl-y-hē′dron, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and ἕδρα, a base, a seat.] A figure of many sides.

Pŏl-y-nō′mi-al, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many: on type of *binomial.*] Having many terms.

Pŏl′yp, *n.* A polype.

Pŏl′ype [pŏl′e-pe, *K. Sm. C.;* pŏl′ip, *H. N. St. I. Wb.*], *n.* [See POLYPUS.] The name of many animals of marine or aquatic habitat; a marine animal with many feet or tentacles; a polypus.

Pŏl-y-pĕt′a-loụs, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and πέταλον, a leaf.] Having many petals.

Pŏl-y-phŏn′ic, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and φωνή, a sound.] Having many sounds; having several musical parts.

Po-lȳp′i-dom, *n.* [L. *polypus*, a polyp, and *domus*, a house.] A colony of polyps:—the fabric or framework of a system of polyps.
Pŏl′y-pŏd, *n.* [Gr. πολυπόδιον; πολύς, many, and πόδιον, dim. of πούς, a foot.] A kind of fern.
Pŏl′y-poŭs, *a.* Of the nature of a polypus.
Pŏl′y-pŭs, *n.* [L.] L. pl. **Pŏl′y-pī**; Eng. **Pŏl′y-pŭs-eṣ**. [Gr. πολύπους; πολύς, many, and πούς, a foot.] A hydroid animal; a polype.—(*Med.*) A fleshy tumor, as in the nostrils.
Pŏl-y-spĕr′mous, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and σπέρμα, a seed.] (*Bot.*) Having many seeds.
Pŏl-y-syl-lăb′ic, } *a.* [Gr. πολυσύλλαβος.] Hav-
Pŏl-y-syl-lăb′i-cal, } ing many syllables, or more than three.
Pŏl′y-sȳl-la-ble, *n.* [See Poly- and Syllable.] A word of many syllables.
Pŏl-y-tĕch′nic, *a.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and τέχνη, an art.] Comprising many arts. — *Polytechnic school*, a school in which many branches of science and the arts are taught.
Pŏl′y-thē-ĭṣm, *n.* [Gr. πολύς, many, and θεός, a god.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods.
Pŏl′y-thē-ist, *n.* A believer in polytheism.
Pŏl-y-the-ĭs′tic, } *a.* Relating to polytheism.
Pŏl-y-the-ĭs′ti-cal, }
Pŏl-y-zō′on, *n.*; pl. **Pŏl-y-zō′a**. [Gr. πολύς, many, and ζῷον, an animal.] A compound molluscoid.
Pŏm′ace, *n.* [Fr. *pommage*; *pomme*, an apple.] The substance of apples ground.
Po-māde′, *n.* [Fr. *pommade*; It. *pomada*; from L. *pomum*, an apple, a fruit: salves were often made of fruits.] A fragrant ointment.
Po-mā′tum, *n.* [A Latinized form of Pomade.] Ointment for the hair.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pomatuming, pomatumed.] To apply pomatum to.
Pŏme′grăn-ate (pŭm′-), *n.* [L. *pomum*, a fruit, an apple, and *granatum*, a pomegranate; *granatus*, seedy; *granum*, a seed.] A tree and its fruit.
Pŏm′mel, *n.* [Fr. *pommeau*, O. Fr. *pommel*, a dim. of *pomme*, L. *pomum*, an apple.] A knob on a sword-hilt or a saddle.—2, *v. a.* [Properly, to beat with the pommel or sword-hilt.] [*pp.* pommelling, pommelled.] To beat; to bruise; to punch.
Pŏm′mel-lĭng, *n.* A beating. [Colloq.]
Pŏm-o-lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Relating to pomology.
Po-mŏl′o-ġist, *n.* One versed in pomology.
Po-mŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [L. *pomum*, an apple, and Gr. λόγος, a treatise.] A treatise on fruits.
Pŏmp, *n.* [L. *pompa*, a display; Gr. πομπή, an escort, a sending; πέμπειν, to send.] A grand procession:—show; parade.
Pŏm′pi-on (pŭm′pe-un), *n.* [See Pumpkin.] A pumpkin.
Pŏm′pon, *n.* [Fr.] A tuft worn on the hat.
Pŏm-pŏs′i-ty, *n.* Turgidity; boastfulness.
Pŏm′pous, *a.* [L. *pomposus*.—See Pomp.] Ostentatious; pretentious; showy; inflated; *turgid*; stately; *magnificent*.
Pŏm′pous-ly, *ad.* In a pompous manner.
Pŏm′pous-nĕss, *n.* State of being pompous.
Pŏn′chō, *n.* [Sp. for "careless," "easy."] A sort of Indian cloak.
Pŏnd, *n.* [A variant of Pound.] A collection or body of water smaller than a lake; a pool; a mill-pond.
Pŏn′der, *v. a.* [L. *ponderare*, to weigh; *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.—Cf. *pendere*, to weigh.] [*pp.* pondering, pondered.] To weigh mentally; to consider.—2, *v. n.* To think; to muse; to reflect.
Pŏn′der-a-ble, *a.* [L. *ponderabilis*.] Capable of being weighed.
Pŏn′der-ance, *n.* Weight; heaviness.
Pŏn-der-ŏs′i-ty, *n.* Weight; heaviness.
Pŏn′der-oŭs, *a.* [L. *ponderosus*; *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.] Heavy; weighty.
Pŏn′der-oŭs-ly, *ad.* With great weight.
Pŏn′der-ous-nĕss, *n.* Heaviness; weight.
Pŏnd-lĭl′y, *n.* The water-lily.
Pōne, *n.* [Algonkin.] Maize-bread; a cake or loaf [of maize.
Pŏn-ġēē′, *n.* [Fr. *épongée*, colloquially *pongée*, sponged.] A kind of silk stuff.
Pŏn′iard (pŏn′yard), *n.* [Fr. *poignard*, from *poing*, the fist; Sp. *puñal*, from *puño*, L. *pugnus*, the fist.—Cf. L. *pugio*, a dagger.] A dagger; a dirk. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* poniarding, poniarded.] To stab with a poniard.
Pŏn′tiff, *n.* [Fr. *pontif*, L. *pontifex*, a high-priest; originally, a bridge-maker; *pons*, *pontis*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make.] A high priest; the pope.
Pŏn-tĭf′ic, } *a.* [L. *pontificalis*.] Relating to a
Pŏn-tĭf′i-cal, } high-priest, pontiff, or pope.
Pŏn-tĭf′i-cal, *n.* A book of ecclesiastical rites.—*pl.* The full dress of a bishop.
Pŏn-tĭf′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a pontifical manner.
Pŏn-tĭf′i-cate, *n.* [L. *pontificatus*.] The office of a pontiff.
Pon-tŏn′, *n.* See Pontoon.
Pŏn-to-niēr′, *n.* [Fr. *pontonnier*.] A soldier who attends pontoons.
Pon-tōōn′, *n.* [Fr. *ponton*, augmentative form of *pont*, L. *pons*, a bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat used in supporting a military floating bridge:—a floating bridge.

Pontoons.

Pō′ny, *n.* [Gael. *ponaidh*; Irish, *poni*.] A small horse; a nag.
Pōōd, *n.* [Russ. *pud*.—Cf. L. *pondus*, weight.] A Russian weight of about 36 pounds.
Pōō′dle, *n.* [Ger. *pudel*; Low Ger. *pudeln*, to waddle; *puddig*, thick.] A sort of lapdog.
Pōōl, *n.* [A.-S. *pol*; Gael. *poll*; Late L. *padulis*, L. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.—Cf. Port. *paul*, Ger. *pfuhl*, a pool.] A small collection of water; a pond:—[Fr. *poule*, a hen, a stake at cards] a venture, whether gambling or commercial, in which several persons participate; the joint capital or stake contributed by such persons.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pooling, pooled.] To bring into one sum, with the view of allocating profits or losses among a number of persons.—3, *v. n.* To contribute along with others toward a joint sum for a venture. [hindmost part of a ship.
Pōōp, *n.* [Fr. *poupe*; L. *puppis*.] (*Naut.*) The
Pōōr, *a.* [Fr. *pauvre*; L. *pauper* (*q. v.*).—Cf. Gr. παῦρος, few.] Not rich; indigent; necessitous:—trifling; paltry; mean:—lean:—pitiable.—2, *n. pl.* Indigent people collectively.
Pōōr′-hoūse, *n.* A house for paupers.
Pōōr′-lăw, *n.* A law relating to the poor.
Pōōr′ly, *ad.* Without wealth or spirit.—2, *a.* Somewhat ill; feeble.
Pōōr′-rāte, *n.* A tax for the relief of the poor.
Pōōr-spĭr′it-ed, *a.* Mean; cowardly.
Pōōr-spĭr′it-ed-nĕss, *n.* Meanness.
Pŏp, *n.* [Purely imitative.] A small, smart, quick sound:—a kind of drink.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* popping, popped.] To move or enter quickly or slyly; to burst suddenly or with a smart noise. —3, *v. a.* To offer or put out or in suddenly. —4, *ad.* Suddenly; unexpectedly.
Pŏp′-cŏrn, *n.* Maize for parching.
Pōpe, *n.* [L. *papa*; Fr. *pape*; Gr. πάπας, a father.—See Papa.] The bishop of Rome; the head of the Roman Catholic church; pontiff.
Pōpe′dom, *n.* The office, jurisdiction, or dignity of the pope; papacy.
Pōp′er-y, *n.* Religion of the church of Rome.
Pŏp′-gŭn, *n.* A gun with which children play.
Pŏp′in-jāy, *n.* [Fr. *papegai*, Sp. *papagayo*, It. *papagallo*, a parrot.—Cf. Arab. *babagha*, a parrot.] A parrot:—the green woodpecker:—a fop; a coxcomb.
Pōp′ish, *a.* Relating to the pope or to papacy.
Pŏp′lar, *n.* [Local Eng. *popple*, Fr. *peuplier*, L. *populus*, a poplar.] A tree of several varieties.
Pŏp′lin, *n.* [Fr. *papeline*, *popeline*; Sp. *popelens*, *populina*; It. *popelina*: said to be so named because used in the *papal* vestments; but probably so called from *Poperinghe*, in Belgium.] A stuff made of silk and worsted.

Pop-lĭt′e-al, } *a.* [L. *poples, poplitis,* the hock, or
Pop-lĭt′ic, } knee.] Relating to the hind part of the knee-joint or ham.

Pŏp′py, *n.* [A.-S. *popig;* L. *papaver.*] A soporiferous plant and its flower.

Pŏp′ū-lāce, *n.* [Fr.; It. *popolazzo; popolo,* the people (*q. v.*), with the depreciative suffix *-azzo,* L. *-aster.*] The vulgar; the multitude.

Pŏp′ū-lar, *a.* [L. *popularis; populus,* the people.] Relating to the people; beloved by the people; pleasing to the people:—easily understood; plain; familiar; common.

Pŏp-ū-lăr′i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being popular; general esteem; public favor.

Pŏp′ū-lar-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* popularizing, popularized.] To render popular.

Pŏp′ū-lar-ly, *ad.* In a popular manner.

Pŏp′ū-lāte, *v. a.* [Late L. *populare, populatum;* L. *populus,* people.] [*pp.* populating, populated.] To fill with people; to people.—2, *v. n.* To breed; to propagate.

Pŏp-ū-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *populatio.*] The inhabitants of a town, district, or country; the people.

Pŏp′ū-loŭs, *a.* [L. *populosus.*] Full of inhabitants or people.

Pŏp′ū-loŭs-ly, *ad.* With much people.

Pŏp′ū-lous-nĕss, *n.* State of being populous.

Pŏr′bēa-gle, *n.* A kind of shark.

Pŏr′ce-lain, *or* **Pōr′ce-lāin** [pōr′se-lān, *S. W. P. J. F. C.;* pŏr′se-lān, *E. Ja. Wb. I.;* pōrs′lin, *H. K.;* pōrs′lān, *Sm. St.;* pŏr′se-lan, *R.*], *n.* [Fr. *porcelaine;* It. *porcellana,*—originally, the name of a sea-shell (Fr. *porcellane*); from It. & L. *porcella,* a pig; L. *porcus,* a swine: the shell is fancied to resemble a pig's back.] China-ware; fine earthen-ware.—2, *a.* Consisting of porcelain.

Pŏr′ce-lā-nous, } *a.* Resembling porcelain.
Pŏr′cel-lā-nous, }

Pōrch, *n.* [Fr. *porche;* L. *porticus.*—See Portico.] An entrance with a roof; a portico.

Pŏr′cine [pŏr′sīn, *Wb.*], *a.* [L. *porcinus; porcus,* a swine.—See Pork.] Relating to swine; like a hog.

Pŏr′cū-pīne, *n.* [O. Fr. *porc-espine;* Sp. *puerco espin;* L. *porcus,* a pig, and *spina,* a spine (*q. v.*).] An animal with spines or quills.

Pōre, *n.* [L. *porus;* Gr. πόρος, a way, a pore.] A spiracle of the skin; a small hole.—2, *v. n.* [Dut. *porren,* Gael. *purr,* to thrust, to push.] [*pp.* poring, pored.] To look or examine carefully.

Pŏr′gy, *n.* [Narraganset Indian *scup,* pl. *scuppaug.*] A marine fish.

Pōr′i-nĕss, *n.* Fulness of pores.

Pō′rĭsm, *n.* [Gr. πόρισμα; πορίζειν, to bring.] (*Geom.*) A proposition:—corollary.

Pōrk, *n.* [Fr. *porc,* L. *porcus,* A.-S. *fearh,* a pig.] The flesh of swine:—a hog.

Pōrk′er, *n.* A hog; a pig.

Po-rŏs′i-ty, *n.* The quality of having pores.

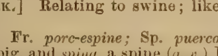
Pō′rous, *a.* Having small spiracles or pores.

Pō′rous-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being porous.

Pŏr-phy-rĭt′ic, *a.* Relating to porphyry.

Pŏr′phy-ry, *n.* [Gr. πορφυρίτης; πορφύρεος, purple (*q. v.*).] A variegated, hard stone.

Pŏr′poise (pŏr′pus), *n.* [O. Fr. *porpeis; porc* (L. *porcus*), a pig, and *peis* (L. *piscis*), a fish.] A cetaceous mammal; the sea-hog; a dolphin.



Porpoise.

Pŏr′ridge, *n.* [A corruption of *pottage.*] A kind of broth; pottage.

Pŏr′rin-ger, *n.* [From Porridge: the *n* is intrusive.] A vessel out of which children eat milk, porridge, &c.; a child's dish.

Pōrt, *n.* [A.-S. *port;* L. *portus,* a harbor.] A station for ships to ride in at anchor; a *harbor;* a town with a harbor; a haven:—[Fr. *porte,* L. *porta,* a gate] a gate; opening; aperture; a port-hole:—[Fr. *port;* L. *portare,* to carry] carriage; air; mien:—[from *Oporto,* a town of Portugal; *o,* the, and *porto,* harbor, port] a kind of red wine from Oporto:—[in this sense a factitious word] the larboard side.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* porting, ported.] To turn to the larboard or left side.

Pōrt-a-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* The quality of being port-
Pōrt′a-ble-nĕss, } able.

Pōrt′a-ble, *a.* [L. *portabilis.*] That may be carried.

Pōrt′age, *n.* [Fr.] The act of carrying; carriage; price of carriage:—a carrying-place.

Pŏr′tal, *n.* [L. *portale.*] The arch of a gate; a gate; a door.—2, *a.* Pertaining to the liver.

Pōrt-cŭl′lis, *n.* [Fr. *porte,* a gate, and *coulisse,* a groove.] A movable frame placed over a gateway, to be let down at pleasure.

Pōrte, *n.* [Fr. *porte,* a gate; Arab. *babi ali,* the high gate (or "sublime porte"); *bab,* a gate, and *alig,* high.] The Turkish or Ottoman court.

Por-tĕnd′, *v. a.* [L. *portendere;* O. L. *port,* forth, toward, and *tendere,* to stretch.] [*pp.* portending, portended.] To foretoken; to foreshow.

Por-tĕnt′ [pŏr′tĕnt, *N. St. I.*], *n.* [L. *portentum,* a token.—See Portend.] An omen of ill; a prodigy.

Por-tĕn′tous, *a.* [L. *portentosus.*] Foretokening ill; ominous.

Por-tĕn′tous-ly, *ad.* In a portentous manner.

Pōr′ter, *n.* [Fr. *portier;* L. *portarius; porta,* a gate.] A door-keeper:—[Fr. *porteur,* a carrier; L. *portare,* to carry] a carrier of burdens:—a strong malt liquor.

Pōr′ter-age, *n.* Hire of a porter; carriage.

Pōrt-fō′li-ō, *or* **Pōrt-fōl′iō** (-yō), *n.;* pl. **Pōrt-fō′li-ōs.** [Fr. *portefeuille;* It. *portafogli.*—See Port, to carry, and Folio.] A case for loose paper, &c.

Pōrt′-hōle, *n.* A hole to point cannon through.

Pōr′ti-cō, *n.;* pl. **Pōr′ti-cōs.** [It.; L. *porticus; porta,* a gate.] A series of columns; a covered walk; a *porch.*

Pōr′tion (pōr′shun), *n.* [L. *portio.*—Cf. Part, and Gr. πόρειν, to share.] A *part* assigned; an allotment; a division; a dividend:—a part of an inheritance given to a child:—a wife's fortune.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* portioning, portioned.] To divide; to parcel; to endow.

Pōr′tion-lĕss, *a.* Having no portion.

Pōrt′li-nĕss, *n.* Dignity of mien; bulk.

Pōrt′ly, *a.* [From Port, carriage, demeanor.] Grand of mien; corpulent.

Pōrt-măn′teau (pōrt-măn′tō), *n.;* pl. **Pōrt-măn′teaus.** [Fr.; *porter,* to carry, and *manteau,* a mantle (*q. v.*).] A bag for clothes.

Pōr′trāit, *n.* [Fr.—See Portray.] A picture or painting of a person drawn from the life.

Pōr′trai-tūre, *n.* [Fr.] A picture; a portrait:—the art, process, or manner of painting.

Pōr-trāy′, *v. a.* [Fr. *portraire;* L. *protrahere,* to draw out,—later, to depict; *pro,* forth, and *trahere,* to draw, to drag.] [*pp.* portraying, portrayed.] To paint; to describe by picture; to draw; to represent; to depict.

Pōr-trāy′al, *n.* The act of portraying.

Pōrt′rēēve, *n.* [Port and Reeve.] The bailiff of a port town.

Pōse, *v. a.* [Fr. *poser,* to set; Late L. *pausare,* to halt; in meaning it represents L. *ponere, positum,* to place.—See Puzzle.] [*pp.* posing, posed.] To puzzle; to embarrass, to stop:—to cause to assume, or place in, an attitude with a view to effect.—2, *v. n.* To assume a pose; to strike an attitude.—3, *n.* The attitude which an object is caused to assume; an attitude consciously assumed.

Pōs′er, *n.* One who poses; an examiner:—a puzzling question.

Pŏs′it, *v. a.* [L. *ponere, positum,* to place.] [*pp.* positing, posited.] To assume as real.

Po-sĭ′tion (po-zĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *positio.*—See Posit.] Situation; station; attitude; posture:—a principle laid down.

Pŏṣ'ị-tĭve, *a.* [L. *positivus; ponere, positum*, to fix.] Real; *absolute;* direct; express; explicit:—certain; confident:—affirmative; not negative:—settled by arbitrary appointment; opposed to *natural:*—noting the philosophical system of Comte.—(*Gram.*) *Positive degree*, the simple form of an adjective.—2, *n.* A thing affirmable; reality:—a photographic picture in which the lights and shades correspond with those of nature or of the original.

Pŏṣ'ị-tĭve-lỵ, *ad.* In a positive manner.

Pŏṣ'ị-tịve-nĕss, *n.* State of being positive.

Pŏṣ'ị-tịv-ĭṣm, *n.* Positiveness:—the positive philosophy, as taught by Auguste Comte.

Pŏs'sẹ, *n.* [L.] An armed power; a number.

Pŏs'sẹ cŏm-ị-tā'tụs, *n.* [L. for "power of the county;" *posse*, to be able.] The power of the county; an armed body.

Pọṣ-ṣĕss' (pọz-zĕs'), *v. a.* [L. *possidere, possessum*, to have; O. L. *port*, toward, and L. *sedere*, to sit, to remain.] [*pp.* possessing, possessed.] To have as an owner; to hold; to occupy; to enjoy; to obtain.

Pọṣ-ṣĕs'sịon (pọz-zĕsh'ụn), *n.* [L. *possessio.*] State of possessing; occupancy:—estate; property.

Pọṣ-ṣĕs'sịve, *a.* [L. *possessivus.*] Denoting possession.—(*Gram.*) Noting the case of nouns implying possession.

Pọṣ-ṣĕs'sọr, *n.* One who possesses; an owner.

Pọṣ-ṣĕs'sọ-rỵ, *or* **Pŏṣ'ṣẹs-sọ-rỵ**, *a.* Having possession.

Pŏs'sẹt, *n.* [Irish, *pusoid.*—Cf. L. *posca*, a sour drink; Gr. πόσις, a draught.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

Pŏs-sị-bĭl'ị-tỵ, *n.* State of being possible.

Pŏs'sị-ble, *a.* [Fr. *possible;* L. *possibilis; posse*, to be able.] That may be, or that may be done.

Pŏs'sị-blỵ, *ad.* By any power existing.

Pŏs'sụm, *n.* See Opossum.

Pōst, *n.* [It., Sp., & Late L. *posta*, a station; L. *posita, posta*, placed.—See Posit.] A courier; a public letter-carrier:—a station; an office; a place; employment:—[A.-S. *post;* L. *postis:* akin to L. *ponere, positum* or *postum*, to fix] a piece of timber or stone set erect:—a French measure, equal to 5.52 English miles.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* posting, posted.] To travel with speed or post-horses.—3, *v. a.* To fix on a post; to place; to station:—to send with post-horses.—4, *a.* Used in travelling hastily; speedy.

Pōst-, a prefix, is the Latin preposition *post*, after.

Pōst'aġe, *n.* Money paid for conveying letters.

Pōst'ạl, *a.* Pertaining to the post, post-office, or mails.—2, *n.* A postal-card.

Pōst'ạl-cärd, } *n.* A stamped card for communi-
Pōst'-cärd, } cations, issued by the post-office.

Pōst'-bŏy̆, *n.* A boy that rides post; a courier.

Post-boy.

Pōst-dị-lū'vị-ạn, *a.* [Post, after, and Diluvian.] Posterior to the flood.—2, *n.* One who lived after the flood or deluge.

Pōst'er, *n.* One who travels hastily; a courier:—a bill posted up.

Pọs-tē'ri-ọr, *a.* [L.; comp. of *posterus*, after, late.—Cf. Post, after.] Subsequent; later; after.

Pọs-tē-ri-ŏr'ị-tỵ, *n.* State of being posterior.

Pọs-tĕr'ị-tỵ, *n.* [L. *posteritas;* Fr. *postérité.*—See Posterior.] Succeeding generations; descendants:—opposed to *ancestors.*

Pŏs'tẹrn, *n.* [Fr. *poterne*, O. Fr. *posterne* or *posterle*, L. *posterula*, a back gate; from *posterus*, behind.] A small gate; a door.

Pōst'fĭx, *n.* [Post and Fix.] A letter or syllable added.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* postfixing, postfixed.] To add or annex at the end.

Pōst-hāste', *n.* [Post (*n.*) and Haste.] Haste like that of a courier.—2, *ad.* With the haste of a courier.

Pōst'-hŏrse, *n.* A horse used by couriers.

Pŏst'hụ-mo̤us [pŏst'hụ-mŭs, *P. C.;* pŏst'yụ-mŭs, *H. St.*], *a.* [L. *postumus*, latest.—Cf. Posterior. The *h* was inserted from the erroneous idea that the word came from *post*, after, and *humus*, the earth,—*i.e.*, the grave: this false etymology has determined the present meaning of the word.] Done, had, or published after one's death.

Pŏst'hụ-mo̤us-lỵ, *ad.* After one's death.

Pŏs'tịl, *n.* [Fr. *apostille;* etymology disputed.] A marginal note.

Pōs-tĭl'ion [pōs-tĭl'yụn, *S. J. F. Ja. Sm.;* pŏs-tĭl'yụn, *W. E. K.*], *n.* [Fr. *postillon;* It. *postiglione*, dim. of *posta*, a post (*q. v.*).] One who guides the first pair of a set of horses in a coach.

Pōst'ing, *n.* The act of travelling by post.

Pōst'man, *n.* A post; a courier; a letter-carrier.

Pōst'märk, *n.* [Post (*n.*) and Mark.] The mark of a post-office.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* postmarking, postmarked.] To put the stamp or mark of a post-office on a letter, &c.

Pōst'mâs-tẹr, *n.* [Post (*n.*) and Master.] An officer who has the charge of a post-office.

Pōst-mẹ-rĭd'ị-ạn, *a.* [L. *postmeridianus; post*, after, and *meridies*, mid-day.—See Meridian.] Being in the afternoon.

Pōst-mŏr'tĕm, *n.* [L. for "after death."] An examination of a dead body; autopsy.

Pōst-nā'tạl, *a.* [Post (*prefix*) and Natal.] Occurring after birth.

Pōst-ō'bit, *n.* [Post (*prefix*) and Obit.] A bond payable after the death of the person therein named. [and delivered.

Pōst'-ŏf-fice, *n.* Office where letters are received

Pōst'-pāid, *a.* Having the postage paid.

Pōst-pōne', *v. a.* [L. *postponere; post*, after, and *ponere*, to place.] [*pp.* postponing, postponed.] To put off; to delay; to defer.

Pōst-pōne'mẹnt, *n.* The act of postponing.

Pōst-prăn'dị-ạl, *a.* [L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, a meal.] Happening after dinner.

Pōst'-rīd-ẹr, *n.* A person who carries the mail on horseback.

Pōst'scrĭpt, *n.* [L. *post*, after, and *scribere, scriptum*, to write.] A paragraph added to a letter.

Pōst'-tŏŵn, *n.* A town having a post-office.

Pŏst'ụ-lănt, *n.* [L. *postulans*, asking.—See Postulate.] One who makes a demand; a candidate.

Pŏst'ụ-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *postulare, postulatum*, to ask; frequentative of *poscere*, to demand.] [*pp.* postulating, postulated.] To beg; to invite.—2, *n.* Position assumed without proof; a supposition.

Pŏst-ụ-lā'tịon, *n.* A supposition without proof; postulate:—supplication; a suit.

Pŏst'ụ-lạ-tọ-rỵ, *a.* Assumed without proof.

Pŏst'ụ-rạl, *a.* Of or relating to posture.

Pŏst'ụre (pŏst'yụr), *n.* [Fr. *posture;* L. *positura*, position (*q. v.*).] State; situation; position; attitude; gesture.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* posturing, postured.] To place in, or assume, a particular posture.

Pō'ṣỵ, *n.* [For *poesy:* formerly it was a verse or motto on a ring; flowers used as gifts were held to express the sentiments of the giver.] A motto on a ring:—a nosegay:—a flower.

Pŏt, *n.* [Fr. *pot;* Irish, *pota;* Bret. *pod:* probably akin to L. *potare*, to drink.] A vessel to hold meat or liquids.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* potting, potted.] To preserve or enclose in pots.

Pō'tạ-ble, *a.* [Fr. *potable;* L. *potabilis; potare*, to drink.] Such as may be drunk.

Pō'tạ-ble-nĕss, *n.* State of being potable.

Pŏt'ăsh, *n.* [Properly, *ash* from the *pot.*] A fixed alkali obtained from ashes.

Pọ-tăs'sạ, *n.* (*Chem.*) Purified potash.

Pọ-tăs'sic, *a.* Relating to or containing potassa or potassium.

Pọ-tăs'sị-ŭm, *n.* The metallic base of potash.

Pọ-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *potatio; potare, potatum*, to drink; Gr. πότος, a drinking.] A drinking-bout; a draught.

Po-tā'tō, *n.*; pl. **Po-tā'tōeṣ.** [Sp. & native Haytian *batata*, the sweet potato.] A plant and its esculent root.

Pō'ten-cy, *n.* [L. *potentia*, power.—See POTENT.] Power; efficacy; strength.

Pō'tent, *a.* [L. *potens, potentis*, pres. part. of *posse, potui*, to be able.] Powerful; strong; mighty.

Pō'ten-tāte, *n.* [Late L. *potentatus*.—See POTENT.] A *monarch*; a sovereign.

Po-tĕn'tial (po-tĕn'shal), *a.* [L. *potentialis*, possible.—See POTENT.] Existing in possibility, not in fact.—(*Gram.*) Noting a mood that implies possibility, liberty, will, or obligation.

Po-tĕn-ti-ăl'i-ty (-she-ăl'e-te), *n.* Possibility.

Po-tĕn'tial-ly, *ad.* In possibility.

Pō'tent-ly, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.

Pŏth'ēēn, *or* **Pō'thēēn** (pŏt'yēn *or* pō'tyēn), *n.* [Irish *poteain*, a little pot.] Irish illicit whiskey:—whiskey:—written also *poteen.*

Pŏth'er [pŏth'er, *Ja. K. Sm. C.*; pŭth'er, *S. W. P. J.*], *n.* [Dut. *poteren*, to search through; *peuteren*, to fumble.] Bustle; tumult; bother.

Pŏt'hērb (pŏt'ērb), *n.* An herb fit for the pot.

Pŏt'hook (pŏt'hûk), *n.* A hook to fasten pots:—a hook-shaped character made with the pen.

Pŏt'hōūse, *n.* An ale-house; a drinking-house.

Pŏt'-hŭnt-er, *n.* One who hunts game for a living.

Pō'tion, *n.* [L. *potio*, a drink; *potare*, to drink.] A draught; a medical draught.

Pŏt'lĭd, *n.* The cover of a pot.

Pŏt'lŭck, *n.* Food that may be ready for dinner.

Pot-pourri (pō-pô-rē), *n.* [Fr. for "putrid pot."—See OLLA PODRIDA.] A medley; a miscellaneous collection.

Pŏt'shērd, *n.* [POT and SHARD.] A fragment of a broken pot.

Pŏt'taġe, *n.* [Fr. *potage*.—See POT.] Any thing boiled for food.

Pŏt'ter, *n.* [Fr. *potier*.—See POT.] A maker of earthen vessels.—2, *v. n.* [See POTHER.] [*pp.* pottering, pottered.] To trifle; to pudder.

Pŏt'te-ry, *n.* [Fr. *poterie.*] Work of a potter; earthen-ware.

Pŏt'tle (pŏt'tl), *n.* [O. Fr. *potel*, dim. of *pot*, a pot.] A measure of four pints:—a tankard.

Pōūch, *n.* [Fr. *poche*; O. Fr. *pouche*.—See POKE.] A purse; a pocket.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pouching, pouched.] To pocket.

Pōul'ter-er (pōl'ter-er), *n.* [See POULTRY.] One who sells fowls.

Pōul'tice, *n.* [L. *puls, pultis*, pap; Gr. πόλτος, porridge.] A soft application; a cataplasm.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* poulticing, poulticed.] To apply a poultice to.

Pōul'try (pōl'tre), *n.* [Fr. *poule*, a hen; *poulet*, a chick; *poulette*, a pullet (*q. v.*).] Domestic fowls.

Pōūnce, *n.* [Fr. *poinçon*, a punch (*q. v.*), an awl; L. *pungere, punctum*, to pierce.] The talon of a bird:—[Fr. *ponce*, L. *pumex*, pumice (*q. v.*)] a powder.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pouncing, pounced.] To pierce:—to sprinkle.—3, *v. n.* [From the *pounces* of a bird of prey.] To fall upon suddenly.

Pōūnd, *n.* [A.-S. *pund*; Ger. *pfund*; L. *pondo*: akin to *pondus*, a weight; *pendere*, to weigh.] A weight of 16 ounces avoirdupois; also of 12 ounces troy:—in money, 20 shillings:—[A.-S. *pund*; Irish, *pont*; O. Ger. *pfunta*.—Cf. Icel. *pynta*, to shut in] an enclosure for cattle; a pinfold.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pounding, pounded.] [A.-S. *punian*.—See PUNISH.] To beat; to grind:—to shut up.

Pōūnd'aġe, *n.* A sum deducted from a pound:—duty or payment rated by the pound.

Pōūnd'er, *n.* He who or that which pounds; a pestle:—a gun of a certain bore.

Pōur, *v. a.* [Cf. Welsh *bwrw*, to throw, to cast, to rain; Gael. *purr*, to drive, to urge.] [*pp.* pouring, poured.] To send forth in a stream; to emit.—2, *v. n.* To stream; to flow; to rush.—3, *n.* A sudden flow, as of water.

Pōūt, *v. n.* [Welsh *pwdw*, to pout; *pwtio*, to push; Fr. *bouder*, to pout.] [*pp.* pouting, pouted.] To look sullen; to shoot out the lips.—2, *n.* A fit of sullenness:—[A.-S. *put*: said to be named from its power of pouting, or inflating the skin of the head] a kind of fish.

Pŏv'er-ty, *n.* [Fr. *pauvreté*; L. *paupertas*.—See PAUPER.] State of being poor; penury; want; indigence:—barrenness; defect.

Pōŵ'der, *n.* [Fr. *poudre*; O. Fr. *pouldre*; L. *pulvis, pulveris.*] Dust; gunpowder; hair-powder.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* powdering, powdered.] To crumble; to fall to dust.—3, *v. a.* To reduce to dust:—to sprinkle.

Pōŵ'der-flăsk, *n.* A flask for gunpowder.

Pōŵ'der-mĭll, *n.* A mill to make gunpowder in.

Pōŵ'der-y, *a.* Covered with powder; dusty.

Pōŵ'er, *n.* [O. E. *pouere*; Fr. *pouvoir*; O. Fr. *poer, pooir, povoir*; Sp. *poder*; It. *potere*; L. *posse, potui*, to be able; *potis*, strong.] Ability to do something; ability to endure; capacity; command; authority; dominion; potency; force; strength:—the moving force of an engine:—military force; an army:—a sovereign; a ruler:—a state.—(*Arith.*) The product of a number multiplied into itself.

Pōŵ'er-fûl, *a.* Having power; strong; potent; mighty; forcible; efficacious.

Pōŵ'er-fûl-ly, *ad.* Mightily; forcibly.

Pōŵ'er-lĕss, *a.* Destitute of power; weak.

Pōŵ'er-lōōm, *n.* A loom worked by steam.

Pōŵ'er-prĕss, *n.* A printing-press worked by steam, by water, or by other power.

Pōŵ'wōŵ, *n.* [Probably imitative.] An Indian incantation, with dancing, &c.:—an Indian conjurer or priest.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* powwowing, powwowed.] To conjure.

Pŏx, *n.* [For *pocks*, the pl. of POCK.] An eruptive disease; pustules.

Pŏz-zû-o-lä'na, *n.* [From the Italian town of *Pozzuoli*, L. *Puteoli*; the latter name is a dim. of *puteus*, a pit (*q. v.*).] Volcanic ashes used as cement or mortar for buildings.

Prăc-ti-ca-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* State or quality of being
Prăc'ti-ca-ble-nĕss, } practicable.

Prăc'ti-ca-ble, *a.* [Fr. *praticable*, from *pratiquer*, O. Fr. *practiquer*, to practise.] That may be done or effected; performable; feasible; *possible.*

Prăc'ti-ca-bly, *ad.* In a practicable manner.

Prăc'ti-cal, *a.* [Fr. *pratique*; L. *practicus*; Gr. πρακτικός; πράσσειν *or* πράττειν, fut. πράξω, to do; πρακτος, done.] Relating to practice or use; designed for practice; not speculative.

Prăc'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* By practice; in fact.

Prăc'tice, *n.* [Gr. πρακτική (ἐπιστήμη), practice, practical knowledge; πράσσειν, to do.] The habit of doing any thing; such use as begets a habit; custom; use; performance; method:—a rule of arithmetic.

Prăc'tise, *v. a.* [Fr. *pratiquer*, formerly *practiquer*.—See PRACTICE.] [*pp.* practising, practised.] To do habitually; to perform constantly; to exercise; to transact.—2, *v. n.* To act; to exercise a profession.

Prăc'tis-er, *n.* One who practises.

Prac-tĭ''tion-er, *n.* [Fr. *praticien*,—formerly *practicien.*] One engaged in any art.

Præm-û-nī're (prĕm-yu-nī're), *n.* [Law L.; a corruption of L. *præmonere*, to warn.] A writ; an offence.

Præ-nō'men, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *nomen*, a name.] The first name of a person, among the Romans, prefixed to the family name, and distinguishing the individual.

Prag-măt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. πραγματικός; πρᾶγμα,
Prag-măt'i-cal, } πράγματος, a deed, an act; πράσσειν, to do.] Impertinent; officious; meddling; dictatorial.

Prag-măt'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a pragmatical manner.

Prăg'ma-tĭsm, *n.* The quality of being pragmatical; conceitedness:—a method of treating history in which causes and results are carefully discriminated.

Prāi′riȩ (prā′rȩ), *n.* [Fr. for "meadow;" Late L. *prataria;* L. *pratum,* a field.] A large natural meadow, or tract of country bare of trees.

Prāi′riȩ-chĭck′ȩn, } *n.* An American grouse:
Prāi′riȩ-hĕn, } —called also *heath-hen* and *pinnated grouse.*

Prāi′riȩ-dŏg, *n.* A species of marmot.

Prāişe (prāz), *n.* [Late L. *pretiare,* to prize, to esteem; O. Fr. *preiser,* to praise; *preis,* merit, value; L. *pretium,* reward, price (*q. v.*).] Renown; commendation; honor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* praising, praised.] To *commend;* to applaud; to extol; to eulogize; to celebrate.

Prāiş′ȩr, *n.* One who praises; an applauder.

Prāişe′wor-thy̧ (prāz′wür-thȩ), *a.* Worthy of praise; *laudable;* commendable.

Prä′krĭt, *n.* [Skr. *prakrta,* common.—Cf. SANSKRIT.] A language or dialect (of which there are several) derived from the Sanskrit.

Prānce, *v. a.* [A variant of PRANK.] [*pp.* prancing, pranced.] To spring or bound, as a horse.

Prăn′dĭ-ąl, *a.* [L. *prandium,* a meal.] Relating to, or associated with, a feast or repast.

Prānk, *v. a.* [O. Dut. *pronck,* Dan., Sw., & Ger. *prunk,* display; O. Dut. *proncken,* Ger. *prangen,* to display; Welsh *prancio,* to frolic.—Cf. PRINK.] [*pp.* pranking, pranked.] To dress showily; to prink.—2, *n.* A frolic; a wild flight; a trick.

Prāşe, *n.* (*Min.*) [Gr. πράσον, a leek.] Green quartz; a precious stone.

Prāte, *v. n.* [Dan. *prate,* to talk; Sw. & Dan. *prat,* Low Ger. & Dut. *praat,* talk.] [*pp.* prating, prated.] To talk carelessly; to chatter.—2, *n.* Tattle; idle talk; babble.

Prāt′ȩr, *n.* One who prates; an idle talker.

Prăt′ĭc, *n.* [Fr. *pratique;* It. *pratica,* custom, practice.] (*Naut.*) A license for a ship to trade in port after having performed quarantine:—written also *pratique.*

Prăt′tle (prăt′tl), *v. n.* [Dim. of PRATE.] [*pp.* prattling, prattled.] To talk childishly; to chat.—2, *n.* Childish talk; prate; chat.

Prăt′tlȩr, *n.* One who prattles; a chatterer.

Prăv′ĭ-ty̧, *n.* [L. *pravitas; pravus,* deformed, crooked, perverse.] Corruption; depravity.

Prâwn, *n.* [L. & Sp. *perna,* a shell-fish.] A small crustaceous animal.

Prawn.

Prăx′ĭs, *n.* [L.; Gr πρᾶξις.—See PRACTICE.] Use; practice; a form.

Prāy, *v. n.* [Fr. *prier;* L. *precari; prex, precis,* a prayer.] [*pp.* praying, prayed.] To make petitions; to entreat.—2, *v. a.* To supplicate; to implore; to entreat.

Prȧy′ȩr (prȧ′ȩr *or* prâr), *n.* [Fr. *prière,* It. *pregaria,* a prayer; L. *precarium,* a thing obtained by prayer.] A petition to God; an entreaty; a petition; a request.

Prȧy′ȩr-book (-bûk), *n.* A book of devotion.

Prȧy′ȩr-fûl, *a.* Using prayer; devout.

Prȧy′ȩr-fûl-ly̧, *ad.* In a devout manner.

Prȧy′ȩr-lĕss, *a.* Neglecting prayer.

Prē-. [L. *præ.*] A prefix to words derived from the Latin, marking priority of time or rank.

Prēach, *v. n.* [Fr. *prêcher;* L. *prædicare; præ,* before, openly, and *dicare,* to proclaim; *dicere,* to say.] [*pp.* preaching, preached.] To discourse on the gospel.—2, *v. a.* To proclaim, as a public religious teacher; to inculcate; to teach.

Prēach′ȩr, *n.* One who preaches.

Prēach′ȩr-shĭp, *n.* The office of a preacher.

Prēach′ĭng, *n.* A public religious discourse.

Prēach′ment, *n.* A sermon:—in contempt.

Prē-Ăd′ąm-īte, *n.* A person who lived before Adam.

Prē-ąd-mŏn′ish, *v. a.* [PRE- and ADMONISH.] [*pp.* preadmonishing, preadmonished.] To forewarn.

Prē-ăd-mo-nĭ′′tion, *n.* Previous warning.

Prē′ăm-ble (prē′ăm-bl) [prē-ăm′bl, *N. St.*], *n.* [Fr. *préambule,* a prologue; L. *præambulus,* walking before; *præ,* before, and *ambulare,* to walk.—See AMBLE.] An introduction; a preface.

Prē-ăm′bu̇-lą-to-ry̧, *a.* Going before.

Prē-ąr-rānġe′, *v. a.* [PRE- and ARRANGE.] [*pp.* prearranging, prearranged.] To arrange beforehand.

Prĕb′end, *n.* [Fr. *prébende;* L. *præbenda,* a stipend; *præbere,* to afford, to offer; *præbendus,* that must be afforded; *præ,* before, and *habere,* to hold.] A stipend in a cathedral church.

Prȩ-bĕnd′ąl, *a.* Belonging to a prebend.

Prĕb′ȩn-dą-ry̧, *n.* A clergyman or stipendiary of a cathedral who has a prebend.

Prȩ-cā′rĭ-oŭs, *a.* [L. *precarius,* obtained by prayer or begging,—hence, doubtful, uncertain; *precari,* to pray (*q. v.*).] Uncertain because depending on another's will; doubtful; dubious.

Prȩ-cā′rĭ-oŭs-ly̧, *ad.* Uncertainly.

Prȩ-cā′rĭ-ous-nĕss, *n.* Doubt; dependence.

Prĕc′ą-tĭve, } *a.* [L. *precativus, precatorius.*—See
Prĕc′ą-to-ry̧, } PRAY.] Making supplication; suppliant; beseeching.

Prȩ-câu′tion, *n.* [L. *præcautio.*—See CAUTION.] A preservative caution or care.

Prȩ-câu′tion-ą-ry̧, *a.* Implying precaution; preservative.

Prȩ-cēde′, *v. a.* [Fr. *précéder;* L. *præcedere; præ,* before, and *cedere,* to go.] [*pp.* preceding, preceded.] To go before in order of time; to go before in place or rank.

Prȩ-cē′dence, } *n.* [L. *præcedentia.*] The act of
Prȩ-cē′den-cy̧, } going before; superior relative rank; *priority;* foremost place or rank; superiority.

Prȩ-cē′dent, *a.* That precedes; preceding; going before; anterior; former.

Prĕç′ȩ-dĕnt, *n.* [Fr. *précédent.*—See PRECEDE.] A thing done before that may serve as a rule; an example.

Prȩ-cē′dent-ly̧, *ad.* Beforehand; formerly.

Prȩ-cēd′ĭng, *p. a.* Going before; *antecedent.*

Prȩ-cĕn′tor, *n.* [L. *præcentor; præ,* before, and *cantor,* a singer; *cantare,* to chant (*q. v.*); *canere,* to sing.] A leader of a choir.

Prē′cept [prē′sept, *S. W. P. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.;* prē′sept *or* prĕs′ept, *J.*], *n.* [L. *præceptum,* a rule; *præcipere,* to take before, to command; *præ,* before, and *capere,* to take.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a principle; a *doctrine;* a direction; a maxim.

Prȩ-cĕp′tĭve, *a.* Containing precepts.

Prȩ-cĕp′tor, *n.* [L. *præceptor.*—See PRECEPT.] A head-master, or principal of an academy, &c.; a teacher; a tutor.

Prĕç′ȩp-to-ry̧ [prĕs′ȩp-tŭr-ȩ, *W.;* prē′sep-tŭr-ȩ, *I. Ja. Sm.;* prȩ-sĕp′tụr-ȩ, *K. Wb. St. N.*], *a.* Preceptive.—2, *n.* An establishment, as of Knights Templar.

Prȩ-cĕp′tress, *n.* A female preceptor.

Prȩ-cĕs′sion (prȩ-sĕsh′ụn), *n.* [Late L. *præcessio.*—See PRECEDE.] A going before; a movement forward; an advance.

Prȩ-cĕs′sion-ąl (prȩ-sĕsh′ụn-ąl), *a.* Of or relating to precession, as of the equinoxes.

Prē′cĭnct (prē′sĭngkt), *n.* [L. *præcingere, præcinctum,* to enclose; *præ,* before, and *cingere,* to gird.] An outward limit; a boundary; a border:—a district.

Prĕ′′cious (prĕsh′ụs), *a.* [L. *pretiosus; pretium,* price (*q. v.*).] Of great price; of great value; valuable; costly.

Prĕ′′cious-nĕss (prĕsh′ụs-nĕs), *n.* Worth.

Prĕç′ĭ-pĭce, *n.* [Fr. *précipice;* L. *præcipitium; præceps, præcipitis,* headlong; *præ,* before, and *caput, capitis,* the head.] A headlong steep or declivity.

Prȩ-cĭp′ĭ-tance, } *n.* [L. *præcipitantia.*] Rash or
Prȩ-cĭp′ĭ-tan-cy̧, } precipitate haste; precipitation.

Prȩ-cĭp′ĭ-tant, *a.* [L. *præcipitans.*—See PRECIPITATE.] Falling headlong; rash.—2, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance used to precipitate another substance.

Pre-cĭp'i-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *præcipitare, præcipitatum*, to throw headlong.—See PRECIPICE.] [*pp.* precipitating, precipitated.] To throw down; to hasten.—(*Chem.*) To throw, or cause to subside, to the bottom, as a solid substance in a liquid.—2, *v. n.* To fall to the bottom.

Pre-cĭp'i-tate, *a.* Steep; hasty; rash.—2, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance thrown down in a liquid.

Pre-cĭp'i-tate-ly, *ad.* Hastily; rashly.

Pre-cĭp-i-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *præcipitatio.*] The act of precipitating; rashness; *hurry;* blind haste:—sediment.

Pre-cĭp'i-toŭs, *a.* [Fr. *précipiteux.*] Headlong; precipitate:—steep; abounding in precipices.

Pre-cĭp'i-toŭs-ly, *ad.* In a precipitous manner.

Précis (prā-sē), *n.* [Fr.] An abstract; a summary; a memorandum.

Pre-cīse', *a.* [Fr. *précis*, exact; L. *præcisus*, cut off, brief; *præcidere*, to cut short; *præ*, before, and *cædere*, to cut.] Exact; strict; nice; formal.

Pre-cīse'ly, *ad.* Exactly; with precision.

Pre-cīse'ness, *n.* Exactness; rigid nicety.

Pre-cĭ''şian (pre-sĭzh'an), *n.* One very exact.

Pre-cĭ''şion (pre-sĭzh'un), *n.* [L. *præcisio*, a cutting off, abruptness.] State of being precise; strictness; exact limitation.

Pre-clūde', *v. a.* [L. *præcludere, præclusum*, to shut off; *præ*, before, and *claudere*, to shut.] [*pp.* precluding, precluded.] To shut out by anticipation; to hinder; to prevent; to obviate.

Pre-clū'şion (pre-klū'zhun), *n.* [L. *præclusio.*—See PRECLUDE.] The state of being precluded:—the act of precluding; previous hinderance.

Pre-clū'sive, *a.* Hindering by anticipation.

Pre-cō'cious (pre-kō'shus), *a.* [Fr. *précoce;* L. *præcox, præcocis*, premature, rare-ripe; *præ*, before, and *coquere, coctum*, to ripen, to cook (*q. v.*).] Ripe before the natural time; early ripe.

Pre-cō'cious-nĕss, *n.* Precocity.

Pre-cŏç'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *précocité.*] State of being precocious; ripeness before the natural time.

Prē-cog-nĭ''tion, *n.* [L. *præcognitio.*—See COGNITION.] Previous knowledge.

Prē-con-cēit', *n.* [PRE- and CONCEIT.] Opinion previously formed.

Prē-con-cēive', *v. a.* [PRE- and CONCEIVE.] [*pp.* preconceiving, preconceived.] To conceive beforehand.

Prē-con-cĕp'tion, *n.* Opinion previously formed.

Prē-con-cĕrt', *v. a.* [PRE- and CONCERT.] [*pp.* preconcerting, preconcerted.] To concert beforehand.

Prē-cŏn'cĕrt, *n.* Previous agreement.

Prĕc'on-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *préconiser;* L. *præco, præconis*, a herald, a crier.] [*pp.* preconizing, preconized.] To proclaim; to appoint, as to a bishopric.

Prē-cŏn'trăct, *n.* [PRE- and CONTRACT.] A previous contract.

Pre-cür'sive, *a.* Preceding; precursory.

Pre-cür'sor, *n.* [L. *præcursor; præ*, before, and *cursor*, a runner; *currere, cursum*, to run.] A forerunner; a harbinger.

Pre-cür'so-ry, *a.* [L. *præcursorius.*] Introductory; previous.

Pre-dā'ceous (pre-dā'shus), *a.* [L. *præda*, prey, booty.] Living by prey.

Prĕd'a-to-ry, *a.* [L. *prædatorius; prædator*, a plunderer; *prædari, prædatus*, to prey; *præda*, booty.] Practising rapine.

Prē-de-cēase', *v. a.* [PRE- and DECEASE.] [*pp.* predeceasing, predeceased.] To die before.—2, *n.* Previous decease.

Prĕd-e-cĕs'sor [prĕd-e-sĕs'sur, *S. W. J. E. F. K. Sm.;* prē-de-sĕs'sur, *P. Ja. C.*], *n.* [L. *prædecessor; præ*, before, and *decessor*, one who retires; *decedere, decessum*, to depart; *de*, from, and *cedere*, to go.] One who precedes; one going before.

Pre-dĕs-ti-nā'ri-an, *n.* A believer in predestination.—2, *a.* Relating to predestination.

Pre-dĕs'ti-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *prædestinare, prædestinatum; præ*, before, and *destinare*, to destine (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* predestinating, predestinated.] To predetermine; to foreordain; to predestine.

Pre-dĕs'ti-nate, *a.* Predestinated.

Pre-dĕs-ti-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *prædestinatio.*] Act of predestinating; the doctrine that all events are predestinated by God; preordination.

Pre-dĕs'ti-nā-tor, *n.* One who predestinates.

Pre-dĕs'tine, *v. a.* [See PREDESTINATE.] [*pp.* predestining, predestined.] To decree beforehand:—to foreordain.

Prē-de-tĕr'mi-nate, *a.* [PRE- and DETERMINATE.] Determined beforehand; predetermined.

Prē-de-tĕr-mi-nā'tion, *n.* Previous decree.

Prē-de-tĕr'mine, *v. a.* [PRE- and DETERMINE.] [*pp.* predetermining, predetermined.] To determine beforehand; to predestinate; to foreordain.

Prĕd-i-ca-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being predicable.

Prĕd'i-ca-ble, *a.* [L. *prædicabilis.*] That may be affirmed.—2, *n.* (*Logic.*) That which may be predicated or affirmed of any thing.—The *five predicables* in logic are genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

Pre-dĭc'a-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *prædicamentum*, a quality, a class.—See PREDICATE.] A class; condition; situation:—a trying situation.—(*Logic.*) A category; a series or order.

Prĕd'i-cănt, *a.* [L. *prædicare, prædicantis*, to affirm.—See PREDICATE and PREACH.] Of or relating to, or consisting of, a predication; affirming:—preaching.

Prĕd'i-cāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *prædicare, prædicatum.*] [*pp.* predicating, predicated.] To affirm; to declare.

Prĕd'i-cate, *n.* [L. *prædicare, prædicatum*, to proclaim; *præ*, before, and *dicere*, to say; *dicare*, to affirm.] That which is affirmed or denied.

Prĕd-i-cā'tion, *n.* [L. *prædictio.*] An affirmation.

Prĕd'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* [L. *prædicatorius.*] Affirmative; positive.

Pre-dĭct', *v. a.* [L. *prædicere, prædictum; præ*, before, and *dicere*, to say.] [*pp.* predicting, predicted.] To *foretell;* to prophesy. [*prophecy.*

Pre-dĭc'tion, *n.* [L. *prædicatio.*] Act of predicting;

Pre-dĭc'tive, *a.* [L. *prædictivus.*] Prophetic; fore-

Pre-dĭct'or, *n.* One who predicts. [telling.

Prē-di-lĕc'tion, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *diligere, dilectum*, to choose, to love; *di-*, apart, and *legere*, to choose.] A previous liking.

Prē-dis-pōşe', *v. a.* [PRE- and DISPOSE.] [*pp.* predisposing, predisposed.] To adapt previously.

Prē-dĭs-po-şĭ''tion (-po-zĭsh'un), *n.* [PRE- and DISPOSITION.] Previous disposition, inclination, or adaptation.

Pre-dŏm'i-nance, } *n.* Prevalence; ascendency;
Pre-dŏm'i-nan-cy, } superior influence.

Pre-dŏm'i-nant, *a.* [PRE- and DOMINANT.] *Prevalent;* prevailing.

Pre-dŏm'i-nant-ly, *ad.* Prevailingly.

Pre-dŏm'i-nāte, *v. n.* [PRE- and DOMINATE.] [*pp.* predominating, predominated.] To prevail; to abound more than others.

Pre-dŏm-i-nā'tion, *n.* Superior influence.

Prē-ĕm'i-nĕnce, *n.* [L. *præeminentia.*—See PREEMINENT.] State of being preëminent; higher rank; superiority; *priority.*

Prē-ĕm'i-nĕnt, *a.* [L. *præeminens*, pres. part. of *præeminere*, to excel; *præ*, before, and *eminere*, to jut out.—See EMINENT.] Excellent above others.

Prē-ĕm'i-nĕnt-ly, *ad.* With preëminence.

Prē-ĕmpt', *v. a.* [See PREËMPTION. The use of this verb is nearly peculiar to the United States.] [*pp.* preëmpting, preëmpted.] To exercise the right of preëmption with respect to; to buy before others.

Prē-ĕmp'tion (prē-ĕmp'shun), *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, a purchase; *emere, emptum*, to buy.] Act of buying first:—right of buying before others.

Prēēn, *n.* [A.-S. *preon*, Dan. *preen*, a bodkin; Dut. *priem*, a spike; Ger. *pfriem*, an awl.] A forked instrument of clothiers.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* preening, preened.] To clean as with a preen.
Prē-en-gāġe′, *v. a.* [PRE- and ENGAGE.] [*pp.* preëngaging, preëngaged.] To engage beforehand.
Prē-en-gāġe′ment, *n.* A previous engagement.
Prē-es-tăb′lish, *v. a.* [PRE- and ESTABLISH.] [*pp.* preëstablishing, preëstablished.] To establish beforehand.
Prē-es-tăb′lish-mĕnt, *n.* Settlement beforehand; a previous establishment.
Prē-ex-ĭst′, *v. n.* [PRE- and EXIST.] [*pp.* preëxisting, preëxisted.] To exist beforehand.
Prē-ex-ĭst′ence, *n.* Previous existence.
Prē-ex-ĭst′ent, *a.* Existing beforehand.
Prĕf′ace, *n.* [Fr. *préface;* It. *prefazio, prefazione;* L. *præfatio* or *præfatum; præfari*, to say before; *præ*, before, and *fari, fatum*, to speak.] Introduction; proem; prelude.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* prefacing, prefaced.] To introduce by something.
Prĕf′a-to-ry, *a.* Introductory; introducing.
Prē′fect, *n.* [Fr. *préfet;* L. *præfectus*,—literally, one set before; *præ*, before, and *facere, factum*, to make.] A Roman military or civil officer:—a commander; a mayor.
Prĕf′ec-tūre [prē′fek-tūr, *E. J. Sm. C. Wb.*], *n.* [L. *præfectura.*] The office of a prefect.
Pre-fĕr′, *v. a.* [L. *præferre; præ*, before, and *ferre*, to carry.] [*pp.* preferring, preferred.] To regard more than something else; to *choose:*—to advance; to present; to raise.
Prĕf′er-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *préférable.*] That is to be preferred; deserving preference; eligible.
Prĕf′er-a-bly, *ad.* In preference.
Prĕf′er-ence, *n.* [Fr. *préférence.*] The act of preferring; choice; first choice.
Pre-fĕr′ment, *n.* Advancement; promotion.
Pre-fĭg-u-rā′tion, *n.* The act of prefiguring.
Pre-fĭg′u-ra-tive, *a.* Foreshowing by figures.
Pre-fĭg′ure (pre-fĭg′yur), *v. a.* [Late L. *præfigurare.*—See FIGURE.] [*pp.* prefiguring, prefigured.] To exhibit by antecedent representation; to foreshow.
Pre-fix′, *v. a.* [L. *præfigere, præfixum; præ*, before, and *figere*, to fix (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* prefixing, prefixed.] To appoint; to put before.
Prē′fix, *n.* A particle placed before a word.
Prĕg′nan-cy, *n.* The state of being pregnant:—fruitfulness:—inventive power.
Prĕg′nant, *a.* [L. *prægnans, prægnantis*,—strictly, the present participle from obsolete *prægnare; præ*, before, and obsolete *gnare*, to bear; whence *natus* (*gnatus*), born.] Being with young; fruitful:—full of significance.
Prĕg′nant-ly, *ad.* Fruitfully; fully.
Pre-hĕn′sile, *a.* [Fr. *préhensile;* L. *prehendere, prehensum*, to seize; *pre-* (*præ*), before, and obsolete *hendere*, to get.] Adapted to seize.
Pre-hĕn′sion, *n.* [L. *prehensio.*] The act of taking hold. [ceding history.
Prē-his-tŏr′ic, *a.* [PRE- and HISTORIC.] Pre-
Prē-jŭdġe′, *v. a.* [PRE- and JUDGE.] [*pp.* prejudging, prejudged.] To determine beforehand.
Prē-jŭdġ′ment, *n.* Previous judgment.
Pre-jū′di-cāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *præjudicare, præjudicatum; præ*, before, and *judicare*, to judge.] [*pp.* prejudicating, prejudicated.] To prejudge.
Pre-jū-di-cā′tion, *n.* The act of prejudging.
Prĕj′u-dice (prĕd′ju-dĭs), *n.* [Fr. *préjudice;* L. *præjudicium; præ*, before, and *judicium*, a judgment.—See JUDICIAL and JUDGE.] Previous and unfavorable bias or judgment; prepossession:—damage; injury.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* prejudicing, prejudiced.] To fill with prejudice.
Prĕj′u-diced (prĕd′ju-dĭst), *p. a.* Influenced by prejudice; biassed; uncandid; unfair.
Prĕj-u-dĭ″cial (prĕd-ju-dĭsh′al), *a.* Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental.
Prĕl′a-cy, *n.* The dignity of a prelate.
Prĕl′ate, *n.* [L. *prælatus; præferre, prælatum*, to set above or before.—See PREFER.] A bishop; a high ecclesiastic.
Prĕl′ate-shĭp, *n.* The dignity or office of a prelate.
Pre-lăt′ic, } *a.* Relating to prelates or prelacy;
Pre-lăt′i-cal, } episcopal.
Prĕl′a-tist, *n.* An advocate for prelacy. [ure.
Pre-lĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *prælectio.*] A reading; a lect-
Pre-lĕc′tor, *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *lector*, a reader; *legere, lectum*, to read.] A reader; a lecturer. [A previous taste.
Prē-lī-bā′tion, *n.* [L. *prælibatio.*—See LIBATION.]
Pre-lĭm′i-na-ry, *a.* [Fr. *préliminaire;* L. *præ*, before, and *limen, liminis*, a threshold.] Previous; introductory.—2, *n.* A preparatory step, act, or measure; that which precedes.
Prĕl′ūde, *n.* [Late L. *præludium;* L. *præludere*, to play before; *præ*, before, and *ludere*, to play.] An introductory flight or flourish of music before a full concert:—something introductory.
Pre-lūde′, *or* **Prĕl′ūde**, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [L. *præludere*, to play before; *ludus*, a play.] [*pp.* preluding, preluded.] To be previous; to introduce, as by a prelude.
Prē-ma-tūre′, *a.* [L. *præmaturus; præ*, before, and *maturus*, mature (*q. v.*).] Ripe too soon; existing, said, or done, too soon; too early; unseasonable.
Prē-ma-tūre′ly, *ad.* Too early; too soon.
Prē-ma-tūre′ness, } *n.* State of being premature;
Prē-ma-tū′ri-ty, } precocity.
Pre-mĕd′i-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *præmeditari, præmeditatus*, to meditate.] [*pp.* premeditating, premeditated.] To contrive beforehand.—2, *v. n.* To think beforehand.
Pre-mĕd′i-tāt-ed, *p. a.* Preconcerted; designed.
Pre-mĕd′i-tate-ly, *ad.* With premeditation.
Pre-mĕd-i-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *præmeditatio.*] The act of premeditating.
Prē′mi-er, *or* **Prĕm′ier** [prĕm′yer, *S. J. E.*], *n.* [Fr. *premier*, first; L. *primarius*, chief, primary (*q. v.*).] The prime minister of England.—2, *a.* First in rank.
Prē′mi-er-shĭp, *n.* The office of premier.
Pre-mīse′, *v. a.* [L. *præmittere, præmissum; præ*, before, and *mittere*, to send.] [*pp.* premising, premised.] To explain previously.—2, *v. n.* To make previous propositions.
Prĕm′ise, *n.*; pl. **Prĕm′is-es**. [L. *præmissum*, sent before, stated already.] (*Logic.*) A thing premised.—*pl.* The first two propositions of a syllogism.—(*Law.*) Houses, tenements, and lands:—statements before made.
Prĕm′iss, *n.* The same as PREMISE.
Prē′mi-ŭm, *n.* [L. *præmium*, a profit; *præ*, before, and *emere*, to gain, to buy.] A bounty; recompense; a reward.
Prē-mo-nĭ″tion (-nĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *præmonitio.*—See MONITION.] Previous warning.
Prē-mŏn′i-to-ry, *a.* [L. *præmonitorius.*] Previously warning.
Prĕn′tice, *n.* Apprentice. See APPRENTICE.
Prē-ŏc′cu-pan-cy, *n.* Previous possession.
Prē-ŏc-cu-pā′tion, *n.* [L. *præoccupatio.*] Prior occupation.
Prē-ŏc′cu-pȳ, *v. a.* [L. *præoccupare.*—See OCCUPY.] [*pp.* preoccupying, preoccupied.] To occupy previously:—to engage beforehand.
Prē-or-dāin′, *v. a.* [L. *præordinare.*—See ORDAIN.] [*pp.* preordaining, preordained.] To ordain beforehand.
Prē-ŏr-di-nā′tion, *n.* The act of preordaining.
Prĕp-a-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *præparatio.*] The act of preparing; state of being prepared; readiness; qualification. [That which prepares.
Pre-păr′a-tive, *a.* Tending to prepare.—2, *n.*
Pre-păr′a-to-ry, *a.* Introductory; previous.
Pre-pâre′, *v. a.* [L. *præparare; præ*, before, and *parare*, to get ready.] [*pp.* preparing, prepared.] To make ready; to fit; to qualify; to form; to provide.—2, *v. n.* To take previous measures.

Pre-pàred′ (prẹ-pàrd′), *p. a.* Having preparation; qualified; equipped; *ready.*
Prē-pāy′, *v. a.* [PRE- and PAY.] [*pp.* prepaying, prepaid.] To pay beforehand.
Prē-pāy′ment, *n.* Payment beforehand.
Prē-pĕnse′, *a.* [PRE-, and Fr. *penser*, to think; L. *pensare*, to ponder; frequentative of *pendere*, *pensum*, to weigh.] Preconceived; premeditated.
Prẹ-pŏl′lẹnce, **Prẹ-pŏl′lẹn-cy̆**, *n.* [L. *præpollentia.*] Prevalence; superiority of force or influence.
Prẹ-pŏl′lẹnt, *a.* [L. *præpollere*, *præpollentis*, to have the superiority; *præ*, before, and *pollere*, to be powerful: akin to *potis*, able.] Having a prevailing or superior influence.
Prẹ-pŏn′dẹr-ạnce, *n.* Superiority of weight.
Prẹ-pŏn′dẹr-ạnt, *a.* [L. *præponderans.*] Outweighing; preponderating.
Prẹ-pŏn′dẹr-āte, *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *præponderare*, *præponderatum*, to outweigh; *præ*, before, and *ponderare*, to weigh; *pondus*, *ponderis*, weight.—Cf. *pendere*, to weigh.] [*pp.* preponderating, preponderated.] To exceed in weight or influence; to outweigh; to prevail.
Prĕp-ọ-ṣĭ′′tiọn (prĕp-ọ-zĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *præpositio*; *præ*, before, and *positio*, a putting, a position (*q. v.*).] (*Gram.*) A particle connecting words with each other, and governing a case of nouns or pronouns.
Prĕp-ọ-ṣĭ′′tiọn-ạl, *a.* Relating to prepositions.
Prē-pŏṣ′ị-tĭve, *a.* [L. *præpositivus.*] Placed before; prefixed.—2, *n.* A prefix to a word.
Prē-pọṣ-ṣĕss′, *v. a.* [PRE- and POSSESS.] [*pp.* prepossessing, prepossessed.] To possess beforehand; to preoccupy; to bias or influence beforehand:—to impress favorably:—to prejudice.
Prē-pọṣ-ṣĕssed′ (-zĕst′), *p. a.* Preoccupied.
Prē-pọṣ-ṣĕss′ing, *p. a.* Preoccupying; tending to invite or gain favor.
Prē-pọṣ-ṣĕs′siọn (prē-pọz-zĕsh′ụn), *n.* The act of prepossessing; preoccupation:—preconceived opinion; prejudice in one's favor, or the reverse; bias.
Prẹ-pŏs′tẹr-oŭs, *a.* [L. *præposterus*, inverted, hindside before; *præ*, before, and *posterus*, after.] Distorted; perverted; inverted; absurd; wrong.
Prẹ-pŏs′tẹr-oŭs-ly̆, *ad.* Absurdly; foolishly.
Prẹ-pŏs′tẹr-oụs-nĕss, *n.* Absurdity; folly.
Prē-pō′tẹn-cy̆, *n.* [L. *præpotentia.*—See POTENCY.] Superior power.
Prē-pō′tẹnt, *a.* [L. *præpotens.*—See POTENT.] Having superior power; prepollent.
Prē′pūce, *n.* [Fr.; L. *præputium.*] The foreskin.
Prē-rĕq′ui-ṣĭte (prē-rĕk′wẹ-zĭt), *n.* [PRE- and REQUISITE.] Something previously required or necessary.—2, *a.* Previously required.
Prẹ-rŏg′ạ-tĭve, *n.* [L. *prærogativa*, a preference; *prærogativus*, one who is asked his opinion first; *præ*, before, and *rogare*, *rogatum*, to ask.] A peculiar *privilege*; the right or preëminence of a king.—2, *a.* Having special privileges.
Prĕs′ạġe, *n.* [L. *præsagium.*] Something that foreshows; a prognostic; an *omen*; a token; an indication.
Prẹ-sāġe′, *v. a.* [L. *præsagire*, to perceive before; *præ*, before, and *sagire*, to perceive quickly.—Cf. *sagus*, predicting.] [*pp.* presaging, presaged.] To forebode; to foreshow. [foreboding.
Prẹ-sāġ′ing, *p.* or *a.* Foreseeing; foretelling;
Prĕs-by̆-ō′pi-ạ, *n.* [Gr. πρέσβυς, old, and ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye.] Old sight; far-sightedness.
Prĕs-by̆-ŏp′ic, *a.* Long-sighted; far-sighted.
Prĕṣ′by̆-tẹr [prĕs′-, *I. St. N.*], *n.* [Gr. πρεσβύτερος, older, an elder; πρέσβυς, old.] An elder:—a priest:—a member of a presbytery.
Prĕṣ-by̆-tē′ri-ạn [prĕs-, *I. St. N.*], *n.* One who holds to church government by presbyteries or by clerical and lay presbyters.—2, *a.* Relating to Presbyterianism; governed by presbyters.
Prĕṣ-by̆-tē′ri-ạn-ĭṣm, *n.* Ecclesiastical government conducted by presbyters.
Prĕṣ′by̆-tĕr-y̆ [prĕz′bẹ-tĕr-ẹ, *S. W. J. F. Ja. H. K. Sm.*; prĕs′bẹ-tĕr-ẹ, *P. E. R. I. St. Wb. N.*], *n.* [Gr. πρεσβυτέριον, a body of elders.] A body of clerical and lay presbyters:—an ecclesiastical body of pastors and ruling elders.
Prē′sci-ẹnce (prē′shẹ-ẹns) [prē′shẹns, *S. K.*; prĕsh′ẹns, *P.*], *n.* [L. *præscientia*, foreknowledge.—See SCIENCE.] Foreknowledge; foresight.
Prē′sci-ẹnt (prē′shẹ-ẹnt), *a.* [L. *præsciens*, pres. part. of *præscire*, to know before.] Foreknowing.
Prẹ-scrībe′, *v. a.* [L. *præscribere*, *præscriptum*; *præ*, before, and *scribere*, to write.] [*pp.* prescribing, prescribed.] To set down; to order; to *appoint*; to dictate:—to direct medically.—2, *v. n.* To give directions or rules.
Prẹ-scrīb′ẹr, *n.* One who prescribes.
Prē′script, *a.* [L. *præscriptus.*—See PRESCRIBE.] Directed; prescribed.—2, *n.* A direction; a decree; a precept.
Prẹ-scrĭp′tiọn, *n.* [L. *præscriptio.*—See PRESCRIBE.] A custom long continued till it has the force of law:—a recipe. [by custom.
Prẹ-scrĭp′tĭve, *a.* [L. *præscriptivus.*] Established
Prĕṣ′ẹnce, *n.* [L. *præsentia.*] State of being present:—port; air; demeanor:—readiness at need.
Prĕṣ′ẹnt, *a.* [L. *præsens*, *præsentis*; *præ*, before, and (*sum*) *esse*, to be; pres. part. *ens*, obsolete *sens*, being.] Not absent; near; at hand; now existing.—2, *n.* The present time:—something given; a *gift*; a donation; benefaction.—(*Law.*) *pl.* Writings.
Prẹ-ṣĕnt′, *v. a.* [L. *præsentare*, to give,—literally, to cause to be present.] [*pp.* presenting, presented.] To exhibit:—to offer:—to give; to favor with gifts:—to *introduce*.
Prẹ-ṣĕnt′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be presented:—fit to be seen or presented.
Prĕṣ-ẹn-tā′tiọn, *n.* Act of presenting; exhibition; display:—the giving of a benefice.
Prĕṣ-ẹn-tēē′, *n.* One presented to a benefice.
Prẹ-ṣĕnt′ẹr, *n.* One who presents.
Prē-sĕn′ti-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *præsentire*, to feel before.—See SENTIMENT.] A foreboding or previous impression.
Prĕṣ′ẹnt-ly̆, *ad.* Immediately; soon.
Prẹ-ṣĕnt′mẹnt, *n.* [See PRESENT.] The act of presenting; presentation.—(*Law.*) Notice or accusation, relating to some offence, &c., by a grand jury.
Prẹ-ṣẽrv′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be preserved.
Prĕṣ-ẹr-vā′tiọn, *n.* [Fr. *préservation.*] The act of preserving.
Prẹ-ṣẽrv′ạ-tĭve, *n.* [Fr. *préservatif.*] That which preserves.—2, *a.* Tending to preserve.
Prẹ-ṣẽrv′ạ-tọ-ry̆, *n.* A preservative:—a conservatory.—2, *a.* Tending to preserve.
Prẹ-ṣẽrve′, *v. a.* [Fr. *préserver*; L. *præ*, beforehand, and *servare*, to keep.] [*pp.* preserving, preserved.] To defend from any evil; to save; to *keep*:—to season, as fruit.—2, *n.* Fruit preserved in sugar:—a shelter or park for game.
Prẹ-ṣẽrv′ẹr, *n.* One who preserves.
Prẹ-ṣīde′, *v. n.* [L. *præsidere*; *præ*, before, and *sedere*, to sit (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* presiding, presided.] To act as president; to direct.
Prĕṣ′ị-dẹn-cy̆, *n.* The office of president:—the term of the office:—superintendence:—a province under a president.
Prĕṣ′ị-dĕnt [prĕs′-, *St. I.*], *n.* [L. *præsidens*, pres. part. of *præsidere*, to preside.] One who presides; a chief officer of a college, society, corporation, or state:—the chief magistrate of a republic.
Prĕṣ-ị-dĕn′tial (-shạl), *a.* Relating to a president.
Prĕss, *v. a.* [Fr. *presser*; L. *pressare*, frequentative of *premere*, *pressum*, to press.] [*pp.* pressing, pressed.] To squeeze; to compress:—to constrain; to distress; to urge:—[O. E. *prest*, ready money, advance pay; It. *prestare*, to lend, to advance, as pay; L. *præstare*, to furnish, to provide, to become surety for; *præ*, before, and *stare*, to stand. In its present form and meaning *press* is, however, a mere extension of the

ordinary word *press;* but historically it represents the obsolete *prest*] to force into some service; to impress.—2, *v. n.* To urge; to encroach; to crowd.—3, *n.* An instrument for pressing:—the instrument or the art of printing:—books and papers printed; the literature of a country:—a crowd; a throng:—violent tendency:—a case for clothes.

Prĕss′-găng, *n.* A detachment from a ship's crew, that forces men into naval service.

Prĕss′ing, *p. a.* That presses; urgent.

Prĕss′ing-ly, *ad.* With force; closely.

Prĕss′man, *n.* A printer who works at the press.

Prĕss′ūre (prĕsh′ur), *n.* [L. *pressura.*—See Press.] The act of pressing; force; gravitation; weight:—impression; stamp:—urgency:—oppression; grievance.

Prĕs-ti-dĭg-i-tā′tion, *n.* [It. *presto*, Fr. *preste*, *prêt*, nimble, quick, and Digit (*q. v.*), a finger; extended, by means of an erroneous idea of its meaning, from *prestigiation.*—See Presto.] The art of legerdemain.

Prĕs-ti-dĭg-i-tā′tor, *n.* [Fr. *prestidigitateur.*] One skilled in prestidigitation; a juggler.

Prĕs′tige, *or* **Prĕs-tīge′**, *n.* [Fr. *prestige*, fascination, a spell; L. *præstigium*, deception, jugglery; *præstinguere*, to darken, to deceive; *præ*, before, and *stinguere*, to extinguish (*q. v.*).] Illusion:—charm; fascination; stimulus; that which gives influence, advantage, or ascendency.

Pres-tĭg-i-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *præstigiare, præstigiatum*, to deceive by jugglers' tricks; *præstigiæ*, jugglers' tricks.—See Prestige.] Jugglery; prestidigitation.

Pres-tĭg′i-ā-tor, *n.* [L. *præstigiator.*] A juggler.

Prĕs′tō, *ad.* [It.; Fr. *preste*, quick; *prêt*, ready; L. *præstus*, at hand; *præsto* (*ad.*), at hand: akin to *præ*, before.—Cf. *præstare*, to stand before.] Quick; gayly.

Pre-şūm′a-ble, *a.* That may be presumed.

Pre-şūm′a-bly, *ad.* As may fairly be assumed.

Pre-şūme′, *v. n.* [L. *præsumere, præsumptum*, to take for granted; *præ*, before, and *sumere*, to assume (*q. v.*), to take; *sub*, under, and *emere*, to take.] [*pp.* presuming, presumed.] To take beforehand; to suppose; to think; to take for granted:—to be forward, confident, or arrogant; to venture.—2, *v. a.* To take for granted; to suppose.

Pre-şūm′ing, *p. a.* Arrogant; presumptive.

Pre-şŭmp′tion (pre-zŭm′shun), *n.* [L. *præsumptio.*—See Presume.] The act of presuming; supposition; confidence; arrogance.

Pre-şŭmp′tive, *a.* [See Presume.] Probable; supposed.—*Presumptive* heir is the present heir at law, distinguished from the heir *apparent.*

Pre-şŭmp′tive-ly, *ad.* By previous supposition.

Pre-şŭmpt′ū-oŭs (pre-zŭmt′yu-ŭs), *a.* [L. *præsumptuosus.*] Arrogant; presuming; confident; adventurous.

Pre-şŭmpt′ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Arrogantly.

Pre-şŭmpt′ū-ous-nĕss, *n.* Vain confidence.

Prē-sup-pōş′al, *n.* Previous supposition.

Prē-sup-pōşe′, *v. a.* [Pre- and Suppose.] [*pp.* presupposing, presupposed.] To suppose beforehand.

Prē-sŭp-po-şĭ′′tion, *n.* [Pre- and Supposition.] Previous supposition:—the act of presupposing; something presupposed.

Pre-tĕnce′, *n.* [Late L. *prætensus.*—See Pretend.] The act of pretending or alleging what is not real; false or deceptive show or reason; a *pretext;* an assumption.—*False pretences* (*Law*), false representations made with a design to obtain money or goods.

Pre-tĕnd′, *v. a.* [L. *prætendere, prætensum*, to pretend, to spread out before; *præ*, before, and *tendere*, to stretch.—See Tend.] [*pp.* pretending, pretended.] To hold out an appearance of; to simulate; to claim falsely; to *feign.*—2, *v. n.* To hold out an appearance.

Pre-tĕnd′er, *n.* One who pretends.

Pre-tĕnd′ing, *p. a.* Making pretensions. [tence.

Pre-tĕn′sion, *n.* [Fr. *prétention.*] A claim:—a pre-

Pre-tĕn′tious (-shus), *a.* Making pretensions; vain.

Prē′ter. [L. *præter*, beyond.] A particle which, prefixed to words of Latin origin, signifies *beside, by,* or *beyond.*

Prĕt′er-īte, *or* **Prē′ter-īte**, *a.* [L. *præterire, præteritum*, to go by; *præter*, beyond, and *ire*, to go.] (*Gram.*) Past; noting the past tense of a verb:—written also *preterit.*—2, *n.* The past tense.

Prē-ter-mĭs′sion, *n.* [L. *prætermissio.*] The act of pretermitting.

Prē-ter-mĭt′, *v. a.* [L. *prætermittere, prætermissum; præter*, beyond, and *mittere*, to send, to let go.] [*pp.* pretermitting, pretermitted.] To pass by; to omit.

Prē-ter-năt′ū-ral, *a.* [L. *præter*, beyond, and Natural.] Beyond what is natural; abnormal; unnatural; supernatural.

Prē-ter-năt′ū-ral-ly, *ad.* Supernaturally.

Prē′ter-plū′pĕr-fect, *a.* [L. *præter*, beyond, *plus*, more, and *perfectum*, perfect (*q. v.*).] (*Gram.*) Past before some other past time; pluperfect.

Pre-tĕxt′, *or* **Prē′tĕxt**, *n.* [L. *prætextum; præ*, before, and *tegere, textum*, to weave.] A false allegation, pretension, or show; a pretence; excuse; ostensible reason.

Prē′tor, *n.* [L. *prætor,*—literally, a leader; *præ*, before, and *ire, itum*, to go.] A high officer in ancient Rome; a commander; a judge.

Pre-tō′ri-an, *a.* Relating to a pretor; judicial.

Prē′tor-shĭp, *n.* The office of pretor.

Pret′ti-ly (prĭt′ti-le), *ad.* Neatly; pleasingly.

Pret′ti-nĕss (prĭt′ti-nĕs), *n.* State of being pretty; neatness.

Pret′ty (prĭt′te), *a.* [A.-S. *prætig*, deceitful, trickish; *prætt*, deceit; Welsh *praith*, an act; Icel. *prettr*, a trick; Late L. *practica*, a performance.—See Practice.] Moderately *beautiful;* handsome; neat; trim; fair; fine; pleasing.—2, *ad.* In some degree.

Prĕt′zel, *n.* [Ger. *brezel*, a bracelet (*q. v.*).] A salted wheaten cake, twisted into a form somewhat resembling that of a bracelet:—written also *bretzel.*

Pre-vāil′, *v. n.* [L. *prævalere*, to have great power; *præ*, before, and *valere*, to be strong.] [*pp.* prevailing, prevailed.] To be prevalent; to succeed.

Pre-vāil′ing, *a.* Predominant; *prevalent.*

Prev′a-lĕnce, *n.* [Late L. *prævalentia.*] Superiority; influence:—wide extension.

Prĕv′a-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *prævalens*, pres. part. of *prævalere*, to prevail (*q. v.*).] Predominant; prevailing.

Prĕv′a-lĕnt-ly, *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.

Pre-văr′i-cāte, *v. n.* [L. *prævaricari, prævaricatus*, to shuffle, to evade,—properly, to walk with the legs astride; *varicus*, straddling; *varus*, knock-kneed.] [*pp.* prevaricating, prevaricated.] To evade the truth; to quibble; to equivocate; to shuffle; to cavil.

Pre-văr-i-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *prævaricatio.*] The act of prevaricating; a quibble; a shuffle; a cavil.

Pre-văr′i-cā-tor, *n.* [L. *prævaricator.*] One who prevaricates.

Pre-vē′ni-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *præveniens*, going before; a present participle.—See Prevent.] Preceding; preventive.

Pre-vĕnt′, *v. a.* [L. *prævenire, præventum*, to go before; *præ*, before, and *venire*, to go.] [*pp.* preventing, prevented.] To precede:—to *hinder;* to obviate; to obstruct; to preclude.

Pre-vĕnt′a-ble, *a.* That may be prevented.

Pre-vĕnt′er, *n.* One who hinders.

Pre-vĕn′tion, *n.* [L. *præventio*, anticipation.] Hinderance; obstruction.

Pre-vĕnt′ive, *a.* Preservative; hindering.—2, *n.* A preservative; an antidote.

Prē′vi-oŭs, *a.* [L. *prævius*, going before; *præ*, before, and *via*, a way (*q. v.*).] Being before; *antecedent;* prior.

Prē′vi-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently.

Prē-vĭ′′ṣion (prē-vĭzh′ụn), *n.* [Fr. *prévision.*—See PRE- and VISION.] Act of foreseeing; foresight.

Prey (prā), *n.* [Fr. *proie;* O. Fr. *preie;* L. *præda,* booty.] Rapine; plunder; ravage.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* preying, preyed.] To plunder; to rob; to devour; to waste.

Prīce, *n.* [Fr. *prix;* O. Fr. *preis;* L. *pretium.*] Value; estimation; reward; *cost.*

Prīce′-cŭr′rent, *n.* A list of articles of merchandise with their prices stated.

Prīce′less, *a.* Invaluable; without price:—of no value.

Prĭck, *v. a.* [Dan. *prik,* a dot; Sw. *prick,* a point; *pricka,* to point; Welsh *pric,* a stick; Irish *pricadh,* a goad; *prioca,* a sting.] [*pp.* pricking, pricked.] To pierce; to spur; to goad; to incite; to erect; to mark:—to make acid.—2, *v. n.* [Cf. PRIG and PRINK.] To dress for show; to prink.—3, *n.* A point; a spur; a puncture; a goad.

Prĭck′ẹr, *n.* Any thing that pricks; a prick.

Prĭck′ẹt, *n.* [From the *pricks,* or points, of the antlers.] A buck in his second year.

Prĭck′ịng, *n.* Sensation of being pricked.

Prĭc′kle, *n.* [A diminutive of PRICK; Dut. *prikkel.*] A small, sharp point; a pricker.

Prĭck′li-nĕss, *n.* Fulness of sharp points.

Prĭck′ly, *a.* Full of sharp points.

Prĭck′ly-ăsh, *n.* An aromatic prickly shrub.

Prĭck′ly-peăr, *n.* A plant, a sort of cactus.

Prīde, *n.* [A.-S. *pryte,* from *prut,* proud (*q. v.*).] Inordinate self-esteem; haughtiness; insolent exultation; loftiness; vanity; conceit; that of which one is proud.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* priding, prided.] To make proud; to rate high.

Priēst (prēst), *n.* [A.-S. *preost;* L. *presbyter* (*q. v.*).] One who officiates in sacred offices; a *clergyman;* an ecclesiastic.

Priēst′crăft, *n.* Religious fraud or artifice; craft or fraud of priests.

Priēst′ẹss, *n.* A female priest.

Priēst′hood (prēst′hûd), *n.* [A.-S. *preóst-had.*] The office and character of a priest; the order of priests.

Priēst′li-nĕss, *n.* The manner of a priest.

Priēst′ly, *a.* Like a priest; sacerdotal.

Prĭg, *n.* [Akin to PRICK, PRINK; O. Dut. *pryken,* to make a show.] A pert, conceited little fellow.

Prĭg′ğish, *a.* Conceited; vain; pert.

Prĭm, *n.* [O. E. *prime,* to prune.] A plant or shrub, privet.—2, *a.* [O. Fr. *prim, prime, prin,* smooth, sharp, delicate: probably a form of PRIME, first.—See PRIMP.—Cf. also O. E. *prime,* to trim, to prune.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* primming, primmed.] To deck up precisely; to prink.

Prī′ma-çy, *n.* [Fr. *primatie.*] The office or dignity of a primate.

Prī′mạ dŏn′na, *n.* [It. for "first lady."] The principal female singer in an opera.

Prī′mal, *a.* Primary; original.

Prī′mạ-ri-ly, *ad.* Originally; at first.

Prī′mạ-ry, *a.* [L. *primarius.*—See PRIME.] First; original; principal.

Prī′mate, *n.* [L. *primas, primatis; primus,* first.] The chief prelate in a church; an archbishop.

Prīme, *n.* [L. *primus,* first: akin to PRIOR and to *præ,* before.] The dawn:—the first part; height; best part:—the spring of life; spring.—2, *a.* Early; primal:—principal; first:—first-rate.—3, *v. a.* [Probably from Fr. *prime,* the first position in fencing.] [*pp.* priming, primed.] To put powder in the pan of a gun:—to lay the ground for painting.—4, *v. n.* To serve for the charge of a gun.

Prīme′ly, *ad.* Originally; primarily; well.

Prĭm′ẹr [prī′mẹr, *I.*], *n.* [Fr. *primaire,* L. *primarius,* primary.] A small book for children:—a printing-type; long primer; great primer.

Prīm′ẹr, *n.* A device for firing explosives.

Prī-mē′vạl, *a.* [L. *primævus; primus,* first, and *ævum,* age.] Original; first; primitive.

Prīm′ịng, *n.* Powder for the pan of a gun:—the first coat in painting.

Prĭm′ị-tive, *a.* [L. *primitivus.*—See PRIME.] Original; first; primary.—2, *n.* A primitive or original word.

Prĭm′ị-tive-ly, *ad.* Originally; at first.

Prĭm′ness, *n.* Affected niceness or formality.

Prī-mọ-ğĕn′ị-tūre, *n.* [Fr. *primogéniture;* L. *primogenitus,* first-born; *primus,* first, and *gignere, genitum,* to beget.] Seniority by birth.

Prī-mör′di-ạl, *a.* [L. *primordialis; primordium,* origin; *primus,* first, and *ordiri,* to begin.] Original; first in order:—relating to, associated with, or characterized by the beginnings of life.—2, *n.* Origin; first principle.

Prĭmp, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [A form of PRINK.] [*pp.* primping, primped.] To prink.

Prĭm′rōṣe, *n.* [L. *prima,* first, and *rosa,* rose.—Cf. Late L. *primula,* a primrose; Fr. *primerole,* a primrose. The Fr. *primerose* is a hollyhock.—Cf. It. *primavera,* early spring,—also, a primrose.] A perennial plant and its flower.

Prĭnce, *n.* [Fr. *prince;* L. *princeps, principis,* a chief, a great person; *primus,* first, and the root of *capere,* to take.] A sovereign; a ruler; a sovereign of a principality; a chief:—a king's son.

Prĭnce′dọm, *n.* The rank or state of a prince.

Prĭnce′li-nĕss, *n.* State of being princely.

Prĭnce′ly, *a.* Becoming a prince; grand.

Prĭn′cẹ′ṣ-fĕath′ẹr, *n.* A plant and its flower.

Prĭn′cess, *n.* [Fr. *princesse;* It. *principessa.*] A sovereign or royal lady:—the daughter of a sovereign:—the wife of a prince.

Prĭn′ci-pạl, *a.* [L. *principalis,* chief; *princeps,* a prince (*q. v.*).] *Chief;* capital; essential:—*primary;* first; supreme:—important.—2, *n.* A head; a chief:—the first officer in a seminary:—a leader; one primarily engaged:—a sum placed out at interest.

Prĭn-ci-păl′ị-ty, *n.* The state, rank, office, or domain of a prince:—a sovereignty.

Prĭn′ci-pạl-ly, *ad.* Chiefly; above all.

Prịn-cĭp′ị-ạ, *n. pl.* [L.] First principles.

Prĭn′ci-ple, *n.* [Fr. *principe;* L. *principium,* a beginning; *primus,* first, and *capere,* to take. The *l* in this word is intrusive.] An element; constituent part:—cause:—fundamental truth; a *doctrine:*—ground of action; motive; tenet:—character.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* principling, principled.] T[illegible]tablish in principles.

Prĭnk, *v. a* [illegible] [Akin to PRANK, PRIMP, PRICK, PRIM, [illegible]G, and possibly to TRIM, TRICK, TRINKE[illegible]nd TRIG.] [*pp.* prinking, prinked.] To dress for show.

Prĭnt, *v. a.* [A shortened form of IMPRINT.] [*pp.* printing, printed.] To mark; to stamp; to impress.—2, *v. n.* To practise the art of typography.—3, *n.* A mark made by impression:—an engraving:—a stamp:—an impression made by types:—any thing printed; a newspaper.

Prĭnt′ẹr, *n.* One who prints books, &c.

Prĭnt′ịng, *n.* The business of a printer.

Prĭnt′ịng-prĕss, *n.* A press for printing.

Prĭnt′-sĕll-ẹr, *n.* One who sells engravings.

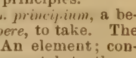
Prī′ọr, *a.* [L. *prior,* sooner, earlier,—also, a father.—See PRIME.] Former; *antecedent;* anterior:—preceding.—2, *n.* The head of a priory of monks.

Prī′ọr-ĕss, *n.* The superior of a priory of nuns.

Prī-ŏr′ị-ty, *n.* [Fr. *priorité;* Late L. *prioritas.*] State of being prior or first.

Prī′ọr-shĭp, *n.* The state or office of a prior.

Prī′ọr-y, *n.* A convent in rank inferior to an abbey.



Prism.

Priṣm, *n.* [Gr. πρίσμα,—literally, something sawn; πρίζειν, for πρίειν, to saw.] A geometrical solid figure whose two ends are triangles, equal, parallel, and straight, and whose sides are parallelograms.

Priṣ-măt′ic, *a.* Relating to or like a prism.—*Prismatic colors,* the seven primary colors, into

which a ray of light is decomposed when refracted from a prism,—viz., red, orange, yellow, green, blue, purple, and violet.

Prĭş'möĭd, *n.* A body somewhat like a prism.

Prĭş'on (prĭz'zn), *n.* [Fr. *prison*, Sp. *prision*, a prison,—also, imprisonment; It. *prigione*, a prison; L. *prensio*, for *prehensio*, seizure, confinement; *prehendere*, to seize.] Place of confinement; a jail.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* prisoning, prisoned.] To imprison; to confine.

Prĭş'on-ẹr (prĭz'zn-ẹr), *n.* [Fr. *prisonnier.*] One confined in prison:—one taken by an enemy; a captive.

Prĭş'on-höûse (prĭz'zn-), *n.* A jail; a hold.

Prĭs'tine, *a.* [L. *pristinus*, old: akin to *priscus*, ancient, and to *prior*, sooner.] First; ancient; *primary;* primitive.

Prĭth'ee. A corruption of *I pray thee.*

Prī'va-cy [prī'va-se *or* prĭv'a-se, *W. J. F.;* prĭv'a-se, *S. K.*], *n.* Retirement; seclusion; solitude.

Prī'vate, *a.* [L. *privatus*, apart; *privare*, to deprive, to separate; *privus*, single,—also, apart.] Not open; secret; not public; particular; peculiar; belonging to an individual.—2, *n.* A common soldier.

Prī-va-tēēr', *n.* A private armed vessel:—the captain of a private armed ship.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* privateering, privateered.] To fit out and manage privateers, in order to take prizes at sea.

Prī-va-tēērş'man, *n.* One who serves on a privateer.

Prī'vate-ly, *ad.* In a private manner.

Prī-vā'tion, *n.* [L. *privatio; privare*, to deprive.] The loss of any thing; absence; want; hardship; distress.

Prĭv'a-tĭve, *a.* [L. *privativus.*—See PRIVATION.] Causing privation; taking away:—negative; not positive. *Privative* is in things what *negative* is in propositions.—2, *n.* A negative property.

Prĭv'a-tĭve-ly, *ad.* By privation; negatively.

Prĭv'et, *n.* [Called also *prim*, *print*, and *privy.* Etymology doubtful.—See PRIM.] A plant or flowering shrub.

Prĭv'ị-lĕge, *n.* [L. *privilegium*, a private ordinance; *privus*, single, individual, and *lex*, *legis*, a law.] A peculiar advantage; a right; an exemption; an immunity; prerogative.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* privileging, privileged.] To grant a privilege to; to excuse; to exempt, as from taxes.

Prĭv'ị-lĕged, *p. a.* Enjoying special privileges; specially favored.

Prĭv'ị-ly, *ad.* Secretly; privately.

Prĭv'ị-ty, *n.* [Fr. *privauté*, familiarity.] Secret concurrence; cognizance; consciousness.

Prĭv'y, *a.* [Fr. *privé*, L. *privatus*, private (*q. v.*).] Secret; private; privately knowing.—2, *n.* A place of retirement; a necessary.

Prīze, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, a capture; *prendre* (part. *pris*), to take; L. *prehendere*, *prehensum*, to seize.—See the verb.] A reward gained by contest; a valuable acquisition; something taken from an enemy; *capture:*—a reward:—[cf. Manx *prise*, a fulcrum; probably Fr. *prise*, a grasp.—See as above] a lever. See PRY.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *priser*, to prize, to value; *prix*, a prize, a price; L. *pretium*, a reward: much confused with the noun PRIZE.] [*pp.* prizing, prized.] To rate; to *estimate;* to appreciate; to esteem; to value highly:—to raise with a lever. See PRY.

Prīze'-cöûrt, *n.* A court to adjust naval prizes.

Prīze'-fīght (-fīt), *n.* A fight for a reward.

Prīze'man, *n.* The winner of a prize.

Prīze'-mŏn-ey, *n.* Money paid to captors of a ship.

Prō. [L.] For; in defence of. In many words, both of Latin and of Greek origin, *pro* as a prefix means before.—*Pro and con* (for L. *pro et contra*), for and against.

Prō'a, *n.* [Malay, *prau*, *prahu;* the ordinary form of this word is from the Portuguese, who mistook the name for their own word *proa*, a prow (*q. v.*).] A long, narrow vessel, or sort of canoe, in the Eastern seas; a Malay boat.

Prŏb'a-bĭl-ĭşm, *n.* [Neo-Latin, *probabilismus.*] The theory that it is right to follow, in doubtful cases, a probable opinion.

Prŏb-a-bĭl'ị-ty, *n.* [L. *probabilitas.*] State of being probable; likelihood; chance; appearance of truth:—that which is probable.

Prŏb'a-ble, *a.* [L. *probabilis*, that may be proved or approved; *probare*, to prove (*q. v.*), to approve.] That may be; having probability; likely; having some evidence.

Prŏb'a-bly, *ad.* Likely; in likelihood.

Prō'băng, *n.* [From PROBE.] A surgeon's swab.

Prō'bāte, *n.* [L. *probare*, *probatum*, to prove (*q. v.*).] The legal proof of a will and testament:—a copy of a will with a certificate of its having been proved.—2, *a.* Relating to the proof of wills.

Pro-bā'tion, *n.* [L. *probatio.*—See PROVE.] A state or time of trial; proof; trial.

Pro-bā'tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to probation; serving for trial.

Pro-bā'tion-ẹr, *n.* One who is under probation.

Prō'ba-tĭve, *a.* [L. *probativus.*] Probationary; serving for trial.

Pro-bā'tor, *n.* [L.—See PROVE.] An examiner.—(*Law.*) One who undertakes to prove a charge.

Prō'ba-to-ry [prŏb'a-tŭr-e, *W. Ja.*], *a.* Serving for trial.

Prōbe, *n.* [L. *proba*, a proof (*q. v.*).] A surgeon's instrument for probing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* probing, probed.] To search; to try with a probe:—to examine thoroughly.

Prŏb'ị-ty, *n.* [L. *probitas; probus*, honest.—See PROVE.] Honesty; uprightness; veracity; *rectitude;* integrity; virtue.

Prŏb'lem, *n.* [L. *problema*, Gr. πρόβλημα, something thrown out; πρό, forward, and βλῆμα, something cast; βάλλειν, to throw.] A question proposed for solution.

Prŏb-lem-ăt'ị-cal, *a.* [Gr. προβληματικός.] Disputable; doubtful.

Prŏb-lem-ăt'ị-cal-ly, *ad.* Uncertainly.

Pro-bŏs'cis, *n.*; pl. **Pro-bŏs'cị-dēş.** [Gr. προβοσκίς; πρό, before, and βόσκειν, to feed.] The trunk of an elephant:—the feeding organ of an insect.

Pro-cēd'ụre (pro-sēd'yur), *n.* [Fr. *procédure.*—See PROCEED.] Conduct; process.

Pro-cēēd', *v. n.* [Fr. *procéder;* L. *procedere*, *processum; pro-*, before, and *cedere*, to go.] [*pp.* proceeding, proceeded.] To go on; to go forward; to advance:—to issue; to arise; to act:—to prosecute:—to take a degree.

Pro-cēēd'ing, *n.* A transaction; a procedure.

Prō'cēēdş, *or* **Pro-cēēdş'** [prŏs'ēdz, *Sm.*], *n. pl.* Produce; income; receipts; rent; issue.

Prŏç'ess [prō'sĕs, *I. H.*], *n.* [Fr. *procès;* L. *processus.*—See PROCEED.] A progress; procedure:—a course of law:—the prominent part of a bone or of any organ.

Pro-cĕs'sion (pro-sĕsh'ụn), *n.* The act of proceeding; a train marching with solemnity.

Pro-cĕs'sion-al (pro-sĕsh'ụn-al), *n.* A book relating to processions:—a hymn sung in a procession.

Pro-cĕs'sion-al, } *a.* Relating to, or forming, a
Pro-cĕs'sion-a-ry, } procession.

Pro-clāim', *v. a.* [L. *proclamare*, *proclamatum; pro-*, before, and *clamare*, to cry aloud.] [*pp.* proclaiming, proclaimed.] To *declare* publicly; to *announce;* to promulgate; to publish; to outlaw.

Prŏc-la-mā'tion, *n.* [L. *proclamatio.*—See PROCLAIM.] A public official notice or declaration; a *decree;* an edict.

Pro-clĭv'ị-ty, *n.* [L. *proclivitas*, an inclination; *pro-*, forward, and *clivus*, a slope; *clinare*, to lean, to slope.] Tendency; inclination.

Pro-cŏn'sul, *n.* [L.; *pro*, in place of, for, and *consul*, a consul.] A Roman governor.

Pro-cŏn'sụ-lar, *a.* Relating to a proconsul.

Pro-cŏn'sụ-late, } *n.* The office of a proconsul.
Pro-cŏn'sul-shĭp, }

Pro-crăs'ti-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *procrastinare, procrastinatum*, to delay; *pro-*, forward, and *crastinus*, belonging to the morrow; *cras*, to-morrow.] [*pp.* procrastinating, procrastinated.] To defer from time to time; to delay; to put off.—2, *v. n.* To be dilatory.

Pro-crăs-ti-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *procrastinatio.*] The act of procrastinating; delay; dilatoriness.

Pro-crăs'ti-nā-tor, *n.* A dilatory person.

Prō'cre-āte, *v. a.* [L. *procreare; pro-*, forth, and *creare*, to create (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* procreating, procreated.] To generate; to produce.

Prō-cre-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *procreatio.*] Generation; production.

Prō'cre-ā-tive, *a.* Generative; productive.

Prō'cre-ā-tor, *n.* [L.] A generator; a begetter.

Pro-crŭs'te-an, *a.* Relating to Procrustes:—stretched or contracted, as the case requires.

Prŏc'tor, *n.* [For *procurator.*] An attorney in a spiritual court:—an agent:—an officer in a university.

Pro-cŭm'bent, *a.* [L. *procumbere, procumbentis*, to lean forward; *pro-*, forward, and *cubare* (*-cumbere* in some compounds), to lie down.] Lying down; trailing.

Pro-cūr'a-ble, *a.* Obtainable; acquirable.

Prŏc-ū-rā'tion, *n.* [L. *procuratio.*—See PROCURE.] The act of procuring; procurement; management of affairs.

Prŏc'ū-rā-tor, *n.* [L.] A Roman provincial magistrate; a manager; an agent; a proctor.

Pro-cūre', *v. a.* [Fr. *procurer*, to get; L. *procurare*, to take care of, to manage, to collect; *pro*, for, and *curare*, to care; *cura*, care.] [*pp.* procuring, procured.] To get by effort, by favor, or by purchase; to obtain; to acquire.—2, *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.

Pro-cūre'ment, *n.* The act of procuring.

Pro-cūr'er, *n.* [Fr. *procureur*, a purveyor, a proxy.] One who procures; a pimp.

Pro-cūr'ess, *n.* She that procures; a bawd.

Prŏd, *n.* [Dan. *braad;* Irish, *brod.*—See BRAD.] A goad; an awl:—a thrust, or prick.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* prodding, prodded.] To goad; to prick.

Prŏd'i-gal, *a.* [Fr. *prodigue;* O. Fr. *prodigal;* Late L. (probably) *prodigalis*, L. *prodigus*, wasteful; *prodigere*, to squander; *pro-* (before a vowel sometimes *prod-*), forth, and *agere*, to drive.] Spending wastefully; profuse; wasteful; expensive; *extravagant.*—2, *n.* A waster; a spendthrift.

Prŏd-i-găl'i-ty, *n.* [L. *prodigalitas.*] Extravagance; excess.

Prŏd'i-gal-ly, *ad.* Profusely; wastefully.

Pro-dĭġ'ious (pro-dij'us), *a.* [L. *prodigiosus;* Fr. *prodigieux.*—See PRODIGY.] Partaking of prodigy; wonderful; amazing; monstrous.

Pro-dĭġ'ious-ly, *ad.* Amazingly.

Pro-dĭġ'ious-nĕss, *n.* Enormousness.

Prŏd'i-ġy, *n.* [L. *prodigium;* referred to *pro-* (*prod-*), forth, and *-agium*, a saying; *aio* (obsolete *agio*), I say.] Something wonderful; a wonder; a monster. See MIRACLE.

Pro-dūce', *v. a.* [L. *producere, productum; pro-*, forth, and *ducere*, to lead, to draw, to bring.] [*pp.* producing, produced.] To bring forth; to yield; to bear:—to exhibit:—to *effect:*—to extend.

Prŏd'ūce (prŏd'dūs), *n.* That which is produced, or which any thing yields; *production;* product.

Pro-dūç'er, *n.* One who produces.

Pro-dū-çi-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being producible.

Pro-dū'çi-ble, *a.* [L. *producibilis.*] That may be produced.

Prŏd'uct, *n.* [See PRODUCE.] Something produced; an effect; result.—(*Arith.*) The result produced by multiplying one number by another.

Pro-dŭc'tile, *a.* That may be drawn out.

Pro-dŭc'tion, *n.* [L. *productio.*] The act of producing; product.

Pro-dŭc'tive, *a.* [L. *productivus.*] That produces; [*fertile.*

Pro-dŭc'tive-nĕss, *n.* State of being productive.

Prŏd-uc-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* Power of producing:—fertility.

Prō'em, *n.* [L. *proœmium;* Gr. προοίμιον; πρό, before, and οἶμος, a way; εἶμι, I go.] A *preface;* an introduction.

Prŏf-a-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *profanatio.*] The act of profaning.

Pro-fāne', *a.* [L. *profanus*, unholy; *pro-*, forth from, and *fanum*, a temple.] Irreverent to things sacred; irreligious; impious:—polluted; impure:—secular; not sacred; as, *profane* history.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* profaning, profaned.] To violate; to desecrate.

Pro-fāne'ly, *ad.* With irreverence.

Pro-făn'i-ty, *n.* [L. *profanitas*, impiety.] Quality of being profane; profaneness; blasphemy.

Pro-fĕss', *v. a.* [L. *profiteri, professus*, to avow, to undertake, to profess; *pro-*, forth, openly, and *fateri, fassus*, to utter, to avow; *fari, fatum*, to speak.] [*pp.* professing, professed.] To declare openly; to avow.

Pro-fĕss'ed-ly, *ad.* With open declaration:—avowedly.

Pro-fĕs'sion (pro-fĕsh'un), *n.* [L. *professio.*] Act of professing; declaration:—a calling; a vocation; an employment requiring a learned education:—the members, collectively, of a calling.

Pro-fĕs'sion-al (pro-fĕsh'un-al), *a.* Relating to a profession; done by a professor.—2, *n.* A regular practiser of an art or profession.

Pro-fĕs'sion-al-ly, *ad.* By profession:—in a professional way.

Pro-fĕss'or, *n.* [L. for a "teacher,"—literally, one who undertakes to be, or professes himself.] One who professes or teaches some science or art.

Prō-fes-sō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a professor.

Pro-fĕss'or-shĭp, *n.* Office of a professor.

Prŏf'fer, *v. a.* [Fr. *proférer*, to utter; L. *proferre*, to bring forward; *pro-*, forward, and *ferre*, to bring.] [*pp.* proffering, proffered.] To propose; to offer.—2, *n.* An offer made; a proposal.

Pro-fĭ''cience (pro-fĭsh'ens), } *n.* Advance-
Pro-fĭ''cien-cy (pro-fĭsh'en-se), } ment; improvement gained; *progress.*

Pro-fĭ''cient (pro-fĭsh'ent), *n.* [L. *proficere* (part. *proficientis*), to make progress; *pro-*, forward, and *facere*, to make.] One who has made advancement; an adept.—2, *a.* Skilled; adept.

Prō'fīle, Pro-fīle', or Prō'fīle [pro-fēl', *S. H. Sl. P. J. F. K.;* prō'fēl, *E. Ja. Sm.;* prō'fĭl *or* pro-fēl', *W.;* prō'fīl, *I. N. C.*], *n.* [Fr. *profil;* It. *profilo;* It. & L. *pro-*, before, and It. *filo*, a line, a thread; L. *filum*, a thread.] A head or portrait represented sideways; side-face; outline.

Prŏf'it, *n.* [Fr. *profit*, profit; *profiter*, to profit; L. *proficere, profectum*, to advance; *pro-*, forward, and *facere, factum*, to make.] Pecuniary advantage; accession of good; utility; gain; *benefit;* advancement.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* profiting, profited.] To benefit; to advance.—3, *v. n.* To gain advantage; to improve.

Prŏf'it-a-ble, *a.* Affording profit; gainful; lucrative; useful; *advantageous.*

Prŏf'it-a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Gainfulness.

Prŏf'it-a-bly, *ad.* Gainfully; usefully.

Prŏf'it-lĕss, *a.* Void of profit; useless.

Prŏf'li-ga-cy, *n.* Profligate conduct; gross vice; depravity; wickedness.

Prŏf'li-gate, *a.* [L. *profligare, profligatum*, to overthrow; *pro-*, forward, and *fligere*, to hurl.] Abandoned to vice; wicked.—2, *n.* An abandoned, shameless person; a wretch; a reprobate.

Pro-fŏŭnd', *a.* [Fr. *profond*, L. *profundus*, deep; *pro-*, in the sense of downward, and *fundus*, the bottom.] Having great depth; deep; intellectually deep; thorough:—low; humble.—2, *n.* The deep; the sea; the abyss.

Pro-fŏŭnd'ly, *ad.* Deeply; thoroughly.

Pro-fŭn'di-ty, *n.* [L. *profunditas.*—See PROFOUND.] State of being profound.

Pro-fūse′, *a.* [L. *profusus; profundere, profusum*, to pour out; *pro-*, forth, and *fundere*, to pour.] Liberal to excess; lavish; prodigal; overabounding; *extravagant.*

Pro-fūse′ly, *ad.* Lavishly; prodigally.

Pro-fūse′ness, *n.* Lavishness; profusion.

Pro-fū′sion (pro-fū′zhun), *n.* [L. *profusio.*—See PROFUSE.] Prodigality; extravagance; profuseness; abundance; excess.

Prŏg, *n.* [O. E. *prog*, to go begging.—Cf. Sw. *pracka*, Dan. *prakke*, Ger. *prachern*, to beg; also L. *procare*, to beg. *Prog* seems originally to have meant food procured by beggary.—Cf. also PROWL.] Victuals; provision of any kind. [Low and colloq.]

Pro-ġĕn′i-tor, *n.* [L.; *pro-*, forth, and *genitor*, a parent; *gignere, genitum*, to beget.] A *forefather;* an ancestor.

Prŏġ′e-ny, *n.* [Fr. *progénie;* L. *progenies.*—See PROGENITOR.] Offspring; descendants; race.

Prŏg′na-thism, *n.* The state of being prognathous; projection of the lower jaw.

Prog-nā′thous, *a.* [Gr. πρό, before, forward, and γνάθος, the jaw.] Having projecting jaws.

Prog-nō′sis, *n.* [Gr.—See PROGNOSTIC.] (*Med.*) The art of foretelling the event of a disease; a judgment regarding the future course and event of any illness.

Prog-nŏs′tic, *a.* [Gr. προγνωστικός, foretelling; προγνωστικόν, a token; πρό, before, and γνῶναι, to know (*q. v.*).] Foretokening; indicating.—2, *n.* A sign; a token; an *omen.*

Prog-nŏs′ti-cāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* prognosticating, prognosticated.] To show beforehand by signs; to foretell; to foreshow.

Prog-nŏs-ti-cā′tion, *n.* Act of foretelling.

Prog-nŏs′ti-cā-tor, *n.* One who foretells.

Prō′grăm, *n.* An edict; a bill; a programme.

Prō′grămme, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. πρόγραμμα, a written notice; πρό, before, and γράμμα, a writing; γράφειν, to write.] A bill or plan exhibiting an outline of an entertainment or public performance; a program.

Prŏg′ress [prō′gres, *Ja. K.*], *n.* [Fr. *progrès;* L. *progressus.*] Motion forward; course; advancement; progression; proficiency.

Pro-grĕss′, *v. n.* [L. *progredi, progressus*, to advance; *pro-*, forward, and *gradi*, to go.] [*pp.* progressing, progressed.] To proceed; to go forward; to advance; to make progress.

Pro-grĕs′sion (pro-grĕsh′un), *n.* [L. *progressio.*] Regular or gradual advance; *progress;* course.

Pro-grĕs′sive, *a.* Making progress; advancing.

Pro-grĕs′sive-ly, *ad.* By regular course.

Pro-grĕs′sive-nĕss, *n.* State of advancing.

Pro-hĭb′it, *v. a.* [L. *prohibere, prohibitum; pro-*, before, and *habere*, to have, to hold.] [*pp.* prohibiting, prohibited.] To forbid; to interdict; to hinder; to prevent; to preclude.

Prō-hi-bĭ′′tion (prō-he-bĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *prohibitio.*] Act of prohibiting; interdiction; an interdict.

Prō-hi-bĭ′′tion-ĭst, *n.* One who favors the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic drinks.

Pro-hĭb′i-tĭve, *a.* Same as PROHIBITORY.

Pro-hĭb′i-to-ry, *a.* [L. *prohibitorius.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding; prohibiting.

Pro-jĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *projicere, projectum*, to throw out; *pro-*, forth, and *jacere*, to hurl.] [*pp.* projecting, projected.] To scheme; to form; to contrive; to plan.—2, *v. n.* To jut out; to shoot forward.

Prŏj′ect [prō′jĕkt, *I.*], *n.* [Fr. *projet;* L. *projectum*, that which projects.] A scheme; a design.

Pro-jĕc′tile, *n.* A body projected.—2, *a.* Impelling forward:—impelled forward.

Pro-jĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *projectio.*] Act of projecting; a prominence:—that which is projected; a plan; a delineation; method of delineation.

Pro-jĕct′or, *n.* One who projects.

Projet (prō-zhā′), *n.* [Fr.] A project; a plan; a draft for a proposed treaty or convention.

Pro-lăpse′, *n.* [L. *prolapsus*, a falling; *prolabi*, to fall; *pro-*, forward, and *labi*, to slip, to glide.] A falling downward.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* prolapsing, prolapsed.] To fall downward.

Prō′lāte [prō′lāt, *S. E. Wb.;* pro-lāt′, *Sm.*], *a.* [L. *prolatus*, lengthened; *pro-*, forward, and *latus*, borne.] Drawn out at the poles; not oblate.

Prō′lĕg, *n.* [L. *pro*, for, and LEG.] A sort of spurious leg in insects.

Prŏl-e-gŏm′e-na, *n. pl.* [Gr. πρό, before, and λεγόμενα, things said; λέγειν, to say.] Preliminary observations or remarks; a preface.

Pro-lĕp′sis, *n.* [Gr. πρόληψις; πρό, before, and λαμβάνειν, to take.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which objections are anticipated and answered; an anticipation.—(*Chron.*) Act of dating an event too early; a prochronism.

Pro-lĕp′tic, } **Pro-lĕp′ti-cal**, } *a.* [Gr. προληπτικός.] Relating to prolepsis; previous; antecedent.

Prŏl-e-tā′ri-an, *n.* [Fr. *prolétaire;* L. *proletarius*, a citizen of the poorest class,—literally, one whose only service is the producing of children; *proles*, offspring.] One of the poorest class of citizens.—2, *a.* Low; base; vile.

Prŏl-e-tā′ri-ăt, *n.* [Fr. *prolétariat.*] The poorest class of citizens.

Pro-lĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *proles*, offspring, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing something abnormal.

Pro-lĭf′ic, *a.* [Fr. *prolifique;* Late L. *prolificus;* L. *proles*, offspring, and *facere*, to make.] Producing offspring; fruitful; productive; *fertile.*

Pro-lĭf-i-cā′tion, *n.* [Late L. *prolificatio.*] Generation; production.

Pro-lĭx′ [pro-līks′ *or* prō′liks, *Wb.;* prŏl′iks, *N.*], *a.* [L. *prolixus*, extended, copious; probably from *pro-*, forth, and *liqui*, to flow.] Long; tedious; diffuse; wordy; not concise.—*Prolix* is opposed to *concise; diffuse*, to *precise.*

Pro-lĭx′i-ty, } **Pro-lĭx′ness**, } *n.* State or quality of being prolix; tediousness.

Pro-lĭx′ly, *ad.* At great length; tediously.

Prŏl′o-cū-tor, *or* **Pro-lŏc′ū-tor**, *n.* [L.; *pro-*, before, *locutor*, a speaker; *loqui, locutus*, to speak.] A speaker; the speaker of a convocation.

Prŏl′ŏgue [prō′lŏg, *H. St. I. Ja. K. C. N. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr.; Gr. πρόλογος; πρό, before, and λόγος, a discourse.] An introductory piece or poem; a *preface;* an introduction.

Pro-lŏng′, *v. a.* [Fr. *prolonger;* L. *prolongare; pro-*, forward, and *longus*, long.] [*pp.* prolonging, prolonged.] To extend the duration of; to continue; to protract; to lengthen out.

Prō-lon-gā′tion [prŏl-ŏn-gā′shun, *W. J. F.*], *n.* Act of prolonging or lengthening:—delay:—an extension.

Prŏm-e-näde′ (*or* -nād′), *n.* [Fr.; *promener*, to walk; L. *prominare*, to drive on; *pro-*, forward, and *minare*, to drive; *minæ*, threats.] Walk for pleasure or exercise; place of walking.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* promenading, promenaded.] To walk; to take a walk.

Prŏm′i-nĕnce, } **Prŏm′i-nĕn-cy**, } *n.* [L. *prominentia.*] State of being prominent; a protuberance.

Prŏm′i-nĕnt, *a.* [L. *prominere, prominentis*, to jut out; *pro-*, forth, and *minari*, to threaten, to jut out; *minæ*, threats.] Standing out; conspicuous.

Prŏm′i-nĕnt-ly, *ad.* With prominence.

Pro-mĭs′cu-oŭs, *a.* [L. *promiscuus; pro-*, forth, and *miscere*, to mix.] Mingled; confused.

Pro-mĭs′cu-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Confusedly.

Prŏm′ise, *n.* [L. *promissum*, a promise; *promittere, promissum*, to promise,—literally, to put forth; *pro-*, forth, and *mittere*, to send.] A declaration which binds the person who makes it; good or benefit promised; an engagement; word:—expectation; hope.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* promising, promised.] To make a promise; to bid fair.—3, *v. a.* To assure by a promise.

Prŏm-is-ēē′, *n.* One to whom a promise is made.

Prŏm′is-er, } **Prŏm′is-or**, } *n.* [L. *promissor.*] One who promises.

Prŏm'ĭs-ĭng, *p. a.* Giving good promise.

Prŏm'ĭs-so-ry, *a.* Containing a promise.

Prŏm'on-to-ry, *n.* [L. *promontorium* or *promunturium*; perhaps from *pro-*, forth, and *mons*, a mountain; or *pro-*, forward, and *minari*, to jut.] High land jutting into the sea; headland.

Pro-mōte', *v. a.* [L. *promovere, promotum; pro-*, forward, and *movere*, to move (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* promoting, promoted.] To forward; to advance; to exalt; to prefer:—to raise in rank or office.

Pro-mōt'er, *n.* One who promotes.

Pro-mō'tion, *n.* [L. *promotio.*] Advancement; preferment.

Pro-mō'tive, *a.* Tending to promote; helpful.

Prŏmpt (prŏmt), *a.* [Fr.; L. *promere, promptum*, to bring forward; *pro-*, forward, and *emere*, to take.] Quick; *ready;* acute; not dilatory.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* prompting, prompted.] To assist; to incite; to suggest.

Prŏmpt'er (prŏmt'er), *n.* One who prompts; one who assists an actor or speaker when at a loss to recall the words of his part.

Prŏmpt'i-tūde, *n.* [L. *promptitudo.*] Readiness; quickness.

Prŏmpt'ly (prŏmt'le), *ad.* Readily; quickly.

Prŏmpt'ness (prŏmt'nes), *n.* Readiness.

Pro-mŭl'gāte, *v. a.* [L. *promulgare, promulgatum*, to publish.] [*pp.* promulgating, promulgated.] To publish; to make known; to teach publicly; to proclaim.

Prŏm-ul-gā'tion, *n.* [L. *promulgatio.*] Publication; exhibition.

Prŏm'ul-gā-tor (*or* prŏm-ul-gā'tur), *n.* One who promulgates or makes publicly known.

Pro-mŭlge', *v. a.* [See Promulgate.] [*pp.* promulging, promulged.] To promulgate.

Pro-mŭlg'er, *n.* A publisher; a promulgator.

Pro-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *pronare, pronatum*, to bend forward.] The position of the hand with the palm down:—the motion which leads to that position.

Prōne, *a.* [L. *pronus.*—Cf. Gr. πρανής, headlong; Skr. *pravana*, inclined.] Lying with the face downward; not supine:—bending downward:—inclined:—with the palm downward.

Prōne'ness, *n.* State of being prone:—inclination.

Prŏng, *n.* [Cf. Low Ger. *prange*, a stake; Local E. *sprong*, a prong: perhaps related to Spring.] The tine of a fork, &c.; a fork.

Prŏng'-hōrn, *n.* An American antelope.

Prong-horn.

Pro-nŏm'i-nal, *a.* [L. *pronominalis.*] Relating to a pronoun.

Prō'nŏûn, *n.* [*Pro*, for, and Noun; L. *pronomen.*] (*Gram.*) A word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word.

Pro-nŏûnce', *v. a.* [Fr. *prononcer;* L. *pronuntiare; pro-*, forth, and *nuntiare*, to tell.] [*pp.* pronouncing, pronounced.] To speak; to *articulate;* to declare:—to utter rhetorically.

Pro-nŏûnce'a-ble, *a.* [L. *pronuntiabilis.*] That may be pronounced.

Pro-nŏûnced' (pro-nŏûnst'), *a.* Strongly marked; decided; unequivocal.

Pro-nŏûnce'ment, *n.* An announcement; a formal utterance.

Pro-nŏûnç'ing, *a.* Indicating or teaching pronunciation.

Pro-nŭn-ci-a-mĕn'tō, *n.* [Sp. *pronunciamiento.*] A proclamation; a declaration.

Pro-nŭn-ci-ā'tion (pro-nŭn-she-ā'shun) [pro-nŭn-she-ā'shun, *W. J. F. Ja.;* pro-nŭn-se-ā'shun, *I. H. St. P. K. Sm. C.*], *n.* [L. *pronuntiatio.*] The act of pronouncing; utterance; delivery.

Pro-nŭn'ci-a-tive, *a.* Uttering confidently.

Prôôf, *n.* [Fr. *preuve;* L. *proba; probare*, to prove (*q. v.*).] That by which something is proved; *evidence;* test; trial:—impenetrability:—a trial-sheet of print to be corrected.—2, *a.* Of such quality or character as to stand the proof; able to resist; impenetrable.

Prôôf'-shēēt, *n.* The first impression of a printed sheet, for correction; a proof.

Prŏp, *v. a.* [Gael. *prop*, Irish *propa*, a prop; O. Dut. *proppen*, to prop.—Cf. Ger. *pfropf*, a cutting, a scion, a stopper; *pfropfen*, to plug up.] [*pp.* propping, propped.] To support; to sustain; to keep up.—2, *n.* That which sustains or on which any thing rests; a support; a stay.

Prŏp'a-ga-ble, *a.* That may be propagated.

Prŏp-a-găn'da, *n.* [L.] An association at Rome having the charge of missions, called *Congregatio de Propaganda Fide*, "Society for Propagating the Faith."

Prŏp-a-găn'dĭsm, *n.* Proselytism.

Prŏp-a-găn'dist, *n.* A missionary; a proselyter.

Prŏp'a-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *propagare, propagatum*, to layer, as a plant,—hence, to propagate; *propago*, a slip, a cutting: probably akin to Prop.] [*pp.* propagating, propagated.] To extend; to increase; to generate; to disseminate; to diffuse.—2, *v. n.* To have offspring.

Prŏp-a-gā'tion, *n.* [L. *propagatio.*] Generation; extension; dissemination.

Prŏp'a-gā-tive, *a.* That propagates or is propagated:—tending to propagate.

Prŏp'a-gā-tor, *n.* One who propagates.

Pro-pĕl', *v. a.* [L. *propellere, propulsum; pro-*, forward, and *pellere*, to drive.] [*pp.* propelling, propelled.] To drive or urge forward.

Pro-pĕl'ler, *n.* He who or that which propels:—an instrument, called the *screw*, for the propulsion of vessels:—a steam vessel provided with such an instrument.

Pro-pĕn'sion, *n.* [L. *propensio.*] Same as Propensity.

Pro-pĕn'si-ty, *n.* [L. *propendere, propensum*, to hang forward, to incline to; *pro-*, forward, and *pendere*, to hang.] Tendency; inclination.

Prŏp'er, *a.* [Fr. *propre;* L. *proprius*, one's own.] Peculiar; one's own:—natural; fit; suitable; appropriate; just; right:—peculiar to the individual; as, a *proper* name.

Prŏp'er-ly, *ad.* In a proper manner; fitly.

Prŏp'er-ty, *n.* [Fr. *propriété; propre*, one's own; L. *proprietas*, ownership.—See Proper.] A peculiar quality:—ownership:—a possession; what one possesses; goods.

Prŏph'e-cy, *n.* [L. *prophetia;* Gr. προφητεία.—See Prophet.] The act of prophesying or foretelling future events; a prediction.

Prŏph'e-sī-er, *n.* One who prophesies.

Prŏph'e-sy̆, *v. a.* [From Prophecy.] [*pp.* prophesying, prophesied.] To predict; to *foretell.*—2, *v. n.* To utter prophecies.

Prŏph'et, *n.* [Gr. προφήτης; πρό, before, publicly, and root of φημί, I speak.] One who prophesies.

Prŏph'et-ĕss, *n.* A female prophet.

Pro-phĕt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. προφητικός.] Relating
Pro-phĕt'i-cal, } to a prophet or to prophecy; foretelling.

Pro-phĕt'i-cal-ly, *ad.* By prophecy.

Prŏph-y-lăc'tic, *n.* [Gr. προφυλακτικός; πρό, before, and φυλάσσειν, to guard.] A preventive medicine.—2, *a.* Preventing disease; preventive.

Pro-pĭn'qui-ty, *n.* [L. *propinquitas; propinquus*, near; *prope*, near.] Nearness; kindred.

Pro-pĭ''ti-a-ble (pro-pĭsh'e-a-bl), *a.* Placable.

Pro-pĭ''ti-āte (pro-pĭsh'e-āt), *v. a.* [L. *propitiare, propitiatum*, to render propitious (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* propitiating, propitiated.] To make propitious; to conciliate; to appease.

Pro-pĭ-ti-ā'tion (pro-pĭsh-e-ā'shun), *n.* [L. *propitiatio.*] The act of propitiating.

Pro-pĭ''ti-ā-tor (pro-pĭsh'e-ā-tur), *n.* [L.] One who propitiates; an appeaser.

Pro-pĭ''ti-a-to-ry (pro-pĭsh'e-a-to-re), *a.* [L. *propitiatorius.*] Tending to make propitious; conciliatory.—2, *n.* [L. *propitiatorium.*] The mercy-seat; the covering of the ark in the Jewish temple.

Pro-pĭ''tious (pro-pĭsh'us), *a.* [L. *propitius.*] Disposed to be merciful; favorable; kind; benign; *auspicious.*

Pro-pĭ''tious-ly, *ad.* Favorably.

Pro-pĭ′′tious-nĕss (pro-pĭsh′us-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being propitious; kindness.
Prŏ′po-lĭs [prŏp′o-lĭs, *K.*], *n.* [Gr.; πρό, before, πόλις, a city.] A resinous matter used by bees.
Pro-pōr′tion, *n.* [L. *proportio*, relation; *pro-*, before, regarding, and *portio*, a part.] The comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio; equal degree:—*symmetry*:—size:—part:—a rule of arithmetic, called also the *Rule of Three*.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* proportioning, proportioned.] To adjust by comparative relation; to form symmetrically. [proportional; proportionate.
Pro-pōr′tion-a-ble, *a.* That may be proportioned;
Pro-pōr′tion-a-bly, *ad.* By proportion.
Pro-pōr′tion-al, *a.* [L. *proportionalis.*] Having due proportion.—2, *n.* A quantity in proportion.
Pro-pōr-tion-ăl′i-ty, *n.* State of being proportional.
Pro-pōr′tion-al-ly, *ad.* In proportion.
Pro-pōr′tion-ate, *a.* [L. *proportionatus.*] Having due proportion; proportional.
Pro-pōr′tion-ate-ly, *ad.* Proportionally.
Pro-pōr′tion-ate-nĕss, *n.* Proportionality.
Pro-pō′şal, *n.* An offer; a proposition.
Pro-pōşe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *proposer.* Historically, it represents L. *pro-*, before, and *pausare*, to pause; in meaning, it corresponds with L. *proponere*, *propositum*, to place before.] [*pp.* proposing, proposed.] To offer; to proffer; to bid.
Pro-pōş′er, *n.* One who proposes or offers.
Prŏp-o-şĭ′′tion (prŏp-o-zĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *propositio*, a statement; *proponere*, to place before.] A thing proposed; a proposal; an offer:—a thought; a statement.
Prŏp-o-şĭ′′tion-al, *a.* Relating to a proposition.
Pro-pŏŭnd′, *v. a.* [O. E. *propone*, L. *proponere*, to place before.] [*pp.* propounding, propounded.] To offer; to propose.
Pro-pŏŭnd′er, *n.* One who propounds.
Pro-prī′e-ta-ry, *n.* [L. *proprietarius*, an owner.—See Property.] A possessor in his own right; a proprietor.—2, *a.* Belonging to an owner.
Pro-prī′e-tor, *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire*; L. *proprietarius.*] A possessor in his own right; an owner.
Pro-prī′e-tor-shĭp, *n.* State of a proprietor.
Pro-prī′e-trĕss, *n.* A female proprietor.
Pro-prī′e-ty, *n.* [L. *proprietas*, propriety, property (*q. v.*).] State or quality of being proper; suitableness; fitness;—exclusive right.
Pro-pŭl′sion, *n.* [See Propel.] The act of driving [forward.
Pro-pŭl′sive, *a.* Impelling.
Prō-ro-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *prorogatio.*—See Prorogue.] The act of proroguing.
Pro-rōgue′ (pro-rōg′), *v. a.* [Fr. *proroger*; L. *prorogare*, to ask in public, to ask an extension, to defer; *pro-*, before, and *rogare*, to ask.] [*pp.* proroguing, prorogued.] To protract; to put off:—to adjourn, as a parliament.
Pro-şā′ic, *a.* [L *prosaicus.*—See Prose.] Belonging to prose:—dull; stupid.
Pro-şā′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a prosaic manner.
Pro-şā′işm, *n.* Form of prose writing. [prose.
Pro-şā′ist [prō′za-ist, *C. Wb.*], *n.* A writer of
Pro-scē′ni-ŭm (pro-sē′ne-ŭm), *n.* [L.; Gr. προσκήνιον; πρό, before, and σκηνή, a scene (*q. v.*).] The front part of the stage in a theatre.
Pro-scrībe′, *v. a.* [L. *proscribere*, *proscriptum*; *pro-*, out, in public, and *scribere*, to write.] [*pp.* proscribing, proscribed.] To censure capitally; to punish with civil death; to doom; to condemn; to denounce; to interdict; to outlaw:—to forbid.
Prō′scrĭpt, *n.* [L. *proscriptus.*] An interdict.
Pro-scrĭp′tion, *n.* [L. *proscriptio.*] The act of proscribing; doom; wholesale condemnation; prohibition.
Pro-scrĭp′tive, *a.* Tending to proscribe.
Prōşe, *n.* [L. *prosa*, for *prorsa* (*oratio*), direct or straight (speech); *prorsus*, forward; *pro-*, forth, and *versus*, turned; *vertere*, *versum*, to turn.—See Verse.] Language, discourse, or composition without metre or poetic measure.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* prosing, prosed.] To make a tedious relation.—3, *a.* Consisting of prose:—prosaic.
Pro-sĕc′tor, *n.* [L.; *pro-*, before, and *secare*, to cut; *sector*, a cutter.] One who prepares the subjects for a professor of anatomy; a dissector.
Prŏs′e-cūte, *v. a.* [L. *prosequi*, *prosecutus*, to pursue (*q. v.*); *pro-*, forward, and *sequi*, to follow.] [*pp.* prosecuting, prosecuted.] To pursue; to continue:—to sue by law, as an offender; to arraign.—2, *v. n.* To carry on a prosecution.
Prŏs-e-cū′tion, *n.* [L. *prosecutio.*] The act of prosecuting; a pursuit:—a criminal suit:—the party which prosecutes in a suit.
Prŏs′e-cū-tor, *n.* [L.] One who prosecutes.
Prŏs′e-lȳte, *n.* [Gr. προσήλυτος; πρός, to, and ἔρχομαι, perf. ἐλήλυθα, I come.] A *convert* to a new opinion.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* proselyting, proselyted.] To make proselytes.
Prŏs′e-ly-tĭşm, *n.* The act of proselyting.
Prŏs′e-ly-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* proselytizing, proselytized.] To proselyte; to convert.
Prō′şi-nĕss, *n.* Dulness; tediousness.
Prō-slāv′e-ry, *a.* Defending slavery.
Pro-sō′di-an, *n.* One skilled in metre or prosody; a prosodist.
Pro-sŏd′i-cal, *a.* Of or relating to prosody.
Prŏs′o-dĭst, *n.* One versed in prosody.
Prŏs′o-dy, *n.* [Gr. προσῳδία, song, accent; πρός, to, in accompaniment, and ᾠδή, an ode.] That part of grammar which treats of accent, quantity, versification, and the laws of harmony, in metrical composition.
Prŏs-o-po-pœ′ia (prŏs-o-po-pē′ya), *n.* [L. & Gr.; πρόσωπον, person, face (πρός, toward, and ὤψ, a face), and ποιεῖν, to make.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which things are represented as persons; personification.
Prŏs′pect, *n.* [L. *prospectus*, a lookout; *prospicere*, *prospectum*, to look forward; *pro-*, before, and *specere*, to look.] A view of something distant; object of view:—ground of expectation:—view into futurity (opposed to *retrospect*).—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* prospecting, prospected.] To search; to examine, as for gold.
Pro-spĕc′tion, *n.* Act of looking forward.
Pro-spĕc′tive, *a.* [L. *prospectivus.*] Looking forward; future:—being in prospect.
Pro-spĕc′tus, *n.*; pl. **Pro-spĕc′tus-ęş.** [L.] The plan of a proposed literary work.
Prŏs′per, *v. a.* [L. *prosperare*, to thrive.—See Prosperous.] [*pp.* prospering, prospered.] To make prosperous; to favor.—2, *v. n.* To be prosperous; to thrive.
Pros-pĕr′i-ty, *n.* [L. *prosperitas.*—See Prosperous.] Success; good fortune.
Prŏs′per-oŭs, *a.* [L. *prosper* or *prosperus*; *pro-*, according to, and *spes*, hope; *sperare*, to hope.] Successful; *fortunate*; lucky; propitious; favorable; *auspicious*.
Prŏs′per-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Successfully.
Prŏs′tāte, *a.* [Gr. προστάτης, standing before; πρός, before, and ἵστημι, I stand.] Noting a gland near the bladder.—2, *n.* The prostate gland.
Prŏs′the-sĭs, *n.* [Gr. πρόσθεσις; πρός, to, and τίθημι, I put.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which one or more letters are prefixed to a word.
Pros-thĕt′ic, *a.* [Gr. προσθετικός.—See Prosthesis.] Prefixed (as a letter).
Prŏs′ti-tūte, *v. a.* [L. *prostituere*, *prostitutum*, to expose, to set forth; *pro-*, forth, and *statuere*, to set.—See Statute.] [*pp.* prostituting, prostituted.] To sell for vile purposes.—2, *a.* Vicious for hire; sold to vice.—3, *n.* [L. *prostituta.*] A public strumpet; a harlot.
Prŏs-ti-tū′tion, *n.* Act of prostituting; state of being prostituted; the life of a prostitute.
Prŏs′ti-tū-tor, *n.* One who prostitutes.
Prŏs′trate, *a.* [L. *prostratus*, thrown down; *pro-*, forward, and *sternere*, *stratum*, to throw.] Lying flat or at length; thrown down; prone; humble.

Prŏs'trāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* prostrating, prostrated.] To lay flat; to throw down.

Pros-trā'tion, *n.* [L. *prostratio.*] The act of prostrating; overthrow; demolition; depression.

Prō'stȳle, *n.* [Gr. πρόστυλος; πρό, before, and στῦλος, a column.] (*Arch.*) A portico in which the columns stand before a building.

Prō'sy, *a.* Of the nature of prose; dull.

Pro-tăg'o-nĭst, *n.* [Gr. πρῶτος, first, and ἀγωνιστής, an actor.—See AGONY.] One who takes the first place in some great event or action, especially where a contest for supremacy is implied.

Prŏt'a-sĭs, *n.* [Gr.; πρό, before, and τείνειν, to stretch.] The first part of a conditional sentence, or a period:—opposed to *apodosis.*

Prō'te-an, *or* **Pro-tē'an,** *a.* [See PROTEUS.] Relating to Proteus; assuming different shapes.

Pro-tĕct', *v. a.* [L. *protegere, protectum; pro-,* before, and *tegere,* to cover.] [*pp.* protecting, protected.] To shield from evil; to *defend;* to support; to cherish; to guard. [a passport.

Pro-tĕc'tion, *n.* [L. *protectio.*] Defence; a shelter;

Pro-tĕc'tion-ĭst, *n.* An advocate for protection.

Pro-tĕc'tive, *a.* Defensive; sheltering.

Pro-tĕc'tor, *n.* [L.] A defender; a regent.

Pro-tĕc'tor-ate, *n.* The office or government of a protector:—a country protected by another:—protection of one country by another.

Pro-tĕc'tor-shĭp, *n.* The office of a protector.

Pro-tĕc'tress, *n.* A woman who protects.

Protégé (prō-tā-zhā'), *n.* [Fr.; *protéger,* to protect (*q. v.*).] A person protected and patronized; a dependant.

Protégée (prō-tā-zhā'), *n.* [Fr.] A female who is protected or patronized.

Prō'te-ĭd, *n.* [PROTEIN and the Latinized Greek patronymic or family-ending *idæ.*] (*Chem.*) An albuminoid.

Prō'te-in, } *n.* [Gr. πρῶτος, first: it is regarded
Prō'te-ine, } as the most primary or the chief of the nitrogenous organic bodies.] A nitrogenous substance analogous to fibrin.

Pro-tĕst', *v. n.* [L. *protestare; pro-,* openly, and *testari,* to witness; *testis,* an oath, a witness.] [*pp.* protesting, protested.] To affirm with solemnity; to declare positively; to remonstrate.—2, *v. a.* To call as a witness:—to assent; to affirm:—to disown, as a bill.

Prō'tĕst, *or* **Prŏt'est,** *n.* A solemn declaration:—an official notice of non-payment.

Prŏt'es-tănt, *n.* [L. *protestans, protestantis,* protesting.—See PROTEST.] One of the Reformed religion:—one who protests against the church of Rome.—2, *a.* Belonging to Protestants.

Prŏt'es-tant-ĭṣm, *n.* Religion of Protestants.

Prŏt-es-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *protestatio.*] Act of protesting; a solemn declaration; a protest.

Pro-tĕst'er, *n.* One who protests.

Prō'teus, *n.* [Gr.] (*Myth.*) A marine heathen deity; one who assumes any shape:—a cave-newt.

Prŏth'e-sĭs, *n.* [Gr.; πρό, before, and τίθημι, to place.] A credence-table:—a side-table.

Pro-thŏn'o-ta-ry, *n.* [L. *protonotarius;* Gr. πρῶτος, first, and L. *notarius,* a notary.] The head registrar or notary:—a clerk of a court.

Prō'to-cŏl, *n.* [Late Gr. πρωτόκολλον, a fly-leaf glued on,—later, a document with such a leaf; πρῶτος, first, and κολλάειν, to glue; κόλλα, glue.] The original copy of a writing:—a rough draft, or preliminary agreement.

Prō-to-mär'tyr, *n.* [Gr.; πρῶτος, first, and μάρτυρ, a martyr (*q. v.*).] The first martyr.

Prō'to-phȳte, *n.* [Gr. πρῶτος, first, and φυτόν, a plant.] A plant of very simple organization.

Prō'to-plăṣm, *n.* [Gr. πρῶτος, first, and πλάσμα, mould, form.—See PLASTIC.] An albuminoid substance possessing the power of motion, and growing through assimilation of matter from the surrounding media.

Prō-to-plăṣ'mic, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, protoplasm:—written also *protoplasmatic.*

Prō'to-plăst, *n.* [Gr. πρωτόπλαστος, first formed; πρῶτος, first, and πλάσσειν, to mould.] A first germ; a prototype:—a low organism essentially a mere mass of protoplasm. [protoplasm.

Prō-to-plăs'tic, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of,

Prō'to-tȳpe, *n.* [Gr. πρωτότυπον; πρῶτος, first, and τύπος, a type (*q. v.*).] The original pattern or model of any thing; archetype; an exemplar.

Pro-tŏx'ide, *n.* [Gr. πρῶτος, first, and OXIDE.] An oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen.

Prō-to-zō'ic, *a.* Exhibiting first forms of life.

Prō-to-zō'ŏn, *n.*; pl. **Prō-to-zō'a.** [Gr. πρῶτος, first, and ζῷον, an animal.] One of a subkingdom of animals comprising those of lowest organization.

Pro-trăct', *v. a.* [L. *protrahere, protractum,* to draw out; *pro-,* forth, and *trahere,* to draw.] [*pp.* protracting, protracted.] To draw out; to prolong; to lengthen:—to delay; to put off.

Pro-trăct'er, *n.* One who protracts; protractor.

Pro-trăc'tion, *n.* [L. *protractio.*] Act of protracting.

Pro-trăct'or, *n.* One who protracts:—an instrument for laying off angles.

Pro-trūde', *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *protrudere, protrusum; pro-,* forth, and *trudere,* to thrust.] [*pp.* protruding, protruded.] To thrust forward; to push.

Pro-trū'ṣion, *n.* The act of protruding; a thrust.

Pro-trū'sive, *a.* Thrusting forward.

Pro-tū'ber-ance, *n.* A prominence; a swelling.

Pro-tū'ber-ant, *a.* [L. *protuberans.*—See PROTUBERATE.] Swelling; prominent.

Pro-tū'ber-āte, *v. n.* [L. *protuberare, protuberatum; pro-,* forward, and *tuber,* a swelling.] [*pp.* protuberating, protuberated.] To bulge out; to swell.

Proŭd, *a.* [A.-S. *prut,* Icel. *prudr,* proud; Dan. *prud,* stately.] Possessing pride; elated; arrogant; haughty; grand; lofty; ostentatious.

Proŭd'ly, *ad.* In a proud manner; arrogantly.

Prŏv'a-ble, *a.* That may be proved.

Prŏve, *v. a.* [Fr. *prouver,* L. *probare,* to test; *probus,* good.] [*i.* proved; *pp.* proving, proved, *sometimes* proven.] To evince; to demonstrate; to verify:—to test; to try; to endure; to experience.—2, *v. n.* To make trial; to succeed; to turn out to be.

Pro-vĕn'çal (*or* prō-vŏṅ-säl), *a.* [L. *provincia,* a province; a name given especially to a province in Gaul, afterward called *Provence.*] Pertaining to Provence or its language.—2, *n.* The language employed in Provence, and much used in the Middle Ages for poetical purposes.

Prŏv'en-der, *n.* [Fr. *provende,* provisions,—formerly, also a prebend (*q. v.*); L. *præbenda,* an allowance, a payment.] Food for beasts; hay, forage, corn, &c.

Prŏv'erb, *n.* [L. *proverbium; pro-,* out, common, and *verbum,* a word.] A short sentence often repeated; a maxim; a by-word; an adage.

Pro-vĕr'bi-al, *a.* [L. *proverbialis.*] Mentioned in, relating to, or like, a proverb; widely current; universally spoken of.

Pro-vĕr'bi-al-ĭṣm, *n.* A proverbial phrase.

Pro-vĕr'bi-al-ly, *ad.* In a proverbial manner.

Pro-vīde', *v. a.* [L. *providere, provisum; pro-,* beforehand, and *videre,* to see.] [*pp.* providing, provided.] To procure beforehand; to make ready; to prepare; to furnish; to supply.

Pro-vīd'ed, *conj.* On condition that.

Prŏv'i-dĕnce, *n.* [L. *providentia.*—See PROVIDE.] The divine superintendence and care; the Divine Being:—an event directly caused by divine power:—timely care; foresight; prudence.

Prŏv'i-dĕnt, *a.* [L. *providens.*—See PROVIDE.] Forecasting; prudent.

Prŏv-i-dĕn'tial (-shal), *a.* Effected by providence.

Prŏv-i-dĕn'tial-ly, *ad.* By providence.

Prŏv'i-dĕnt-ly, *ad.* In a provident manner.

Pro-vīd'er, *n.* One who provides or procures.

Prŏv'ince, *n.* [L. *provincia.*] A subject country; a district; a region:—office.

Pro-vĭn'cial (pro-vĭn'shal), *a.* [L. *provincialis.*]

Relating to a province:—imbued with local views and prejudices; narrow-minded; illiberal. —2, *n.* One belonging to a province:—an ecclesiastical chief governor:—one imbued with local spirit and prejudices; a person of narrow views.

Pro-vĭn′cial-ĭsm (-shal-ĭzm), *n.* A provincial word or idiom:—narrowness of spirit or sympathies.

Pro-vĭn-ci-ăl′i-ty (pro-vĭn-she-ăl′e-te), *n.* A provincial peculiarity.

Pro-vĭ″sion (pro-vĭzh′un), *n.* [L. *provisio.*—See Provide.] The act of providing; preparation; store; stock:—victuals; food:—a stipulation.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* provisioning, provisioned.] To supply with provisions.

Pro-vĭ″sion-al, *a.* Temporarily established.

Pro-vĭ″sion-al-ly, *ad.* Temporarily.

Pro-vĭ″sion-a-ry, *a.* Temporary; provisional.

Pro-vī′sō, *n.*; pl. **Pro-vī′sōs.** [Law L. *proviso quod*, it being provided that.—See Provide.] A conditional provision or stipulation; a caution.

Pro-vī′so-ri-ly, *ad.* In a provisory manner; provisionally; conditionally; temporarily.

Pro-vī′so-ry, *a.* Conditional; having a proviso.

Prŏv-o-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *provocatio.*] The act of provoking; irritation; a cause of anger:—stimulus; incitement.

Pro-vō′ca-tive [pro-vŏk′a-tĭv, *Sm. C.*], *a.* [L. *provocativus.*] Stimulating; inciting; provoking.—2, *n.* A stimulant; any thing which provokes or excites appetite.

Pro-vōke′, *v. a.* [L. *provocare*, to challenge; *pro-*, forth, and *vocare*, to call.] [*pp.* provoking, provoked.] To rouse; to incite; to awake:—to enrage; to incense; to offend; to irritate.

Pro-vōk′er, *n.* One who provokes; an inciter.

Pro-vōk′ing, *p. a.* That provokes; irritating.

Prŏv′ost, *n.* [Fr. *prévôt*, O. Fr. *prevost*, L. *præpositus*, a prefect; *præ*, before, and *ponere*, to place.] The chief of any body, as a college.

Prŏv′ost (*or* pro-vō′), *n.* A provost-marshal.

Prŏv′ost-mär′shal (*or* pro-vō′-), *n.* A military or naval officer who preserves discipline.

Prŏv′ost-shĭp, *n.* The office of a provost.

Prŏŵ (*or* prō), *n.* [Fr. *proue;* Sp. & Port. *proa;* L. *prora;* Gr. πρῷρα; πρό, πρωί, before.] The head or fore part of a ship.

Prŏŵ′ess, *n.* [Fr. *prouesse; preux*, O. Fr. *prou*, brave. *Prouesse* sometimes represents L. *probitas*, goodness, by a confusion of terms, but historically it comes from L. *prodesse*, to be of advantage; *pro*, for, and *esse*, to be.] Bravery, particularly military bravery; valor; *courage.*

Prŏŵl, *v. n.* [O. E. *proll*, perhaps for *progle*, frequentative of *prog*, to beg, to go begging for food.] [*pp.* prowling, prowled.] To rove about; to wander for prey; to prey.—2, *n.* A ramble for plunder.

Prŏŵl′er, *n.* One that roves about for prey.

Prŏx′i-mal, *a.* Nearest; next to the body or to the centre.

Prŏx′i-mate, *a.* [L. *proximare, proximatum*, to approach; *proximus*, nearest.] Next; nearest; immediate.

Prŏx′i-mate-ly, *ad.* Immediately; next.

Prox-ĭm′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *proximité;* L. *proximitas; proximus*, nearest; *prope*, near.] Nearness; adjacency.

Prŏx′i-mō, *a. & n.* [L.] Next, or next month.

Prŏx′y, *n.* [Late L. *procuratia*, management, procuratorship; Fr. *procuratie.* See Procurator.] Agency of another:—a substitute.

Prūde, *n.* [Fr. *prude*, prudish; O. Fr. *prod, prou*, good; L. *prodesse*, to be of advantage; *pro*, for, and *esse*, to be.] An over-modest female:—a woman who pretends to great modesty.

Prū′dence, *n.* [L. *prudentia*, for *providentia*, foresight.] Quality of being prudent; *wisdom* applied to practice; caution; foresight.

Prū′dent, *a.* [L. *prudens*, for *providens*, provident.—See Provide.] Practically wise; discreet; cautious; provident; careful; frugal.

Prū-dĕn′tial, *a.* Proceeding from prudence:—having superintendence or care.

Prū-dĕn′tial-ly, *ad.* According to prudence.

Prū′dent-ly, *ad.* In a prudent manner.

Prūd′er-y, *n.* The quality or conduct of a prude; affected reserve in conduct.

Prūd′ish, *a.* Affectedly precise, shy, or grave.

Prūne, *v. a.* [Fr. *provigner*, to layer,—locally, *preugner;* from *provin*, L. *propago*, a cutting, a layer: in English the word was very early confused with Preen.] [*pp.* pruning, pruned.] To lop or cut off; to trim.—2, *v. n.* [See Preen.] To dress for show; to prink.—3, *n.* [Fr. *prune, pruneau;* L. *prunum;* Gr. προῦνον or προῦμνον.] A plum; a dried plum.

Prū-nĕl′lō, *n.* [Fr. *prunelle*, a sloe; a dim. of *prune.*] A kind of woollen or mixed stuff:—a small sour prune.

Prūn′er, *n.* One who prunes or crops trees.

Prūn′ing, *n.* The act of trimming; a cropping.

Prū′ri-ence, *n.* An itching desire.

Prū′ri-ent, *a.* [L. *prurire, prurientis*, to itch.] Itching; uneasy with desire.

Prū-rī′gō, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) An itching of the skin with an eruption of pimples.

Prus′sian (prŭsh′an *or* prū′shan), *a.* Relating to Prussia.—2, *n.* A native of Prussia.

Prŭs′sic, *or* **Prūs′sic**, *a.* [So called because it was obtained from Prussian blue.] Noting a deadly acid; hydrocyanic.

Prȳ, *n.* [Probably in both senses identical with Prize, to raise by a lever; in the sense of *to inspect* it may be related to Peer.] A large lever:—called also a *prize:*—a lifting by a lever. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* prying, pried.] To raise with a lever; to prize.—3, *v. n.* To inspect officiously or curiously; to search; to gaze.

Prȳ′ing-ly, *ad.* With impertinent curiosity.

Psälm (säm), *n.* [Gr. ψαλμός, a touching,—hence, a harp-note, a song; ψάλλειν, to touch, to twitch, to harp.] A holy song; a sacred hymn.

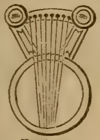
Psăl′mist (săl′mist *or* säm′ist), *n.* [Gr. ψαλμιστής.] A writer of psalms.

Psăl′mo-dĭst (săl′mo-dĭst), *n.* A singer of psalms.

Psăl′mo-dy (săl′mo-de) [säm′o-de, *Wb. H.*], *n.* [Gr. ψαλμῳδία; ψαλμός, a harp-tune, and ᾠδή, a song.—See Ode.] The act, practice, or art of singing psalms; psalms collectively.

Psâl′ter (sâwl′ter) [săl′ter, *Sm.*], *n.* [L. *psalterium*, a psaltery, a psalm-book.] The book of Psalms.

Psâl′ter-y (sâwl′ter-e), *n.* [Gr. ψαλτήριον; ψαλτήρ, a harper; ψάλλειν, to harp.] A kind of harp.


Psaltery.

Pseū′dō (sū′dō). [Gr. ψεῦδος, a falsehood; ψευδής, false: akin to ψύθος, a whisper, a lie.] A term which, being put before words, signifies *false*, or *counterfeit.*

Pseū-do-mŏr′phous (sū-), *a.* [Pseudo and Gr. μορφή, a form.] Having a false or assumed form; not in the true or normal form.

Pseū′do-nȳme (sū′-), *n.* [Gr. ψευδώνυμος, called by a false name; ὄνομα, ὄνυμα, a name.] A false or assumed name.

Pseū-do-nȳm′i-ty (sū-), *n.* The act or practice of writing under an assumed or false name.

Pshâw (shâw), *interj.* Expressing contempt.

Psō′ra (sō′ra), *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) The itch.

Psȳ′chic, **Psȳ′chi-cal**, *a.* [Gr. ψυχικός; ψυχή, soul, breath; ψύχειν, to blow.] Relating to the soul or mind; psychological.

Psȳ-cho-lŏg′ic, **Psȳ-cho-lŏg′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to psychology or the soul.

Psȳ-chŏl′o-gist (sī-), *n.* One versed in psychology.

Psȳ-chŏl′o-gy (sī-kŏl′o-je), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή, the soul, and λόγος, a discourse.] Doctrine of the soul or mind; mental philosophy; metaphysics.

Psȳ′cho-măn-cy (sī′-), *n.* [Gr. ψυχή, the soul, and μαντεία, divination.] Divination by consulting spirits or the souls of the dead.

Ptär′mi-găn (tär′-), *n.* [Gael. *tarmichan.*] The European white grouse.

Ptĕr-o-dăc′tyl (tĕr-), *n.* [Gr. πτερόν, a wing, and δάκτυλος, a finger.] An extinct winged reptile.

Ptĕr-o-sâu′ri-a (tĕr-), *n. pl.* [Gr. πτερόν, a wing, and σαῦρος, a lizard.] Winged reptiles:—a family of extinct saurians.

Ptis-ăn′ (tiz-zăn′ *or* tĭz′an), *n.* [Fr. *tisane;* Gr. πτισάνη, hulled barley, barley-water; πτίσσειν, to peel.] A medicinal drink made of barley, &c.

Ptŏl-e-mā′ic (tŏl-e-mā′ik), *a.* Belonging to Ptolemy, the astronomer, or to his system.

Ptȳ′a-lĭşm (tī′a-lĭzm), *n.* [Gr. πτυαλισμός; πτυαλίζειν, to spit freely; πτύαλον, spittle; πτύειν, to spit.] Salivation; excessive spitting.

Pū′ber-ty, *n.* [L. *pubertas; pubes,* hair.] The ripe age of the sexes.

Pū-bĕs′cençe, *n.* [Fr.] The state of arriving at puberty:—the down of a plant.

Pū-bĕs′çent, *a.* [L. *pubescere, pubescentis,* to begin to be hairy; *pubes,* hair.] Arriving at puberty; hairy.

Pŭb′lic, *a.* [L. *publicus;* O. L. *poblicus; populus,* the people.] Belonging to a state or nation, or to the community; not private; common; open; notorious; general:—open to general use.—2, *n.* The body of a nation; the people.

Pŭb′li-can, *n.* [L. *publicanus,* belonging to the people,—also, a tax-gatherer.] A Roman officer who collected tribute; a tax-gatherer:—a tavern-keeper.

Pŭb-li-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *publicatio; publicare,* to publish (*q. v.*).] The act of publishing:—a work printed and published:—a proclamation.

Pŭb′li-cĭst, *n.* A writer on the laws of nations or on public affairs. [public.

Pub-lĭç′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *publicité.*] State of being

Pŭb′lic-ly, *ad.* In a public manner; openly.

Pŭb′lic-spĭr′it-ed, *a.* Disposed to advance the interests of the public.

Pŭb′lish, *v. a.* [Fr. *publier;* L. *publicare,* to make public (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* publishing, published.] To make publicly known; to *declare;* to make public; to divulge; to disclose; to proclaim; to advertise; to *announce;* to put forth.

Pŭb′lish-er, *n.* One who publishes.

Pŭb′lish-mĕnt, *n.* The act of publishing:—a public notice of intended marriage.

Pūce, *a.* [Fr. *puce,* a flea,—also, flea-colored; L. *pulex,* Gr. ψύλλα, a flea.] Of a dark brown or flea color.

Pŭck, *n.* [Irish *puca,* Welsh *pwca,* Cornish *bucca,* Fris. *puk,* a goblin: akin to Bogle and Spook.] A sort of hobgoblin, fairy, or sprite.

Pŭck′er, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Related to Poke, a pocket.] [*pp.* puckering, puckered.] To gather into folds; to wrinkle.—2, *n.* A small fold; a wrinkle.

Pŭck′ish, *a.* Resembling Puck; mischievous; tricksy.

Pŭd′ding, *n.* [Cf. Low Ger. *pudde-wurst,* a black-pudding; Ger. *pudding,* a pudding; *puddig,* thick; Irish *putog,* a pudding; Fr. *boudin,* a black-pudding; L. *botulus,* a sausage.] A kind of food variously compounded of flour, milk, eggs, fruit, &c.

Pŭd′ding-stōne, *n.* Conglomerate stone.

Pŭd′dle, *n.* [A dim. of Pool; Welsh, *pwdel, podel;* Low Ger. *pudel.*] A small, muddy pool; a plash. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* puddling, puddled.] To make muddy or foul; to mix with dirt, clay, or sand: —to fill or stop up:—[Ger. *puttel:* related to Put in the sense of to thrust] to convert into wrought iron.—3, *v. n.* To make a dirty stir.

Pŭd′dling, *n.* The process of converting pig iron into wrought iron:—the clay with which canal-bottoms are lined.

Pŭd′dly, *a.* Muddy; dirty; miry.

Pŭd′ġy, *a.* Fat and short.

Pū-dĭç′i-ty, *n.* [L. *pudicitia; pudere,* to be ashamed; *pudor,* modesty, shame.] Modesty; chastity.

Pū-ĕ′blō (*or* pwĕb′lō), *n.* [Sp. for "town" or "people."] In Spain and Spanish America, a town or village.

Pū′e-rīle, *a.* [L. *puerilis; puer,* a boy.] Childish; boyish; juvenile. [boyishness.

Pū-e-rĭl′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *puérilité.*] Childishness;

Pū-ĕr′pe-ral, *a.* [L. *puerpera,* child-bearing; *puer,* a boy, and *parare,* to bear.] Relating to, or happening after, childbirth; as, the *puerperal* fever.

Pŭff, *n.* [Imitative: found in many languages.] A small blast of wind:—any thing light and porous:—a ball filled with dust:—[Fr. *pouf*] exaggerated praise.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* puffing, puffed.] To swell with wind; to blow:—to breathe thick and hard; to pant.—3, *v. a.* To inflate; to swell; to blow up with pride:—to praise extravagantly.

Pŭff′-bâll, *n.* A dried fungus which emits a cloud of spores. [travagant praise.

Pŭff′e-ry, *n.* [Fr. *poufferie; pouffer,* to puff.] Ex-

Pŭf′fin, *n.* [Probably named from its puffy and swollen form.] A water-fowl; a fish:—a fungus.

Pŭf′fi-nĕss, *n.* State or quality of being puffy.

Pŭf′fy, *a.* Windy; flatulent; tumid; turgid.

Pŭg, *n.* [Perhaps from Puck.] A fondled dog or monkey.

Pŭg′-dŏg, *n.* A small pet dog; a lapdog.

Pŭg′ġer-y, *n.* The same as Pugree.

Pugh (pōh), *interj.* Noting contempt; poh.

Pū′ġil, *n.* [L. *pugillus,* a fist-full.—Cf. *pugnus,* Gr. πυγμή, a fist.] A small handful; a large pinch.

Pū′ġil-ĭşm, *n.* The art or practice of boxing or fighting with the fist; boxing.

Pū′ġil-ĭst, *n.* [Fr. *pugiliste;* L. *pugil,* a boxer.] A fighter with the fist; a boxer.

Pū-ġil-ĭst′ic, *a.* Relating to pugilism.

Pŭg′-mĭll, *n.* A mill for mixing clay.

Pug-nā′cious (-nā′shus), *a.* [L. *pugnax, pugnacis,* quarrelsome; *pugnare,* to fight; *pugnus,* the fist.] Inclined to fight; fighting; contentious; quarrelsome. [pugnacious.

Pug-năç′i-ty, *n.* [L. *pugnacitas.*] Quality of being

Pŭg′rēē, *n.* [Hind. *pagri.*] A kind of turban:—a white cloth worn on men's hats in warm countries:—written sometimes *puggery.*

Pūis′ne (pū′ne), *a.* [Fr.—See Puny.] Younger; inferior; small; petty; puny.

Pū′is-sănce, *n.* [Fr.] Power; strength; force.

Pū′is-sănt, *a.* [Fr. *puissant;* It. *possente;* L. *posse,* to be able.] Powerful; strong; forcible.

Pūke, *n.* [Ger. *spucken,* to spit.—See Spew.] A vomit:—a medicine causing vomit.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [*pp.* puking, puked.] To spew; to vomit.

Pŭl′chri-tūde, *n.* [L. *pulchritudo; pulcher,* beautiful.] Beauty; comeliness.

Pūle, *v. n.* [Fr. *piauler;* It. *pigolare.*—Cf. L. *pipilare,* to chirp.] [*pp.* puling, puled.] To cry; to whine; to whimper.

Pûll, *v. a.* [A.-S. *pullian;* Low Ger. *pulen.*—Cf. L. *pellere,* to drive.] [*pp.* pulling, pulled.] To draw forcibly; to pluck.—2, *n.* The act of pulling; a contest; a pluck.

Pûll′băck, *n.* That which keeps back.

Pûl′let, *n.* [Fr. *poulet,* a chicken; *poule,* Late L. *pulla,* a hen; L. *pullus,* a young animal.] A young hen.

Pûl′ley, *n.* [Fr. *poulie;* perhaps related to Pull, or to Fr. *poulain,* Late L. *pullanus,* a colt,—also a pulley-rope, a slide; L. *pullus,* a young animal.—Cf. Sp. *polea,* It. *puleggia,* a pulley.] A small wheel turning on a pivot.

Pulleys.

Pŭl′mo-na-ry, } *a.* [L. *pulmonarius; pulmo, pulmonis,* a lung.—Cf. Gr. πνεύμων, πλεύμων, a lung; πνέειν, to breathe.] Belonging to the lungs; affecting the lungs.
Pul-mŏn′ic, }

Pŭlp, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe;* L. *pulpa.*] Any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pulping, pulped.] To make into pulp:—to deprive of pulp.

Pụl′pit, *n.* [L. *pulpitum*, a stage or platform.] An elevated structure to speak in.
Pŭlp′y̧, *a.* Consisting of or resembling pulp; pappy; soft.
Pulque (pụl′kā), *n.* [Sp.; of Mexican origin.] A Mexican beverage.
Pŭl′sāte, *v. n.* [L. *pulsare*, *pulsatum*, to throb; *pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive.] [*pp.* pulsating, pulsated.] To beat, as an artery; to throb.
Pŭl′sạ-tīle, *a.* That may be struck; beating.
Pụl-sā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *pulsatio.*] The act of beating; a throbbing.
Pŭl′sạ-tọ-ry̧, *a.* Beating like the pulse.
Pŭlse, *n.* [L. *pulsus*, a beating; *pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive.] The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it:—[L. *puls*, pottage.—See Poultice] leguminous plants.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pulsing, pulsed.] To throb or beat.
Pŭl′vẹr-ī-zạ-ble, *or* **Pŭl′vẹr-ạ-ble**, *a.* That may be pulverized.
Pŭl-vẹr-ị-zā′tiọn, *n.* The act of pulverizing.
Pŭl′vẹr-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *pulvériser;* L. *pulverizare* or *pulverare; pulvis, pulveris*, dust.] [*pp.* pulverizing, pulverized.] To reduce to powder.
Pŭl′vẹr-ī-zẹr, *n.* One who pulverizes.
Pụl-vĕr′ụ-lĕnce, *n.* Dustiness; powder.
Pụl-vĕr′ụ-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *pulverulentus; pulvis, pulveris*, dust.] Dusty; powdery.
Pū′mạ, *n.* [Peruvian.] A rapacious animal of the cat family.
Pū′mice, *or* **Pŭm′ịce**, *n.* [L. *pumex*, *pumicis*.—Cf. *spuma*, foam.] A kind of volcanic scoria; a light and porous or spongy mineral substance.
Pụ-mĭ′′ceọụs (pụ-mĭsh′ụs), *a.* [L. *pumiceus.*] Like pumice.
Pŭm′mẹl, *n.* & *v.* See Pommel.
Pŭmp, *n.* [Fr. *pompe;* Dut. *pomp;* Dan. *pompe;* Ger. *pumpe* and *plumpe:* akin, through the Ger., to Plunge.] An engine for drawing water:—[from Pomp, in the sense of ornament] a shoe.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pumping, pumped.] To throw out water by a pump.—3, *v. a.* To raise or throw out with a pump:—to draw out or elicit by artful questions.
Pŭmp′kịn, *n.* [E. *pompion;* O. Fr. *pompon;* L. *pepo*, *peponis;* Gr. πέπων, a melon.] A plant and its fruit; a pompion.
Pŭn, *n.* [Local E. *pun*, to strike; A.-S. *punian*, to punish.] An expression in which a word has different meanings and suggests a ludicrous idea; a play upon words; a witticism; a quibble.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* punning, punned.] To make puns; to quibble.
Pŭnch, *v. a.* [L. *pungere*, *punctum*, to prick.—See Puncheon.] [*pp.* punching, punched.] To bore or perforate; [a form of Punish] to push:—to strike hard.—2, *n.* A pointed instrument; a borer:—a blow or push:—[Hindi *panch*, five; from its five ingredients] a liquor made of spirit, water, sugar, spice, and lemons:—[from *Punchinello*] a buffoon; a harlequin:—[probably from Puncheon, a cask] a stout horse.
Pŭnch′-bōwl, *n.* A bowl to hold punch.
Pŭnch′eọn (pŭnch′ụn), *n.* [Fr. *poinçon*, Sp. *punzon*, a bodkin; L. *punctio*, a pricking.—See Punch and Point.] A tool:—[Fr. *poinçon;* Sp. *ponzon;* perhaps because its capacity was marked on it with a punch] a large cask; a plank made by splitting a log.
Pŭn-chị-nĕl′lō, *n.* [It. *pulcinella*, a clown; *pulcino*, a chicken; L. *pullus*, a young animal.—See Pullet.] A buffoon; a punch.
Pŭnc′tāt-ẹd, *a.* [L. *punctum*, a point.] Drawn into a point:—dotted.
Pŭnc-tĭl′iō (pŭngk-tĭl′yō), *n.* [It. *puntiglio*, Sp. *puntillo*, a point of honor, a nice point of etiquette; *punto*, L. *punctum*, a point.] A small nicety of behavior; a nice point of ceremony.
Pŭnc-tĭl′ioụs (pŭngk-tĭl′yụs), *a.* Exact in observance of rules or in conduct; very punctual; very precise; nice; exact.
Pŭnc-tĭl′ioụs-ly̧ (pŭngk-tĭl′yụs-lẹ), *ad.* In a punctilious manner; exactly.
Pŭnc-tĭl′ioụs-nĕss, *n.* Exactness; nicety.
Pŭnct′ụ-ạl (pŭngkt′yụ-ạl), *a.* [Fr. *ponctuel;* Late L. *punctualis; punctum*, a point.] Done, or arriving, at the precise time; exact; nice; prompt; punctilious.
Pŭnct-ụ-ăl′ị-ty̧, *n.* Quality of being punctual.
Pŭnct′ụ-ạl-ly̧, *ad.* In a punctual manner.
Pŭnct′ụ-āte (pŭngkt′yụ-āt), *v. a.* [Late L. *punctuare*, *punctuatum*, to point off, to limit; L. *punctum*, a point.] [*pp.* punctuating, punctuated.] To distinguish by pointing.
Pŭnct-ụ-ā′tiọn, *n.* Act or method of pointing.
Pŭnct′ụre (pŭngkt′yụr), *n.* [L. *punctura; pungere*, to prick.] A small prick; a small, sharp point:—a little hole.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* puncturing, punctured.] To pierce.
Pŭn′dịt, *n.* [Skr. *pandita*, learned; *pand*, to heap up.] (*India.*) A learned Brahman.
Pŭng, *n.* [Origin unknown.—See Pungy.] A rude sort of sleigh.
Pŭn′ġẹn-cy̧, *n.* Quality of being pungent; sharpness; acridness; keenness; poignancy.
Pŭn′ġẹnt, *a.* [L. *pungere*, *pungentis*, to prick.] Pricking; sharp; acrid; poignant.
Pŭn′ġẹnt-ly̧, *ad.* In a pungent manner.
Pŭng′y̧, *n.* [Origin unknown.—Cf. West Indian *bongo*, a canoe.] A boat or shallop with sails.
Pū′nịc, *a.* [L. *punicus* or *pœnicus; Pœnus*, a Carthaginian, a Phœnician.] Relating to the Carthaginians:—treacherous; as, *Punic* faith.
Pū′nị-nĕss, *n.* State of being puny.
Pŭn′ịsh, *v. a.* [Fr. *punir*, part. *punissant;* L. *punire*, *punitum*, to punish; *pœna*, a penalty.] [*pp.* punishing, punished.] To afflict with pain for a crime or fault; to *chastise;* to correct; to *avenge.*
Pŭn′ịsh-ạ-ble, *a.* That may be punished.
Pŭn′ịsh-mĕnt, *n.* Pain inflicted for a crime; penalty; *correction; chastisement.*
Pū′nị-tīve, *a.* Inflicting punishment; penal.
Pŭnk (pŭngk), *n.* [For *spunk*, tinder, rotten wood.] A common prostitute; a strumpet:—a fungus:—rotten wood; touchwood.
Pŭn′kạh, *n.* [Hindi *pankhá*, a fan, a wing.] A large fan.
Pŭn′stẹr, *n.* One given to punning; a wit.
Pŭnt, *n.* [A.-S. *punt*, L. *ponto*, a kind of boat or pontoon (*q. v.*).] A flat-bottomed boat.
Pū′ny̧, *a.* [Fr. *puîné*, O. Fr. *puisné*, younger,—hence, inferior; from L. *post natus*, born later.] Petty; inferior; of an under rate.—2, *n.* A young, inexperienced person.
Pŭp, *n.* [See Puppy.] A whelp; a young dog; a puppy.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pupping, pupped.] To bring forth whelps or puppies.
Pū′pạ, *n.*; pl. **Pū′pæ**. [L. *pupa*, a girl, a doll; *pupus*, a boy: akin to *puer*, a boy.] Chrysalis.
Pū′pịl, *n.* [L. *pupillus*, a ward, an orphan; dim. of *pupus*, a boy.] One under the care of a tutor; a scholar; a student:—[L. *pupula* and *pupilla*, the pupil; diminutives of *pupa*, a girl; from the reflection of the face seen in it] the apple of the eye; the opening in the iris.
Pū′pịl-aġe, *n.* State of a pupil; wardship.
Pū′pịl-lạ-ry̧, *a.* Pertaining to a pupil.
Pŭp′pẹt, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, O. Fr. *poupette*, a doll; L. *pupa*, a girl, a doll.] A small image moved by wire.
Pŭp′py̧, *n.* [Fr. *poupée*, a puppet (*q. v.*).] A young dog; a whelp; a pup:—[Fr. *poupin*, a fop: akin to the above] a fop; a conceited young fellow.
Pŭp′py̧-ịsm, *n.* Extreme affectation; conceit.
Pŭr, *or* **Pŭrr**, *n.* [Imitative.] A gentle noise made by a cat.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* purring, purred.] To murmur as a cat.—3, *v. a.* To signify by purring.
Pŭr′blīnd, *a.* [In its old sense of entirely blind it came from Pure, entirely, and Blind; later it seems to have been affected in meaning by the verb to Pore.] Near-sighted; short-sighted.
Pŭr′chạs-ạ-ble, *a.* That may be purchased.

Pŭr'chase, *v. a.* [Fr. *pourchasser*, to seek eagerly; *pour*, for, and *chasser*, to follow, to chase (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* purchasing, purchased.] To buy for a price; to get.—2, *n.* [Fr. *pourchasse*, a pursuit.] Act of buying; any thing bought; a bargain:—a mechanical advantage.
Pŭr'chas-er, *n.* One who purchases.
Pūre, *a.* [Fr. *pur*, fem. *pure*; L. *purus*.] Clear; unmingled; unmixed; genuine; real; true; honest; guiltless; innocent; chaste.
Purée (pụ-rā), *n.* [Fr.] A pulpy maceration of roasted meats and of vegetables or fruits.
Pūre'ly, *ad.* In a pure manner; clearly.
Pŭr'fle (pŭr'fl), *n.* [O. Fr. *pourfiler*, to decorate; *pour* (L. *pro*), before, and *fil* (L. *filum*), a thread.] A border of embroidery.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* purfling, purfled.] To decorate richly.
Pŭr'fling, *n.* An ornamental border.
Pur-gā'tion, *n.* [L. *purgatio*.—See Purge.] Act of cleansing or purging.
Pŭr'ga-tive, *a.* [L. *purgativus*.] Cathartic; purging.—2, *n.* A cathartic medicine.
Pŭr-ga-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to purgatory.
Pŭr'ga-to-ry, *n.* [L. *purgatorius*, purging; Fr. *purgatoire*.] A place in which, according to one opinion, souls are, by punishment, purged from impurities.—2, *a.* Cleansing; expiatory.
Pŭrġe, *v. a.* [L. *purgare*, *purgatum*; *purus*, pure, and *agere*, to make, to drive.] [*pp.* purging, purged.] To cleanse; to clear; to purify.—2, *v. n.* To become cleansed or purified.—3, *n.* A cathartic medicine:—a cleansing.
Pŭrġ'ing, *n.* Purgation; diarrhœa.
Pū-ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [L. *purificatio*.] Act of purifying; state of being purified; a cleansing.
Pụ-rĭf'i-ca-to-ry, *a.* Cleansing; purifying.
Pū'ri-fī-er, *n.* One who purifies; a cleanser.
Pū'ri-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *purifier*; L. *purificare*; *purus*, pure, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* purifying, purified.] To make pure; to cleanse.
Pū'ri-fȳ-ing, *n.* The act of making clean.
Pū'rim, *n.* [Heb. *pur*, pl. *purim*, lots; but probably in this use a corruption of Per. *furdigan*, the name of a festival.] The Jewish feast of lots.
Pū'rism, *n.* [Fr. *purisme*.] Niceness in the use of words.
Pū'rist, *n.* [Fr. *puriste*.] One over-nice in the use of words.
Pụ-rĭs'tic, / **Pụ-rĭs'ti-cal**, *a.* Of or belonging to, or characteristic of, a purist.
Pū'ri-tan, *n.* [L. *puritas*, purity.] An advocate for purity of religion:—one of a class of English Dissenters.—2, *a.* Belonging to the Puritans.
Pū-ri-tăn'ic, / **Pū-ri-tăn'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to the Puritans; rigid; strict.
Pū-ri-tăn'i-cal-ly, *ad.* Strictly; precisely.
Pū'ri-tan-ĭsm, *n.* The notions of the Puritans.
Pū'ri-ty, *n.* [L. *puritas*; Fr. *pureté*.—See Pure.] State of being pure; genuineness; cleanness; innocence; chastity.
Pŭrl, *n.* [Sw. *porla*, to bubble: imitative.] A gentle flow:—[Fr. *perlé*, beady, sparkling] a malt liquor:—[shortened from Purfle] an embroidered or puckered border.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* purling, purled.] To murmur; to flow gently.
Pŭr'lieu, *n.* [A corruption of O. Fr. *pourallée*, *puralée*, demarcation of land; L. *perambulatio*, a going about.—See Perambulate.] Border; enclosure; district; environs.
Pŭr'lin, *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *ligne*, a line.] An inside brace to a rafter.
Pŭrl'ing, *n.* The gentle noise of a stream.
Pur-loin', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *purloignier*, to prolong (*q. v.*), to delay, to set to one side.] [*pp.* purloining, purloined.] To steal; to take by theft.
Pŭr'ple, *a.* [Fr. *pourpre*, L. *purpura*, Gr. πορφύρεος, purple; πορφύρα, a shell-fish yielding purple dye; πορφύρειν, to grow dark.] Red tinctured with blue.—2, *n.* Purple color; a purple dress.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* purpling, purpled.] To color with purple.
Pŭr'plish, *a.* Somewhat purple; like purple.
Pŭr'pōrt, *n.* [O. Fr. *purport*, *pourport*.] Design; meaning; tendency.—2, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *pourporter*, to inform; *pour*, for, and *porter*, to carry.] [*pp.* purporting, purported.] To intend; to signify; to import.
Pŭr'pose, *n.* [O. Fr. *pourpos*, Fr. *propos*, drift, intention; L. *propositum*, a design.—See Propose.] Intention; *design*; object; aim.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* purposing, purposed.] To have intention or design.—3, *v. a.* To intend; to design; to resolve.
Pŭr'pose-less, *a.* Having no purpose; having no effect.
Pŭr'pose-ly, *ad.* By design; by intention.
Pŭrr, *n.* The noise of a cat. See Pur.
Pŭrse, *n.* [Fr. *bourse*, Late L. *bursa*, a purse, a treasury; Gr. βύρσα, a skin.] A small bag for money:—a sum.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* pursing, pursed.] To put into a purse:—to contract.
Pŭrse'-prōud, *a.* Puffed up with riches.
Pŭrs'er, *n.* The paymaster of a ship.
Pŭr'si-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being pursy.
Pŭrs'lane, *n.* [It. *porcellana*; L. *porcilaca*, *portulaca*.] A common succulent weed.
Pur-sū'ance, *n.* A prosecution; a process.
Pur-sū'ant, *a.* [Pres. part. of O. Fr. *pursuir*; Fr. *poursuivant*, following.] In consequence; consequent.
Pur-sūe' (pur-sū'), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *pursuir*, *poursuir*; Fr. *poursuivre*; L. *prosequi*, to follow.—See Prosecute.] [*pp.* pursuing, pursued.] To chase; to *follow*.—2, *v. n.* To go on; to proceed.
Pur-sū'er, *n.* One who pursues or follows.
Pur-sūit', *n.* [Fr. *poursuite*.] The act of pursuing; a following; a chase; prosecution; employment; occupation.
Pŭr'sui-vănt (pŭr'swe-vănt), *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant*, a messenger, a suitor.—See Pursuant.] A messenger; a junior herald.
Pŭr'sy, *a.* [Fr. *poussif*, O. Fr. *pourcif*, wheezy, panting; Fr. *pousser*, to push (*q. v.*), to pant, to wheeze.] Fat and short-breathed.
Pū'ru-lĕnce, / **Pū'ru-lĕn-cy**, *n.* [L. *purulentia*.] Pus, or the generation of pus, or matter.
Pū'ru-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *purulentus*; *pus*, *puris*, corruption.—See Pus.] Consisting of pus.
Pur-vey' (pur-vā'), *v. a.* [Fr. *pourvoir*, L. *providere*, to provide (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* purveying, purveyed.] To provide; to procure.—2, *v. n.* To buy provisions.
Pur-vey'ance (pur-vā'ans), *n.* The act of purveying or providing; procurement:—provisions.
Pur-vey'or (pur-vā'ur), *n.* [Fr. *pourvoyeur*.] One who purveys.
Pŭr'view (pŭr'vū), *n.* [Fr. *pourvu*, provided; *pourvoir*, to provide, to afford, to furnish.—See Purvey.] Sphere; limit; scope.
Pūs, *n.* [L. *pus*, *puris*; Gr. πύον; Skr. *puya*: akin to Putrid.] Purulent matter of a sore.
Pûsh, *v. a.* [Fr. *pousser*, to push; L. *pulsare*, to beat; *pellere*, *pulsum*, to drive.] [*pp.* pushing, pushed.] To thrust; to press on; to urge.—2, *v. n.* To make a thrust; to burst out.—3, *n.* A thrust; an impulse:—assault.
Pûsh'ing, *a.* Enterprising; vigorous.
Pū-sil-la-nĭm'i-ty, *n.* [L. *pusillanimitas*.] Cowardice; timidity.
Pū-sil-lăn'i-moŭs, *a.* [L. *pusillanimis*; *pusillus*, weak, very small, and *animus*, mind, spirit.] Cowardly; timid.
Pū-sil-lăn'i-moŭs-ly, *ad.* Cowardly.
Pûss, *n.* [Celtic *pus*, Low Ger. *puus*, Dut. *poes*, Lith. *puz*, Afghan (local) *pusha*, Tamil *pusei*, a cat.] A fondling term for a cat or a hare.
Pûs'sy, *n.* A fondling name for a cat; puss.
Pŭst'ū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *pustulare*, *pustulatum*.—See Pustule.] [*pp.* pustulating, pustulated.] To form into pustules.
Pŭst'ūle (pŭst'yūl *or* pŭs'tūl), *n.* [L. *pustula*, or *pusula*: akin to Pus, or perhaps to Gr. φυσαλίς, a blister; φυσάειν, to blow.] A small swelling; a pimple; an efflorescence.

Pŭst′ū-loŭs, *a.* Full of pustules.
Pût [pût *or* pŭt, *W.*], *v. a.* [A.-S. *potian*, Gael. *put*, to thrust.] [*i.* put; *pp.* putting, put.] To lay; to place; to reposit; to apply:—to propose; to state; to offer:—to reduce.—2, *v. n.* To germinate:—to steer a vessel.
Pū′ta-tĭve, *a.* [L. *putativus; putare*, to think.] Supposed; reputed; not real.
Pût′-ŏff, *n.* An excuse; evasion; delay.
Pū-tre-făc′tion, *n.* [L. *putrefactio.*—See PUTREFY.] The act of putrefying or growing rotten; rottenness; putridity.
Pū-tre-făc′tive, *a.* Causing putrefaction:—characterized by putrefaction.
Pū′tre-fȳ, *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *putrefacere*, to cause to rot; *putrefieri*, to rot; *puter* or *putris*, rotten, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* putrefying, putrefied.] To make rotten:—to rot.
Pu-trĕs′cence, *n.* State of rotting; rottenness.
Pu-trĕs′cent, *a.* [L. *putrescere, putrescentis*, inceptive of *putrere*, to be rotten.] Growing rotten; becoming putrid.
Pu-trĕs′ci-ble, *a.* That may putrefy.
Pū′trid, *a.* [L. *putridus;* also *putris* and *puter*, rotten.—Cf. *putere*, Skr. *puye*, to stink.] Rotten; corrupt; putrescent.
Pu-trĭd′i-ty, } *n.* State of being putrid; rottenness.
Pū′trid-nĕss, }
Pŭt′ter, *v. n.* [See POTHER.] [*pp.* puttering, puttered.] To pother; to bother; to potter; to trifle or bustle about to no purpose.
Pŭt′tock, *n.* [Said to be from Local E. *poult*, a pullet (*q. v.*), and HAWK.] A hawk or kite.
Pŭt′ty, *n.* [Fr. *potée*, putty, potter's clay, a potful: probably in its former use it signified stuff for mending pots.] A kind of cement used by glaziers.
Pŭz′zle (pŭz′zl), *v. a.* [O. E. *opposaile*, a question; from APPOSE or OPPOSE.] [*pp.* puzzling, puzzled.] To perplex; to confound.—2, *v. n.* To be bewildered or awkward.—3, *n.* Embarrassment; a riddle; a toy; something that perplexes.
Pȳ-æ′mi-a, *n.* [Gr. πῦον, pus, and αἷμα, blood.] A diseased condition in which pus-globules are found in the blood.
Pȳ-æm′ic, } *a.* Of or relating to, or characterized by, pyæmia.
Pȳ-ĕm′ic, }
Pȳ′gärg, *n.* [Gr. πύγαργος; πυγή, the rump, and ἀργός, white.] A kind of antelope.
Pyg-mē′an, *a.* Like a pygmy; dwarfish.
Pȳg′my, *n.* [Gr. πυγμαῖος,—literally a man of the size of a fist; πυγμή, the fist.] A dwarf; any thing very little.—2, *a.* Dwarfish; small.
Py-lō′rus, *n.* [L.; Gr. πυλωρός, a gate-keeper; πύλη, a gate, and οὖρος, a keeper; ὅρομαι, I guard.] The lower orifice of the stomach.
Pȳr′a-mĭd, *n.* [Gr. πυραμίς, πυραμίδος.—Cf. Egyptian *pir-em-us*, the height of a building; *pi-ram*, the high; *ram* or *aram*, to be high.] A solid figure standing on a regular base, and ending in a point at the top.
Py-răm′i-dal, *a.* Formed like a pyramid.
Pȳr-a-mĭd′ic, } *a.* [Gr. πυραμιδικός.] Relating to, or formed like, a pyramid.
Pȳr-a-mĭd′i-cal, }
Pȳre, *n.* [Gr. πυρά; πῦρ, fire.] A funeral pile; a pile to be burnt.
Py-rĕt′ic, *n.* [Gr. πυρετός, fever; πῦρ, fire.] Medicine for fever.
Pȳr′īte, *n.*; pl. **Pȳr′ītes.** [Gr. πυρίτης, fire-stone, flint; πῦρ, fire.] (*Min.*) The fire-stone; a sulphuret of iron or other metal.
Py-rī′tēs, *n.* [L.] (*Min.*) A mineral composed of sulphur combined with iron, copper, nickel, or tin; the fire-stone; pyrite.
Py-rĭt′ic, *a.* Relating to pyrite or pyrites.
Pȳr′i-toŭs, *a.* Relating to pyrite; pyritic.
Pȳr-o-lĭg′ne-oŭs, } *a.* [Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and L. *lignum*, wood.] Noting an acid obtained by distilling wood.
Pȳr-o-lĭg′nic, }
Py-rŏm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, πυρός, fire, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument to measure great heat.
Pȳr′ōpe, *n.* [Gr. πυρωπός, fiery-eyed; πῦρ, fire, and ὤψ, the eye.] A fine red garnet.
Pȳr′o-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, and σκοπεῖν, to see.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat.
Pȳr-o-tĕch′nic, } *a.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, and τεχνικός, technical.—See PYROTECHNY.] Relating to pyrotechnics or fireworks.
Pȳr-o-tĕch′ni-cal, }
Pȳr-o-tĕch′nics, *n. pl.* Art of fireworks.
Pȳr-o-tĕch′nist, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechnics.
Pȳr′o-tĕch-ny [pī′ro-tĕk-ne, *S. E. Ja. K.*], *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, and τέχνη, an art.] The art of making or managing fireworks; pyrotechnics.
Pȳr′ox-ēne, *n.* [Gr. πῦρ, fire, and ξένος, a stranger: it seems to be distinct from the lava in which it often occurs.] (*Min.*) Augite; a mineral of many species.
Pȳr′rho-nĭsm (pĭr′o-nĭzm), *n.* The doctrine of the philosopher Pyrrho; scepticism.
Py-thăg-o-rē′an, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras.—2, *a.* Relating to Pythagoras.
Py-thăg′o-rĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of Pythagoras.
Pȳ′thon, *n.* [Gr. Πύθων, a great serpent fabled to have been slain by Apollo; etymology doubtful.] A very large old-world serpent.
Pȳx, *n.* [L. *pyxis*, Gr. πυξίς, a box; πύξος, boxwood.] The box in which Roman Catholics keep the host:—a box in which sample coins are kept.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* pyxing, pyxed.] To test, as coins, by weight and assay.

Q.

Q, as an English consonant, is always followed by *u;* and *qu* is commonly pronounced like *kw.*
Quăck, *v. n.* [Imitative; Ger. *quaken;* Dut. *kwaken;* Dan. *qvække.*] [*pp.* quacking, quacked.] To cry like a duck:—to boast.—2, *n.* The cry of a duck:—[for *quacksalver*] a vain pretender to the science of medicine; an empiric.—3, *a.* Pretending to cure diseases; partaking of quackery: as, a *quack* medicine.
Quăck′er-y, *n.* False pretensions to a knowledge of physic; practice of a quack.
Quăck′ish, *a.* Like a quack; trickish.
Quăck′săl-ver, *n.* [Dut. *kwakzalver*, one who *quacks*, or vaunts, *salves;* a salve-pedler.] A quack doctor.
Quad (kwŏd), *n.* [See QUADRATE.] A quadrat:—a quadrangle:—a prison.
Quad-ra-ġĕs′i-ma (kwŏd-ra-jĕs′e-ma), *n.* [L. for "fortieth;" *quadraginta*, forty.] The season of Lent, being forty days:—first Sunday in Lent.
Quad-ra-ġĕs′i-mal (kwŏd-ra-jĕs′e-mal), *a.* Relating to Lent; lenten.
Quad′răn-gle (kwŏd′răng-gl), *n.* [L. *quadrangulum; quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle (*q. v.*).] A square:—a square court-yard.
Quad-răn′gu-lar, *a.* Having four right angles.
Quad′rant (kwŏd′rant), *n.* [L. *quadrans*, a fourth part; *quatuor*, four.] A quarter:—a quarter of a circle; an arc of ninety degrees:—an instrument with which altitudes are taken.
Quad′rat (kwŏd′rat), *n.* [See QUADRATE.] A square piece of metal used to fill up a space in printing.
Quad′rate (kwŏd′rat), *a.* [L. *quadrare, quadratum*,

to square; *quadrus*, square; *quatuor*, four.] Square; having four equal sides:—equal:—regulated; suited.—2, *n.* A square; a quadrat.

Quad′rāte (kwŏd′rāt), *v. n.* [*pp.* quadrating, quadrated.] To suit; to correspond; to be fitted [to.

Qua-drăt′ic, *a.* Including a square.

Quad′ra-tūre (kwŏd′ra-tūr), *n.* [L. *quadratura.*] The act of squaring; a square.—*Quadrature of a circle,* a celebrated mathematical problem.

Quad-rĕn′ni-al, *a.* [L. *quadrennis; quatuor,* four, and *annus,* a year.] Happening every four years.

Quad-ri-lăt′er-al (kwŏd-re-lăt′er-al), *a.* [L. *quatuor,* four, and *latus, lateris,* a side.] Having four sides; four-sided.

Qua-drille′ (ka-dril′) [kwa-dril′, *N. H. K.*], *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *cuadrilla,* a meeting of four persons; *cuadra,* a square; L. *quadrus,* fourfold.—Cf. also It. *quadriglia,* O. It. *squadriglia,* a troop, a squadron (*q. v.*) of horse.] A game at cards:—a kind of dance.

Quad-rĭll′ion (kwŏd-rĭl′yun), *n.* [Fr.; L. *quadrus,* fourfold, and MILLION: on type of *billion.*] [*Eng.*] The number expressed by a unit and twenty-four ciphers annexed.—[*Fr. & U. S.*] The number expressed by a unit and fifteen ciphers.

Qua-drĭp′ar-tīte, *a.* [L. *quadripartire, quadripartitum,* to divide into four parts; *quatuor,* four, and *partire,* to part.] Having four parts.

Quad′ri-rēme (kwŏd′re-rēm), *n.* [L. *quadrus,* fourfold, and *remus,* an oar.] A galley with four banks of oars.

Quad-rōōn′ (kwŏd-rôn′), *n.* [Fr. *quarteron;* Sp. *cuarteron;* L. *quartum,* a quarter, a fourth part.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person.

Quad-rū′ma-na, *n. pl.* [Neo-Latin; L. *quadrimanus,* four-handed; *manus,* a hand.] (*Zoöl.*) Four-handed animals or mammals, as apes, &c.

Quad-rū′ma-noŭs, *a.* Having four hands.

Quad′ru-pĕd (kwŏd′ru-pĕd), *n.* [L. *quadrupes, quadrupedis; quatuor,* four, and *pes,* a foot.] A four-footed animal; a mammal having four feet.—2, *a.* Having four feet. [four feet.

Quad-ru-pē′dal, *or* **Quad-rū′pe-dal,** *a.* Having

Quad′rū-ple (kwŏd′rū-pl), *a.* [L. *quadruplus,* fourfold: on type of *double.*] Fourfold.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* quadrupling, quadrupled.] To make four times as much or as many.

Quad-rū′pli-cate, *a.* Four times repeated.

Quad-rū′pli-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *quadruplicare, quadruplicatum,* to multiply by four; *quadrus,* fourfold, and *plicare,* to fold.] [*pp.* quadruplicating, quadruplicated.] To double twice.

Quad-rū-pli-cā′tion (kwŏd-), *n.* [L. *quadruplicatio.*] The act of quadruplicating; a fourfold quantity.

Quære (kwē′re), *v.* [L. for "ask thou;" *quærere,* to ask.—See QUERY.] Inquire; search.—Often placed before something in doubt.

Quăff, *v. a. & v. n.* [Cf. Scot. *quaich,* Gael. *cuach,* a cup; Scot. *waught, waucht,* to drink copiously.] [*pp.* quaffing, quaffed.] To drink; to swallow.

Quăg, *n.* [See QUAKE.] A quagmire.

Quăg′ga, *n.* [Hottentot name; imitative of the animal's cry.] An African wild ass, allied to the zebra.

Quăg′gy, *a.* Boggy; soft; not solid.

Quăg′mīre, *n.* [QUAKE and MIRE.] A soft, yielding marsh or bog. [*hock.*] A kind of clam.

Quâ-hâug′ [kwâ′hawg, *Wb.*], *n.* [Algonkin, *poqua-*

Quāil (kwāl), *n.* [Fr. *caille;* It. *quaglia;* O. Dut. *quackel, quakkel;* Ger. *wachtel;* Late L. *quaquila:* probably from its note.] A bird of game.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *cwelan,* to die; Dut. *quelen,* to pine: akin to QUALM.—Cf. Ger. *qual,* distress.] [*pp.* quailing, quailed.] To lose spirit; to languish.—3, *v. a.* To crush; to quell; to depress.

Quail.

Quāint, *a.* [O. Fr. *coint,* neat, fine; L. *comptus,* neat; *comere,* to arrange: the O. E. meaning of strange, curious, famous, excellent, shows the influence of L. *cognitus,* well known, It. *conto,* noted.] Having petty elegance or point; pretty; fine-spun; odd; affected; fantastic.

Quāint′ly, *ad.* With petty elegance; oddly.

Quāint′ness, *n.* Petty elegance; oddness.

Quāke, *v. n.* [A.-S. *cwacian:* akin to QUICK.] [*pp.* quaking, quaked.] To shake with cold or fear; to tremble; to shudder; to quiver.—2, *n.* A shudder; tremulous agitation.

Quāk′er, *n.* [So named in derision, because the founder of the society admonished the people to *quake* at the word of the Lord.] One who quakes:—one of the society of Friends; a Friend.

Quāk′er-ĭsm, *n.* The principles of Quakers.

Quāk′ing, *n.* Trepidation; a trembling.

Qual′i-fī-a-ble (kwŏl′e-fī-a-bl), *a.* That may be qualified or modified.

Qual-i-fi-cā′tion (kwŏl-e-fe-kā′shun), *n.* [Late L. *qualificatio.*] The act of qualifying; fitness; accomplishment.

Qual′i-fīed (kwŏl′e-fīd), *p. a.* Having qualification; fit:—modified; limited; partial.

Qual′i-fī-er (kwŏl′e-fī-er), *n.* He who or that which modifies or qualifies.

Qual′i-fȳ (kwŏl′e-fī), *v. a.* [Fr. *qualifier;* Late L. *qualificare,* to endue with a quality (*q. v.*); *qualis,* of what kind, and *facere,* to make.] [*pp.* qualifying, qualified.] To make capable; to fit; to abate; to modify.

Qual′i-tā-tive (kwŏl′-), *a.* Pertaining to quality; estimable by quality; determining the quality.

Qual′i-tā-tive-ly (kwŏl′-), *ad.* In a qualitative manner; in regard to quality.

Qual′i-ty (kwŏl′e-te), *n.* [L. *qualitas,* kind, likeness; *qualis,* of what sort.] Inherent or essential nature; nature relatively considered; property; disposition; temper; character:—distinction; fashion; rank:—persons of rank.

Quälm (kwäm *or* kwâm), *n.* [Dan. *qvalme,* nausea, a qualm; *qvalm,* suffocating air; Dut. *kwalm,* Ger. *qualm,* vapor; A.-S. *cwealm,* pestilence.] A sudden fit of sickness or seizure of sickly languor; nausea.

Quälm′ish (kwäm′ish), *a.* Afflicted with nausea; queasy; squeamish.

Quan-dā′ry (kwon-dā′re *or* kwŏn′da-re), *n.* [O. E. *wandreth,* Icel. *vandrædi,* O. Sw. *wandrāde,* difficulty; Icel. *vandr,* difficult; *vinna,* to toil.] A doubt; a difficulty.

Quan′ti-ta-tive (kwŏn′-), *a.* That may be estimated by quantity; determining the quantity.

Quan′ti-ty (kwŏn′te-te), *n.* [Fr. *quantité;* L. *quantitas; quantus,* how much.] That property of any thing that may be increased or diminished; mass; bulk; weight; a portion; amount; measure; deal.—(*Gram.*) The measure of a syllable, as long or short.—(*Mus.*) The relative duration of a note or a syllable.

Quan-tĭv′a-lĕnce, *n.* [L. *quantus,* how much, and *valentia,* power.] (*Chem.*) Power of combining.

Quan-tĭv′a-lĕnt (kwŏn-), *a.* [L. *quantus,* how much, and *valere, valentis,* to be able.] Pertaining to quantivalence.

Quan′tum (kwŏn′tum), *n.* [L. for "how much."] Quantity.

Quar-an-tīne′ (kwŏr-an-tēn′), *n.* [Fr. *quarantaine,* about forty, forty days; Late L. *quarantenum,* forty days; Fr. *quarante,* L. *quadraginta,* forty; It. *quaranta,* forty; *quarantina,* forty, Lent,—also a quarantine.] Space of forty days:—a prohibition from intercourse and commerce, imposed on a ship suspected of infection.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* quarantining, quarantined.] To put under quarantine; to restrain from intercourse.

Quar′rel (kwŏr′rel), *n.* [Fr. *querelle,* a quarrel; L. *querela,* a complaint; *queri,* to complain.] A breach of concord; a brawl; a scuffle; a dispute; a contest:—[Fr. *carreau,* O. Fr. *quarreau,* a quar-

rel, a square, a tile, a square-headed dart; Late L. *quadrellus*, a square-headed dart; L. *quadrus*, square] a heavy dart or arrow.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* quarrelling, quarrelled.] To debate; to scuffle.

Quar′rel-sōme (kwŏr′rel-sŭm), *a.* Inclined to quarrel; contentious; petulant; testy.

Quar′ry (kwŏr′re), *n.* [Fr. *carrière;* O. Fr. *quarriere;* Late L. *quadraria;* L. *quadrare*, to square; *quadratarius*, a stone-cutter.] A place where stone or chalk is dug; a mine of stone:—[O. Fr. *curée, cuirée*, properly flesh or game in the skin; Fr. *cuir*, L. *corium*, the skin] game; a heap of slaughtered game.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* quarrying, quarried.] To dig from a quarry.

Quârt, *n.* [Fr. *quarte;* L. *quarta*, a fourth (part).] The fourth part of a gallon.

Quâr′tan, *a.* [L. *febris quartana*, fever of the fourth (day); *quartanus*, of the fourth.] Coming every fourth day.

Quâr-tā′tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of quartering:—a method of refining gold.

Quarte (kärt), *n.* [Fr. for "the fourth" (position).] A certain thrust or parry in fencing.

Quâr′ter, *n.* [Fr. *quartier*, L. *quartarius*, a fourth part; *quartus*, fourth; *quatuor*, four.] A fourth part:—a region; a station:—mercy granted:—a measure of eight bushels:—a part of a ship's side near the stern.—*pl.* Station for soldiers:—place or position.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* quartering, quartered.] To abide, as in quarters.—3, *v. a.* To divide into four equal parts:—to station soldiers; to lodge:—to punish by quartering.

Quâr′ter-dāy, *n.* A day which begins or ends a quarter, and on which rent is paid.

Quâr′ter-dĕck, *n.* [From Quarter, the part of a ship's side near the stern.] The part of the upper deck of a ship between the main and mizzen masts.

Quartering.

Quâr′ter-ĭng, *n.* An appointment of quarters:—division into four parts.

Quâr′ter-ly, *a.* Occurring four times a year.—2, *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.—3, *n.* A periodical publication issued every three months.

Quâr′ter-mās-ter, *n.* An officer who regulates the quarters and provisions of soldiers.

Quâr′tern, *n.* [Fr. *quarteron*; Late L. *quartero*, a quarter of a pound; L. *quartus*, fourth.] The fourth part of a pint.—2, *a.* Noting a four-pound loaf.

Quâr′ter-sĕs′sions, *n. pl.* A court of law held in every quarter of the year.

Quâr′ter-stăff, *n.* A staff of defence.

Quâr-tĕt′, *n.* [Fr. *quartette;* It. *quartetto, quarto*, fourth.] A piece of music for four performers:—a stanza of four lines.

Quâr-tĕtte′, *n.* The same as Quartet.

Quâr′tile, *n.* [L. *quartus*, fourth: on type of *sextile*.] An aspect of two planets when they are ninety degrees from each other.

Quâr′tō, *n.*; pl. **Quâr′tōs**, *or* **Quâr′tōes**. [L. *quartus*, fourth; *in quarto*, in the fourth part.] A book in which every leaf is a quarter of a sheet.—2, *a.* Having four leaves in a sheet.

Quârtz, *n.* [Ger.; related to *warz*, a wart; from its crystalline excrescences.] A silicious stone; rock-crystal.

Quârt′zōse, *or* **Quârt′zy**, *a.* Relating to quartz.

Quash (kwŏsh), *v. a.* [Fr. *casser*, O. Fr. *quasser*, L. *quassare*, to crush; frequentative of *quatere*, *quassum*, to shake.] [*pp.* quashing, quashed.] To crush; to squeeze:—to annul; to make void.

Quā′sī. [L.] As if; just as if; almost.

Quas-sā′tion, *n.* [L. *quassatio.*] The act of shaking.

Quas′si-a (kwŏsh′e-a), *n.* [Neo-Latin; from *Quassy*, or *Quashy*, a negro who pointed out its virtues.] A medicinal wood.

Qua-tĕr′na-ry, *a.* [L. *quaternarius*, of four each; *quaterni*, four together; *quatuor*, four.] Consisting of four.—(*Geol.*) Noting the strata above the tertiary.

Qua-tĕr′ni-on, *n.* [L. *quaternio*, a group of four.] Four:—four soldiers:—the quotient of two directed lines in space.

Quat′rain (kwŏt′ran), *n.* [Fr. *quatrain;* L. *quatuor*, four.] A stanza of four lines.

Quā′ver, *v. n.* [Low Ger. *quabbeln*, Local Dan. *kweppa*, to shake.—Cf. Quiver and Waver.] [*pp.* quavering, quavered.] To shake the voice; to vibrate.—2, *n.* A shake of the voice:—a musical note, equal to half a crotchet.

Quay (kē), *n.* [Fr. *quai;* Sp. *cayo.*—Cf. O. Irish *cai*, a house; L. *quies*, quiet,—also a resting-place.] A mole, wharf, or artificial bank by the side of the sea or a river, for loading, &c.; a key.

Quay′age (kē′aj), *n.* Money paid for the use of a quay; wharfage; keyage.

Quēan (kwēn), *n.* [A.-S. *cwen*, a woman.—See Queen.] A worthless woman.

Quēa′si-nĕss, *n.* Sickness of the stomach.

Quēa′sy (kwē′ze), *a.* [Cf. Norse *kveis*, sickness.] Sick with nausea; squeamish; fastidious.

Quēēn, *n.* [A.-S. *cwen*, Dan. *qvinde*, a woman; Icel. *kvan*, Goth. *kwens*, a wife.—Cf. Russ. *jena*, a wife; Gr. *γυνή*, a woman.] The wife of a king; a female sovereign.

Quēēn′-bēē, *n.* The parent bee and ruler of the hive.

Quēēn-cŏn′sŏrt, *n.* The wife of a king.

Quēēn-dŏw′a-ger, *n.* The widow of a king.

Quēēn′li-nĕss, *n.* Character or bearing worthy of a queen; queenly nature or quality.

Quēēn′ly, *a.* Becoming or like a queen.

Quēēn′-pōst, *n.* (*Arch.*) An upright post supporting the rafters of a trussed roof.

Quēēn-rĕg′nant, *n.* A queen in her own right.

Quēēn's′-wāre, *n.* A kind of pottery.

Quēēr, *a.* [Low Ger. *queer*, across; *quere*, obliquity; Ger. *quer*, transverse.—Cf. L. *varus*, crooked.] Odd; droll; strange; singular.

Quēēr′ly, *ad.* In a queer manner; oddly.

Quēēr′ness, *n.* Oddness; singularity.

Quĕll, *v. a.* [A.-S. *cwellan*, to kill; Dut. *kwellen*, to vex; Dan. *qvæle*, to strangle, to vex.] [*pp.* quelling, quelled.] To crush; to subdue; to still; to allay.—2, *v. n.* To abate.

Quĕnch, *v. a.* [A.-S. *cwencan*, to quench; *cwinan*, *cwincan*, O. Fris. *kwinka*, to be quenched.] [*pp.* quenching, quenched.] To extinguish; to still; to allay.—2, *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.

Quĕnch′less, *a.* Unquenchable.

Quer-cĭt′ron, *n.* [L. *quercus*, oak, and Fr. *citron*, yellow, lemon-colored.—See Citron.] The bark of an American oak, used for dyeing yellow.

Quērn, *n.* [A.-S. *cweorn;* Dut. *kweern;* Icel. *kvern;* Dan. *qværn:* akin to Corn.] A hand-mill for grinding.

Quĕr′ū-loŭs, *a.* [L. *querulus; queri*, to complain.] Habitually complaining.

Quĕr′ū-loŭs-ly, *ad.* In a querulous manner.

Quĕr′ū-lous-nĕss, *n.* Habit of complaining.

Quē′ry, *n.* [L. *quærere* (imperative *quære*), to beg, to ask.] A question; an inquiry.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* querying, queried.] To ask questions; to question.—3, *v. a.* To examine by questions.

Quĕst, *n.* [Fr. *quête;* O. Fr. *queste;* L. *quæsitum*, sought; *quærere*, to seek.—Cf. L. *quæsere*, to beg.] A search; the act of seeking.

Quĕs′tion (kwĕst′yun), *n.* [L. *quæstio, quæstionis; quærere, quæsitum*, to ask.] That which is asked and which requires an answer; an interrogatory; an inquiry; a query:—a dispute; a doubt:—a point, topic, or subject of debate.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* questioning, questioned.] To examine one by questions; to doubt; to inquire.

Quĕs′tion-a-ble (kwĕst′yun-a-bl), *a.* That may be questioned; disputable; doubtful.

Quĕs′tion-er, *n.* An inquirer; a querist.

Quĕs′tor, *n.* [L. *quæstor*,—literally, an inquirer or inquisitor; *quærere*, to ask.] A collector of revenue and treasurer in ancient Rome.

Queūe (kū), *n.* [Fr.—See Cue.] A tie of hair; a cue.

Quĭb, *n.* A sarcasm; a taunt; a quip.

Quĭb′ble, *n.* [A diminutive of QUIP.] A cavil; a low conceit; a pun.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* quibbling, quibbled.] To cavil; to equivocate; to pun.
Quĭb′bler, *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.
Quĭb′bling, *n.* A play upon words; cavil.
Quĭck, *a.* [A.-S. *cwic;* Dut. *kwik;* Dan. *qvik;* Sw. *qvick;* Teutonic base *kwika* (older *kwiwa*), lively.—Cf. L. *vivus*, alive.] Living:—swift; nimble; speedy.—2, *ad.* Nimbly; speedily; readily.—3, *n.* The living flesh; the sensible part:—a hedge-row.
Quĭck′en (kwĭk′kn), *v. a.* [*pp.* quickening, quickened.] To make alive:—to hasten; to accelerate; to excite.—2, *v. n.* To become alive.
Quĭck′-līme, *n.* [QUICK, alive, and LIME.] Fresh-burnt or unslaked lime.
Quĭck′ly, *ad.* Soon; speedily; hastily.
Quĭck′ness, *n.* Activity; celerity; speed.
Quĭck′sănd, *n.* [QUICK, alive, and SAND.] Moving sand; unsolid ground.
Quĭck′sĕt, *a.* [QUICK, alive, and SET.] Formed of living plants.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* quickset; *pp.* quicksetting, quickset.] To plant with living plants.—3, *n.* A living plant set to grow.
Quĭck′-sīght-ed, *a.* Having sharp sight.
Quĭck′sĭl-ver, *n.* [QUICK and SILVER.] Mercury; a fluid metal.
Quĭck′stĕp, *n.* A lively tune:—a quick dance.
Quĭd, *n.* [A variant of CUD.] Something chewed; a cud.
Quĭd′di-ty, *n.* [Late L. *quidditas*, essential nature; *quid*, what.] Essence; a trifling nicety; a cavil.
Quĭd′nŭnc, *n.* [L. *quid nunc*, what now?] One curious to know everything.
Quī-ĕsce′ (kwī-ĕs′), *v. n.* [L. *quiescere*, to be quiet (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* quiescing, quiesced.] To have no sound, as a letter.
Quī-ĕs′cence, *n.* Rest; repose; quiet.
Quī-ĕs′cent, *a.* [L. *quiescens*, pres. part. of *quiescere*, to be quiet.] Resting; being at rest; quiet; silent; having no sound, as a letter.
Quī′et, *a.* [L. *quietus*, at rest.] Still; peaceable; smooth; not ruffled; calm; *composed;* tranquil.—2, *n.* [L. *quies, quietis*, rest.] Rest; repose; *peace;* stillness.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* quieting, quieted.] [L. *quiescere, quietum*, to be quiet.] To calm; to pacify; to still.
Quī′et-er, *n.* The person or thing that quiets.—2, *a.* More quiet.
Quī′et-ĭsm, *n.* The religious system of the Quietists, who make religion consist chiefly in devout contemplation:—tranquillity.
Quī′et-ist, *n.* One who adheres to Quietism.
Quī′et-ly, *ad.* Calmly; peaceably; at rest.
Quī′et-nĕss, *n.* State of being quiet; tranquillity.
Quī′e-tūde, *n.* [L. *quietudo.*] Rest; repose; tranquillity.
Quī-ē′tus, *n.* [L.] Final discharge:—quiet.
Quĭll, *n.* [Fr. *quille.*—Cf. Ger. *kegel*, a pin, a bobbin.] A large feather of a goose, &c.; a pen:—the spine of a porcupine:—a weaver's spool.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* quilling, quilled.] To plait; to form in plaits.
Quĭl′let, *n.* [Late L. *quilibet, quodlibet*, whatever.] A nice point; a subtilty; a quibble.
Quĭlt, *n.* [O. Fr. *cuilte;* L. *culcita*, a cushion.] A quilted cover of a bed, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* quilting, quilted.] To stitch one cloth upon another.
Quĭlt′ing, *n.* A party for making quilts.
Quī′na-ry, *a.* [L. *quinarius*, in fives; *quini*, five together; *quinque*, five.] Consisting of five.
Quince, *n.* [Fr. *coign;* O. Fr. *coin*, of which the English form was at first the plural; It. *cotogna;* L. *cydonia;* Gr. κυδωνία: said to be from a town of that name in Crete.] A species of tree and its fruit.
Quĭn-cŭn′cial, *a.* Formed like a quincunx.
Quĭn′cŭnx, *n.* [L.; an arrangement of five spots, as on a die; *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, an ounce,—also a mark.] A plantation of trees formed of four in a square, with one in the middle.

Quĭn′i-a, } [kwĭn′ĭn, *N. K. Sm.;* ke-nēn′, *H.;*
Qui-nīne′, } kwī′nīn, *Wb.*], *n.* [Peruvian *kina* or *quina*, the cinchona tree and its bark.] (*Med.*) A vegetable alkaloid obtained from Peruvian bark, much used in medicine.
Quĭn-qua-ġĕs′i-ma, *n.* [L. for "fiftieth:" it is about fifty days before Easter.] Shrove Sunday; the seventh Sunday before Easter.
Quin-quĕn′ni-al, *a.* [L. *quinquennalis; quinque*, five, and *annus*, a year.] Happening every five years:—lasting five years.
Quĭn′şy, *n.* [Fr. *esquinancie;* O. E. *squinancie;* Gr. κυνάγχη, a sore throat,—literally, a dog-choking; κύων, a dog, and ἄγχειν, to choke.] An inflammatory sore throat.
Quĭn′tain, *n.* [Fr. *quintaine*, It. & Late L. *quintana*, a quintain.—Cf. L. *quintana*, the fifth street (and market-place) of a camp; *quintanus*, fifth in rank; *quintus*, fifth; *quinque*, five.] A post with a turning top or figure, formerly used for tilting or a pastime.
Quĭn′tal, *n.* [Fr. & Sp.—See CENTAL.] A hundred pounds avoirdupois.
Quin-tĕs′sence, *or* **Quĭn′tes-sĕnce**, *n.* [L. *quinta essentia*, the fifth essence or element.] A fifth being:—an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small quantity; essence.
Quĭn-tes-sĕn′tial, *a.* Consisting of quintessence:—having the nature of a quintessence.
Quĭn-tĕt′, } *n.* [Fr. *quintette;* It. *quintetto.*] (*Mus.*)
Quĭn-tĕt′tō, } A piece of music having five parts.
Quĭn′tile, *n.* [L. *quintilis*, the fifth.] An aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth of a circle.
Quin-tĭl′lion, *n.* [L. *quintus*, the fifth, and MILLION: on type of *billion.*] A thousand quadrillions.
Quĭn′tu-ple, *a.* [L. *quintuplex; quintus*, fifth, and *plicare*, to fold.—See DOUBLE, DUPLEX.] Fivefold.
Quĭp, *n.* [Welsh *chwip*, a quick turn; Gael. *cuip*, to whip (*q. v.*).] A taunt; a sarcasm; a gibe; a jest.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* quipping, quipped.] To taunt; to scoff; to jeer.
Quīre, *n.* [See CHOIR.] A chorus; a choir:—[Fr. *cahier;* O. Fr. *quaier;* perhaps from Late L. *quaternum*, four (leaves) together; L. *quaterni*, four together] a bundle of paper containing twenty-four sheets.
Quĭr′is-ter, *n.* A chorister.—See CHORISTER.
Quĭrk, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *zwerch*, athwart.—See QUEER.] A taunt; a conceit; a quibble.
Quĭrk′ish, *a.* Consisting of quirks.
Quĭrk′y, *a.* Tricky; unfair; pettifogging.
Quĭt, *v. a.* [Fr. *quitte*, free, clear; *quitter*, to quit; Sp. *quito*, quit; L. *quietus*, a rest,—also satisfied.] [*i.* quitted *or* quit; *pp.* quitting, quitted *or* quit.] To leave; to forsake; to discharge; to repay; to perform; to *abandon.*—2, *a.* Free; clear; discharged from.
Quĭt′clāim, *n.* A release of claim by deed.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* quitclaiming, quitclaimed.] To release by quitclaim.
Quīte, *ad.* [An adverbial form of QUIT.] Completely; perfectly; totally:—to a great extent.
Quĭt′-rĕnt, *n.* A small rent reserved.
Quĭts, *a.* Even; on even terms.
Quĭt′tance, *n.* [Fr.—See QUIT.] A discharge; acquittance.
Quĭv′er, *n.* [O. Fr. *coivre;* Ger. *köcher;* A.-S. *cocur.*] A case or sheath for arrows.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *cwifer;* O. Dut. *kuiveren.*] [*pp.* quivering, quivered.] To quake; to shiver; to shudder.
Qui-vive (kē′vēv′), *n.* [Fr. for "who lives?"] Who goes there? (the cry of a French sentinel.)—To be on the *qui-vive* is to be on the alert.
Quĭx-ŏt′ic, *a.* Like Don Quixote; absurd.
Quĭx′ot-ĭşm, *n.* Romantic, absurd notions.
Quĭz (kwĭz), *n.* [Probably a colloquial shortening of QUESTION: said to have been invented by one Daly, a theatre-manager of Dublin, who, on a wager that a new word of no meaning could be made to set the whole town astir with curiosity in twenty-four hours, chalked the word *quiz*

everywhere, and won his bet.] An imposition; a hoax:—a puzzle:—an odd person:—a person who plays tricks:—an informal examination.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* quizzing, quizzed.] To play a trick upon; to hoax:—to question.

Quĭz′zi-cal, *a.* Comical; bantering.

Quŏd, *n.* [For *quadrangle.*—See QUAD.] A prison. [Colloq. or slang.]

Quŏĭf, *n.* A cap for the head. See COIF.

Quŏĭn, *n.* [See COIN.] A corner-stone or brick; a corner:—a wedge used to fasten type in pages.

Quŏĭt, *n.* [Welsh, *coetan;* Dut. *koot;* O. Dut. *kote*, a huckle-bone; perhaps from Scot. *coit*, O. Fr. *coiter*, to jostle; L. *coactare*, to drive.] An iron or flat stone to pitch at a mark. [formerly; former.

Quŏn′dăm, *a.* [L. for "formerly."] Having been

Quō′rum, *n.* [L. for "of whom;" *qui*, who.] A bench of justices:—such a number of an assembly, committee, or other body of men as is sufficient to do business.

Quō′ta, *n.* [It. *quota*, a share; L. *quota*, how great; *quot*, how many.] A share; a proportion.

Quōt′a-ble, *a.* That may be quoted.

Quo-tā′tion, *n.* Citation; passage cited:—the price of merchandise in a price-current.

Quōte, *v. a.* [Fr. *coter*, O. Fr. *quoter*, to quote; Late L. *quotare*, to mark off; L. *quot*, how many.] [*pp.* quoting, quoted.] To *cite*, as an author; to adduce in the words of another; to note.

Quoth (kwŭth *or* kwōth), *verb defective.* [A.-S. *cwedan*, Icel. *kveda*, O. Sax. *quedan*, to say.—See BEQUEATH.] Used only in the imperfect tense and first and third persons; as, "*quoth* I," said I; "*quoth* he," said he.

Quo-tĭd′i-an, *a.* [L. *quotidianus*, daily, on any day; *quotus*, how many (soever), and *dies*, a day.] Happening every day; *daily.*—2, *n.* A fever which returns daily.

Quō′tient, *n.* [L. *quotiens*, how many times?] (*Arith.*) The result of the operation of division.

Quō war′ran-tō (kwō-wŏr′an-tō), *n.* [Law L. for "by what warrant."] A writ calling upon a person to show by what title or authority he holds his claim to any office, franchise, or liberty.

R.

R, a consonant, liquid, and semi-vowel, has a rough sound, as in *red, rose.*

Răb′bet, *v. a.* [Fr. *raboter*, to plane; *rabot*, a plane; L. *re-*, back, again, and O. Fr. *boter*, Fr. *bouter*, to pare,—formerly, to thrust.] [*pp.* rabbeting, rabbeted.] To pare down, as the edge of a board, so as to receive the edge of another. —2, *n.* A groove in the edge of a board.

Răb′bi, *or* **Răb′bī**, *n.*; pl. **Răb′bies.** [Heb. for "my master;" *rab*, great, or a master, and *i*, my.] A Jewish doctor, or expounder of the Jewish la[illegible]

Răb′bin, *n.* [Fr. for "rabbi."] The same as RABBI.

Rab-bĭn′ic, **Rab-bĭn′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to the rabbies or [illegible]

Răb′bin-ĭst, *n.* A Jew who adhered to the doctrines of the ra[illegible]l.

Răb′bit, *n.* [O. Dut. *robbe;* Walloon, *robette;* Local Fr. *rabotte.*—Cf. Port. *rabão*, short-tailed; Sp. *rabito*, a short tail; *rabo*, a tail.] A small quadruped.

Răb′ble, *n.* [O. Dut. [illegible] chatter.—Cf. L. *rab*[illegible] RAVE.] A tumultuous [illegible] —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* rabbling[illegible] or mob.

Răb′id, *a.* [L. *rabidus*, rag[illegible] (*q. v.*).] Fierce; furious; [illegible]

Răb′id-nĕss, *n.* Fierceness; [illegible]

Rā′bi-ēs, *n.* [L.; *rabere*, to r[illegible] act rashly.] Madness, as tha[illegible] dog-bite; rabidness; hydrophobi[illegible]

Rā′ca, *n.* [Chaldee *reka*, worthless.] A [illegible] a wretch.

Rac-cōōn′, *n.* [Algonkin, *arathkone.*] [illegible] valued for its fur.

Răce, *n.* [Fr. *race;* It. *razza;* O. Ger. *re*[illegible] A family; a generation; a breed:—[illegible] Icel. *ras.*—Cf. Skr. *rish*, to flow] contest[illegible] ning; course; passage:—[Sp. *raiz*, O. [illegible] L. *radix*, a root] a root.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* r[illegible] raced.] To run swiftly, as in a race.—3, *v. a.* [illegible] cause to run a race or to run swiftly, as a h[illegible]

Răce′-hôrse, *n.* A horse bred for racing.

Ra-cēme′, *n.* [L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes.—Cf. Gr. ῥάξ, a grape.] (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged as on a stalk.

Răç-e-mōse′, *a.* [L. *racemosus.*] Bearing racemes:—disposed in racemes.

Rā′cer, *n.* One that races; a runner.

Ra-chĭt′ic, *a.* Relating to rachitis; rickety.

Ra-chī′tis, *n.* [Neo-Latin, in imitation of Eng. *rickets;* Gr. ῥάχις, the spine.] (*Med.*) The rickets.

Rā′ci-al (rā′she-al), *a.* Of or relating to race.

Rā′ci-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being racy.

Răck, *n.* [Dut. *reck*, Ger. *rack*, a rail, a pole; *reck*, a rack, a frame.—See the verb.] An engine of torture; extreme pain:—a frame for hay; a grate; a frame of timber:—[see ARRACK] a liquor:—[a variant of ROCK] a motion of a horse:—[Icel. *rek*, drift; *skyrek*, drifting clouds; *reka*, to drive] thin vapor; a flying cloud.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* racking, racked.] To stream or fly, as vapor or clouds:—to move with an amble, as a horse.—3, *v. a.* [Ger. *recken*, to stretch: akin to REACH.] To torment; to harass:—to strain; to stretch:—[O. Fr. *raquer*, to cleanse; *raque*, mud] to draw off from the lees.

R[illegible]k′er, *n.* One who racks; a wrester.

[illegible]**′et**, *n.* [Gael. *racaid*, Irish *racan*, a din; Gael. [illegible] to cackle.] A clattering noise; a clamor; a [illegible]sed talk:—[Fr. *raquette;* Sp. *raqueta;* Arab. [illegible] the palm of the hand] an instrument to [illegible] a ball:—a snow-shoe.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* [illegible]g, racketed.] To strike; to cuff; to [illegible] *v. n.* To go about noisily; to frolic.

[illegible] Torture:—defecation; rack.

[illegible] *a.* Rent raised to the utmost.

[illegible]gin disputed: akin to RACE, lineage, [illegible] charm, impulse; Local Ger. *räss*, [illegible] Flavorous; pungent; spirited.

[illegible]Cf. Ger. *rädeln*, to turn; *rad*, a [illegible]ddling, raddled.] To twist to-[illegible]

[illegible] [Dim. of ROD.] A long stick [illegible]ging:—[oftener REDDLE, probably [illegible]olor] a red pigment.

[illegible]l, *a.* [Fr.; L. *radius*, a ray.] Relating to [illegible]ius or ray.

[illegible]nce, [illegible]cy, *n.* [Fr.—See RADIATE.] Effulgence of rays of light; lustre; brilliancy.

[illegible] *a.* [L. *radians.*—See RADIATE.] Shin-[illegible]tting rays; sparkling:—emanating; [illegible] rays.

[illegible] *ad.* With sparkling lustre.

[illegible] *v.* [L. *radiare, radiatum; radius*, a [illegible]diating, radiated.] To emit rays; [illegible]arkle.—2, *v. a.* To enlighten; to [illegible]

[illegible] Having rays; consisting of rays.

[illegible] [L. *radiatio.*] An emission of [illegible]

R[illegible] who or that which radiates.

Răd'i-cal, *n.* [L. *radicalis*, having roots; *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] A primitive word; a root:—a political reformer:—the base of a chemical compound.—2, *a.* That regards the root; thorough: —native; original; primitive; not derivative: —relating to the base, as of an acid.

Răd'i-cal-ism, *n.* The principles of radicals.

Răd-i-căl'i-ty, *n.* Essential quality.

Răd'i-cal-ly, *ad.* Primitively; thoroughly.

Răd'i-cle, *n.* [L. *radicula*, dim. of *radix*, *radicis*, a root.] The germ of a root, in plants.

Răd'ish, *n.* [Fr. *radis;* Prov. *raditz;* L. *radix*, a root.] A root, commonly eaten raw.

Rā'di-ŭs, *n.*; L. pl. **Rā'di-ī**; Eng. **Rā'di-ŭs-es**. [L. for "a rod," "a staff," "a spoke," "a ray."] The semi-diameter of a circle:—the spoke of a wheel:—a ray:—a bone of the forearm.

Rā'dix, *n.*; pl. **Ra-dī'cēs**. [L.] The root.

Răff, *n.* [Fr. *raffe*, parings, cuttings; *rafiot*, trash; It. *raffilare*, to clip.] A confused heap:—the mob:—a low fellow.

Răf'fle, *n.* [Fr. *râfle*, a sweepstakes; *râfler*, to sweep away; Ger. *raffeln*, to sweep; It. *riffa* or *raffa*, a raffle.] A species of lottery, in which persons stake a small part of the value of a thing for the chance of gaining it.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* raffling, raffled.] To try the chance of a raffle:—to cast dice for a prize.

Răft, *n.* [Fr. *rafiau*, *rafiot*, a float made of boughs, a canoe; *râfle*, *raffe*, a stalk, a cutting: more probably from O. E. *rafte*, Dan. *raft*, a beam, a rafter; or from both together.] A frame or float made of timber.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* rafting, rafted.] To transport on a raft.

Răf'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *ræfter;* Dan. *raft;* Icel. *raptr* (pron. *raftr*); O. Ger. *ravo*, a spar.] An inclined timber in a roof.

Răg, *n.* [Sw. *ragg*, rough hair; Icel. *rögg*, shagginess.] A piece; a tatter.—(*Min.*) A stone of coarse texture.—*pl.* Worn-out clothes.

Răg-a-mŭf'fin, *n.* [The name of a demon in mediæval plays; RAG, and root of Ger. *muffen*, to smell ill.] A paltry mean fellow.

Răge, *n.* [Fr. *rage*, L. *rabies*, madness.—See RABIES.] Violent *anger;* vehement fury; ire.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* raging, raged.] To be furious.

Răg'ged, *a.* [A.-S. *raggie*, hairy; Sw. *raggig*, Norse *raggad*, shaggy.] Rent into tatters; dressed in rags; torn; tattered:—uneven; rugged.

Răg'ing, *a.* Violent; furious; impetuous.—2, *n.* Violence; impetuosity.

Răg'man, *n.* One who deals in rags.

Ră-goût' (ră-gô'), *n.* [Fr. *ragoût*, a stew, a relish; *ragoûter*, to arouse the appetite of, to tempt; L. *re-*, again, *ad*, to, and *gustus*, Fr. *goût*, flavor.] A highly-seasoned dish or food:—a stew.

Răg'stōne, *n.* A dark-gray, silicious stone.

Rāid, *n.* [From RIDE.—Cf. Icel. *reid*, a ride, a raid; Sw. *redd*, Dan. *red*, a road.] A hostile incursion; a foray.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* raiding, raided.] To make a raid upon.

Rāil, *n.* [Low Ger. & Sw. *regel;* O. Dut. *rijchel;* O. Ger. *rihan*, to fasten.] A bar of wood or iron: —railway:—[Fr. *râle;* Ger. *ralle:* root of Fr. *râler*, to rattle (*q. v.*)] a game bird:—[A.-S. *hrægel*, O. Fr. *hreil*, O. Ger. *hregil*, a garment.—Cf. L. *rallus*, a tunic] a night-gown; a thin tunic.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* railing, railed.] To enclose with rails.—3, *v. n.* [Fr. *railler*, to deride; Sp. *rallar*, to scrape, to vex.—Cf. L. *rallum*, for *radulum*, a scraper; *radere*, to scrape.] To reproach; to utter reproaches.

Rāil'er, *n.* One who rails or defames.

Rāil'ing, *n.* Reproachful language:—a fence.

Rāil'ler-y (răl'ler-e) [rāl'ler-e, *R. N. St. C. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr. *raillerie.*—See RAIL and RALLY.] Slight satire or ridicule; pleasantry; joke; banter.

Rāil'rōad, } *n.* A road on which rails are laid for
Rāil'wāy, } the wheels of cars to roll on.

Rāi'ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *arréement*, equipage.—See ARRAY.] Vesture; vestment; dress.

Rāin, *v. n.* [A.-S. *regn*, *ren*, Dut. & Ger. *regen*, Dan. & Sw. *regn*, rain.] [*pp.* raining, rained.] To fall in drops.—2, *v. a.* To pour down.—3, *n.* Water falling from the clouds.

Rāin'bōw, *n.* [A.-S. *renboga;* Ger. *regenbogen.*] An arc of a circle, of various colors, formed, when rain is falling, by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays; iris.

Rāin'fâll, *n.* A fall of rain; water that falls as rain.

Rāin'-gâuge (-gāj), *n.* An instrument for measuring rain.

Rāin'i-nĕss, *n.* The state of being showery.

Rāin'-wâ-ter, *n.* Water from the clouds.

Rāin'y, *a.* [A.-S. *renig.*] Abounding in rain; showery; wet.

Rāise, *v. a.* [Icel. *reisa*, Dan. *reise*, Sw. *resa*, Goth. *raisjan*, to raise, to cause to rise (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* raising, raised.] To set upright; to lift; to erect; to exalt; to elevate; to *heighten;* to advance; to promote; to increase; to *build:*—to levy.

Rāis'er, *n.* One who raises.

Rāi'sin (rā'zn), *n.* [Fr. *raisin;* Sw. *russin;* Ger. *rosine;* L. *racemus*, a bunch of grapes.—See RACEME.] A dried grape.

Rāis'ing, *n.* The act of erecting a building.

Raisonné (rā-zo-nā'), *a.* [Fr.] Rational; arranged systematically: as, a catalogue *raisonné.*

Rajah (rä'ja *or* rā'ja), *n.* [Hind.; Skr. *rajan*, a king; *raj*, to shine.—Cf. L. *rex*, *regis*, a king.] A Hindoo chief or prince.

Rāke, *n.* [A.-S. *raca;* Icel. *reka;* Sw. *raka;* Ger. *rechen.*] A tool with teeth: —[Local Sw. *rakkel*, Icel. *reikall*, a vagabond; *reika*, to wander; O. E. *rakkel*, *rakyll*, rascally: *rakkel* was in English corrupted to *rakehell*, and this shortened to *rake*] a dissolute man:—[a variant of REACH] inclination or slope.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* raking, raked.] To gather with a rake; to scour:—to fire into the head or stern of a ship; to enfilade.—3, *v. n.* To act as a rake; to use a rake:—to search:—to incline; to slope.

Rake.

Rāk'ing, *n.* The act of using a rake:—a cannonading.—(*Arch.*) A substance placed on a surface at an irregular angle.—2, *p. a.* That rakes:—slanting; inclined.

Rāk'ish, *a.* Loose; lewd; dissolute:—with masts inclined.

Răl'ly, *v. a.* [Fr. *rallier*, to rally; L. *re-*, again, *ad*, to, and *ligare*, to bind.—See ALLY.] [*pp.* rallying, rallied.] To put in order; to reunite; to recover:—[Fr. *railler*, to rail at.—See RAIL] to treat jocosely; to *ridicule;* to joke.—2, *v. n.* To come back to order:—to recover strength; to recruit:—to banter.—3, *n.* A bringing, or coming, to order:—a banter.

Răm, *n.* [A.-S. *ram*, *rom;* Dut. *ram;* Ger. *ramm.* —Cf. Skr. *ram*, to sport.] A male sheep:—Aries, the vernal sign:—a war-ship armed with a steel beak designed to pierce and sink the vessels of an enemy.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ramming, rammed.] To drive with violence; to force in.—(*Naut.*) To attack with a steam ram; to pierce and sink.

Răm'ble (răm'bl), *v. n.* [Frequentative of O. & Local E. *rame*, to roam (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* rambling, rambled.] To rove loosely:—to wander.—2, *n.* A roving; an irregular *excursion:*—a place for rambling.

Răm'bler, *n.* One who rambles; a rover.

Răm'bling, *p. a.* Roving:—irregular.

Rā'mie, *n.* [Malay.] A plant from which the fine fibre known as China-grass is obtained.

Răm-i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* A branching; a branch.

Răm'i-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *ramifier;* L. *ramus*, a branch, and *fieri*, to become.] [*pp.* ramifying, ramified.] To separate into branches.—2, *v. n.* To be parted into branches.

Răm'mer, *n.* One that rams; a ramrod.

Ra-mōse', *a.* [L. *ramosus;* *ramus*, a branch.] Full of branches; ramous.

Rā′mous, *a.* Branchy; consisting of branches.

Rămp, *v. n.* [Fr. *ramper*, to creep, to climb; *rampe*, an acclivity; It. *rampare*, to claw; *rampa*, a paw.—Cf. Ger. *raffen*, local *rampfen*, to snatch.] [*pp.* ramping, ramped.] To sport; to play; to leap; to climb; to rear.—2, *n.* A leap; a spring; a bound; a romp:—a slope. [excited conduct.

Răm-pāge′, *n.* [Slang; from RAMP.] Violent or

Răm′pan-cy, *n.* State of being rampant; exuberance. [frisky; leaping.

Răm′pant, *a.* [Fr.—See RAMP.] Exuberant:—

Răm′pärt, *n.* [Fr. *rempart; O. Fr. rempar; remparer*, to defend; L. *re-*, again, *in*, for, and *parare*, to make ready.] A bank or wall round a fortified place; a bastion.

Răm′rŏd, *n.* The rammer of a gun. [old.

Răm′-shăck-le (-shăk′kl), *a.* Dilapidated; loose;

Răn, *i.* from *run.*

Rănch, *n.* [Sp. *rancho*, a mess, mess-room, a set of men; hence, in Spanish America, a farming or grazing establishment.] A large farm or grazing establishment.

Răn′chō, *n.* [Sp.] A set of persons who eat together; a mess:—a farm or ranch:—a hamlet or collection of huts.

Răn′cid, *a.* [L. *rancidus; rancere*, to stink.] Having a rank smell; rank; fetid.

Răn′cid-nĕss, } *n.* State or quality of being ran-
Ran-cĭd′i-ty, } cid; rank scent.

Răn′cor (răng′kur), *n.* [L. *rancor*, rancidity,—hence, a grudge, a spite.] Inveterate malignity; bitter enmity; malice; virulence; hate.

Răn′cor-oŭs (răng′kur-ŭs), *a.* Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree.

Răn′dom, *n.* [Fr. (nearly obs.) *randon*, a torrent,—hence, a furious course, impetuosity; O. Fr. *randonner*, to run furiously: akin to Ger. *rand*, brim, margin.—Cf. Fr. *randonnée*, a circuit.] Want of rule; chance; hazard:—the range of a gun; gunshot.—2, *a.* Done by chance; heedless.

Răng, *i.* from *ring.* Rung. See RING.

Rānge, *v. a.* [Fr. *ranger*, to range; *rang*, O. Fr. *renc*, a range, a rank (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* ranging, ranged.] To place in order; to arrange; to *class*:—to rove, sail, or pass over.—2, *v. n.* To rove:—to be placed in order.—3, *n.* A rank; a row:—excursion:—room:—a cooking grate or cooking apparatus:—a whole scope or compass:—a pasture; pasture-land.

Rānġ′er, *n.* One who ranges; a rover.

Rănk (răngk), *a.* [A.-S. *ranc*, strong, proud; Dan. *rank*, straight; Dut. *rank*, slender: akin to Ger. *recken*, to stretch. The sense has been affected by RANCID.] High-growing; strong; luxuriant:—strong-scented; rancid:—gross; coarse.—2, *n.* [O. Fr. *renc*, Fr. *rang*, a range or rank: cognate with RING.] A row; a line; a file:—degree of dignity; grade; *class;* order; degree.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* ranking, ranked.] To place abreast; to arrange; to class:—to outrank.—4, *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.

Rănk′ing, *p. a.* Of superior, or highest, rank.

Răn′kle (răng′kl), *v. n.* [Anglo-Fr. *rancle*, a sore; Fr. *rance*, putrid.—See RANCID; but perhaps related to Ger. *ranken*, to creep.] [*pp.* rankling, rankled.] To grow more rank; to fester; to be inflamed in body or in mind.

Rănk′ling, *n.* Inflammation; irritation.

Rănk′ly, *ad.* In a rank manner; rancidly.

Rănk′ness, *n.* Exuberance:—strong scent.

Răn′ny, *n.* [L. *araneus mus*, a shrew,—literally, a spider-mouse.] The shrew-mouse.

Răn′săck, *v. a.* [Icel. *rannsaka; Sw. ransaka; Dan. ransage;* Icel. *rann*, a house, and *sækja*, to seek, to search.] [*pp.* ransacking, ransacked.] To plunder; to search narrowly.

Răn′som, *n.* [Fr. *rançon;* from L. *redemptio*, redemption (*q. v.*).] A price paid for redemption:—release; redemption; rescue; deliverance.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ransoming, ransomed.] To redeem from captivity, &c.

Rănt, *v. n.* [O. Dut. *ranten*, to be enraged; Low Ger. *randen*, to call out; Ger. *ranzen*, to toss, to rove.] [*pp.* ranting, ranted.] To rave in violent language:—to make a loud noise.—2, *n.* Extravagant declamation; bluster.

Rănt′er, *n.* One who rants; a noisy talker.

Răn′ti-pōle, *a.* [RANT, and POLL, the head.] Wild; roving; rakish.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* rantipoling, rantipoled.] To run about wildly.

Răp, *n.* [Dut. *rap*, Sw. *rapp*, a blow: imitative.] A quick, smart blow:—[cf. Gael. & Irish *rap*, a bad half-penny; Local Ger. (Swiss) *rapp* or *rappe*, a small coin] counterfeit coin.—2, *v. n.* [*i.* rapped; *pp.* rapping, rapped *or* rapt.] To strike with a quick, smart blow.—3, *v. a.* To strike; to knock:—[Icel. *hrapa*, Sw. *rappa*, to hurry, to seize; Ger. *raffen*, to snatch: much affected by L. *rapere, raptum*, to seize] to affect with rapture; to transport; to seize.

Ra-pā′cious (ra-pā′shus), *a.* [L. *rapax, rapacis; rapere*, to seize.] Disposed to seize by force; ravenous:—avaricious; grasping; greedy.

Ra-pā′cious-ly (ra-pā′shus-le), *ad.* By rapine.

Ra-pā′cious-nĕss, *n.* Rapacity.

Ra-păç′i-ty, *n.* [L. *rapacitas.*] Quality of being rapacious; addictedness to plunder or to the seizing of prey.

Rāpe, *n.* [L. *rapere, raptum*, to seize; *raptus*, a seizure.] A seizure:—a violent defloration of chastity:—[L. *rapa, rapum*, Gr. *ῥάπυς*, Russ. *riepa*, a turnip] a plant of the cabbage tribe.

Răp′id, *a.* [L. *rapidus*, swift: root of *rapere*, to snatch away.] Quick; swift; moving fast; fleet.—2, *n.*; pl. **Răp′ids.** Swift currents in a river.

Ra-pĭd′i-ty, *n.* [L. *rapiditas.*] *Quickness* of progression or motion; velocity; swiftness.

Răp′id-ly, *ad.* Swiftly; with quick motion.

Rā′pi-er, *n.* [Fr. *rapière;* Ger. *rappier, raufer.*—Cf. Ger. *raufen*, to draw, to fight; *raffen*, to draw.] A sword used in thrusting.

Răp′ine, *n.* [Fr.; L. *rapina; rapere*, to seize.] The act of plundering; pillage.

Răp-pa-rēē′, *n.* [Irish *rapaire*, a thief, a noisy fellow; *rapal*, noise.] A wild Irish plunderer.

Răp-pēē′, *n.* [Fr. *râpé*, powdered; *râper*, to rasp (*q. v.*).] A coarse sort of snuff.

Răp-pōrt′, *n.* [Fr.; L. *re-*, back, *ad*, to, and *portare*, to carry.] Agreement; harmony.

Răp-scăl′lion (răp-skăl′yun), *n.* [See RASCALLION.] A worthless rascal. [Colloq.]

Răpt, *p. a.* [L. *rapere, raptum*, to seize.] Transported; being in a trance.

Răp-tō′ri-al, Răp-tō′ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *raptor*, a snatcher; *rapere*, to seize.] Rapacious.

Răpt′ūre (răpt′yur), *n.* [L. *rapere, raptum*, to seize.—See RAPT.] Ecstasy; transport.

Răpt′ūred, *p. a.* Entranced:—ravished:—joyous.

Răpt′ūr-oŭs, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; joyful.

Râre, *a.* [Fr. *rare;* L. *rarus.*] Scarce; uncommon:—very good; excellent:—thin; subtile:—[A.-S. *hrer;* Icel. *hrar.*—See RAW] underdone; raw.

Rär′ee-shōw, *n.* [For *rarity show.*] A show carried in a box.

Răr-e-făc′tion, *n.* [L. *rarefactio.*] The act of rarefying or making less dense:—opposed to *condensation.*

Răr′e-fī-a-ble, *a.* Admitting rarefaction.

Răr′e-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *rarefacere, rarefactum; rarus*, thin, rare, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* rarefying, rarefied.] To make thin or less dense; to expand:—opposed to *condense.*—2, *v. n.* To become rare or thin.

Râre′ly, *ad.* Seldom; not often:—finely.

Râre′ness, *n.* State of being rare; thinness.

Râre′rīpe, *n.* [RATHE, soon, and RIPE.] An early fruit; an early peach.—2, *a.* Early ripe:—precocious.

Răr′i-ty [rā′re-te, *S. J. Ja. K. St. I. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *rareté*, L. *raritas*, rareness.] Thinness; subtilty:—opposed to *density.*

Răr'i-ty [rā'rę-tę, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K. Sm. St. I.*], *n.* A thing rare or valued for its scarcity; uncommonness.
Răs'cal, *n.* [Fr. *racaille*, Walloon & O. Fr. *rascaille*, trash, scrapings.—Cf. Sp. *rascar*, L. *radere, rasum*, to scrape.] A scoundrel; a sorry wretch. —2, *a.* Mean; low; vile; villanous.
Ras-căl'i-ty, *n.* Petty villany; knavery.
Ras-căl'lion (ras-kăl'yun), *n.* [The termination in *-ion* is a mark of contempt.] A vile wretch.
Răs'cal-ly, *a.* Mean; sorry; base; worthless.
Rāşe, *or* **Rāse**, *v. a.* [L. *radere, rasum*, to scrape.] [*pp.* rasing, rased.] To skim; to erase; to raze.
Răsh, *a.* [Ger. *rasch;* Dan. *rask.*] Acting without reflection or caution; hasty; violent; precipitate; careless.—2, *n.* [Fr. *rache*, dandruff; Ger. *ratsche*, a scraping; *ratschen*, to scrape, to scratch; It. *raschia*, a rash; L. *radere, rasum*, to scrape.] A cutaneous eruption; redness of the skin; an efflorescence; exanthem.
Răsh'er, *n.* [Because cooked hastily or *rashly;* or L. *rasio*, or *rasura*, a thin slice, a shaving; *radere, rasum*, to scrape, to shave.] A thin slice of pork or bacon.
Răsh'ly, *ad.* Hastily; without reflection.
Răsh'ness, *n.* Inconsiderate haste; temerity.
Ra-sō'ri-al, *a.* [L. *rasor*, a scraper; *radere, rasum*, to scrape.] Scratching or scraping the ground.
Răsp, *n.* [O. Fr. *rasper*, Fr. *râper*, to scrape; *râpe*, Ger. *raspel*, a rasp; It. & Sp. *raspa*, a rasp; It. *raspare*, Sp. *raspar*, to rasp.] A large, rough file. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* rasping, rasped.] To rub with a very rough file.
Răsp'ber-ry (răz'bęr-ę *or* răs'bęr-ę), *n.* [RASP and BERRY; from the appearance of the fruit or the character of its shoots.] A shrub and its fruit.
Rā'şure (rā'zhur), *n.* [L. *rasura*, a scraping; *radere, rasum*, to scrape.] Act of erasing; razure.
Răt, *n.* [A.-S. *ræt;* Dut. *rat;* Fr. *rat;* Ger. *ratte:* found in many languages.] An animal of the mouse kind:—a workman who works under regular wages.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* ratting, ratted.] To leave friends, or a falling party, basely; to leave a falling party:—to work under price, as printers.
Rāt'a-ble, *a.* That may be rated or valued.
Rāt'a-bly, *ad.* By rate or proportion.
Răt-a-fī'a (răt-a-fē'a *or* răt-a-fē'), *n.* [Fr., Sp., & It.: probably related to TAFIA (*q. v.*).] A cordial, or flavored liquor. [ratchet.
Rătch, *n.* [A variant of RACK.] A sort of wheel;
Rătch'et, *n.* [A diminutive of RATCH.] A small tooth or catch in a piece of mechanism.
Rătch'et-whēel, *n.* A wheel having teeth.
Rāte, *n.* [L. *reor, ratum*, to determine, to think.] Quantity or amount fixed; degree; proportion; rank; price:—a sum assessed by public authority; *tax.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* rating, rated.] To value at a price; to *estimate;* to set a price on:—[cf. Sw. *rätta*, to correct, to set right (*q. v.*); or *rata*, to find fault with, to despise.—Cf. L. *reor, ratus*, to think,—also, to denounce, to reject] to chide; to scold.—3, *v. n.* To be classed or estimated.
Ra-těl', *or* **Rā'tel**, *n.* [Fr.; from *rat*, a rat.] A badger-like animal of Africa and Asia.
Răth, *or* **Răthe** (*or* răth), *a.* & *ad.* [A.-S. *hrade*, quickly; *hræd*, quick; Icel. *hradr*, O. Ger. *hrad*, quick.] Early; soon.
Răth'er [răth'er, *Ja. K. Sm. C. H. St.*], *ad.* [Comparative of *rath;* A.-S. *hrador.*] More willingly; preferably; sooner; more; somewhat.
Răt-i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of ratifying.
Răt'i-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *ratifier;* Late L. *ratificare;* L. *ratus*, fixed (see RATE), and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* ratifying, ratified.] To confirm; to settle; to establish.
Rāt'ing, *n.* Valuation:—a chiding.
Rā'ti-ō (rā'shę-ō), *n.*; pl. **Rā'ti-ōş**. [L. for "a determination," "a reason" (*q. v.*); *reor, ratus*, I think, I determine.] The relation which one thing has to another; proportion.
Ră-ti-ŏç'i-nāte (răsh-ę-ŏs'ę-nāt), *v. n.* [L. *ratiocinari, ratiocinatus*, to reckon; *ratiocinium*, a reckoning.—Cf. RATIO.] [*pp.* ratiocinating, ratiocinated.] To reason; to argue.
Ră-ti-ŏç-i-nā'tion, *n.* The act of reasoning.
Rā'tion, *n.* [L. *ratio*, a proportion, an allowance. —See RATE.] A certain allowance of provisions.
Ră''tion-al (răsh'un-al), *a.* [L. *rationalis.*—See RATIO and REASON.] Endowed with reason; agreeable to reason; wise; sane; *reasonable.*—(*Geog.*) Real:—opposed to *sensible*, as applied to the horizon.
Ră-ti-o-nā'le (răsh-ę-o-nā'lę), *n.* [L.—See RATIO.] A detail with reasons.
Ră''tion-al-ĭşm, *n.* [Fr. *rationalisme.*] The principles of the rationalists; adherence to reason as distinct from revelation:—opposed to *supernaturalism.*
Ră''tion-al-ĭst (răsh'un-al-ĭst), *n.* One who adheres to reason, or to rationalism.
Ră-tion-al-ĭs'tic, *a.* Relating to rationalism.
Ră-ti-o-năl'i-ty (răsh-ę-o-năl'ę-tę), *n.* The quality of being rational; reasonableness; sanity.
Ră''tion-al-ly (răsh'un-al-lę), *ad.* With reason.
Răt'lineş, *n. pl.* [Origin doubtful.] (*Naut.*) Small lines in a ship, used as the rounds of a ladder.
Ra-tōōn', *n.* [Sp. *retoño*, a shoot; *retoñar*, to shoot anew.] A sprout from the sugar-cane.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* ratooning, ratooned.] To sprout from the root.
Răts'bāne, *n.* A poison for rats; arsenic.
Rat-tăn', *n.* [Malay, *rotan.*] A slender trailing palm and its stem.
Răt'tle, *v. n.* [A.-S. *hrætele*, Dut. *ratel*, Ger. *rassel*, a rattle; Dut. *ratelen*, Ger. *rasseln*, to rattle: imitative.] [*pp.* rattling, rattled.] To make a sharp noise.—2, *v. a.* To cause to sound or rattle.—3, *n.* A quick noise; empty talk:—any thing that makes a rattling noise.—*pl.* The croup. [rattles.
Răt'tle-snāke, *n.* A poisonous serpent having
Răt'tling, *n.* A noise produced by wheels, &c.
Râu'ci-ty, *n.* [L. *raucitas.*] Hoarseness; a rough noise.
Râu'cous, *a.* [L. *raucus*, hoarse.] Hoarse; harsh-sounding.
Răv'aġe, *v. a.* [Fr. *ravage*, devastation; *ravager*, to spoil; *ravir*, to ravish (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* ravaging, ravaged.] To lay waste; to sack; to pillage.—2, *n.* Waste; devastation; desolation.
Răv'aġ-er, *n.* [Fr. *ravageur.*] One who ravages; a plunderer.
Rāve, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *râver*, Sp. *rabiar*, L. *rabere*, to rave; *rabies*, rage.] [*pp.* raving, raved.] To be furious or mad; to dote.
Răv'el (răv'vl), *v. a.* [O. Dut. *ravelen*, Dut. *rafelen*, Low Ger. *reffeln*, to ravel.—Cf. Ger. *raffel*, a hackle, a rake.] [*pp.* ravelling, ravelled.] To entangle:—to untwist.—2, *v. n.* To be unwoven; to unravel.
Răve'lin (răv'lin), *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *rebellin;* It. *rivellino;* perhaps L. *re-*, back, and *vallum*, a rampart.] Part of a fortification.
Răv'el-lĭng, *n.* A thread disentangled.
Rā'ven (rā'vn), *n.* [A.-S. *hræfn;* Icel. *hrafn;* O. Ger. *hraban;* Dan. *ravn;* Dut. *raaf;* Ger. *rabe.*] A large, black bird like the crow.—2, *a.* Very black; as black as a raven.
Răv'en (răv'vn), *n.* [O. Fr. *ravine*, violence.—See RAPINE.] Prey; plunder; rapine.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ravening, ravened.] To plunder; to devour.—3, *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.
Răv'en-er (răv'vn-er), *n.* One who plunders.
Răv'en-ĭng (răv'vn-ĭng), *n.* Violence.—2, *p. a.* Rapacious; devouring; ravenous.
Răv'en-oŭs (răv'vn-ŭs), *a.* [Fr. *ravineux*, full of ravines,—formerly, violent, destructive.] Furiously voracious; eager to devour; *rapacious.*
Răv'en-oŭs-ly (răv'vn-ŭs-lę), *ad.* With voracity.
Răv'en-ous-nĕss (răv'vn-us-nĕs), *n.* Voracity.
Răv'in (răv'vn), *n.* Rapine. See RAVEN.

Ra-vīne′, *n.* [Fr. for a "torrent,"—hence, a gorge or hollow; formerly it meant a flood, also violence, rapine.] A hollow; a hollow pass.
Răv′ing, *n.* Madness; fury; frenzy:—insane declamation or talk.—2, *p. a.* Furious; mad; distracted.
Răv′ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *ravir* (part. *ravissant*); L. *rapere*, to snatch.] [*pp.* ravishing, ravished.] To deflower by violence; to take by violence:—to delight; to transport.
Răv′ish-er, *n.* One who ravishes.
Răv′ish-mĕnt, *n.* The act of ravishing; violation; rape:—rapture; ecstasy.
Râw, *a.* [A.-S. *hreaw;* Dut. *raauw;* Dan. *raa;* Ger. *roh.*] Not subdued by the fire; crude:—sore:—immature; unripe:—new:—bleak; chill:—not prepared for use, as *raw* materials.
Râw′bōned (-bōnd), *a.* Having little flesh.
Râw′hīde, *n.* Untanned leather; a whip of untanned leather.
Râw′ly, *ad.* In a raw manner; unskilfully.
Râw′ness, *n.* The state of being raw.
Rāy (rā), *n.* [Fr. *rai;* Sp. *rayo;* It. *raggio;* L. *radius.*] A straight line, as of light; a beam; *gleam:*—[Fr. *raie;* L. *raia*] a fish like the shark. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* raying, rayed.] To streak; to shoot forth.
Rāy′less (rā′les), *a.* Dark; without a ray.
Rāze, *v. a.* [A variant of Rase.] [*pp.* razing, razed.] To overthrow; to efface; to erase.
Ra-zēē′, *n.* [Fr. *raser* (part. *rasée*), to shave, to cut down.—See Rase.] A ship of war cut down to an inferior class, or made smaller.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* razeeing, razeed.] To cut down or reduce.
Rā′zor, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir; raser*, to shave.—See Rase.] A tool or knife used for shaving.
Rā′zor-bĭll, *n.* A species of auk.
Rā′zor-strŏp, *n.* A strop or strap for sharpening a razor:—written also *razor-strap.*
Rā′zūre (rā′zhur), *n.* The act of erasing; rasure.
Răz′zi-a (răt′se-a), *n.* [Fr.; Arab. *rhaziat*, a warlike expedition: introduced from Algeria.] A pillaging expedition made into an enemy's country; a foray.
Re-. A prefix from the Latin, denoting *iteration, repetition*, or *backward action:* as, to react.
Re (rā), *n.* [See Do.] (*Mus.*) The second note of the natural scale.
Rēach, *v. a.* [A.-S. *ræcan;* Ger. *reichen.*] [*pp.* reaching, reached.] To touch with the hand extended; to arrive at; to extend to.—2, *v. n.* To be extended; to penetrate.—3, *n.* Power; limit:—extent; grasp:—a stretch:—artifice.
Rē-ăct′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Act.] [*pp.* reacting, reacted.] To act or do again; to reënact.—2, *v. n.* To return an act or impulse.
Rē-ăc′tion, *n.* [*Re-* and Action.] A counteraction; resistance.
Rē-ăc′tion-a-ry, *a.* Implying reaction.
Rē-ăc′tion-a-ry, **Rē-ăc′tion-ĭst**, *n.* One in favor of undoing the work of reform or progress.
Rēad (rēd), *v. a.* [A.-S. *rædan*, to advise, to discern, to read; *ræd*, advice.—Cf. Ger. *rathen*, to advise; O. Sw. *reda*, to explain.] [*i.* rĕad (rĕd); *pp.* rēading, rĕad.] To peruse, as a book; to recite:—to learn by observation.—2, *v. n.* To peruse; to study:—to stand written.
Rĕad (rĕd), *p. a.* Versed in books; learned.
Rēad′a-ble, *a.* That may be read:—legible.
Rēad′er, *n.* One who reads or is studious:—a book of exercises for reading.
Rēad′er-shĭp, *n.* The office of reading prayers.
Rĕad′i-ly, *ad.* With speed; quickly; cheerfully.
Rĕad′i-nĕss (rĕd′i-nĕs), *n.* Promptitude.
Rēad′ing, *n.* Perusal of books; a lecture; public recital:—a variation of copies.
Rē-ad-jŭst′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Adjust.] [*pp.* readjusting, readjusted.] To settle anew.
Rē-ad-mĭs′sion, *n.* The act of admitting again.
Rē-ad-mĭt′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Admit.] [*pp.* readmitting, readmitted.] To admit or let in again.
Rē-ad-mĭt′tance, *n.* The act of readmitting; an allowance to enter again.
Rĕad′y (rĕd′e), *a.* [A.-S. *ræde;* O. Sw. *reda;* Dan. *rede;* Ger. *bereit;* root of O. Sw. *reda*, to prepare, and of Ride: influenced by or confused with the root of Read; whence O. Sw. *redig*, plain, and Russ. *rade*, willing, ready.] Prepared; prompt; willing:—dressed; equipped.
Rē-af-fĭrm′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Affirm.] [*pp.* reaffirming, reaffirmed.] To affirm again.
Rē-ā′ġent, *n.* [Fr. *réagir*, to react.—See Act and Agent.] (*Chem.*) A substance used to produce a chemical reaction; a test.
Rē′al, *a.* [Fr. *réel;* O. Fr. *real;* Late L. *realis;* L. *res*, a thing, a fact.] Actually existing; not imaginary; true; certain; genuine:—relating to things, not persons; as, *real* property or estate. —2, *n.* [Sp. *real*, L. *regalis*, royal, regal (*q. v.*).] A Spanish coin worth 12½ cents.
Re-ăl′gar [rē′al-gär, *Ja. C.*], *n.* [Fr. *réalgar*, Sp. *rejalgar*, Arab. *rahj al-ghar*, mineral powder; *rahj*, powder, *al*, the, and *ghar*, mine or cave.] (*Chem.*) A red sulphuret of arsenic.
Rē′al-ĭşm, *n.* The principles of the realists.—(*Fine Arts.*) Exact reproduction or representation without idealization.
Rē′al-ĭst, *n.* One of the set of scholastic philosophers who maintained that the universals in logic, or genus and species, were *things*, and not mere *names:*—opposed to *nominalist*, as later to *idealist:*—an author or an artist who reproduces or represents nature or real life with exactness.
Rē-al-ĭs′tic, *a.* Characterized by realism; faithfully representing nature or real life.
Re-ăl′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *réalité.*] State of being real; that which is real; verity; fact; real existence.
Rē′al-īz-a-ble, *a.* That may be realized.
Rē-al-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of realizing.
Rē′al-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *réaliser.*] [*pp.* realizing, realized.] To bring into being or act; to make real or certain; to achieve; to effect; to complete:—to feel vividly:—to convert into land.
Rē′al-ly, *ad.* With reality; in truth; truly.
Rĕalm (rĕlm), *n.* [Fr. *royaume*, O. Fr. *realme* or *roialme*, Late L. (probably) *regalimen*, a kingdom; L. *regalis*, regal (*q. v.*).] A kingdom; an empire.
Rē′al-ty, *n.* (*Law.*) Real or landed property.
Rēam, *n.* [Fr. *rame*, O. Fr. *raime*, Sp. *resma*, Arab. *rizmat*, a bundle.] Twenty quires of paper.—2, *v. a.* [Ger. *räumen*, to clear; *raum*, room (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* reaming, reamed.] To enlarge; to bevel out, as a hole.
Rēam′er, *n.* An instrument for enlarging a hole.
Rē-ăn′i-māte, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Animate.] [*pp.* reanimating, reanimated.] To restore to life or to courage.
Rē-an-nĕx′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Annex.] [*pp.* reannexing, reannexed.] To annex again.
Rēap, *v. a.* [A.-S. *ripan*, Dut. *rapen*, to reap.—Cf. Ger. *raufen*, Goth. *raupjan*, to pluck.] [*pp.* reaping, reaped.] To cut, as grain; to obtain.—2, *v. n.* To cut grain; to harvest.
Rēap′er, *n.* One who cuts grain; a machine for reaping.
Rē-ap-pēar′, *v. n.* [*Re-* and Appear.] [*pp.* reappearing, reappeared.] To appear again.
Rē-ap-pēar′ance, *n.* The act of reappearing.
Rē-ap-pŏint′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Appoint.] [*pp.* reappointing, reappointed.] To appoint again.
Rē-ap-pŏint′ment, *n.* Second appointment.
Rēar, *n.* [O. E. *rere*, Fr. *arrière*, backward; L. *ad retro; ad*, to, and *retro*, backward.] The hinder troop, class, or part.—2, *a.* Back; situated at the rear.—3, *v. a.* [A.-S. *ræran*, causal form of *risan*, to rise.] [*pp.* rearing, reared.] To raise up; to educate; to breed.
Rēar′-ăd′mi-ral, *n.* An officer in the navy, next in rank to a vice-admiral.
Rēar′-guärd, *n.* The part of an army which marches after the main body.
Rē-ar-rānġe′, *v. a.* [*pp.* rearranging, rearranged.] To arrange anew.

Rē-a̧s-cĕnd′, *v. n. & v. a.* [*Re-* and ASCEND.] [*pp.* reascending, reascended.] To mount again.

Rēa′şon (rē′zn), *n.* [Fr. *raison*, reason, right; L. *ratio*, reason, arrangement, moderation; *reor*, *ratus*, to think.] The rational faculty which distinguishes man from the lower animals; the power of the perception of truth; the thinking principle:—understanding; sense:—absolute right, truth, or justice:—efficient cause:—final cause; design:—end; motive; *argument.*—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* reasoning, reasoned.] To *argue* rationally. —3, *v. a.* To examine rationally.

Rēa′şon-a̧-ble, *a.* [Fr. *raisonnable; L. rationabilis.*] Endued with reason; agreeable to reason; rational; sensible; just; fair.

Rēa′şon-a̧-ble-nĕss (rē′zn-a̧-bl-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being reasonable; rationality.

Rēa′şon-a̧-bly, *ad.* With reason.

Rēa′şon-ȩr (rē′zn-ȩr), *n.* [Fr. *raisonneur.*] One who reasons.

Rēa′şon-ĭng (rē′zn-ĭng), *n.* Argumentation.

Rē-a̧s-sĕm′ble, *v. a.* [*Re-* and ASSEMBLE.] [*pp.* reassembling, reassembled.] To assemble anew.

Rē-a̧s-sẽrt′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and ASSERT.] [*pp.* reasserting, reasserted.] To assert anew.

Rē-a̧s-sẽr′tio̧n, *n.* A repeated assertion.

Rē-a̧s-sīgn′ (rē-a̧s-sīn′), *v. a.* [*Re-* and ASSIGN.] [*pp.* reassigning, reassigned.] To assign again.

Rē-a̧s-sūme′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and ASSUME.] [*pp.* reassuming, reassumed.] To resume; to take again.

Rē-a̧s-sûr′ance (-shûr′-), *n.* New assurance.

Rē-a̧s-sûre′ (rē-a̧-shûr′), *v. a.* [*Re-* and ASSURE.] [*pp.* reassuring, reassured.] To assure anew.

Rēave (rēv), *v. a. & v. n.* [A.-S. *reafian*, Icel. *raufa*, Ger. *rauben*, to rob (*q. v.*).—Cf. A.-S. *reaf*, clothes, spoil; Icel. *rauf*, spoil; Ger. *raub*, plunder: akin to ROB, RODE, and RIP.] [*pp.* reaving, reaved *or* reft.] To rob; to carry off by violence:—to deprive. [Nearly obs.]

Rē-băp-tīze′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and BAPTIZE.] [*pp.* rebaptizing, rebaptized.] To baptize again.

Rȩ-bāte′, *v. a.* [Fr. *rabattre*, to beat back, to abate; *re*, back, and *battre*, L. *batuere*, to beat (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* rebating, rebated.] To blunt:—to rabbet:—to abate.—2, *n.* An abatement:—a groove sunk on the edge of a board; a rabbet.

Rē′bȩc, *n.* [Fr. *rebec*; It. *ribecca*, *ribebba*; Sp. *rabel*; Per. *rubab*; Arab. *rabab.*] A kind of violin.

Rebec.

Rĕb′ȩl, *n.* [L. *rebellis*, insurgent; *rebellio*, a rebel; *rebellare*, to rebel; *re-*, again, and *bellare*, to wage war; *bellum*, war: used primarily of nations once conquered.] One who resists lawful authority by violence; a revolter; an insurgent.

Rȩ-bĕl′, *v. n.* [*pp.* rebelling, rebelled.] To rise against lawful authority.

Rȩ-bĕl′lio̧n (rȩ-bĕl′yu̧n), *n.* [L. *rebellium*; Fr. *rebellion.*] Warlike resistance against lawful authority; an *insurrection.*

Rȩ-bĕl′lio̧us (rȩ-bĕl′yu̧s), *a.* Resisting, or contrary to, lawful authority; disobedient:—refractory; stubborn.

Rȩ-bĕl′lio̧us-ly, *ad.* In a rebellious manner.

Rȩ-bĕl′lio̧us-nĕss (rȩ-bĕl′yu̧s-nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being rebellious.

Rȩ-bȯŭnd′, *v. n.* [Fr. *rebondir.*—See BOUND.] [*pp.* rebounding, rebounded.] To spring back; to recoil.—2, *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back.—3, *n.* Act of flying back; esilition.

Rȩ-bŭff′, *n.* [It. *rabuffo*, a rebuff; *rabuffare*, to rebuff; *ra-*, or *ri-* (L. *re-*), back, and *buffo*, a puff (*q. v.*).] A repercussion; a sudden check.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* rebuffing, rebuffed.] To beat back; to repel; to *reject.*

Rē-build′ (rē-bĭld′), *v. a.* [*Re-* and BUILD.] [*i.* rebuilt; *pp.* rebuilding, rebuilt.] To build anew.

Rȩ-būke′, *v. a.* [Fr. *reboucher*, O. Fr. *rebouquer*, to blunt, to dull,—locally, to reject; *re-*, again, back, and *boucher*, to choke, to strangle; *bouche*, the mouth.] [*pp.* rebuking, rebuked.] To chide; to reprehend.—2, *n.* A reprehension; a reprimand.

Rē′bu̧s, *n.*; pl. **Rē′bu̧s-ȩş.** [L. *rebus*, by things; *res*, a thing.] An enigmatical representation of a name, or of words, by pictures or emblems; a sort of *riddle* or enigma.

Rȩ-bŭt′, *v. n.* [Fr. *rebuter*, O. Fr. *rebouter*, to repel; *re-* and *bouter*, to thrust, to butt (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* rebutting, rebutted.] (*Law.*) To return an answer.—2, *v. a.* To beat back; to repel.

Rȩ-bŭt′tal, *n.* The process of rebutting.

Rȩ-bŭt′tȩr, *n.* (*Law.*) The plaintiff's answer to the defendant's surrejoinder; a bar.

Rȩ-căl′ci-trănt, *a.* [L. *recalcitrans* (pres. part.).] Kicking back; backsliding.

Rȩ-căl′ci-trāte, *v. n.* [L. *recalcitrare*, *recalcitratum*, to kick back; *calcitrare*, to kick; *calx*, the heel.] [*pp.* recalcitrating, recalcitrated.] To kick back; to show or express repugnance.

Rȩ-ca̤ll′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and CALL.] [*pp.* recalling, recalled.] To call back; to recall.—2, *n.* The act of calling back; revocation.

Rȩ-cănt′, *v. a.* [L. *recantare*, to recall; *re-*, back, and *cantare*, to sing; frequentative of *canere*, *cantum*, to sing.] [*pp.* recanting, recanted.] To contradict a former declaration; to retract; to *recall;* to abjure.—2, *v. n.* To revoke what has been said.

Rē-ca̧n-tā′tio̧n, *n.* [See RECANT.] A recanting; a retraction.

Rē-ca̧-pĭt′ů-lāte, *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *recapitulare*, *recapitulatum*, to go over the heads again; *re-*, back, again, and *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, a head.] [*pp.* recapitulating, recapitulated.] To *repeat* the substance of what has been said:—to mention in brief.

Rē-ca̧-pĭt-ů-lā′tio̧n, *n.* Act of recapitulating.

Rē-ca̧-pĭt′ů-la-to̧-ry, *a.* Repeating again.

Rē-căpt′ůre (rē-kăpt′yu̧r), *v. a.* [*Re-* and CAPTURE.] [*pp.* recapturing, recaptured.] To retake.—2, *n.* A retaking.

Rē-căst′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and CAST.] [*i.* recast; *pp.* recasting, recast.] To cast again; to throw again.

Rȩ-cēde′, *v. n.* [L. *recedere*, *recessum*, to go back; *cedere*, to go.] [*pp.* receding, receded.] To retreat; to withdraw.

Rē-cēde′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and CEDE.] [*pp.* receding, receded.] To cede back again.

Rȩ-cēipt′ (rȩ-sēt′), *n.* [L. *receptus*; Fr. *recette.*—See RECEIVE.] A *reception:*—a place of receiving:—a recipe:—a formula:—a written acknowledgment of money, &c., received.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* receipting, receipted.] To give a receipt for.—3, *v. n.* To give a receipt or written acknowledgment of having received.

Rȩ-cēiv′a̧-ble, *a.* Capable of being received.

Rȩ-cēive′ (rȩ-sēv′), *v. a.* [Fr. *recevoir; L. recipere*, *receptum; re-*, again, and *capere*, to take.] [*pp.* receiving, received.] To take; to allow; to *admit.*—2, *v. n.* To open one's house for the reception of company.

Rȩ-cēiv′ȩr, *n.* He who or that which receives:—a chemical vessel or retort.

Rȩ-cĕn′sio̧n, *n.* [L. *recensio; recensere*, to review; *re-*, again, and *censere*, to judge.] An enumeration; a review; a critical revision.

Rē′cȩnt, *a.* [L. *recens*, *recentis.*] Late; *new;* not antique; fresh.

Rē′cȩnt-ly, *ad.* Lately; newly; freshly.

Rē′cȩnt-nĕss, *n.* Newness; freshness.

Rȩ-cĕp′ta̧-cle, *n.* [Fr. *réceptacle;* L. *receptaculum; receptare*, frequentative of *recipere*, to receive (*q. v.*).] A vessel or place into which any thing is received; a reservoir:—that part of a plant on which the fruits or carpels are borne.

Rȩ-cĕp′tio̧n, *n.* [L. *receptio.*—See RECEIVE.] The act of receiving; state or manner of being received; receipt; acceptance.

Rȩ-cĕp′tive, *a.* Able to receive; admitting.

Rĕç-ȩp-tĭv′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *réceptivité.*] The capability of receiving.

Re̤-cĕss′, *n.* [L. *recessus.*—See RECEDE.] Retirement; privacy; retreat:—a place of secrecy; a cavity in the face of a wall; a niche:—intermission; suspension.
Re̤-cĕs′sio̤n (re̤-sĕsh′u̇n), *n.* [L. *recessio.*] The act of retreating; withdrawal:—retrocession.
Rē-chär′te̤r, *v. a.* [*Re-* and CHARTER.] [*pp.* rechartering, rechartered.] To charter again.
Recherché (re̤-shâr′shā), *a.* [Fr.] Far-fetched; well finished; choice; elegant.
Rē-chôo̤ṣe′, *v. a.* [*i.* rechose; *pp.* rechoosing, rechosen.] To choose again; to reëlect.
Rĕç′i̤-pē (rĕs′e̤-pē), *n.* [L. for "take thou."—See RECEIVE.] A medical prescription:—a formula or receipt.
Re̤-cĭp′i̤-ĕn-cy̤, *n.* The act of receiving.
Re̤-cĭp′i̤-ĕnt, *a.* Having power to receive.—2, *n.* One who receives.
Re̤-cĭp′ro̤-ca̤l, *a.* [Fr. *réciproque;* L. *reciprocus;* from *reque proque*, back and forth.—See RE and PRO.] Done by each to the other; acting by turns; commutual; *mutual;* alternate; interchangeable.—2, *n.* (*Arith.*) Quotient resulting from the division of unity by any number.
Re̤-cĭp′ro̤-ca̤l-ly̤, *ad.* Interchangeably.
Re̤-cĭp′ro̤-cāte, *v. n.* [L. *reciprocare, reciprocatum.*—See RECIPROCAL.] [*pp.* reciprocating, reciprocated.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.—2, *v. a.* To give and take mutually.
Re̤-cĭp-ro-cā′tio̤n, *n.* [L. *reciprocatio.*] The act of reciprocating.
Rĕç-i̤-prŏç′i̤-ty̤, *n.* [Fr. *réciprocité.*] A reciprocal act or right.
Re̤-cĭ′′ṣio̤n (re̤-sĭzh′u̇n), *n.* [L. *recisio; recidere, recisum*, to cut off; *cædere*, to cut.] The act of cutting off.
Re̤-cī′ta̤l, *n.* The act of reciting; recitation; a rehearsal; a narration; a narrative; an *account.*
Rĕç-i̤-tā′tio̤n, *n.* [L. *recitatio.*—See RECITE.] The act of reciting; recital.
Rĕç-i̤-ta̤-tīve′ (-tēv′), } *n.* [It. *recitativo.*] A kind
Rĕç-i̤-ta̤-tī′vō (-tē′vō), } of singing or tuneful pronunciation.
Re̤-cīte′, *v. a.* [L. *recitare*, to cite again.—See CITE.] [*pp.* reciting, recited.] To rehearse; to *repeat;* to tell over; to relate; to narrate; to recapitulate.
Rĕck, *v. n.* [A.-S. *recan, reccan, rocian*, O. Ger. *rohhjan*, to care; O. Ger. *ruoh, ruah*, care, heed.] [*pp.* recking, recked.] To take heed; to care.
Rĕck′le̤ss, *a.* [A.-S. *recceleas;* Dut. *roekeloos.*—See RECK.] Careless; heedless; rash.
Rĕck′le̤ss-nĕss, *n.* Carelessness.
Rĕck′li̤ng, *n.* [From RECK, to care.—Cf. DARLING, NURSLING.] The smallest in a brood of animals; a brood:—a helpless infant.
Rĕck′on (rĕk′kn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *gerecenian;* Dut. *rekenen;* Icel. *reikna;* Dan. *regne;* Ger. *rechnen;* Goth. *rahnjan:* root of RAKE, to collect.] [*pp.* reckoning, reckoned.] To number; to esteem.—2, *v. n.* To compute; to *calculate.*
Rĕck′on-e̤r (rĕk′kn-e̤r), *n.* One who reckons.
Rĕck′on-ĭng (rĕk′kn-ĭng), *n.* Computation; calculation; estimation; account.
Re̤-clāim′, *v. a.* [L. *reclamare*, to call out against; *re-*, back, and *clamare*, to call; Fr. *réclamer*, to ask back, with the meaning *to tame:* it was at first a falconer's term.] [*pp.* reclaiming, reclaimed.] To reform; to recover; to tame.—2, *v. n.* To exclaim against any thing; to make a remonstrance.
Re̤-clāim′a̤-ble, *a.* That may be reclaimed.
Re̤-clāim′ant, *n.* One who reclaims.
Rĕc-la̤-mā′tio̤n, *n.* [L. *reclamatio*, a remonstrance.—See RECLAIM.] The act of reclaiming or state of being reclaimed:—a remonstrance.
Rĕc-li̤-nā′tio̤n, *n.* The act of reclining.
Re̤-clīne′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *reclinare*, to lean back.—See LEAN.] [*pp.* reclining, reclined.] To lean back; to repose.
Re̤-clūse′, *n.* [L. *recludere, reclusum*, to unclose, to shut up; *claudere*, to shut.] One shut up; a retired person.—2, *a.* Shut up; retired; solitary.
Re̤-clū′ṣio̤n, *n.* State of a recluse; seclusion.
Rĕc-o̤g-nĭ′′tio̤n (rĕk-o̤g-nĭsh′u̇n), *n.* [L. *recognitio.*—See RECOGNIZE.] The act of recognizing; acknowledgment; review.
Rĕc-o̤g-nīz′a̤-ble, *or* **Re̤-cŏg′ni-za̤-ble**, *a.* That may be recognized or acknowledged.
Re̤-cŏg′ni-zănce [re̤-kŏn′e̤-zăns, *S. P. R. Wb.*], *n.* [O. Fr. *recognoissance;* Fr. *reconnaissance.*—See RECOGNIZE.] Recognition; an acknowledgment:—a badge; a bond of record:—written also *recognisance.*
Re̤-cŏg-ni-zā′tio̤n, *n.* The act of recognizing.
Rĕc′o̤g-nīze [rĕk′o̤n-īz, *P. Wb.*], *v. a.* [L. *recognoscere; re-*, again, and *cognoscere*, to know; *co-*, together, and *gnoscere*, to know (*q. v.*); O. Fr. *recognoistre;* Fr. *reconnaître.*] [*pp.* recognizing, recognized.] To recover the knowledge of; to know again; to acknowledge:—written also *recognise.*
Re̤-cŏg-ni-zēē′, *n.* (*Law.*) A person to whom one is bound by recognizance.
Re̤-cŏg-ni-zŏr′, *n.* (*Law.*) One who enters into or gives a recognizance.
Re̤-cŏĭl′, *v. n.* [Fr. *reculer; re-*, and *cul*, L. *culus*, the hinder part.] [*pp.* recoiling, recoiled.] To fall back; to *rebound.*—2, *n.* A falling back; a rebound.
Re̤-cŏĭl′ing, *n.* The act of rebounding; recoil.
Rē-cŏĭn′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and COIN.] [*pp.* recoining, recoined.] To coin over again.
Rē-cŏĭn′a̤ġe, *n.* The act of coining anew.
Rĕc-o̤l-lĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *recolligere, recollectum*, to gather up again.—See COLLECT.] [*pp.* recollecting, recollected.] To recover to memory; to recall to mind; to remember.
Rĕc-o̤l-lĕc′tio̤n, *n.* Act of calling to mind things once known; remembrance; *memory:*—self-control; religious devotion.
Rē-co̤m-bīne′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and COMBINE.] [*pp.* recombining, recombined.] To combine again.
Rē-co̤m-mĕnce′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and COMMENCE.] [*pp.* recommencing, recommenced.] To begin anew.
Rĕc-o̤m-mĕnd′, *v. a.* [Fr. *recommander.*—See COMMEND.] [*pp.* recommending, recommended.] To *commend* to another.
Rĕc-o̤m-men-dā′tio̤n, *n.* Act of recommending; commendation; a credential.
Rĕc-o̤m-mĕn′da-to̤-ry̤, *a.* Conveying praise.
Rē-co̤m-mĭt′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and COMMIT.] [*pp.* recommitting, recommitted.] To commit anew.
Rē-co̤m-mĭt′ment, *n.* A new commitment.
Rē-co̤m-mĭt′tal, *n.* A new committal.
Rĕc′o̤m-pĕnse, *v. a.* [Fr. *récompenser.*—See COMPENSATE.] [*pp.* recompensing, recompensed.] To pay back an equivalent; to compensate; to repay; to requite.—2, *n.* A return for something done or suffered; a reward; a compensation; remuneration; requital; *retribution.*
Rē-co̤m-pōṣe′, *v. a.* [*pp.* recomposing, recomposed.] To compose anew.
Rĕc-o̤n-cīl′a̤-ble, *a.* That may be reconciled.
Rĕc′o̤n-cīle, *v. a.* [L. *reconciliare.*—See CONCILIATE.] [*pp.* reconciling, reconciled.] To restore to favor; to *conciliate;* to make consistent; to adjust.
Rĕc′o̤n-cīle-ment, *n.* Reconciliation.
Rĕc′o̤n-cīl-e̤r, *n.* One who reconciles.
Rĕc-o̤n-cĭl-i̤-ā′tio̤n, *n.* [L. *reconciliatio.*] The act of reconciling; state of being reconciled; adjustment; a renewal of friendship; atonement.
Rĕc-o̤n-cĭl′i̤-a̤-to̤-ry̤, *a.* Tending to reconcile.
Rĕc′o̤n-dīte (rĕk′o̤n-dīt *or* re̤-kŏn′dīt), *a.* [L. *reconditus*, hidden; *recondere, reconditum*, to put away; *re-*, back, again, *con-*, together, and *dare*, to give.] Hidden; secret; abstruse.
Rē-co̤n-dŭct′, *v. a.* [*pp.* reconducting, reconducted.] To conduct again.
Re̤-cŏn′nois-sănce′, *or* **Re̤-cŏn′nais-sănce′**, *n.* [Fr.] The act of reconnoitring; examination.
Rĕc-o̤n-nŏĭ′tre (rĕk-o̤n-nŏĭ′te̤r), *v. a.* [Fr. *reconnaître.*—See RECOGNIZE.] [*pp.* reconnoitring, reconnoitred.] To examine; to view:—to survey, particularly for military purposes.

Rē-cŏn′quer (rē-kŏng′ker), *v. a.* [*Re-* and CONQUER.] [*pp.* reconquering, reconquered.] To conquer again.
Rē-cọn-sĭd′ẹr, *v. a.* [*Re-* and CONSIDER.] [*pp.* reconsidering, reconsidered.] To consider again.
Rē-cọn-sĭd-ẹr-ā′tiọn, *n.* Act of reconsidering.
Rē-cọn-strŭct′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and CONSTRUCT.] [*pp.* reconstructing, reconstructed.] To construct again.
Rē-cọn-strŭc′tiọn, *n.* The act of reconstructing.
Rẹ-cŏrd′, *v. a.* [L. *recordari*, to call to mind; *re-*, again, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.] [*pp.* recording, recorded.] To set down or enter in a register; to register; to *enroll;* to chronicle:—to cause to be remembered.
Rĕc′ọrd, *n.* A register; a memorial.
Rẹ-cŏrd′ẹr, *n.* One who records:—a judge:—[O. E. *record*, to sing: perhaps related to ACCORD] a kind of flute or flageolet.
Rẹ-cŏrd′ẹr-shĭp, *n.* The office of a recorder.
Rẹ-côûnt′, *v. a.* [Fr. *raconter; re-*, again, *à*, to, and *conter*, to relate.] [*pp.* recounting, recounted.] To relate in detail; to tell.
Rẹ-côup′, *v. reflex.* or *v. a.* [Fr. *recouper*, to cut; *recoupe*, a cutting: in English law a *recoup* is a part reserved against damage. The word also, in part, represents Fr. *recuper*, L. *recuperare*, to recuperate (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* recouping, recouped.] To indemnify one's self for an outlay or loss; to reimburse; to repay; to make good.—2, *n.* Recoupment; discount.
Rẹ-côup′ment, *n.* The act of recouping; discount.
Rẹ-côurse′, *n.* [Fr. *recours*, L. *recursus*, a retreat; *recurrere*, *recursum*, to run back; *currere*, to run.] Application; access.
Rẹ-cŏv′ẹr, *v. a.* [Fr. *recouvrir;* L. *recuperare.*—See RECUPERATE.] [*pp.* recovering, recovered.] To restore from sickness; to recruit:—to get or obtain back again; to *reclaim;* to repair; to regain; to retrieve.—2, *v. n.* To regain health.
Rẹ-cŏv′ẹr-ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr. *recouvrable.*] That may be recovered.
Rẹ-cŏv′ẹr-y̧, *n.* Act of recovering; restoration.
Rĕc′rẹ-ạnt, *a.* [O. Fr.; a participle from *recroire*, Late L. *recredere*, to believe again (hence the meaning of *apostate*),—also, to confess one's faith again,—by extension, to confess one's self beaten, to play the coward.—See CREED.] Cowardly; mean:—apostate.
Rĕc′rẹ-āte, *v. a.* [L. *recreare*, *recreatum*, to create anew, to revive, to refresh.] [*pp.* recreating, recreated.] To refresh; to amuse; to divert; to delight; to revive; to gratify.—2, *v. n.* To take recreation.
Rē-crẹ-āte′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and CREATE.] [*pp.* recreating, recreated.] To create anew.
Rĕc-rẹ-ā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *recreatio.*] Act of recreating; *amusement;* sport; entertainment; diversion.
Rē-crẹ-ā′tiọn, *n.* The act of creating anew.
Rĕc′rẹ-ā-tive, *a.* Tending to recreate; refreshing; amusing; diverting.
Rẹ-crĭm′ị-nāte, *v. n.* [L. *re-*, back again, and *criminari*, to accuse.—See CRIMINATE.] [*pp.* recriminating, recriminated.] To return one accusation for another; to reproach mutually.—2, *v. a.* To accuse in return.
Rẹ-crĭm-ị-nā′tiọn, *n.* Act of recriminating:—a counter-accusation.
Rẹ-crĭm′ị-nạ-tive, *a.* Recriminatory.
Rẹ-crĭm′ị-nạ-tọ-ry̧, *a.* Recriminating.
Rẹ-crụ̈it′ (rẹ-krụ̈t′), *v. a.* [Fr. *recruter*, to recruit; by extension from *recroître*, part. *recru*, *recrute*, to grow again; L. *crescere*, to grow.] [*pp.* recruiting, recruited.] To repair; to supply; to regain.—2, *v. n.* To raise new soldiers:—to receive new strength; to *recover.*—3, *n.* A fresh supply:—a new soldier.
Rĕc′tăn-gle, *n.* [Fr.; L. *rectangulus*, right-angled; *rectus*, right (*q. v.*), straight, and *angulus*, an angle (*q. v.*).] A right-angled parallelogram.
Rĕc-tăn′gụ-lạr, *a.* Having right angles.
Rĕc-tăn′gụ-lạr-ly̆, *ad.* With right angles.
Rĕc′tị-fī-ạ-ble, *a.* That may be set right.
Rĕc-tị-fị-cā′tiọn, *n.* The act of rectifying.
Rĕc′tị-fī-ẹr, *n.* One who rectifies.
Rĕc′tị-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *rectifier;* Late L. *rectificare;* L. *rectus*, straight, right (*q. v.*), and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* rectifying, rectified.] To make right; to *amend:*—to refine, as by distillation.
Rĕc-tị-lĭn′ẹ-ạl, *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight, and *linea*, a line (*q. v.*).] Straight; rectilinear.
Rĕc-tị-lĭn′ẹ-ạr, *a.* Right-lined; straight.
Rĕc′tị-tūde, *n.* [L. *rectitudo*, straightness; *rectus*, straight, right (*q. v.*).] State of being right; uprightness; equity; justice; honesty; integrity.
Rĕc′tọr, *n.* [L. for "ruler;" *regere*, *rectum*, to rule.] A ruler; a governor:—a minister or priest of a parish:—head-master of a school.
Rĕc′tọr-ạte, *n.* The office of rector.
Rẹc-tō′rị-ạl, *a.* Belonging to a rector.
Rĕc′tọr-shĭp, *n.* Rank or office of a rector.
Rĕc′tọ-ry̧, *n.* The benefice of a rector:—the church of a rector:—a rector's house.
Rĕc′tụm, *n.* [L. for "straight;" a descriptive name.] (*Anat.*) The last portion of the large intestine, terminating in the anus.
Rẹ-cŭm′bẹnce, } **Rẹ-cŭm′bẹn-cy̧**, } *n.* The act or posture of lying down or reclining.
Rẹ-cŭm′bẹnt, *a.* [L. *recumbere*, *recumbentis*, to recline; *re-*, back, and *cubare*, to lie.] Lying; leaning; reposing.
Rẹ-cū′pẹr-āte, *v. n.* [L. *recuperare*, *recuperatum*, to recover; commonly written *reciperare*, as if from *capere*, to take: origin doubtful.] [*pp.* recuperating, recuperated.] To regain health.—2, *v. a.* To restore; to recover; to regain.
Rẹ-cū′pẹr-ạ-tive, *a.* [L. *recuperativus.*] Same as RECUPERATORY.
Rẹ-cū′pẹr-ạ-tọ-ry̧, *a.* [L. *recuperatorius.*] Tending to restore; restorative.
Rẹ-cŭr′, *v. n.* [L. *recurrere*, *recurrentis*, to run back; *currere*, to run.] [*pp.* recurring, recurred.] To come back; to return:—to have recourse.
Rẹ-cŭr′rẹnce, } **Rẹ-cŭr′rẹn-cy̧**, } *n.* [Fr. *récurrence.*] The act of recurring; a coming again; a return.
Rẹ-cŭr′rẹnt, *a.* [See RECUR.] Returning; recurring.
Rẹ-cür′vāte, *v. a.* [L. *recurvare*, *recurvatum.*—See CURVE.] [*pp.* recurvating, recurvated.] To bend back; to recurve.—2, *a.* Curved backward.
Rē-cụr-vā′tiọn, } **Rẹ-cür′vị-ty̧**, } *n.* The act of recurvating; flexure backward.
Rẹ-cürve′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [See RECURVATE.] [*pp.* recurving, recurved.] To bend back; to recurvate.
Rẹ-cū′ṣạn-cy̧, *n.* Non-conformity.
Rẹ-cū′ṣạnt, *or* **Rĕc′ụ-ṣănt**, *n.* [L. *recusare*, part. *recusantis*, to reject, to oppose a cause or opinion; *re-*, against, and *causa* or *caussa*, a cause (*q. v.*).] A non-conformist.—2, *a.* Refusing to conform.
Rĕd, *a.* [A.-S. *read;* Dut. *rood;* Dan. *rӧd;* Ger. *roth:* cognate words are found in most Aryan tongues.] Of the color of blood; scarlet.—2, *n.* One of the primitive colors:—a republican of the most extreme type.
Rẹ-dăct′, *v. a.* [L. *redigere*, *redactum*, to reduce; *re-*, back again, and *agere*, to drive.—See ACT.] [*pp.* redacting, redacted.] To edit.
Rẹ-dăc′tiọn, *n.* [Fr. *rédaction.*—See REDACT.] The editorial staff, as of a journal:—the act of editing:—matter edited.
Rẹ-dăn′, *n.* [Fr. *redan* or *redent*, a toothed work; *re-* and L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] (*Fort.*) A kind of rampart.
Rĕd′brĕast, *n.* A small bird; a robin.
Rĕd′den (rĕd′dn), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [See RED.] [*pp.* reddening, reddened.] To make or grow red.
Rĕd′dish, *a.* Somewhat red; inclining to red.
Rẹd-dĭ′′tiọn (rẹd-dĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *redditio; reddere*, *redditus*, to render (*q. v.*).] A restitution.
Rĕd′dle (rĕd′dl), *n.* [Ger. *röthel.*—See RED.] Red chalk; a species of ochre.
Rẹ-dēēm′, *v. a.* [Fr. *redimer;* L. *redimere*, *redemptum; re-*, back, and *emere*, *emptum*, to buy,

to gain.] [*pp.* redeeming, redeemed.] To relieve or free from forfeiture, captivity, or punishment by paying a price; to ransom; to rescue; to deliver; to recover:—to make good, as a promise:—to make good use of, as time.

Re-dēēm′a-ble, *a.* Capable of redemption.

Re-dēēm′er, *n.* A ransomer; the Saviour.

Rē-de-mănd′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and DEMAND.] [*pp.* redemanding, redemanded.] To demand back or again.

Re-dĕmp′tion (re-dĕm′shun), *n.* [L. *redemptio.*—See REDEEM.] The act of redeeming; ransom; recovery from ruin.

Re-dĕmp′tive, *a.* Relating to redemption.

Re-dĕmp′to-ry (re-dĕm′to-re), *a.* Redeeming.

Rĕd′in-gōte, *n.* [Fr. for Eng. "riding-coat."] An overcoat for ladies.

Re-dĭn′te-grāte, *v. a.* [L. *redintegrare, redintegratum,* to restore; *re-*, again, and *integer*, whole. See INTEGER.] [*pp.* redintegrating, redintegrated.] To restore; to renew.

Re-dĭn-te-grā′tion, *n.* [L. *redintegratio.*] Restoration.

Rĕd′-lĕt′ter, *a.* [See RUBRIC.] Printed in, or marked by, red letters:—joyous; auspicious.

Rĕd′ness, *n.* The quality of being red.

Rĕd′o-lĕnce, / **Rĕd′o-lĕn-cy,** *n.* Sweet scent; fragrance; sweet odor.

Rĕd′o-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *redolere, redolentis,* to give out odor; *re-*, again, and *olere*, to smell.] Diffusing fragrance or odor.

Rē-doŭb′le (rē-dŭb′bl), *v. a.* [*Re-* and DOUBLE; Fr. *redoubler.*] [*pp.* redoubling, redoubled.] To double again.—2, *v. n.* To become twice as much.

Re-dŏŭbt′ (re-dŏŭt′), *n.* [Fr. *redoute;* It. *ridotto*, a resort; *ridurre*, to reduce (*q. v.*), to fly for safety.] (*Fort.*) An outwork.

Re-dŏŭbt′a-ble (re-dŏŭt′a-bl), *a.* [Fr.; *redouter*, to dread, to doubt (*q. v.*).] Formidable.

Re-dŏŭnd′, *v. n.* [Fr. *redonder;* L. *redundare, redundantis,* to overflow; *re-*, back, over, and *undare*, to surge; *unda*, a wave.] [*pp.* redounding, redounded.] To conduce; to result.

Rĕd′o-wa, *n.* [Fr. & Czech.] A slow dance.

Re-drĕss′, *v. a.* [Fr. *redresser; dresser*, to set right.] [*pp.* redressing, redressed.] To set right; to relieve; to ease.—2, *n.* Amendment; relief; remedy.

Re-drĕs′sive, *a.* Succoring; affording relief.

Rĕd′stärt, *n.* [RED and Local E. *start*, A.-S. *steort*, a tail.] A red singing bird.

Rĕd′-tāpe, *n.* Prolix official formality; excessive adherence to official form.

Rĕd′-tŏp, *n.* A valuable sort of grass.

Re-dūce′, *v. a.* [L. *reducere, reductum,* to bring back; *re-*, again, and *ducere*, to bring.] [*pp.* reducing, reduced.] To bring back:—to subdue:—to diminish; to lower:—to change from a higher to a lower denomination.

Re-dū′ci-ble, *a.* Possible to be reduced.

Re-dŭc′tion, *n.* [L. *reductio.*—See REDUCE.] Act of reducing; conquest.—(*Arch.*) The changing of quantities from one denomination to another.

Re-dŭn′dance, / **Re-dŭn′dan-cy,** *n.* [L. *redundantia.*—See REDOUND.] Superabundance; exuberance; excess.

Re-dŭn′dant, *a.* [See REDOUND.] Superabundant; using too many words.

Re-dŭn′dant-ly, *ad.* Superabundantly.

Re-dū′pli-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *re-*, again, and *duplicare*, to double (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* reduplicating, reduplicated.] To double again.

Re-dū-pli-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *reduplicatio.*] The act of doubling.

Rē-ĕch′ō, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [*Re-* and ECHO.] [*pp.* reëchoing, reëchoed.] To return an echo; to echo back.—2, *n.* The return of an echo.

Rēēd, *n.* [A.-S. *hreod;* Ger. & Dut. *riet:* found also in Celtic tongues.] A hollow, knotted stalk:—a pipe:—a weaver's sley:—a vibrating tongue of wood or metal in a musical instrument.

Rēēd′-bĭrd, *n.* See RICE-BIRD.

Rē-ĕd-i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* The act of rebuilding.

Rē-ĕd′i-fȳ, *v. a.* [*Re-* and EDIFY.] [*pp.* reëdifying, reëdified.] To edify again; to rebuild.

Rēēd′y, *a.* Abounding with reeds:—having a quality of tone like that produced by a reed.

Rēēf, *n.* [Dut. *reef;* O. Dut. *rif, rift;* Sw. *ref;* Dan. *reb:* akin to REEVE, and perhaps to RIVE.] A certain portion of a sail:—[Dut. & Icel. *rif;* Dan. *rev;* Ger. *riff:* akin to RIP and RIVE] a chain of rocks lying near the surface of the water.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* reefing, reefed.] (*Naut.*) To reduce, as a sail.

Rēēf′er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sailor whose duty it is to reef the sails:—a midshipman.

Rēēk, *n.* [A.-S. *rec*, Icel. *reykr*, Sw. *rök*, Dut. *rook*, Ger. *rauch*, smoke.] Smoke; steam; vapor:—a rick.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *reocan, recan;* Ger. *riechen.*] [*pp.* reeking, reeked.] To smoke; to steam.

Rēēk′y, *a.* Smoky; tanned; black; dark.

Rēēl, *n.* [A.-S. *hreol:* probably related to ROLL.] A frame for yarn:—[Gael. *righil*] a kind of dance:—a staggering movement.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* reeling, reeled.] To gather yarn off the spindle.—3, *v. n.* [Probably a form of ROLL.] To stagger; to totter.

Rē-e-lĕct′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and ELECT.] [*pp.* reëlecting, reëlected.] To elect again.

Rē-e-lĕc′tion, *n.* A repeated election.

Rē-em-bärk′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Re-* and EMBARK.] [*pp.* reëmbarking, reëmbarked.] To embark again.

Rēēm′ing, *n.* [See REAM.] The act of opening seams between the planks of vessels for recalking them.

Rē-en-ăct′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and ENACT.] [*pp.* reënacting, reënacted.] To enact anew.

Rē-en-fōrce′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and ENFORCE.] [*pp.* reënforcing, reënforced.] To enforce anew; to strengthen with fresh forces.

Rē-en-fōrce′ment, *n.* Fresh assistance.

Rē-en-gāġe′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Re-* and ENGAGE.] [*pp.* reëngaging, reëngaged.] To engage anew.

Rē-en-lĭst′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Re-* and ENLIST.] [*pp.* reënlisting, reënlisted.] To enlist anew.

Rē-en-lĭst′ment, *n.* A repeated enlistment.

Rē-ĕn′ter, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Re-* and ENTER.] [*pp.* reëntering, reëntered.] To enter again.

Rē-es-tăb′lish, *v. a.* [*Re-* and ESTABLISH.] [*pp.* reëstablishing, reëstablished.] To establish anew.

Rē-es-tăb′lish-mĕnt, *n.* The act of reëstablishing; a new establishment.

Rēēve, *v. a.* [Dut. *reven;* Sw. *refva;* Dan. *rebe:* root of REEF.] [*i.* rove; *pp.* reeving, rove.] To pass (as a rope) through a hole.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *gerefa*, an officer: akin to *rof*, excellent, famous.] An under-magistrate.

Rē-ex-ăm-i-nā′tion, *n.* A second or new examination; *revisal.*

Rē-ex-ăm′ine, *v. a.* [*Re-* and EXAMINE.] [*pp.* reëxamining, reëxamined.] To examine anew.

Rē-ex-pōrt′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and EXPORT.] [*pp.* reëxporting, reëxported.] To export again.

Re-fĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *refectio*, refreshment; *reficere, refectum*, to restore; *re-*, again, and *facere*, to make.] A repast; a spare meal.

Re-fĕc′to-ry, *n.* [Late L. *refectorium.*] An apartment for refreshments or meals; an eating-room.

Re-fĕr′, *v. a.* [L. *referre; re-*, back, and *ferre*, to carry.] [*pp.* referring, referred.] To direct to another; to submit.—2, *v. n.* To have relation or respect; to relate; to belong; to *allude.*

Rĕf′er-a-ble, *a.* That may be referred; referrible.

Rĕf-er-ēē′, *n.* [Fr. *référé*, referred; *référer*, to refer (*q. v.*).] One to whom any matter in dispute is referred; an arbitrator.

Rĕf′er-ence, *n.* [Fr. *référence.*] Act of referring; relation:—a trial by referees; an arbitration:—one to whom a thing is referred.

Re-fĕr′ri-ble, *a.* That may be referred:—written also *referable.*

Re-fīne′, *v. a.* [Fr. *raffiner; re-*, again, and *affiner*, to purify; L. *ad*, to, and Late L. *finitus*, fine (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* refining, refined.] To purify; to clear from dross.—2, *v. n.* To become refined.

Rẹ-fīned′ (rẹ-fīnd′), *p. a.* Purified; having refinement; polished; *polite;* elegant.

Rẹ-fīne′ment, *n.* [Fr. *raffinement.*] Act of refining; state of being refined; improvement in elegance or purity; cultivation; polish; elegance.

Rẹ-fīn′ẹr, *n.* One who refines; a purifier.

Rẹ-fīn′ẹr-y̱, *n.* A place for refining.

Rē-fĭt′, *v. a.* [*pp.* refitting, refitted.] To fit anew; to repair.

Rẹ-flĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *reflectere, reflexum,* to bend back; *flectere,* to bend.] [*pp.* reflecting, reflected.] To throw back; to cast back.—2, *v. n.* To throw back light; to turn back the thoughts on things past; to ponder; to think; to *consider:* —to cast reproach.

Rẹ-flĕct′ing, *p. a.* Making reflection; considerate; thoughtful; reflective.

Rẹ-flĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *reflexio.*—See REFLECT.] The act of reflecting; a rebound:—attentive consideration:—censure.

Rẹ-flĕct′ive, *a.* Reflecting; musing.

Rẹ-flĕct′or, *n.* He who or that which reflects:—a reflecting telescope.

Rē′flĕx, *a.* [L. *reflexus.*—See REFLECT.] Directed back; bent back; returning backward.—2, *n.* (*Painting.*) The illumination of one body by light reflected from another:—a reflection.

Rẹ-flĕxed′, *p. a.* Bent back.

Rẹ-flĕx-i-bĭl′i-ty̱, *n.* Quality of being reflexible.

Rẹ-flĕx′i-ble, *a.* [Fr. *réflexible.*] That may be thrown back.

Rẹ-flĕx′ion, *n.* See REFLECTION.

Rẹ-flĕx′ive, *a.* Reflective:—turning backward.

Rĕf′lu-ĕnt, *a.* [L. *refluere, refluentis,* to flow back; *fluere,* to flow.] Running back; flowing back.

Rē′flŭx, *n.* [Fr.—See FLUX.] The backward course of water.—2, *a.* Flowing back or backward; refluent.

Rē-fōrm′, *v. a. & v. n.* [*Re-* and FORM.] [*pp.* reforming, re-formed.] To form anew.

Rẹ-fōrm′, *v. a.* [L. *reformare, reformatum; re-,* again, and *formare,* to form (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* reforming, reformed.] To change from worse to better; to *amend;* to correct; to improve; to reclaim.—2, *v. n.* To grow better; to improve.—3, *n.* A *reformation;* amendment.

Rĕf-ọr-mā′tion, *n.* [L. *reformatio.*] The act of reforming:—the change in religion begun by Luther.

Rē-fọr-mā′tion, *n.* A new formation.

Rẹ-fōrm′ạ-tive, *a.* Tending to reform.

Rẹ-fōrm′ạ-tọ-ry̱, *a.* Tending to reform; causing reformation; correcting; reformative.—2, *n.* An institution for reforming criminals.

Rẹ-fōrm′ẹr, *n.* One who reforms.

Rẹ-frăct′, *v. a.* [L. *refringere, refractum; re-,* back, and *frangere,* to break.] [*pp.* refracting, refracted.] To break the course, as of rays; to deflect:—to cause to seem distorted.

Rẹ-frăc′tion, *n.* [See REFRACT.] Deflection of a ray of light.

Refraction.

Rẹ-frăc′tive, *a.* Tending to refract; refracting.

Rẹ-frăc′tọr, *n.* A refracting telescope.

Rẹ-frăc′tọ-ry̱, *a.* [L. *refractarius;* Fr. *réfractaire.*—See REFRACT.] Obstinate; contumacious.

Rĕf′rạ-gạ-ble, *a.* [L. *refragari,* to oppose; the opposite of *suffragari,* to support.—See SUFFRAGE.] Refutable.

Rẹ-frāin′, *v. a.* [Fr. *refréner,* L. *refrenare,* to bridle; *re-,* back, and *frenum,* a bit.] [*pp.* refraining, refrained.] To hold back; to keep from.—2, *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain.—3, *n.* [Fr. *refrain;* Sp. *refran,* a proverb; Prov. *refrenher,* to repeat,—originally, to break back; L. *refringere, refractum,* to break in pieces.—See REFRACT.] The burden of a song.

Rẹ-frăn-ġi-bĭl′i-ty̱, *n.* State of being refrangible.

Rẹ-frăn′ġi-ble, *a.* [Fr. *réfrangible.*—See REFRACT.] That may be refracted.

Rẹ-frĕsh′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *refreschir.*—See FRESH.] [*pp.* refreshing, refreshed.] To relieve or revive after pain, fatigue, or want; to recreate; to invigorate:—to refrigerate; to cool.

Rẹ-frĕsh′ment, *n.* [O. Fr. *refreschissement.*] The act of refreshing; that which refreshes:—relief after pain:—food.

Rẹ-frĭġ′ẹr-ạnt, *a.* [L. *refrigerans,* cooling.—See REFRIGERATE.] Cooling; mitigating heat.—2, *n.* A cooling medicine.

Rẹ-frĭġ′ẹr-āte, *v. a.* [L. *refrigerare, refrigeratum; re-,* again, and *frigerare,* to cool; *frigus, frigoris,* the cold.] [*pp.* refrigerating, refrigerated.] To make cool; to cool.

Rẹ-frĭġ-ẹr-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *refrigeratio.*] The act of cooling.

Rẹ-frĭġ′ẹr-ạ-tive, } *a.* Tending to cool; refriger-
Rẹ-frĭġ′ẹr-ạ-tọ-ry̱, } ating.

Rẹ-frĭġ′ẹr-ā-tọr, *n.* A cooling vessel.

Rĕft, *n.* A chink. Same as RIFT.—2, *p. a.* from *reave.* Deprived; bereft.

Rĕf′ūġe (rĕf′fūj), *n.* [L. *refugium,* an escape; *refugere,* to flee back; *fugere,* to flee.] Shelter from danger; protection; an *asylum:*—an expedient.

Rĕf-ū-ġēē′, *n.* [Fr. *réfugié; se réfugier,* to take refuge (*q. v.*).] One who flies for protection.

Rẹ-fŭl′ġence, } *n.* [L. *refulgentia.*] Radiation of
Rẹ-fŭl′ġen-cy̱, } light; splendor; brightness.

Rẹ-fŭl′ġent, *a.* [L. *refulgere, refulgentis,* to gleam; *re-,* back, and *fulgere,* to shine.] Bright; shining; glittering.

Rẹ-fŭnd′, *v. a.* [L. *refundere,* to pour back; *fundere,* to pour.] [*pp.* refunding, refunded.] To pour back:—to repay what has been received; to pay back; to restore.

Rē-fŭr′bish, *v. a.* [*Re-,* and FURBISH.] [*pp.* refurbishing, refurbished.] To furbish anew.

Rẹ-fū′ṣal, *n.* The act of refusing; a denial; rejection:—right of choice; option; offer.

Rẹ-fūṣe′, *v. a.* [L. *refundere, refusum,* to pour back.—See REFUND. The original meaning is preserved in the military sense; the ordinary meaning comes from the French *refuser,* to reject, to deny, perhaps by a popular confusion with *refuter,* to refute, or *recuser,* to deny.] [*pp.* refusing, refused.] To *deny;* to decline; to *reject.*—(*Mil.*) To throw to the rear.—2, *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.

Rĕf′ūse, *n.* [Fr. *refus,* a refusal,—also offal, leavings.—See REFUSE.] Worthless remains; *dregs.* —2, *a.* Left when the rest is taken; worthless; nearly worthless.

Rẹ-fū′tạ-ble, *a.* [L. *refutabilis.*] That may be refuted.

Rĕf-ū-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *refutatio.*] The act of refuting.

Rẹ-fū′tạ-tọ-ry̱, *a.* Implying refutation.

Rẹ-fūte′, *v. a.* [L. *refutare,* to repel; probably cognate with *refundere,* to pour back.] [*pp.* refuting, refuted.] To prove erroneous; to *confute.*

Rē-gāin′, *v. a.* [Fr. *regagner.*—See GAIN.] [*pp.* regaining, regained.] To gain anew; to *recover.*

Rē′gạl, *a.* [L. *regalis,* royal; *rex, regis,* a king; *regere,* to rule.—Cf. Skr. *raj,* to govern; *rajan,* a king.] Relating to a king; *royal;* kingly.

Rẹ-gāle′, *v. a.* [Fr. *régaler,* to entertain; O. Fr. *galer,* to rejoice.—Cf. GALA.] [*pp.* regaling, regaled.] To refresh; to entertain.—2, *v. n.* To fare sumptuously.—3, *n.* An entertainment.

Rẹ-gā′li-ạ, *n. pl.* [L.] Ensigns of royalty.

Rẹ-găl′i-ty̱, *n.* Royalty; sovereignty.

Rē′gạl-ly̱, *ad.* In a regal manner.

Rẹ-gärd′, *v. a.* [Fr. *regarder,* to observe; *garder,* to guard (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* regarding, regarded.] To value; to esteem:—to observe:—to have relation to; to respect.—2, *n.* Attention; respect; reverence:—relation.

Rẹ-gärd′fụl, *a.* Attentive; taking notice of.

Rẹ-gärd′fụl-ly̱, *ad.* Attentively.

Rẹ-gärd′ing, *prep.* Having regard to.

Rẹ-gärd′lẹss, *a.* Heedless; inattentive.

Rẹ-gärd′lẹss-ly̱, *ad.* Without heed.

Re-găt'ta, *n.* [It.; Sp. *regateo*, a higgling, a dispute, a regatta; *regatear*, to higgle, to evade, to rival in sailing.] A boat-race.

Rē-ġe-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *regelare*, to thaw; *re-*, back, and *gelare*, to freeze; *gelu*, ice.] The union of masses of ice.

Rē'ġen-cy, *n.* [Fr. *régence.*] Government by a regent.

Re-ġĕn'er-a-cy, *n.* State of being regenerate.

Re-ġĕn'er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *regenerare, regeneratum.* —See Generate.] [*pp.* regenerating, regenerated.] To cause to be born anew; to produce anew; to renew.

Re-ġĕn'er-ate, *a.* Reproduced; born anew.

Re-ġĕn-er-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *regeneratio.*] State of being regenerated; new birth; birth by grace.

Re-ġĕn'er-a-tive, *a.* Renewing; regenerating.

Rē'ġent, *a.* [L. *regens*, ruling; *regere*, to rule.] Governing; exercising authority.—2, *n.* One who exercises the power of a sovereign during the absence or minority of the sovereign; a governor; a ruler; a superintendent.

Rĕġ'i-cīde, *n.* [L. *rex, regis*, a king, and *cædere*, to slay: on type of *homicide.*] A murderer or murder of a king.

Régime (rā-zhēm'), *n.* [Fr.] Government; rule.

Rĕġ'i-mĕn, *n.* [L. for "guidance;" *regere*, to rule.] Regulation of diet; hygiene:—government.—(*Gram.*) The government of nouns by verbs and other words.

Rĕġ'i-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *regimentum*, rule, a command; Fr. *régiment.*] (*Mil.*) A body of troops, divided into companies, and commanded by a colonel.

Rĕġ-i-mĕn'tal, *a.* Belonging to a regiment.

Rĕġ-i-mĕn'tals, *n. pl.* A military uniform.

Rē'ġion (rē'jun), *n.* [L. *regio*, a direction, a district; *regere*, to direct.] A country; a tract.

Rĕġ'is-ter, *n.* [Fr. *registre;* Late L. *registrum;* corrupted from *regesta*, a record; L. *regerere, regestum*, to carry back, to transcribe; *re-*, back, and *gerere*, to carry.] An official account of proceedings regularly kept; a record; a *list;* a catalogue:—a keeper of a register; a registrar:—a stop:—a plate or shutter to regulate.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* registering, registered.] To set down or enter in a book; to record in a register; to *enroll.*

Rĕġ'is-trar, *n.* [Late L. *registrarius.*] A keeper of records; a register.

Rĕġ-is-trā'tion, *n.* The act of recording.

Rĕġ'is-try, *n.* [See Register.] The act of recording:—the place where a register is kept:—a register.

Rē'ġi-ŭs, *a.* [L.] Royal.—*Regius professor*, a professor appointed by the king, or one whose chair was founded by a king.

Rĕg'let, *n.* [Fr. *réglet*, dim. of *règle*, a rule (*q. v.*).] A ledge of wood used to separate lines in printing.—(*Arch.*) A narrow moulding.

Rĕg'nant, *a.* [L. *regnans*, ruling; *regnare*, to reign (*q. v.*).] Reigning; ruling; prevalent.

Rē'grĕss, *n.* [L. *regressus; regredi*, to return; *gradi*, to go.] A passage back; a return.

Re-grĕs'sion (re-grĕsh'un), *n.* [L. *regressio.*] Retrogression.

Re-grĕs'sive, *a.* Passing or going back.

Re-grĕt', *n.* [Fr. *regret*, regret; *regretter*, to regret: probably related to Scottish *greet*, A.-S. *greatan*, to weep.] Grief for something past; sorrow.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* regretting, regretted.] To grieve at; to mourn for.

Re-grĕt'fûl, *a.* Full of regret; sorrowful.

Re-grĕt'fûl-ly, *ad.* With regret.

Rĕg'ū-lar, *a.* [L. *regularis; regula*, a rule; *regere*, to rule.] Agreeable to rule; orderly; exact; properly instituted; *methodical; formal:*—equilateral or equiangular, as figures.—2, *n.* A monk who has taken the three vows:—a soldier in a permanent army.

Rĕg-ū-lăr'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *régularité.*] State of being regular; conformity to rule; regular course.

Rĕg'ū-lar-ly, *ad.* In a regular manner.

Rĕg'ū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *regulare, regulatum; regula*, a rule (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* regulating, regulated.] To adjust by rule; to direct; to guide; to *conduct;* to manage.

Rĕg-ū-lā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *régulation.*] The act of regulating:—a rule.—2, *a.* According to established rule or pattern.

Rĕg'ū-la-tive, *a.* Tending to regularity.

Rĕg'ū-lā-tor, *n.* He who or that which regulates; a contrivance to regulate.

Rĕg'ū-lŭs, *n.* [L. for a "little king;" dim. of *rex, regis*, a king: applied by alchemists to antimony as the king of metals.] Pure metal:—a matte, or mass of metal not yet entirely pure.

Re-gŭr'ġi-tāte, *v. a.* [Fr. *régurgiter;* L. *re-*, again, and *gurgitare*, to engulf; *gurges, gurgitis*, an abyss.] [*pp.* regurgitating, regurgitated.] To throw or pour back.—2, *v. n.* To be poured back; to flow back.

Re-gŭr-ġi-tā'tion, *n.* Backward flow:—swallowing again:—vomiting.

Rē-ha-bĭl'i-tāte, *v. a.* [Fr. *rehabiliter; re-*, again, and *habiliter*, to qualify; *habile*, able (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* rehabilitating, rehabilitated.] To restore to former esteem or condition; to reinstate.

Rē-ha-bĭl-i-tā'tion, *n.* Restoration.

Rē-hēar', *v. a.* [*Re-* and Hear.] [*i.* rehēard; *pp.* rehearing, rehēard.] To hear again.

Rē-hēar'ing, *n.* A second hearing.

Re-hēars'al (re-hĕrs'al), *n.* The act of rehearsing; a repetition; recital.

Re-hēarse' (re-hĕrs'), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *rehercer*, to harrow again, to go over again; *herce*, L. *hirpex*, a harrow.] [*pp.* rehearsing, rehearsed.] To *repeat;* to recite previously to public exhibition; to relate; to narrate.

Reign (rān), *v. n.* [Fr. *régner*, L. *regnare*, to rule; *regnum*, a kingdom; *regere*, to rule.] [*pp.* reigning, reigned.] To rule as a king; to prevail.—2, *n.* Royal authority; sovereignty:—the time of a king's government.

Rē-im-bŭrse', *v. a.* [Fr. *rembourser;* L. *re-*, again, *in*, into, and *bursa*, a purse (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* reimbursing, reimbursed.] To repay; to repair, as loss:—to refund.

Rē-im-bŭrse'ment, *n.* Repayment.

Rein (rān), *n.* [Fr. *rêne;* O. Fr. *resne;* It. *redina;* L. *retinere*, to hold back; *retinaculum*, a rein; *re-*, back, and *tenere*, to hold.] The strap of a bridle:—restraint.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* reining, reined.] To govern by a bridle; to curb; to check; to control; to restrain.

Rein'dēer (rān'dēr), *n.* [Icel. *hreinn;* A.-S. *hran;* O. Sw. *ren;* Dan. *rensdyr;* Dut. *rendier;* Ger. *rennthier;* Lapp. *reino*, pasturage, and Deer.] A deer of far northern regions.

Reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [L. *renes*, the kidneys.—Cf. Gr. φρήν, the midriff.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back:—the inward parts.

Rē-in-stâll', *v. a.* [*Re-* and Install.] [*pp.* reinstalling, reinstalled.] To install anew.

Rē-in-stāte', *v. a.* [*Re-* and Instate.] [*pp.* reinstating, reinstated.] To put again in possession.

Rē-in-sûr'ance (-shŭr'-), *n.* A second insurance.

Rē-in-sûre' (-shŭr'), *v. a.* [*Re-* and Insure.] [*pp.* reinsuring, reinsured.] To insure again.

Rē-in-vĕst', *v. a.* [*Re-* and Invest.] [*pp.* reinvesting, reinvested.] To invest anew.

Rē-in-vĕst'ment, *n.* A repeated investment.

Rē-in-vĭg'or-āte, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Invigorate.] [*pp.* reinvigorating, reinvigorated.] To invigorate anew.

Rē-ĭs'sūe (rē-ĭsh'yu), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Re-* and Issue.] [*pp.* reissuing, reissued.] To issue again.—2, *n.* A second or renewed issue.

Rē-ĭt'er-āte, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Iterate.] [*pp.* reiterating, reiterated.] To do again and again.

Rē-ĭt-er-ā'tion, *n.* The act of reiterating.

Re-jĕct', *v. a.* [L. *rejicere, rejectum*, to refuse; *re-*, back, and *jacere, jactum*, to throw.] [*pp.* rejecting, rejected.] To decline; to *refuse;* to discard.

Re-jĕct′ed, *p. a.* Refused; cast off.
Re-jĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *rejectio.*] The act of rejecting; a refusal:—that which is refused.
Re-jöice′, *v. n.* [Fr. *réjouir*, part. *réjouissant; re-*, again, and *jouir*, to rejoice, to joy (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* rejoicing, rejoiced.] To be glad; to joy; to exult.—2, *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden.
Re-jöiç′er, *n.* One who rejoices.
Re-jöiç′ing, *n.* An expression or cause of joy; exultation; joy.
Re-jöin′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and JOIN; Fr. *rejoindre.*] [*pp.* rejoining, rejoined.] To join again; to meet again.—2, *v. n.* To answer to a reply; to answer.
Re-jöin′der, *n.* [Fr. *rejoindre*, to rejoin.] An answer to a reply:—a defendant's answer to a plaintiff's replication.
Rē-jŭdge′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and JUDGE.] [*pp.* rejudging, rejudged.] To judge anew.
Re-jū′ve-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *re-*, again, and *juvenari*, to be young; *juvenis*, young.] [*pp.* rejuvenating, rejuvenated.] To make young again.
Re-jū-ve-nā′tion, *n.* The act of restoring to youth; the state of being rejuvenated; renewal of youth; rejuvenescence.
Re-jū-ve-nĕs′cence, *n.* [*Re-* and JUVENESCENCE.] Renewal of youth.
Rē-kĭn′dle, *v. a.* [*Re-* and KINDLE.] [*pp.* rekindling, rekindled.] To kindle again.
Re-lăpse′, *v. n.* [L. *relabi, relapsus; labi*, to fall.] [*pp.* relapsing, relapsed.] To backslide.—2, *n.* The act of relapsing; return; a falling back into vice or sickness.
Re-lāte′, *v. a.* [Fr. *relater;* L. *referre, relatum*, to carry back, to tell.—See REFER.] [*pp.* relating, related.] To tell; to recite; to recount.—2, *v. n.* To have relation; to belong.
Re-lāt′ed, *p. a.* Allied by blood; connected.
Re-lāt′er, *n.* One who relates; a narrator.
Re-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *relatio.*] The act of relating; recital; *account:*—respect; reference:—relationship; kindred; a person related; a relative.
Re-lā′tion-al, *a.* Having relation.
Re-lā′tion-shĭp, *n.* State of being related.
Rĕl′a-tĭve, *a.* [L. *relativus.*] Having relation:—not absolute; dependent on a relation.—2, *n.* A person related; a *relation:*—a pronoun relating to an antecedent.
Rĕl′a-tĭve-ly, *ad.* In relation to something.
Rĕl-a-tĭv′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *relativité.*] The quality or state of being relative and not absolute.
Re-lăx′, *v. a.* [L. *relaxare; re-*, again, and *laxare*, to loosen.—See LAX.] [*pp.* relaxing, relaxed.] To slacken; to remit; to ease; to mitigate; to divert; to unbend.—2, *v. n.* To be remiss:—to be mild; to become more mild:—to abate.
Re-lăx′a-ble, *a.* That may be relaxed.
Rĕl-ax-ā′tion [rē-laks-ā′shun, *S. P. E. Ja. C. Wb.*], *n.* Act of relaxing; remission; diversion.
Re-lăx′a-tĭve, *a.* Having power to relax.
Re-lāy′, *n.* [Fr. *relais*, a relay; It. *relasso*, a relay,—also, relaxed; L. *relaxare*, to relax (*q. v.*),—also, to reanimate, to enliven.] Horses kept to relieve others:—a subsidiary electric circuit:—a supply kept for relief.
Re-lēas′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being released.
Re-lēase′, *v. a.* [Fr. *relaisser*, to rest,—formerly, to set free; L. *relaxare*, to let loose; *laxus*, loose.] [*pp.* releasing, released.] To set free; to quit; to let go; to *deliver;* to discharge; to liberate.—2, *n.* Liberation; discharge.
Re-lēas′er, *n.* One who releases or sets free.
Rĕl′e-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *relegare, relegatum*, to send away; *re-*, back, and *legare*, to send.—Cf. LEGATE.] [*pp.* relegating, relegated.] To banish; to consign.
Rĕl-e-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *relegatio.*] Banishment.
Re-lĕnt′, *v. n.* [Fr. *ralentir;* L. *re-*, again, *ad*, to, and *lentus*, pliant, gentle.] [*pp.* relenting, relented.] To yield; to soften in temper; to grow tender or compassionate.
Re-lĕnt′less, *a.* Unrelenting; *implacable.*
Rē-lĕs-sēē′, *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a release is executed:—opposed to *relessor.*
Rē-lĕs-sör′, *n.* (*Law.*) One who executes a release to a relessee.
Rĕl′e-vance, *n.* Same as RELEVANCY.
Rĕl′e-van-cy, *n.* Pertinence; applicability.
Rĕl′e-vant, *a.* [L. *relevans*, assisting, helping; *relevare*, to relieve (*q. v.*).] Pertinent; apposite.
Re-lī-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Trustworthiness.
Re-lī′a-ble, *a.* [From RELY.] Trustworthy; trusty; deserving of confidence; dependable.
Re-lī′ance, *n.* Trust; dependence; confidence.
Re-lī′ant, *a.* [From RELY.] Confident; trusting.
Rĕl′ic, *n.* [L. *reliquiæ*, remains.—See RELINQUISH.] That which remains:—a keepsake.—*pl.* The body or remains of a deceased person.
Rĕl′ict, *n.* [L. *relinquere, relictum*, to leave.—See RELINQUISH.] A widow.
Re-lief′, *n.* [See RELIEVE.] Alleviation; succor; redress:—[Fr. *relief*, It. *rilievo*, elevation] the prominence of a figure; relievo.
Re-liēv′a-ble, *a.* Capable of relief.
Re-liēve′ (re-lēv′), *v. a.* [Fr. *relever*, L. *relevare*, to lift, to raise; *re-*, again, and *levare*, to lift (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* relieving, relieved.] To free from pain, labor, or trouble; to ease; to alleviate; to succor; to *allay;* to mitigate.
Re-liē′vō (re-lē′vō), *n.* [It. *rilievo.*—See RELIEF.] The prominence of a figure, &c.; relief.
Re-lĭg′ion (re-lĭd′jun), *n.* [L. *religio, relligio*, religion, scrupulousness, sanctity; perhaps from *religare*, to restrain; *re-*, back, and *ligare*, to bind.] Duty to God; practical piety; a system of faith and worship.
Re-lĭg′ion-ĭst, *n.* A devotee to some religion.
Re-lĭg′ious (re-lĭdj′us), *a.* [L. *religiosus.*] Practising the duties of religion; pious; holy; devout; strict; conducive to devout feelings.—2, *n.* A person bound by religious vows.
Re-lĭg′ious-ly, *ad.* Conscientiously; strictly.
Re-lĭn′quish (re-lĭng′kwish), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *relinquir*, part. *relinquissant;* L. *relinquere*, to leave; *linquere*, to forsake.] [*pp.* relinquishing, relinquished.] To withdraw claim to; to yield; to resign; to forsake; to *abandon;* to leave; to quit; to give up.
Re-lĭn′quish-mĕnt, *n.* The act of relinquishing.
Rĕl′i-qua-ry, *n.* [Late L. *reliquiarium;* L. *reliquiæ*, relics.] A casket to keep relics in.
Rĕl′ish, *n.* [Fr. *relécher*, to lick again; *lécher*, to lick (*q. v.*).] The effect of any thing on the palate; *taste;* liking; delight; flavor; a savory morsel; a side-dish.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* relishing, relished.] To have a liking for; to enjoy.—3, *v. n.* To have a pleasing taste.
Rĕl′ish-a-ble, *a.* That may be relished.
Re-lŭc′tance, *n.* Unwillingness; aversion.
Re-lŭc′tant, *a.* [L. *reluctans*, part. of *reluctari*, to struggle against; *re-*, against, and *luctari*, to wrestle; *lucta*, a wrestle.] Striving against; unwilling; disinclined; *averse;* backward; loath.
Re-lŭc′tant-ly, *ad.* With unwillingness.
Re-lȳ′, *v. n.* [Fr. *relier*, to tie; *se relier*, to join: affected by RALLY, and by Fr. *relever*, to relieve, to raise; according to some, from *re-*, back, and LIE.] [*pp.* relying, relied.] To put trust in; to depend.
Re-māin′, *v. n.* [L. *remanere; re-*, back, and *manere*, to remain.] [*pp.* remaining, remained.] To continue; to endure; to abide; to stay; to be left behind.
Re-māin′der, *n.* [O. Fr. *remaindre*, to remain.] What is left; a remnant:—the difference between two quantities.
Re-māins′, *n. pl.* Things left; remainder:—relics; a dead body:—posthumous writings.
Rē-māke′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and MAKE.] [*i.* remade; *pp.* remaking, remade.] To make or form anew.
Re-mănd′, *v. a.* [L. *remandare*, to send word back; *re-*, back, and *mandare*, to commit.] [*pp.* remanding, remanded.] To send back; to call back.

Re-märk′, *n.* [Fr. *remarque*, notice; *remarquer*, to notice; *re-*, again, and *marquer*, to mark.] Observation; note; notice taken.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* remarking, remarked.] To take notice of; to observe.

Re-märk′a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *remarquable.*] Observable; worthy of note; uncommon; extraordinary; noticeable; notable.

Re-märk′a-bly, *ad.* Observably:—surprisingly.

Rē-mär′ry, *v. a.* [*Re-* and MARRY.] [*pp.* remarrying, remarried.] To marry a second time.

Re-mē′di-a-ble, *a.* [L. *remediabilis.*] Capable of remedy; curable. [curative.

Re-mē′di-al, *a.* [L. *remedialis.*] Affording remedy;

Rĕm′e-di-lĕss, *or* **Re-mĕd′i-lĕss**, *a.* Not admitting remedy; incurable.

Rĕm′e-dy, *n.* [L. *remedium*; *re-*, again, and *mederi*, to heal.] That which causes recovery; a medicine; a cure; reparation; relief.—2, *v. a.* [L. *remediari.*] [*pp.* remedying, remedied.] To *cure;* to heal; to repair.

Re-mĕm′ber, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *remembrer*, L. *rememorari*, to recall to mind; *re-*, again, and *memorari*, to mention, or *memor*, mindful.] [*pp.* remembering, remembered.] To bear or keep in mind; to call to mind; to recollect; to remind.

Re-mĕm′brance, *n.* Retention in memory; recollection; *memory:*—a memorial. [minds.

Re-mĕm′bran-cer, *n.* He who or that which re-

Re-mīnd′, *v. a.* [*Re-*, again, and MIND.] [*pp.* reminding, reminded.] To put in or bring to mind.

Re-mīnd′er, *n.* One who or that which reminds.

Rĕm-i-nĭs′cence, } *n.* [L. *reminiscentia.*] *Memory;* recollection; a thing recollected.
Rĕm-i-nĭs′cen-cy, }

Rĕm-i-nĭs′cent, *n.* [L. *reminiscens; reminisci*, inceptive verb from *memini*, I remember.] One who calls to mind.—2, *a.* Having the faculty of reminiscence; having recollection.

Re-mīṣe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *remiser*, to put by; *remise*, a giving up.—See REMIT.] (*Law.*) [*pp.* remising, remised.] To grant back.

Re-mĭss′, *a.* [L. *remissus*, slack.—See REMIT.] Not performing duty; inattentive; *slack;* careless; negligent; neglectful.

Re-mĭs′si-ble, *a.* That may be remitted.

Re-mĭs′sion (re-mĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *remissio.*—See REMIT.] The act of remitting; release; abatement; temporary cessation; pardon.

Re-mĭss′ly, *ad.* Carelessly; negligently.

Re-mĭss′ness, *n.* Carelessness; negligence.

Re-mĭt′, *v. a.* [L. *remittere*, *remissum; re-*, back, and *mittere*, to send.] [*pp.* remitting, remitted.] To free from punishment or fine; to abate; to relax; to *forgive;* to pardon; to give up:—to send to a distant place.—2, *v. n.* To slacken; to abate.

Re-mĭt′tal, *n.* The act of remitting; remission.

Re-mĭt′tance, *n.* A sum remitted; remission.

Re-mĭt′tent, *a.* [L. *remittens; remittere*, to remit.] Having remissions; temporarily ceasing.

Re-mĭt′ter, *n.* One who remits.

Re-mĭt′tor, *n.* (*Law.*) One who remits.

Rĕm′nant, *n.* [L. *remanens*, *remanentis*, remaining; *remanere*, to remain.] That which is left, as of cloth; the residue; the rest; *remainder.*

Rē-mŏd′el, *v. a.* [*Re-* and MODEL.] [*pp.* remodelling, remodelled.] To model anew.

Re-mŏn-e-ti-zā′tion, *n.* The act of remonetizing, or the state of being remonetized; the act of making to be again a legal tender.

Re-mŏn′e-tīze, *v. a.* [*Re-* and MONETIZE.] [*pp.* remonetizing, remonetized.] To restore to use as money.

Re-mŏn′strance, *n.* [Late L. *remonstrantia.*] The act of remonstrating; a strong representation against something.

Re-mŏn′strant, *n.* [L. *remonstrans.*—See REMONSTRATE.] One who remonstrates.—2, *a.* Remonstrating.

Re-mŏn′strāte, *v. n.* [Late L. *remonstrare*, *remonstratum*, to expose, to show arguments against; *re-*, against, and *monstrare*, to exhibit.] [*pp.* remonstrating, remonstrated.] To exhibit reasons against; to oppose earnestly; to *expostulate.*

Rĕm-on-strā′tion, *n.* The act of remonstrating.

Re-mŏn′stra-tīve, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by remonstration; remonstrating.

Re-mŏn′strā-tor, *n.* One who remonstrates.

Rĕm′o-ra, *n.* [L. for "hinderance;" *re-*, back, and *mora*, delay: it was fabled that this fish could hold a ship still.] The sucking fish.

Re-mörse′, *n.* [Late L. *remorsus*, a biting back, remorse; L. *remordere*, to bite back; *mordere*, to bite.] Pain caused by a sense of guilt; reproach of conscience; *compunction.*

Re-mörse′less, *a.* Unpitying; cruel.

Re-mörse′less-ly, *ad.* Without remorse.

Re-mōte′, *a.* [L. *removere*, *remotum*, to remove (*q. v.*).] Distant; not near; foreign.

Re-mōte′ly, *ad.* Not nearly; at a distance.

Re-mōte′ness, *n.* State of being remote.

Rē-möûnt′, *v. n.* [Fr. *remonter.*—See MOUNT.] [*pp.* remounting, remounted.] To mount again. —2, *n.* A fresh horse, or a fresh supply of horses.

Re-môv-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being removable.

Re-môv′a-ble, *a.* That may be removed.

Re-môv′al, *n.* The act of moving; a displacing.

Re-môve′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *remouvoir.*—See MOVE. Not related to Fr. *remuer*, O. E. *remuen*, to remove.] [*pp.* removing, removed.] To cause to change place.—2, *v. n.* To change place; to move.—3, *n.* A removal; a stage of removal; distance.

Re-mū-ner-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Capability of reward.

Re-mū′ner-a-ble, *a.* That may be remunerated.

Re-mū′ner-āte, *v. a.* [L. *remunerari*, *remuneratus*, to reward; *munerari*, to give; *munus*, *muneris*, a gift.] [*pp.* remunerating, remunerated.] To reward for services; to requite; to compensate; to recompense.

Re-mū-ner-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *remuneratio.*] The act of remunerating; compensation; reward; recompense.

Re-mū′ner-a-tīve, } *a.* Affording remuneration; profitable.
Re-mū′ner-a-to-ry, }

Re-nāis′sance (*or* re-nā-säns), *n.* [Fr.—See RENASCENT.] A revival; the revival of art and literature in the 15th and 16th centuries; the style of architecture of that period.

Rē′nal, *a.* [L. *renalis; renes*, reins (*q. v.*).] Belonging to the reins or kidneys.

Rĕn′ard, *n.* [Fr. *renard;* O. Ger. *reginhart*, strong in counsel; *regin*, advice, wisdom, and *hart*, strong, hard (*q. v.*).] The name of a fox in fable; reynard.

Re-năs′cence, *n.* State of being renascent; reproduction:—renaissance.

Re-năs′cent, *a.* [L. *renasci*, part. *renascentis*, to be born again.—See NASCENT.] Rising again into being; rejuvenated; reappearing.

Rencontre (ren-kŏn′ter), *n.* [Fr. for "a meeting;" *rencontrer*, to meet; *re-* and ENCOUNTER.] A meeting; a chance meeting:—a contest; a hostile meeting.

Ren-cöûn′ter, *n.* [See RENCONTRE.] A personal contest; a sudden combat or conflict; a meeting; an encounter.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* rencountering, rencountered.] To attack hand to hand.—3, *v. n.* To clash; to fight.

Rĕnd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *hrendan*, O. Fris. *renda*, *randa*, to tear.] [*i.* rent; *pp.* rending, rent.] To tear with violence; to lacerate; to break.—2, *v. n.* To separate; to be disunited; to split.

Rĕn′der, *v. a.* [Fr. *rendre*, to yield, to give up; Late L. *rendere*, L. *reddere*, to give back; *re-*, back, and *dare*, to give.] [*pp.* rendering, rendered.] To pay back; to restore; to yield; to return; to make:—to translate:—to melt down: —to give adequate expression to; to represent fully and vividly.—2, *n.* An account or return; a payment of rent.

Rĕn′der-ĭng, *n.* Translation:—delineation.

Rendezvous (rĕn′dę-vô *or* rĕn′dę-vôz), *n.* [Fr. *rendez-vous*, render yourselves; hence, a place of meeting.] A meeting appointed:—a place appointed for assembly.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* rendezvousing, rendezvoused.] To meet at a place appointed.

Ręn-dĭ″tiọn (ręn-dĭsh′ụn), *n.* [Sp. *rendicion;* Late L. *rendere*, to render (*q. v.*).] The act of surrendering:—a representation; delineation.

Rĕn′ę-gāde, } *n.* [Sp. *renegado*, an apostate; *rene-*
Rĕn-ę-gā′dō, } *gar*, to apostatize; L. *re-*, back, again, and *negare*, to deny.] An apostate:—one who deserts; a deserter; a revolter.

Rę-new̄′ (rę-nū′), *v. a.* [*Re-* and New.] [*pp.* renewing, renewed.] To make new; to renovate:—to repeat; to begin again.

Rę-new̄′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be renewed.

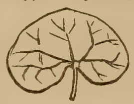
Rę-new̄′ạl, *n.* The act of renewing; renovation.

Rę-new̄′ęd-ly, *ad.* Anew; again.

Rĕn′ĭ-fōrm, *a.* [L. *ren*, a kidney, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a kidney.

Rę-nī′tęnce, } *n.* The resist-
Rę-nī′tęn-cy, } ance of a body to pressure; opposition.

Rę-nī′tęnt, *a.* [L. *renitens*, resisting; *reniti*, to resist; *re-*, back, and *niti*, to struggle.] Acting against or repelling by elastic power.


Reniform leaf.

Rĕn′nęt, *n.* [Ger. *rinnen*, to curdle; A.-S. *rynning*, O. Dut. *renning*, to curd, or that which *runs* the milk together.—See Run.] The inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used in turning milk to curd; runnet.

Rę-nŏûnce′, *v. a.* [Fr. *renoncer;* L. *renuntiare*, to disclaim; *re-* negative, and *nuntiare*, to announce; *nuntius*, a messenger.] [*pp.* renouncing, renounced.] To disown; to *disclaim;* to give up; to forsake.

Rę-nŏûnce′męnt, *n.* Renunciation.

Rĕn′ọ-vāte, *v. a.* [L. *renovare*, *renovatum*, to renew; *re-*, again, and *novus*, new.] [*pp.* renovating, renovated.] To make new; to renew; to restore; to repair; to reproduce. [vates.

Rĕn′ọ-vāt-ęr, *or* **Rĕn′ọ-vāt-ọr,** *n.* One who renovates.

Rĕn-ọ-vā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *renovatio.*] The act of renewing; renewal.

Rę-nŏŵn′, *n.* [Fr. *renom;* O. Fr. *renon;* L. *re-* iterative, and *nomen*, a name.] Fame; celebrity; distinction.

Rę-nŏŵned′, *p. a.* [Fr. *renommé; renommer*, to name again and again, to make famous.] *Famous;* eminent; celebrated.

Rĕnt, *i.* & *p.* from *rend.*—2, *n.* [Fr. *rente;* Late L. *rendita*, L. *reddita* (*pecunia*), money rendered.—See Render.] An annual payment:—a laceration; a tear.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* renting, rented.] To lease; to let:—to take by lease.—4, *v. n.* To be leased.

Rĕnt′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be rented. [rent.

Rĕnt′ạl, *n.* An account of rent; rate or amount of

Rĕnt′ęr, *n.* One who rents.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *rentraire*, to darn; L. *re*, back, *in*, into, and *trahere*, to draw.] [*pp.* rentering, rentered.] To sew together, as two pieces of cloth; to repair; to fine-draw.

Rĕnt′-rōll, *n.* A list of rents or revenues.

Rę-nŭn-cį-ā′tiọn (rę-nŭn-shę-ā′shụn) [rę-nŭn-sę-ā′shụn, *K. C. St. I. H. N.*], *n.* [L. *renuntiatio.*—See Renounce.] The act of renouncing; abandonment; rejection.

Rē-ō′pen (rē-ō′pn), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Re-* and Open.] [*pp.* reopening, reopened.] To open again.

Rē-ŏr-gạn-ĭ-zā′tiọn, *n.* A new organization.

Rē-ŏr′gạn-īze, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Organize.] [*pp.* reorganizing, reorganized.] To organize anew.

Rĕp, *n.* [Fr. *reps;* Ger. *rips* or *reps:* root of Rib; or from *Reps*, a town of Transylvania.] A kind of ribbed cloth.

Rē-păck′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Pack.] [*pp.* repacking, repacked.] To pack again.

Rę-pāid′, *i.* & *p.* from *repay.*

Rę-pȧir′, *v. a.* [Fr. *réparer;* L. *reparare; re-*, again, and *parare*, to make ready.] [*pp.* repairing, repaired.] To restore after injury or dilapidation; to mend; to amend; to retrieve.—2, *n.* Reparation; restoration; redress.—3, *v. n.* [Fr. *repaire*, a retreat; O. Fr. *repairer*, to frequent; L. *repatriare*, to return home; *re-*, again, and *patria*, one's country.] To go; to betake one's self.

Rę-pȧir′ạ-ble, *a.* Reparable.

Rę-pȧir′ęr, *n.* One who repairs; a restorer.

Rĕp′ạ-rạ-ble, *a.* That may be repaired.

Rĕp-ạ-rā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *reparatio.*—See Repair.] The act of repairing; compensation; recompense; amends; restitution.

Rę-păr′ạ-tĭve, *n.* Whatever makes amends.—2, *a.* Amending defect or injury.

Rĕp-ạr-tēē′, *n.* [Fr. *repartie*, a reply,—originally, a participle from *repartir*, to reply, to depart; *re-*, again, and *partir*, to part (*q. v.*).] A witty reply or retort.

Rē-păss′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Re-* and Pass.] [*pp.* repassing, repassed.] To pass again.

Rę-păst′, *n.* [Fr. *repas;* L. *re-*, again, and *pastus*, food; *pascere*, to feed.] A meal; food; a feast; refection.

Rę-pāy′, *v. a.* [Fr. *repayer.*—See Pay.] [*i.* repaid; *pp.* repaying, repaid.] To pay back; to recompense; to refund; to restore; to *return:*—to pay again or a second time.

Rę-pāy′męnt, *n.* The act of repaying; sum repaid.

Rę-pēal′, *v. a.* [Fr. *rappeler*, to recall.—See Re- and Appeal.] [*pp.* repealing, repealed.] To reverse by authority; to *recall;* to abrogate; to revoke; to *abolish.*—2, *n.* A revocation; an abrogation.

Rę-pēal′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be repealed.

Rę-pēal′ęr, *n.* One who desires to repeal.

Rę-pēat′, *v. a.* [Fr. *répéter*, to repeat, to redemand; L. *repetere*, to attack again, to ask again; *re-*, again, and *petere*, to seek.] [*pp.* repeating, repeated.] To do again; to iterate; to recapitulate:—to recite; to rehearse.—2, *n.* A repetition:—a mark of repetition.

Rę-pēat′ęd, *p. a.* Said or done again; iterated.

Rę-pēat′ęd-ly, *ad.* More than once.

Rę-pēat′ęr, *n.* He who or that which repeats:—a watch that strikes the hour.

Rę-pĕl′, *v. a.* [L. *repellere*, *repulsum;* *re-*, back, and *pellere*, to drive.] [*pp.* repelling, repelled.] To drive back or away; to repulse; to rebuff.

Rę-pĕl′lęn-cy, *n.* Quality of repelling.

Rę-pĕl′lęnt, *n.* A repelling medicine:—a waterproof cloth.—2, *a.* Having power to repel.

Rę-pĕnt′, *v. n.* [Fr. *repentir;* L. *re-*, again, and *pœnitere*, to repent.—See Penitent.] [*pp.* repenting, repented.] To exercise repentance; to be penitent; to be sorry on account of sin.

Rę-pĕnt′ạnce, *n.* [Fr. *repentance.*] Sorrow for sin; penitence.

Rę-pĕnt′ạnt, *a.* Sorrowful for sin; penitent.

Rē-pēo′ple (rē-pē′pl), *v. a.* [*Re-* and People.] [*pp.* repeopling, repeopled.] To people anew.

Rē-pẹr-cŭs′siọn (-kŭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *repercussio.*—See Percussion.] The act of driving back; rebound; reverberation:—repetition.

Rē-pẹr-cŭs′sĭve, *a.* Driving back; repellent.

Rĕp′ẹr-tọ-ry [rę-pĕr′tọ-rę, *E.*], *n.* [L. *repertorium*, an inventory; *reperire*, *repertum*, to find; *re-*, again, and *parere*, to produce.] A repository; a treasury; a book of records.

Rĕp-ę-tĕnd′, *n.* [L. *repetendum*, to be repeated.—See Repeat.] That part of a circulating decimal which is continually repeated.

Rĕp-ę-tĭ″tiọn (rĕp-ę-tĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *repetitio.*—See Repeat.] The act of repeating; a recital; tautology; iteration. [titions; repeating.

Rĕp-ę-tĭ″tioụs (rĕp-ę-tĭsh′ụs), *a.* Containing repe-

Rę-pīne′, *v. n.* [*Re-* and Pine.] [*pp.* repining, repined.] To murmur; to complain; to fret; to be discontented.

Re-plāce′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and PLACE; Fr. *remplacer.*] [*pp.* replacing, replaced.] To put again in a place; to supply as a substitute; to substitute; to reinstate:—to place anew.
Re-plāce′ment, *n.* The act of replacing.
Rē-plănt′, *v. a.* [*pp.* replanting, replanted.] To plant anew.
Rē-plan-tā′tion, *n.* The act of planting again.
Re-plĕn′ish, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *replenir* (part. *replenissant*), to fill again; L. *plenus*, full.] [*pp.* replenishing, replenished.] To stock; to fill; to supply.
Re-plĕn′ish-mĕnt, *n.* The act of replenishing:—that which replenishes; a supply.
Re-plēte′, *a.* [Fr. *replet;* L. *replere, repletum*, to fill again; *plere*, to fill.] Quite full; completely filled.
Re-plē′tion, *n.* [L. *repletio.*—See REPLETE.] State of being too full; surfeit.
Re-plĕv′i-a-ble, *a.* That may be replevied.
Re-plĕv′in, *n.* [*Re-*, and O. Fr. *plevine*, a warrant.] (*Law.*) An action or a writ for the recovery of goods illegally taken.
Re-plĕv′in, **Re-plĕv′y**, *v. a.* [*pp.* replevining, replevined; replevying, replevied.] To take back, upon security, any thing seized.
Rĕp′li-ca, *n.* [It. for "a copy;" L. *replicare*, to repeat.—See REPLY.] A copy by the original artist.
Rĕp′li-cănt, *n.* [L. *replicans*, replying.—See REPLY.] One who makes a reply.
Rĕp-li-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *replicatio.*—See REPLY.] (*Law.*) A plaintiff's answer to the defendant's plea; a reply.
Re-plȳ′, *v. n.* [Fr. *répliquer*, to reply; *replier*, to fold back,—formerly, to answer; L. *replicare*, to roll back, to unroll, to answer; *re-*, and *plicare*, to fold.] [*pp.* replying, replied.] To make a return to an answer; to respond; to answer; to rejoin.—2, *n.* A return to an answer; an *answer.*
Re-pōrt′, *v. a.* [L. *reportare*, to carry back.—See PORT; Fr. *reporter, rapporter.*—See RAPPORT.] [*pp.* reporting, reported.] To give an account of; to tell.—2, *n.* A rumor; repute; popular fame:—a loud noise:—an account of operations or proceedings:—an account of a law case.
Re-pōrt′er, *n.* One who reports; a relater.
Re-pōṣe′, *v. a.* [Historically it represents Late L. *repausare*, to pause (*q. v.*); in meaning it stands, in part, for L. *reponere, repositum*, to replace; *re-*, again, and *ponere*, to put.] [*pp.* reposing, reposed.] To lay to rest; to lay up.—2, *v. n.* To sleep; to be at rest.—3, *n.* Sleep; rest; quiet; tranquillity.
Re-pŏṣ′it, *v. a.* [L. *reponere, repositum; re-*, back, and *ponere*, to place.] [*pp.* repositing, reposited.] To lay up; to deposit.
Rē-po-ṣĭ′′tion (rē-po-zĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *repositio.*] A replacing.
Re-pŏṣ′i-to-ry, *n.* [L. *repositorium.*—See REPOSIT.] A place for laying up things; a storehouse; a depository; a repertory.
Rē-poṣ-ṣĕss′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and POSSESS.] [*pp.* repossessing, repossessed.] To possess again.
Rē-poṣ-ṣĕs′sion (-poz-zĕsh′un), *n.* The act of possessing again.
Repoussé (re-pôs-sā), *p. & a.* [Fr.; *repousser*, to push back; *pousser*, to push.] Noting ornamental metal work formed by striking up the metal from behind with a punch or hammer till the figures are produced in relief.
Rĕp-re-hĕnd′, *v. a.* [L. *reprehendere, reprehensum*, to hold back, to check, to reprove; *prehendere*, to seize.] [*pp.* reprehending, reprehended.] To reprove; to chide; to blame; to censure; to reproach; to reprimand.
Rĕp-re-hĕn′si-ble, *a.* [L. *reprehensibilis.*] Blamable; culpable.
Rĕp-re-hĕn′si-bly, *ad.* Blamably; culpably.
Rĕp-re-hĕn′sion, *n.* [L. *reprehensio.*] Reproof; open censure.
Rĕp-re-hĕn′sive, **Rĕp-re-hĕn′so-ry**, *a.* Containing reproof; implying censure.
Rĕp-re-ṣĕnt′, *v. a.* [L. *repræsentare*, to present again, to show.—See PRESENT.] [*pp.* representing, represented.] To exhibit; to describe; to personate:—to act as a substitute for.
Rĕp-re-ṣen-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *repræsentatio.*] The act of representing; a description; exhibition; a likeness; *model:*—a body of representatives.
Rĕp-re-ṣĕnt′a-tive, *a.* Making representation; bearing likeness; symbolical.—2, *n.* One who represents; a delegate; a deputy; an agent.
Re-prĕss′, *v. a.* [L. *reprimere, repressum*, to press back.—See PRESS.] [*pp.* repressing, repressed.] To crush; to quell; to quiet; to subdue; to *restrain;* to suppress.
Re-prĕs′sion (re-prĕsh′un), *n.* The act of repressing.
Re-prĕs′sive, *a.* Having a tendency to repress.
Re-priēve′, *v. a.* [O. E. *repreven*, to reprove (*q. v.*), in the obsolete sense of to *disallow*, to *set aside.*] [*pp.* reprieving, reprieved.] To respite for a time.—2, *n.* A suspension of execution, for a time, after sentence of death.
Rĕp-ri-mănd′, *v. a.* [Fr. *réprimande;* L. *reprimendum*, deserving to be repressed.—See REPRESS.] [*pp.* reprimanding, reprimanded.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove; to censure; to *admonish.*—2, *n.* A reproof; a reprehension.
Rē-prĭnt′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and PRINT.] [*pp.* reprinting, reprinted.] To print a new edition of.
Rē′prĭnt, *n.* A reimpression; new impression.
Re-prī′ṣal, *n.* [O. Fr. *represaille;* Fr. *reprise*, a recapture; *reprendre* (part. *repris*), to retake.—See PRIZE.—Cf. It. *ripresaglia*, reprisals.] A seizure, or something seized, by way of retaliation of wrong or injury.
Re-prōach′ (re-prōch′), *v. a.* [Fr. *reprocher;* from a Late L. *repropriare*, to impute, to cast against; L. *re-*, again, *ad*, to, and *prope*, near; *proprius*, nearer.] [*pp.* reproaching, reproached.] To censure severely; to blame; to condemn; to vilify; to *revile.*—2, *n.* [Fr. *reproche.*] Censure; shame.
Re-prōach′a-ble, *a.* Worthy of reproach.
Re-prōach′fûl, *a.* Containing, or uttering, reproach.
Re-prōach′fûl-ly, *ad.* With reproach.
Rĕp′ro-bate, *a.* [L. *reprobatus*, condemned.—See REPROVE.] Lost to virtue; abandoned.—2, *n.* A man lost to virtue.
Rĕp′ro-bāte, *v. a.* [L. *reprobare, reprobatum*, to reprove.] [*pp.* reprobating, reprobated.] To disallow; to reject:—to abandon to ruin.
Rĕp-ro-bā′tion, *n.* Act of reprobating; state of being reprobated; condemnation.
Rē-pro-dūce′, *v. a.* [Fr. *reproduire.*—See PRODUCE.] [*pp.* reproducing, reproduced.] To produce anew; to generate.
Rē-pro-dŭc′tion, *n.* Act of producing anew; generation; perpetuation of the species.
Rē-pro-dŭc′tive, **Rē-pro-dŭc′to-ry**, *a.* Reproducing or pertaining to reproduction.
Re-prôôf′, *n.* [See REPROVE.] The act of reproving; blame to the face; a rebuke; censure.
Re-prôv′a-ble, *a.* Deserving reproof.
Re-prôve′, *v. a.* [Fr. *réprouver;* L. *reprobare*, to reject on a second trial, to condemn; *re-*, again, and *probare*, to prove.] [*pp.* reproving, reproved.] To charge to the face with a fault; to censure; to blame; to reprehend.
Re-prôv′er, *n.* One who reproves.
Rĕp′tile, *n.* [L. *reptilis*, crawling; *repere, reptum*, to creep; *reptile*, a reptile.] A vertebrate animal that moves on its belly or by means of short legs, as a serpent, lizard, tortoise, &c.—2, *a.* Creeping; grovelling.
Rĕp-tĭl′i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) A class of vertebrate animals, consisting of reptiles.
Rĕp-tĭl′i-an, *a.* Relating to reptiles; reptile.
Re-pŭb′lic, *n.* [Fr. *république;* L. *res publica*, the public affairs, the commonwealth.] A state or form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people; a commonwealth; a democracy.

Re-pŭb'li-can, *a.* [Fr. *républicain.*] Relating to a republic:—of or pertaining to the political party in the United States known as Republicans.—2, *n.* An advocate for republican government; a citizen of a republic:—a member of a political party in the United States favorable to a strong federal government and to protection for home industry.

Re-pŭb'li-can-ĭsm, *n.* Republican principles.

Rē-pŭb-li-cā'tion, *n.* A second publication.

Rē-pŭb'lish, *v. a.* [*Re-* and PUBLISH.] [*pp.* republishing, republished.] To publish anew.

Re-pū'di-āte, *v. a.* [L. *repudiare, repudiatum,* to put away; *repudium,* a casting off with shame, a divorce; *re-,* back, away, and *pudere,* to feel shame.] [*pp.* repudiating, repudiated.] To divorce; to reject:—to disown or refuse to pay, as a debt.

Re-pū-di-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *repudiatio.*] Act of repudiating; a divorce; a rejection:—refusal to pay a debt.

Re-pū'di-ā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who repudiates.

Re-pŭg'nance, } *n.* [L. *repugnantia.*] Reluctance;
Re-pŭg'nan-cy, } aversion; inconsistency; dislike.

Re-pŭg'nant, *a.* [L. *repugnans,* participle from *repugnare,* to fight against, to disagree with; *re-,* against, and *pugnare,* to fight.] Contrary; opposite; averse.

Re-pŭlse', *n.* [L. *repulsa,* a refusal.] A rejection; a driving off.—2, *v. a.* [L. *repellere, repulsum,* to repel (*q. v.*); *repulsare,* to repel again and again.] [*pp.* repulsing, repulsed.] To beat off; to repel.

Re-pŭl'sion, *n.* [L. *repulsio.*] Act or power of driving off.

Re-pŭl'sive, *a.* [See REPEL.] Repelling; offensive.

Rē-pür'chase, *v. a.* [*Re-* and PURCHASE.] [*pp.* repurchasing, repurchased.] To purchase again.

Rĕp'ū-ta-ble, *a.* Of good repute; honorable.

Rĕp'ū-ta-bly, *ad.* In a reputable manner.

Rĕp-ū-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *reputatio,* an estimation.] Public estimation of a person's *character;* repute; credit; honor.

Re-pūte', *v. a.* [L. *reputare,* to esteem, to think; *re-,* again, and *putare,* to think.] [*pp.* reputing, reputed.] To hold; to account; to think.—2, *n.* Character; reputation; credit.

Re-pūt'ed, *p. a.* Having repute; esteemed.

Re-pūt'ed-ly, *ad.* In common estimation.

Re-quĕst', *n.* [Fr. *requête* (formerly *requeste*), a demand; L. *requisitum,* something needed.—See REQUIRE.] An expression of desire; a petition; an entreaty; a *prayer;* a demand.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* requesting, requested.] To ask; to solicit.

Rē'qui-em, *or* **Rĕq'ui-em**, *n.* [L. *requies, requiem,* rest; *re-,* again, and *quies,* quiet (*q. v.*).] A hymn in which rest is implored for the dead.

Re-quīre', *v. a.* [L. *requirere, requisitum; re-,* again, and *quærere,* to seek.] [*pp.* requiring, required.] To demand; to claim; to need.

Re-quīre'ment, *n.* A demand; thing required.

Rĕq'ui-site (rĕk'we-zĭt), *a.* [L. *requisitum,* something needed or sought.—See REQUIRE.] Necessary; needful.—2, *n.* A thing necessary.

Rĕq-ui-si''tion (rĕk-we-zĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *requisitio.*] The act of requiring; requirement; demand; exaction.

Re-quī'tal, *n.* The act of requiting; a return, good or bad; reward; recompense; *retribution.*

Re-quīte', *v. a.* [*Re-,* back, and QUIT.] [*pp.* requiting, requited.] To repay good or ill; to recompense; to retaliate; to reward.

Rēre'dŏs, *n.* [REAR, behind, and Fr. *dos,* the back: the *reredos* stands back of the altar.] An altar-piece; a screen.

Re-scĭnd' (re-sĭnd'), *v. a.* [L. *rescindere, rescissum,* to cut off; *re-,* back, and *scindere,* to cut.] [*pp.* rescinding, rescinded.] To cut off; to abrogate.

Re-scĭs'sion (re-sĭzh'un), *n.* [L. *rescissio.*—See RESCIND.] An abrogation.

Re-scĭs'so-ry, *a.* [L. *rescissarius.*—See RESCIND.] Abrogating.

Rē'scrĭpt, *n.* [L. *rescriptum; rescribere,* to write back.] An answer of an emperor.

Re-scrĭp'tion, *n.* [L. *rescriptio.*] The act of writing back:—a rescript.

Rĕs'cū-a-ble, *a.* That may be rescued.

Rĕs'cūe, *v. a.* [Fr. *rescousse* or *recousse,* a rescue; O. Fr. *rescourre,* Late L. *rescutere,* to rescue; L. *re-,* back, *ex,* out, and *quatere, quassum* (*-cussum*), to drive.] [*pp.* rescuing, rescued.] To remove from restraint or exposure to evil; to set free; to *deliver;* to ransom.—2, *n.* A deliverance; a liberation.

Rĕs'cū-er, *n.* One who rescues; a deliverer.

Re-sëarch', *n.* [*Re-* and SEARCH; Fr. *recherche.*] An inquiry; a search.

Rē-sēat' (rē-sēt'), *v. a.* [*Re-* and SEAT.] [*pp.* reseating, reseated.] To seat again.

Rē-sēize', *v. a.* [*Re-* and SEIZE.] [*pp.* reseizing, reseized.] To seize again.

Rē-sēiz'ūre (rē-sē'zhur), *n.* Repeated seizure.

Re-sĕm'blance, *n.* [Fr. *ressemblance.*] A *likeness;* a similitude.

Re-sĕm'ble, *v. a.* [Fr. *ressembler;* L. *re-,* back, again, and *simulare,* to imitate.—See SIMULATE.] [*pp.* resembling, resembled.] To be like or similar to.

Re-sĕnt', *v. a.* [Fr. *ressentir;* L. *re-,* back, and *sentire,* to feel.—See SENSE.] [*pp.* resenting, resented.] To take ill or as an affront.

Re-sĕnt'fŭl, *a.* Easily provoked; irascible.

Re-sĕnt'ment, *n.* [Fr. *ressentiment.*] Deep sense of injury; indignation; wrath; *anger;* displeasure.

Rĕs-er-vā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *réservation.*—See RESERVE.] The act of reserving:—something kept back:—reserve; custody.

Re-sërve', *v. a.* [Fr. *réserver;* L. *reservare, reservatum; re-,* back, and *servare,* to keep.—See SERVE.] [*pp.* reserving, reserved.] To keep or hold for future use; to retain; to detain; to lay up.—2, *n.* A store kept untouched:—something reserved; reservation; exception:—prohibition:—silence; modesty; caution.—*In reserve,* in keeping for the future.

Re-sërved' (re-zërvd'), *a.* Modest; not frank.

Re-sërv'ed-ly, *ad.* With reserve; coldly.

Rĕs-er-vöir' (rĕz-er-vwör'), *n.* [Fr. *réservoir;* Late L. *reservatorium.*—See RESERVE.] A place where any thing is kept in store; a cistern.

Rē-sĕt', *v. a.* [*Re-* and SET.] [*i.* reset; *pp.* resetting, reset.] To set over again.

Rē-sĕt'tle, *v. a.* [*Re-* and SETTLE.] [*pp.* resettling, resettled.] To settle again.

Rē-sĕt'tle-mĕnt, *n.* The act of settling again.

Re-sīde', *v. n.* [L. *residere; re-,* back, and *sedere,* to sit (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* residing, resided.] To live in a place; to dwell; to inhabit; to *abide;* to sojourn; to stay.

Rĕs'i-dĕnce, *n.* [Fr. *résidence.*] A place of abode; a dwelling; habitation; domicile; abode; *seat.*

Rĕs'i-dĕnt, *a.* [Fr. *résident;* L. *residens* (part.).—See RESIDE.] Having abode; fixed.—2, *n.* One who resides; an agent:—a foreign minister.

Rĕs-i-dĕn'ti-a-ry (-dĕn'she-), *a.* Residing.—2, *n.* An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Re-sīd'er, *n.* One who resides; a resident.

Re-sĭd'ū-al, *a.* [Fr. *résiduel;* L. *residuus.*] Relating to the residue.

Re-sĭd'ū-a-ry, *a.* [L. *residuarius.*] Entitled to the residue.—*Residuary legatee,* one who has the residue of an estate after all other legacies and demands are paid.

Rĕs'i-dūe (rĕz'e-dū), *n.* [Fr. *résidu;* L. *residuæ* or *residuum; residuus,* remaining; *residere,* to remain, to reside (*q. v.*).] That which is left after a part is taken; remnant; *remainder.*

Re-sĭd'ū-ŭm, *n.* [L.] Residue; remainder.

Re-sīgn' (re-zīn'), *v. a.* [Fr. *résigner,* L. *resignare,* to annul,—literally, to unseal; *re-,* back, and *signum,* a seal.] [*pp.* resigning, resigned.] To give up; to submit.

Rĕş-ig-nā′tion, *n.* [Fr. *résignation; se résigner*, to be resigned.] The act of resigning; quiet submission; acquiescence; *patience*.
Re-şigned′ (re-zīnd′), *p. a.* Having resignation.
Re-şĭl′i-ence, } *n.* The act of springing or start-
Re-şĭl′i-en-cy, } ing back; a rebound.
Re-şĭl′i-ent [re-sĭl′yent, *S. F. K.*], *a.* [L. *resilere*, to rebound; *re-*, back, and *salere*, to leap.] Starting or springing back; rebounding; recoiling.
Rĕş-i-lĭ′′tion (rĕz-e-lĭsh′un), *n.* Resilience.
Rĕş′in, *n.* [Fr. *résine;* L. *resina;* Gr. *ῥητίνα*.] An inspissated exudation from certain trees, especially the pine; rosin. [like resin.
Rĕş′in-oŭs, *a.* [L. *resinosus*.] Containing resin;
Re-şist′, *v. a.* [L. *resistere*, to withstand; *re-*, back, and *sistere*, to make a stand; causal representative of *stare*, to stand.] [*pp.* resisting, resisted.] To oppose; to act against.—2, *v. n.* To make resistance.—3, *n.* A substance which resists the action of a dye or pigment.
Re-şist′ance, *n.* [Fr. *résistance;* Late L. *resistentia*.] The act of resisting; opposition.
Re-şist′ant, *a.* [Fr. *résistant*.] Making resistance; opposing.
Re-şist-i-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being resistible.
Re-şist′i-ble, *a.* [Fr. *résistible*.] That may be resisted.
Re-şist′less, *a.* That cannot be resisted; irresistible:—that cannot resist; helpless.
Rĕş′o-lū-ble, *a.* [L. *resolubilis*.] That may be dissolved.
Rĕş′o-lūte, *a.* [L. *resolutus*.—See Resolve: in Latin its meaning is often the reverse of that of the English word.] Determined; steady; firm.
Rĕş′o-lūte-ly, *ad.* Firmly; constantly.
Rĕş-o-lū′tion, *n.* [L. *resolutio*, weakness, laxness.—See Resolve.] The act of resolving; analysis:—fixed determination; firmness:—*courage*:—a declaration of a public body.
Re-şŏlv′a-ble, *a.* That may be resolved.
Re-şŏlve′ (re-zŏlv′), *v. a.* [L. *resolvere, resolutum*, to unloose, to weaken,—later, to solve, to settle, to decide; *re-*, again, and *solvere*, to solve (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* resolving, resolved.] To explain; to solve; to clear.—2, *v. n.* To determine; to decree.—3, *n.* Resolution; determination.
Re-şŏlv′ent, *n.* [L. *resolvens*, part. of *resolvere*, to soften, to disperse.—See Resolve.] That which causes solution:—a substance to disperse a tumor.
Rĕş′o-nănce, *n.* [L. *resonantia*.] Sound reflected or prolonged.
Rĕş′o-nănt, *a.* [L. *resonare, resonantis*, to resound; *re-*, back, and *sonare*, to sound.] Resounding; returning sound.
Re-şŏrt′, *v. n.* [Fr. *ressortir*, to issue, to go forth, to have the right of appeal; L. *re-*, again, and *sortire*, to obtain (as by lot); *sors, sortis*, a lot.] [*pp.* resorting, resorted.] To have recourse; to repair.—2, *n.* An assembly; a meeting; concourse; a confluence:—a resource:—a place much frequented.—*Last resort*, or *dernier ressort*, last resource.
Re-şŏûnd′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Sound; L. *resonare;* Fr. *résonner*.] [*pp.* resounding, resounded.] To echo:—to celebrate.—2, *v. n.* To be echoed or returned.
Re-sōurce′, *n.* [Fr. *ressource; re-*, anew, and *source*, a spring, a supply.] A resort; an expedient.
Re-sōur′çeş, *n. pl.* Supplies; sources of supply.
Re-spĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *respicere, respectum*, to regard; *re-*, again, and *specere*, to see.] [*pp.* respecting, respected.] To regard; to honor; to esteem; to prize:—to have relation to; to relate to.—2, *n.* [L. *respectus*.] Attention; honor; homage; regard; estimation:—relation; reference.
Re-spĕct-a-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *respectabilité*.] State or quality of being respectable; reputableness.
Re-spĕct′a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *respectable*.] Worthy of respect; reputable.
Re-spĕct′a-bly, *ad.* In a respectable manner.
Re-spĕct′ed, *p. a.* Regarded with respect.
Re-spĕct′fûl, *a.* Full of respect.
Re-spĕct′fûl-ly, *ad.* In a respectful manner.
Re-spĕct′ing, *prep.* Concerning; in regard to.
Re-spĕc′tive, *a.* [Fr. *respectif*.] Belonging to each; relative.
Re-spĕc′tive-ly, *ad.* As relating to each.
Rē-spĕll′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Spell.] [*i.* respelt *or* respelled; *pp.* respelling, respelt *or* respelled.] To spell again. [respired.
Re-spīr′a-ble, *a.* [Fr.] That can respire or be
Rĕs-pi-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *respiratio*.] The act of respiring; a breathing:—relief from toil; an interval.
Rĕs′pi-rā-tor, *n.* An instrument for covering the mouth, as a safeguard to weak lungs.
Re-spīr′a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to respiration.
Re-spīre′, *v. n.* [L. *respirare*, to breathe; *re-*, again, and *spirare*, to blow.] [*pp.* respiring, respired.] To breathe; to rest from toil.—2, *v. a.* To breathe out; to send out.
Rĕs′pite, *n.* [L. *respectus*, regard, consideration; O. Fr. *respit*, a respite.] Reprieve; delay; pause.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* respiting, respited.] To relieve; to suspend; to delay.
Re-splĕn′dence, } *n.* [L. *resplendentia*.] Lustre;
Re-splĕn′den-cy, } brightness; splendor.
Re-splĕn′dent, *a.* [L. *resplendere, resplendentis*, to glitter; *splendere*, to shine.—See Splendid.] Bright; shining; splendid.
Re-spŏnd′, *v. n.* [L. *respondere, responsum*, to answer; *re-*, back, and *spondere*, to promise.] [*pp.* responding, responded.] To answer; to correspond.—2, *n.* A short anthem:—a half-column.
Re-spŏn′dent, *n.* [L. *respondens*.—See Respond.] One who responds.—(*Law*.) An answerer in a suit:—a defendant.
Re-spŏnse′, *n.* [L. *responsum, responsus*, an answer.—See Respond.] Alternate answer; reply.
Re-spŏn-si-bĭl′i-ty, } *n.* [Fr. *responsabilité*.] The
Re-spŏn′si-ble-nĕss, } state of being responsible.
Re-spŏn′si-ble, *a.* [Fr. *responsable*.] Answerable; accountable:—involving responsibility.
Re-spŏn′sive, *a.* [L. *responsivus*.] Making response.
Rĕst, *n.* [A.-S. *rest*, Dut. *rust*, Dan. & Ger. *rast*, rest; A.-S. *restan*, to rest.] Absence of motion; sleep; repose; quiet; ease:—stop; *cessation;* an interval:—a support:—[Fr. *reste; rester*, to remain; L. *restare*, to stay; *re-*, behind, and *stare*, to stand (*q. v.*)] the *remainder;* residue.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* resting, rested.] To sleep; to be at ease or quiet; to die:—to lean; to recline; to remain.—3, *v. a.* To lay at rest; to place.
Restaurant (rĕs′to-räng′), *n.* [Fr.—See Restore.] An eating-house.
Restaurateur (res-tō′ra-tür), *n.* [Fr.] The keeper of an eating-house; a restorator.
Rĕst′fûl, *a.* Quiet; at rest.
Rĕs-ti-tū′tion, *n.* [L. *restitutio; restituere, restitutum*, to restore; *re-*, back, and *statuere*, to place.] The act of restoring; the act of giving an equivalent for what has been taken; indemnification; *restoration;* thing restored.
Rĕs′tive, *a.* [O. Fr. *restif;* Fr. *rétif; rester*, to stand still.] Unwilling to stir or go forward; obstinate; stubborn:—[by an extension of the older meaning] impatient; uneasy.
Rĕs′tive-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being restive.
Rĕst′less, *a.* Being without rest; unquiet.
Rĕst′less-ly, *ad.* Without rest; unquietly.
Rĕst′less-nĕss, *n.* Want of rest; agitation.
Rĕs-to-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *restauratio*.—See Restore.] The act of restoring; *recovery;* renewal; repair; replacement. [medicine that restores.
Re-stō′ra-tive, *a.* Tending to restore.—2, *n.* A
Rĕs-to-rā′tor, *n.* A keeper of an eating-house.
Re-stōre′, *v. a.* [L. *restaurare*, to establish again.] [*pp.* restoring, restored.] To give back; to repay; to *return:*—to recover from disease; to cure.
Re-stōr′er, *n.* One who restores.

Re-strāin′, *v. a.* [Fr. *restreindre; L. restringere*, to hold back; *re-*, back, and *stringere*, to draw tight.—See STRICT.] [*pp.* restraining, restrained.] To withhold; to repress; to limit; to confine; to restrict:—to *coerce*.

Re-strāint′, *n.* [O. Fr. *restraincte*.—See RESTRAIN.] A holding back; restriction.

Re-strĭct′, *v. a.* [L. *restringere*, *restrictum*, to restrain (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* restricting, restricted.] To limit; to confine; to *restrain*.

Re-strĭc′tion, *n.* [L. *restrictio*.] Confinement; limitation.

Re-strĭc′tive, *a.* Tending to restrain.

Re-strĭc′tive-ly, *ad.* With restraint.

Re-sŭlt′, *v. n.* [Fr. *résulter*, to result, to arise (from); L. *resultare*, to rebound; *resilere*, *resultum*, to leap back; *salere*, to leap.] [*pp.* resulting, resulted.] To arise or proceed from; to issue.—2, *n.* Consequence; effect; issue; decision.

Re-sŭlt′ant, *n.* [Fr. *résultant*, resulting.] The force which results from two or more combined forces:—an effect or result due to more than one cause.

Re-sūme′, *v. a.* [L. *resumere*, *resumptum; sumere*, to take up; *sub*, under, up, and *emere*, to take.] [*pp.* resuming, resumed.] To take back; to begin again.

Résumé (rĕz′ụ-mā′), *n.* [Fr.] A summary.

Re-sŭmp′tion (re-zŭm′-), *n.* [L. *resumptio*.] The act of resuming. [Taking back.

Re-sŭmp′tive (re-zŭm′tiv), *a.* [L. *resumptivus*.]

Rĕs-ur-rĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *resurrectio; resurgere, resurrectum*, to rise again; *re-*, again, and *surgere*, to rise.] The act of rising again, especially after death; revival from the dead.

Rĕs-ur-rĕc′tion-ĭst, *n.* A robber of graves.

Re-sŭs′ci-tāte, *v. a.* [L. *resuscitare, resuscitatum*, to raise again; *re-*, again, and *sub*, under (up).] [*pp.* resuscitating, resuscitated.] To restore to life.—2, *v. n.* To awaken; to revive.

Re-sŭs-ci-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *resuscitatio*.] The act of resuscitating.

Re-sŭs′ci-tā-tive, *a.* Reviving; revivifying.

Rē′tail [re-tāl′, *S. J. F. K.*], *n.* [Fr. *retaille*, a piece, a clipping; *retailler*, to clip; *re-*, back, and *tailler*, to cut.] Sale by small quantities.

Re-tāil′, *v. a.* [*pp.* retailing, retailed.] To sell in small quantities, or at second hand:—to deal out in small portions.

Re-tāil′er, *or* **Rē′tāil-er**, *n.* One who retails.

Re-tāin′, *v. a.* [Fr. *retenir; L. retinere; re-*, back, and *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* retaining, retained.] Not to part with; to preserve; to *keep;* to hold; to continue:—to employ.

Re-tāin′er, *n.* One who retains:—one who is retained; a dependant.—(*Law.*) A retaining fee, or a fee to retain a counsel.

Rē-tāke′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and TAKE.] [*i.* retook; *pp.* retaking, retaken.] To take again.

Re-tăl′i-āte, *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *retaliare, retaliatum*, to requite; *talio*, retaliation in kind; *talis*, such as.] [*pp.* retaliating, retaliated.] To return like for like; to repay; to revenge; to requite.

Re-tăl-i-ā′tion, *n.* The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; revenge; requital.

Re-tăl′i-a-tive, *a.* Retaliatory.

Re-tăl′i-a-to-ry, *a.* Returning like for like.

Re-tärd′, *v. a.* [L. *retardare*, to delay; *tardus*, slow.] [*pp.* retarding, retarded.] To hinder; to obstruct; to delay. [tarding.

Rĕt-ar-dā′tion, *n.* [L. *retardatio*.] The act of re-

Rĕtch, *or* **Rĕtch**, *v. n.* [A.-S. *hræcan*, to retch; *hræc*, spittle, cough; *hraca*, the throat; Icel. *hrækja*, to retch.] [*pp.* retching, retched.] To try to vomit; to strain.

Rē-tĕll′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and TELL.] [*i.* retold; *pp.* retelling, retold.] To tell again.

Re-tĕn′tion, *n.* [L. *retentio; retinere, retentum*, to retain.] The act of retaining; *memory*.

Re-tĕn′tive, *a.* Having power to retain.

Re-tĕn′tive-nĕss, *n.* Power or capacity to retain.

Rĕt′i-cĕnce, *n.* [L. *reticentia*.] Concealment by silence.

Rĕt′i-cĕnt, *a.* [L. *reticere, reticentis*, to be silent; *re-*, again, and *tacere*, to be still.—See TACIT.] Taciturn; uncommunicative.

Re-tĭc′ụ-lar, *a.* Having the form of a net.

Re-tĭc′ụ-late, *a.* [L. *reticulatus*, made like a net.] Resembling net-work.

Re-tĭc-ụ-lā′tion, *n.* A conformation resembling net-work; net-work.

Rĕt′i-cūle, *n.* [Fr. *réticule; L. reticulum*, dim. of *rete*, a net.] A small work-bag or case, to be carried in the hand:—a net-work.

Rĕt′i-na, *n.* [Neo-Latin; L. *rete*, a net.] (*Anat.*) A thin, net-like membrane on the interior surface of the eye.

Rĕt′i-nūe [rĕt′e-nū *or* re-tĭn′nụ, *W. J. F. Ja.*], *n.* [Fr. *retenue*, reserve, retention,—formerly, a body of retainers; *retenir* (part. *retenu*), to retain.] A train of attendants; a suite.

Re-tīre′, *v. n.* [Fr. *retirer; re-*, back, and *tirer*, to draw.] [*pp.* retiring, retired.] To go from a public place into privacy; to retreat; to withdraw.

Re-tīred′ (re-tīrd′), *p. a.* Private; *solitary;* secluded; withdrawn from active life.

Re-tīre′ment, *n.* Act of retiring; private abode or way of life; seclusion; *privacy*.

Re-tīr′ing, *a.* Leaving, or withdrawing from:—not forward; modest; bashful; shy.

Rē-tōld′, *i. & p.* from *retell*.

Re-tôrt′, *v. a. & v. n.* [Fr. *retorte; retordre* (part. *retort*), to twist; L. *retorquere, retortum*, to twist back; *torquere*, to twist.] [*pp.* retorting, retorted.] To throw back; to return; to reply.—2, *n.* A censure returned; a *repartee:*—a vessel with a long, bent neck. [of being twisted back.

Retort.

Re-tôr′tion, *n.* The act of retorting:—condition

Rē-toŭch′ (rē-tŭch′), *v. a.* [*Re-* and TOUCH.] [*pp.* retouching, retouched.] To touch again; to improve by new touches.

Rē-trāce′, *or* **Re-trāce′**, *v. a.* [*Re-* and TRACE.] [*pp.* retracing, retraced.] To trace again; to trace back; to do again.

Re-trăct′, *v. a.* [L. *retractare*, frequentative of *retrahere, retractum*, to withdraw.] [*pp.* retracting, retracted.] To withdraw a charge or assertion; to *recall;* to recant; to take back.—2, *v. n.* To make a retraction.

Re-trăc′ti-ble, *a.* That may be retracted.

Re-trăc′tile, *a.* That may be drawn back.

Re-trăc′tion, *n.* [L. *retractio*.] Act of retracting.

Re-trăc′tive, *n.* That which withdraws.—2, *a.* Retracting; withdrawing.

Re-trēat′, *n.* [Fr. *retraire* (part. *retrait*), to draw back, to retract (*q. v.*); *retraite*, a retreat.] Act of retreating; a retirement:—place of seclusion; shelter; *asylum*.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* retreating, retreated.] To go back; to move away; to retire; to withdraw; to recede.

Re-trĕnch′, *v. a.* [Fr. *retrancher*.—See TRENCH.] [*pp.* retrenching, retrenched.] To cut off; to pare away:—to diminish; to lessen; to reduce.—2, *v. n.* To live with less expense.

Re-trĕnch′ment, *n.* [Fr. *retranchement*.] Act of retrenching; reduction; curtailment; diminution; the act of pruning.

Rĕt-ri-bū′tion, *n.* [L. *retributio; re-*, back, and *tribuere*, to pay.] Return accommodated to the action; reward; recompense; requital.

Re-trĭb′ụ-tive, } *a.* Making retribution; repay-
Re-trĭb′ụ-to-ry, } ing.

Re-triēv′a-ble, *a.* That may be retrieved.

Re-triēv′al, *n.* The act of retrieving; recovery.

Re-triēve′, *v. a.* [Fr. *retrouver*, O. Fr. *retreuver*, to find again.] [*pp.* retrieving, retrieved.] To *recover;* to repair.

Re-triēv′er, *n.* A dog trained to recover game that a huntsman has shot.

Retro-. A prefix, is the L. adverb *retro*, backward.
Rē-tro̧-ăct′, *v. n.* [L. *retroagere, retroactum.*—See Act.] [*pp.* retroacting, retroacted.] To act backward.
Rē-tro̧-ăc′tive (*or* rĕt-), *a.* Affecting what is past.
Rē′tro̧-cēde, *or* **Rĕt′ro̧-cēde**, *v. n. & v. a.* [L. *retrocedere, retrocessum; retro*, backward, and *cedere, cessum*, to go.] [*pp.* retroceding, retroceded.] To go back; to retire; to recede:—to cede back.
Rē-tro̧-cĕs′sion (rē-tro̧-sĕsh′u̧n), *n.* [L. *retrocessio*, or *retrocessus.*—See Retrocede.] The act of retroceding; a going back; a giving back.
Rĕt′ro̧-flĕx, *a.* Bent back; distorted.
Rĕt-ro̧-flĕx′ion, *n.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *flexio*, flexion (*q. v.*).] A backward curvature.
Rĕt-ro̧-gra̧-dā′tion, *n.* Act of going backward.
Rĕt′ro̧-grāde [rē′tro̧-grād, *Ja. Sm.*], *a.* [L. *retrogradi, retrogressum*, to go back; *retrogradus*, going back.—See Grade.] Going backward; receding. —2, *v. n.* [*pp.* retrograding, retrograded.] To go backward; to recede.
Rĕt-ro̧-grĕs′sion, *n.* [L. *retrogressus.*—See Retrograde.] A going backward.
Rĕt-ro̧-grĕs′sive, *a.* Moving backward.
Rĕt′ro̧-spĕct [rē′tro̧-spĕkt, *S. E. Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *specere, spectum*, to look.] A look thrown back upon, or a view of, things past.
Rĕt-ro̧-spĕc′tion, *n.* Act of looking back.
Rĕt-ro̧-spĕc′tive, *a.* Looking backward.
Rĕt-ro̧-spĕc′tive-ly, *ad.* By retrospection.
Rĕt-ro̧-vĕr′sion, *n.* [See Retrovert.] A falling or turning backward.
Rĕt′ro̧-vĕrt, *v. a.* [L. *retro*, backward, and *vertere, versum*, to turn.] [*pp.* retroverting, retroverted.] To turn back.
Rȩ-tūrn′, *v. n.* [Fr. *retour*, a return; *retourner*, to return; *re-*, back, and *tourner*, to turn (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* returning, returned.] To come or go back; to retort.—2, *v. a.* To repay; to give or send back; to elect.—3, *n.* A coming back:—repayment:—profit:—restitution:—relapse:—account.
Rȩ-tūrn′a̧-ble, *a.* That may be returned.
Rȩ-tūse′, *a.* [L. *retusus*, blunt; *retundere, retusum*, to beat back, to dull; *tundere*, to beat.] (*Bot.*) Blunt; abruptly blunt.
Rē-ūn′ion (rē-yūn′yu̧n), *n.* [*Re-* and Union; Fr. *réunion.*] Act of reuniting; a second or renewed union:—cohesion.
Rē-ū-nīte′, *v. a.* [*Re-* and Unite; Fr. *réunir.*] [*pp.* reuniting, reunited.] To join again; to reconcile.—2, *v. n.* To cohere or unite again.
Rȩ-vēal′, *v. a.* [L. *revelare, revelatum*, to reveal, to unveil; *re-*, back, and *velare*, to veil (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* revealing, revealed.] To disclose, as a secret; to lay open; to make known; to show; to discover.
Rȩ-vēal′er, *n.* One who reveals.
Reveille (rȩ-vāl′ *or* rȩ-vāl′yā,—vulgarly, rĕv-a̧l-lē̄′), *n.* [Fr. *réveil*, an awakening; *réveiller*, to arouse; L. *re-*, again, *ex*, out, and *vigilare*, to wake; *vigil*, watchful.] A military morning call by the beat of drum.
Rĕv′el, *v. n.* [Referred to O. Fr. *reveler*, to rebel (*q. v.*); *revelé*, proud; *reveleux*, riotous.—But cf. Fr. *réveillon*, a late supper, a Christmas or other revel; from *réveiller*, to arouse.] [*pp.* revelling, revelled.] To feast with noisy merriment.—2, *n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity.
Rĕv-ȩ-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *revelatio.*—See Reveal.] Act of revealing; that which is revealed; discovery:—the communication of sacred truths by a teacher or a person inspired from heaven:—the Apocalypse.
Rĕv′el-lȩr, *n.* One who revels.
Rĕv′el-lĭng, *n.* Loose jollity; revelry.
Rĕv′el-ry, *n.* Jollity; festive mirth; carousal.
Rȩ-vĕnġe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *revancher;* O. Fr. *revenger; re-*, back, and *venger*, L. *vindicare*, to take vengeance.—See Vindicate.] [*pp.* revenging, revenged.] To retaliate; to injure or punish in return.—2, *n.* [Fr. *revanche.*] Return of an injury or affront; retaliation; vindictiveness.
Rȩ-vĕnġe′fûl, *a.* Full of revenge; vindictive.
Rȩ-vĕnġe′fûl-ly, *ad.* Vindictively.
Rȩ-vĕnġe′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Vindictiveness.
Rȩ-vĕnġ′er, *n.* One who revenges.
Rĕv′ȩ-nūe [rĕv′ȩ-nū *or* rȩ-vĕn′ū, *S. W. J. Ja. K.*], *n.* [Fr. *revenir*, part. *revenu*, to return; L. *re-*, back, and *venire*, to come.] The public income of a state, derived from customs, duties, taxes, &c.; income; annual profits.
Rȩ-vĕr′ber-a̧nt, *a.* [L. *reverberans.*—See Reverberate.] Beating back; resounding.
Rȩ-vĕr′ber-āte, *v. a.* [L. *reverberare, reverberatum*, to beat back; *verberare*, to beat; *verber*, a rod.] *pp.* reverberating, reverberated.] To beat back; to return.—2, *v. n.* To bound, beat, or drive back; to rebound:—to resound; to echo.
Rȩ-vĕr-ber-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *reverberatio.*] A reëcho; reflection of heat or sound.
Rȩ-vĕr′ber-a̧-tive, *a.* That reverberates or reflects; reflective. [beating back.
Rȩ-vĕr′ber-a̧-to-ry, *a.* Returning; reverberating;
Rȩ-vēre′, *v. a.* [Fr. *révérer;* L. *revereri; re-*, back, and *vereri*, to fear.] [*pp.* revering, revered.] To regard with great respect; to *adore;* to reverence; to venerate.
Rĕv′ȩr-ȩnce, *n.* [L. *reverentia.*] Act of revering; veneration; *awe;* great respect:—show of respect.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* reverencing, reverenced.] To regard with great respect; to *adore;* to worship; to revere.
Rĕv′ȩr-ȩnd, *a.* [L. *reverendus*, deserving of reverence.—See Revere.] Venerable; deserving reverence:—the title of respect given to the clergy. —A clergyman is styled *reverend;* a dean, *very reverend;* a bishop, *right reverend;* an archbishop, *most reverend.*
Rĕv′ȩr-ȩnt, *a.* [L. *reverens*, revering.—See Revere.] Expressing or feeling reverence.
Rĕv-ȩr-ĕn′tia̧l, *a.* Expressing reverence.
Rĕv′ȩr-ȩnt-ly, *ad.* With awe or reverence.
Rĕv-ȩ-riē′ [rĕv′ȩr-ē, *S. W. J. F. H. I. N. St. C. Wb.*], *n.* [Fr. *rêverie*, a dream, a musing; *rêver*, to muse, to dream.—See Rave.] Act of musing; dreamy meditation; a wild fancy; revery.
Rȩ-vĕr′sa̧l, *n.* A change; repeal; overthrow.
Rȩ-vĕrse′, *v. a.* [L. *reversare*, frequentative of *revertere, reversum*, to turn back; *vertere*, to turn.] [*pp.* reversing, reversed.] To overthrow by a contrary decision; to *overturn;* to subvert; to repeal.—2, *n.* Change:—a defeat:—a misfortune: —the back-surface of a coin.—3, *a.* Opposite; contrary.
Rȩ-vĕrse′ly, *ad.* On the other hand.
Rȩ-vĕrs′i-ble, *a.* Capable of being reversed.
Rȩ-vĕr′sion (rȩ-vĕr′shu̧n), *n.* [L. *reversio.*—See Reverse.] Act of reverting; that which reverts.—(*Law.*) A returning, as of a possession to the former owner:—the right of the possession of an estate after the death of the present possessor:—a reversionary payment:—return to an ancestral type; atavism.
Rȩ-vĕr′sion-a̧-ry, *a.* To be enjoyed in succession; implying reversion.
Rȩ-vĕrt′, *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *revertere.*—See Reverse.] [*pp.* reverting, reverted.] To change; to return; to reverberate; to fall back.
Rĕv′ȩ-ry, *n.* [Fr. *rêverie.*] Act of musing; irregular thought; a wild or idle fancy; *dream.*
Rȩ-vĕt′, *v. a.* [Fr. *revêter;* O. Fr. *revestir*, to dress, to face.—See Vest.] [*pp.* revetting, revetted.] To face with masonry, &c.
Rȩ-vĕt′mȩnt, Rȩ-vēte′mȩnt (*or* rȩ-vĕt′mȩnt), *n.* [Fr. *revêtement.*] A wall to face a bank.
Rȩ-view′ (rȩ-vū′), *v. a.* [*Re-* and View.] [*pp.* reviewing, reviewed.] To see again; to consider again:—to survey; to examine.—2, *n.* A revision; revisal:—an analysis of a book; a critique; a reviewal:—a periodical publication giving examinations of books:—an inspection of soldiers.

Re-view̃′al, *n.* A review of a book; a critique.
Re-view̃′er (re-vū′er), *n.* One who reviews.
Re-vīle′, *v. a.* [*Re-*, again, and Fr. *avilir*, to debase; L. *re-*, again, *ad*, to, and *vilis*, vile (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* reviling, reviled.] To reproach; to vilify; to abuse.
Re-vīl′ing, *n.* Contumelious language; abuse.
Re-vīş′al, *n.* A revision; reëxamination.
Re-vīşe′, *v. a.* [L. *revisere*, to resurvey; *re-*, again, and *visere*, frequentative of *videre*, *visum*, to see.] [*pp.* revising, revised.] To correct; to reëxamine.—2, *n.* A second proof-sheet; a revision.
Re-vīş′er, *n.* One who revises.
Re-vĭ″şion (re-vĭzh′un), *n.* [L. *revisio.*] The act of revising; *revisal;* review; reëxamination; that which is revised.
Re-vĭ″şion-al, } *a.* Relating to, or containing,
Re-vĭ″şion-a-ry, } revision.
Rē-vĭş′it, *v. a.* [*Re-*, again, and Visit.] [*pp.* revisiting, revisited.] To visit again.
Rē-vĭş-i-tā′tion, *n.* Act of revisiting.
Re-vīş′o-ry, *a.* Having power to revise.
Re-vī′val, *n.* [See Revive.] A renewal of life or activity:—a religious awakening.
Re-vī′val-ĭst, *n.* One who promotes revivals.
Re-vīve′, *v. n.* [L. *revivere; re-*, again, and *vivere*, to live.] [*pp.* reviving, revived.] To return to life or activity.—2, *v. a.* To bring to life; to resuscitate; to renew; to rouse; to reanimate; to refresh.
Rē-viv-i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* The act of reviving.
Rē-viv′i-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *re-*, back, and *vivificare*, to make alive; *vivus*, alive, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* revivifying, revivified.] To recall to life; to revive.
Rĕv-o-ca-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being revocable.
Rĕv′o-ca-ble, *a.* [L. *revocabilis.*] That may be revoked or recalled; repealable.
Rĕv-o-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *revocatio.*] The act of recalling; a repeal.
Re-vōke′, *v. a.* [L. *revocare; re-*, back, and *vocare*, to call.] [*pp.* revoking, revoked.] To repeal; to reverse; to *recall;* to rescind; to abrogate; to annul; to *abolish.*—2, *v. n.* Not to follow suit at cards.
Re-vōlt′, *or* **Re-vŏlt′**, *v. n.* [Fr. *revolter.*] [*pp.* revolting, revolted.] To fall off; to renounce allegiance; to rebel; to desert; to forsake.—2, *n.* [Fr. *revolte;* It. *rivolta.*—See Revolve.] Renunciation of allegiance; a desertion; a change of sides; *insurrection.*
Re-vōlt′er, *n.* One who revolts; a deserter.
Re-vōlt′ing, *p. a.* Causing disgust or abhorrence.
Rĕv′o-lūte, *a.* [L. *revolutus.* — See Revolve.] Rolled back.
Rĕv-o-lū′tion, *n.* [L. *revolutio*, an overturning.—See Revolve.] Rotation; circular motion:—a great or entire change in the constitution or government of a state or country.
Rĕv-o-lū′tion-a-ry, *a.* Relating to a revolution.
Rĕv-o-lū′tion-ĭst, *n.* A favorer of revolution.
Rĕv-o-lū′tion-ize, *v. a.* [*pp.* revolutionizing, revolutionized.] To cause a revolution in; to overturn; to remodel.
Re-vŏlve′, *v. n.* [L. *revolvere, revolutum; re-*, again, or back, and *volvere*, to turn.] [*pp.* revolving, revolved.] To perform a revolution; to turn round:—to fall back; to return.—2, *v. a.* To roll round; to consider.
Re-vŏlv′er, *n.* A pistol with several loading revolving chambers.
Re-vŭl′sion, *n.* [L. *revulsio; revellere, revulsum*, to pull back; *re-*, away, and *vellere*, to pluck.] A turning or drawing back.
Re-vŭl′sive, *a.* Having the power of revulsion.
Re-wârd′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *rewarder*, Fr. *regarder*, to notice,—hence, formerly, to requite.—See Regard and Ward.] [*pp.* rewarding, rewarded.] To give in return; to repay.—2, *n.* That which is awarded for good or evil done; a recompense; compensation; remuneration; *retribution;* desert.
Re-wârd′a-ble, *a.* That may be rewarded.
Re-wârd′er, *n.* One who rewards.
Rey′nard (rĕn′ard *or* rā′nard), *n.* [See Renard.] A fox.
Rhap-sŏd′i-cal (rap-sŏd′e-kal), *a.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδικός.] Partaking of rhapsody; wild; rambling.
Rhăp′so-dĭst (răp′so-dĭst), *n.* One who writes, recites, or sings rhapsodies.
Rhăp′so-dy (răp′so-de), *n.* [Gr. ῥαψῳδία,—properly, the recital of epic poems; ῥαψῳδός, a rhapsodist; ῥάπτειν, to stitch, to string together, and ᾠδή, an ode (*q. v.*).] A wild, incoherent speech or song:—irregular composition.
Rhē′a (rē′a), *n.* [The name of a Greek goddess: given arbitrarily to this bird.] The American ostrich.

Rhea.

Rhĕn′ish (rĕn′ish), *a.* [L. *Rhenus*, the Rhine.] Relating to the Rhine.—2, *n.* A kind of German wine.
Rhĕt′o-rĭc (rĕt′o-rĭk), *n.* [Gr. ῥητορική (τέχνη), the art of oratory; ῥήτωρ, an orator; εἴρειν, perfect εἴρηκα, to say.] The art of prose composition; philological criticism:—the art of oratory or of addressing public assemblies; the art of persuasion; oratory; *eloquence.*
Rhe-tŏr′i-cal (re-tŏr′e-kal), *a.* Relating to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative; persuasive.
Rhe-tŏr′i-cal-ly, *ad.* Like an orator.
Rhĕt-o-rĭ″cian (rĕt-o-rĭsh′an), *n.* One who teaches the science of rhetoric:—an orator.
Rheûm (rûm), *n.* [Gr. ῥεῦμα, a flow, a humor; ῥέειν, to flow.] A thin, watery humor.
Rheû-măt′ic (rû-măt′ik), *a.* [Gr. ῥευματικός.] Relating to rheumatism; afflicted with rheumatism.
Rheû′ma-tĭşm (rû′-), *n.* [Gr. ῥευματισμός,—properly, a liability to rheum (*q. v.*).] A painful distemper affecting the muscles, joints, or limbs.
Rheû′my (rû′me), *a.* Relating to rheum:—watery.
Rhī-nŏç′e-rŏs, *n.* [Gr. ῥινόκερως; ῥίς, ῥινός, the nose, and κέρας, a horn.] A large thick-skinned quadruped.
Rhī-no-plăs′tic, *a.* Relating to rhinoplasty.
Rhī′no-plăs-ty, *n.* [Gr. ῥίς, the nose, and πλάσσειν, to shape.] The operation of forming a new nose.
Rhī-zō′ma, *n.* [Gr.; ῥιζόειν, to support by roots; ῥίζα, a root.] (*Bot.*) A creeping root-stalk.
Rhī′zo-pŏd, *n.*; pl. **Rhī-zŏp′o-da**, *or* **Rhī′zo-pŏdş.** [Gr. ῥίζα, a root, and πούς, ποδός, a foot.] An animal organism of the lowest class.
Rhō′di-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. ῥόδον, a rose: some of its salts are rose-colored.] A very hard metal.
Rhō-do-dĕn′dron, *or* **Rhŏd-o-dĕn′dron**, *n.* [Gr.; ῥόδον, a rose, and δένδρον, a tree.] A flowering shrub of great beauty.
Rhŏmb, *or* **Rhŏmb** [rŏm, *I. St.*], *n.* [See Rhombus.] A quadrilateral figure; a rhombus.
Rhŏm′bic (rŭm′bik *or* rŏm′bik), *a.* Shaped like a rhomb.
Rhŏm′bŏĭd (rŭm′bŏĭd *or* rŏm′bŏĭd), *n.* [Gr. ῥομβοειδής, rhomb-like.] An oblique-angled parallelogram.
Rhom-bŏĭd′al, *a.* Like a rhomb or rhomboid.
Rhŏm′bus, *n.* [L.; Gr. ῥόμβος, that which whirls,—hence, a spindle; ῥέμβειν, to revolve.] A plane figure bounded by four equal straight lines, the opposite lines being parallel, and the angles oblique; a rhomb.
Rhû′bärb (rû′bärb), *n.* [Fr. *rhubarbe;* Late L. *rheum*, or *rheum barbarum;* Gr. ῥᾶ, or ῥῆον,—also ῥῆον βάρβαρον, barbarian rhubarb, so called in distinction from the rhubarb of Pontus. The words *rheum* and ῥῆον are probably derived from *Rha*, a name of the river Volga, whence it was brought.] A medicinal root:—a garden vegetable; pie-rhubarb, or pie-plant.

Rhŭmb [rŭm, *Wb. Cu. N. I. St.*], *or* **Rhŭmb′-līne,** *n.* [Fr. *rumb;* Sp. *rumbo,* a ship's course; L. *rhombus,* a rhombus (*q. v.*); Gr. ῥόμβος, a rhombus,—also, a whirling motion, a swoop.] The course of a ship sailing steadily to one point of the compass.

Rhȳme (rīm), *n.* [Dut. *rijm;* Icel. *rima;* Ger. *reim:* cognate with Gr. ἀριθμός, number, but not with RHYTHM, which has badly affected its spelling.] A correspondence in the sound of the last syllable of one line to that of the last syllable of another :—poetry; verse :—a poem.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* rhyming, rhymed.] To agree in sound; to chime.—3, *v. a.* To put into rhyme.

Rhȳm′er, / **Rhȳme′ster,** / **Rhȳm′ist,** *n.* A maker of rhymes; a versifier; a mean or unskilful poet; a poetaster.

Rhȳthm (rĭthm *or* rĭthm), *n.* [Gr. ῥυθμός, measure: root of ῥέειν, to flow.] Harmonious or well-proportioned arrangement of words; the consonance of measure and time in poetry or prose; metre; verse; numbers.

Rhȳth′mic (rĭth′mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to rhythm.

Rhȳth′mi-cal (rĭth′me-kal), *a.* Harmonical.

Rĭb, *n.* [A.-S. *ribb;* Dut. *rib;* Icel. *rif;* Ger. *rippe.*] A bone :—a piece of timber :—a strip.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ribbing, ribbed.] To furnish with ribs; to enclose.

Rĭb′ald, *a.* [Fr. *ribaut;* Late L. *ribaldus;* O. Fr. *riber,* to wanton; O. Ger. *ribe,* a bawd.] Base; mean; vile; brutal; obscene.—2, *n.* A loose, rough, mean wretch.

Rĭb′ald-ry, *n.* Scurrilous or brutal language.

Rĭb′and, *n.* See RIBBON.

Rĭb′bon, *n.* [Fr. *ruban;* Irish, *ribin, ribe;* Gael. *ribean; rib, ribe,* a hair, a fillet; Welsh *rhibin, rhib,* a streak.] A silk fillet; a slip of silk used as a badge or ornament :—written also *riband.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ribboning, ribboned.] To adorn with ribbons.

Rīce, *n.* [Fr. *riz;* It. *riso;* L. *oryza;* Gr. ὄρυζα.—Cf. Skr. *vriji,* Afghan (Pushtu) *wrijzey,* Arab. *aruzz,* Sp. *arroz,* rice; Tamil *arisi,* boiled rice.] A cereal plant and its seed or grain, much cultivated in warm climates.

Rĭch, *a.* [A.-S. *rice,* rich, powerful; Dut. *rijk;* Dan. *rig;* Goth. *reiks;* Ger. *reich;* Fr. *riche:* akin to L. *regere,* to rule.] Wealthy; opulent; precious; sumptuous; fertile; productive; fruitful; abundant.

Rĭch′es, *n. pl.* [Fr. *richesse; riche,* rich (*q. v.*).] Wealth; opulence; affluence.

Rĭch′ly, *ad.* With riches; abundantly.

Rĭch′ness, *n.* Opulence; fertility :—sumptuousness.

Rĭck, *n.* [A.-S. *hreac, hrycca;* Icel. *hraukr.*] A pile of corn or hay.

Rĭck′ets, *n. pl.* [O. E. *wrick, wrikken,* to twist: akin to WRIGGLE: the medical term *rhachitis,* rickets, was derived from the Gr. ῥάχις, the spine, in imitation of the English word *rickets.*] A disease incident to childhood.

Rĭck′et-y, *a.* Diseased with rickets: —shaky; dilapidated.

Ricochet (rĭk-o-shā′), *a.* [Fr. *ricochet,* a ricochet; *ricocher,* to ricochet; etymology doubtful.] (*Gunnery.*) *Ricochet firing* is a mode of firing with small charges from pieces of ordnance elevated at small angles, so that shot bounds or skips along.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* ricocheting, ricocheted.] To skip, like a shot, along the surface of the ground or water.—3, *n.* A skip or bound.

Rĭd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *hreddan,* to snatch away, to rid; *hridian,* to sift; O. Fris. *hredda;* Dut. *redden;* Dan. *redde;* Ger. *retten;* Local E. *red:* perhaps related to A.-S. *hræd,* Ger. *hrat,* quick.] [*i.* rid; *pp.* ridding, rid.] To set free; to clear; to disencumber; to drive away.

Rĭd′dance, *n.* Deliverance; disencumbrance.

Rĭd′den (rĭd′dn), *p.* from *ride.*

Rĭd′dle (rĭd′dl), *n.* [O. E. *redels, rydels;* A.-S. *rædelse* (pl. *rædelsas, rædelsan*), from *rædan,* to read, to interpret.—Cf. Ger. *räthsel,* a riddle.] An enigma :—[A.-S. *hridian,* to sift; *hridder,* a device for sifting.—See RID] a coarse sieve.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* riddling, riddled.] To solve :—to clear by a sieve.

Rīde, *v. n.* [A.-S. *ridan;* Dut. *rijden;* Dan. *ride;* Ger. *reiten.*] [*i.* rode; *pp.* riding, rode (rid) *or* ridden.] To be carried on horseback; to be conveyed in a carriage; to be borne.—2, *v. a.* To sit on; to manage at will.—3, *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle :—a place for riding.

Rīd′er, *n.* One who rides :—an inserted leaf :—a clause added to a bill.

Rĭdge, *n.* [A.-S. *hrycg,* Dut. *rug,* Dan. *ryg,* Scot. *rig,* Ger. *rücken,* back, ridge.—Cf. Gr. ῥάχις, a spine.] The top of the back, or of a slope.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ridging, ridged.] To form into ridges; to wrinkle.

Rĭdg′y, *a.* Rising in, or consisting of, ridges.

Rĭd′i-cūle, *n.* [L. *ridiculum,* a jest; *ridere,* to laugh.] Wit of that species which provokes laughter, and is designed to bring the subject of it into contempt; *derision; satire.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ridiculing, ridiculed.] To expose to laughter; to laugh at; to mock; to deride.

Ri-dĭc′ū-loŭs, *a.* [L. *ridiculus* or *ridiculosus.*—See RIDICULE.] Worthy of being laughed at; absurd; preposterous; *ludicrous.*

Ri-dĭc′ū-loŭs-ly, *ad.* In a ridiculous manner.

Ri-dĭc′ū-lous-nĕss, *n.* State of being ridiculous.

Rīd′ing, *n.* [O. E. *triding* or *thriding,* a third part; Norwegian *tridjung,* Icel. *thridjungr,* a third; *thridi,* the third.] The act of one who rides; a ride :—one of the divisions of a county.

Rīfe, *a.* [Icel. *rifr,* O. Dut. *rijf,* Low Ger. *rive,* Sw. & A.-S. *rif,* abundant; Icel. *reifa,* to bestow.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding.

Rĭff′răff, *n.* [Obs. Fr. *rif et raf;* Fr. *rifler,* to pare, and *râfler,* to sweep off.—Cf. It. *a ruffa raffa,* helter-skelter.] Refuse; sweepings :—rabble.

Rī′fle (rī′fl), *v. a.* [Fr. *rifler,* to pare,—formerly, to strip, to rob; Icel. *hrifa, rifa,* to grasp; *hrifsa,* to plunder; *hrifs,* plunder.] [*pp.* rifling, rifled.] To rob; to pillage; to plunder :—[Dan. *rifle,* Sw. *reffla,* Ger. *riefen,* to groove: akin to RIVE] to groove, as a fire-arm.—2, *n.* [Dan. *rifle,* Ger. *riefe,* a groove; Dan. *riffel,* a rifled gun.] A sort of gun, having its barrel grooved within :—a sharpening instrument.

Rī′fle-man, *n.* One armed with a rifle.

Rī′fler, *n.* A robber; a plunderer.

Rĭft, *n.* [Dan. & Norwegian *rift,* Sw. *refva,* a rift; Icel. *ript,* a breach: akin to RIVE.] A cleft; a breach; an opening.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* rifting, rifted.] To cleave; to split; to open.

Rĭg, *n.* [See RIDGE.] A ridge :—dress :—[see WRIGGLE] a trick; a jeer :—manner of rigging.—2, *v. a.* [Norse & Local Sw. *rigg,* rigging, harness; *rigga,* to rig, to harness; A.-S. *wrihan,* to clothe.] [*pp.* rigging, rigged.] To dress; to fit with tackling.

Rĭg-a-dōōn′, *n.* [Fr. *rigodon;* from *Rigaud,* its inventor.] A kind of gay, brisk dance.

Rĭg′ger, *n.* One who rigs or dresses.

Rĭg′ging, *n.* The sails or tackling of a ship.

Rīght (rīt), *a.* [A.-S. *riht;* Dut. *regt;* Dan. *ret;* Sw. *rät;* Ger. *recht;* closely related to L. *rectus,* straight, right; *regere, rectum,* to rule.] Conformable to truth and equity; fit; proper; rightful; true; not wrong; just :—*straight;* direct :—not left :—equitable; *lawful.*—*Right angle,* an angle of 90 degrees.—*Right line,* a straight line.—2, *ad.* Properly; justly; truly; very.—3, *n.* Conformity to the law of God; equity; justice :—just claim; *privilege.*—4, *v. a.* [*pp.* righting, righted.] To relieve from wrong; to rectify.—(*Naut.*) To make upright.—5, *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To rise with masts erect, as a ship.

Rīght′-ăn-gled (rīt′-), *a.* Rectangular.

Right'eous (rī'chus) [rīt'yus, *E. F. K. Sm. C.*; rī'che-ŭs, *W. P. J.*; rī'te-ŭs, *Ja.*], *a.* [A.-S. *rihtwis.*—See Right and Wise.] Conformed to the divine law; just; virtuous; equitable; upright.
Right'eous-ly (rī'chus-le), *ad.* Justly.
Right'eous-nĕss (rī'chus-nĕs), *n.* [A.-S. *rihtwisnes.*] Justice.
Right'fûl (rīt'fûl), *a.* Having right or a just claim; equitable; just; lawful.
Right'fûl-ly, *ad.* According to right.
Right'fûl-nĕss (rīt'fûl-nĕs), *n.* Rectitude.
Right'-hănd, *a.* Situated on the right side.
Right'-hănd-ed, *a.* Using the right hand.
Right'ly (rīt'le), *ad.* Properly; uprightly.
Rĭg'id, *a.* [L. *rigidus.*—Cf. *rigere*, to be stiff: perhaps related to Frigid.] Stiff; severe; *strict;* sharp; cruel. [rigor.
Ri-gĭd'i-ty, *n.* [L. *rigiditas.*] Stiffness; severity;
Rĭg'id-ly, *ad.* Stiffly; severely; inflexibly.
Rĭg'id-nĕss, *n.* Stiffness; severity; rigidity.
Rĭg'ma-rōle, *n.* [Perhaps for O. E. *ragman-roll*, a long list of names,—or of names and estates: *ragman* meant a coward,—also the devil; Icel. *ragmenni*, a coward; Sw. *raggen*, the devil.] A repetition of idle words; frivolous or foolish talk or stories.
Rĭg'or, *n.* [L. *rigor; rigere*, to be stiff.] Exactness without any allowance; stiffness; sternness; severity; austerity.
Rĭg'or-oŭs, *a.* Partaking of rigor; rigid; severe; stern; harsh; exact; *strict.*
Rĭg'or-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Severely; sternly.
Rĭg'or-ous-nĕss, *n.* Severity; sternness.
Rīle, *v. a.* [Also spelt Roil.—Cf. Fr. *rouiller*, to make rusty (as iron, or as water); *rouille*, rust: said to represent *robigilla*, a dim. of L. *robigo*, or *rubigo*, rust.] [*pp.* riling, riled.] To make turbid; to roil:—to irritate.
Rĭll, *or* **Rĭl'let**, *n.* [Welsh *rhill*, for *rhigol*, a trench, a row; Low Ger. *rille*, a rill.—See Drill.] A small brook; a streamlet.
Rīl'y, *a.* Roily; turbid.
Rĭm, *n.* [A.-S. *rima;* Welsh, *rhim:* perhaps related to Brim.] A border; a margin; an edge. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* rimming, rimmed.] To border.
Rīme, *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *hrim;* Dut. *rijm;* Sw. *rim;* Dan. *riim.*—Cf. Gr. κρυμός, frost.] Hoarfrost:—[L. *rima*, a chink] a hole; a chink:—[a better spelling of Rhyme] a rhyme.
Rĭm'ple, *v. a. & v. n.* [A.-S. *hrimpan*, to wrinkle; *hrympelle*, a wrinkle; Ger. *rümpfen*, to wrinkle. —See Rumple.] [*pp.* rimpling, rimpled.] To pucker; to wrinkle.—2, *n.* A wrinkle; a fold:—[probably a nasalized form of Ripple] a ripple.
Rīnd, *n.* [A.-S. & Ger. *rinde.*] Bark; husk; coat: —*skin*, as of pork.
Rĭn'der-pĕst, *n.* [Ger. *rind*, cattle, and *pest*, a pest (*q. v.*).] A fatal disease attacking cattle.
Rĭng, *n.* [A.-S. *hring*, Icel. *hringr*, Dut., Sw., Dan., & Ger. *ring*, a ring: perhaps related to Wring.] A circle; a circle of metal; an annulet:—a chime; the sound of bells, &c.:—a combination of politicians or capitalists for illegitimate purposes; a clique.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *hringan;* Icel. *hringja;* Dan. *ringe;* Dut. *ringen:* imitative.] [*i.* rung *or* rang; *pp.* ringing, rung.] To strike bells, &c.; to cause to sound.—3, *v. n.* To sound, as a bell; to resound; to tinkle.—4, *v. a.* [*i.* ringed; *pp.* ringing, ringed.] To encircle; to fit with rings.
Rĭng'-dôve (rĭng'dŭv), *n.* A kind of pigeon with a ring of white about its neck.
Rĭng'lēad-er, *n.* The head of a riotous body.
Rĭng'let, *n.* A small ring; a curl.
Rĭng'worm (-wŭrm), *n.* A circular tetter, of parasitic (vegetable) origin. [park.
Rĭnk, *n.* [A variant of Ring.] A skating-pond or
Rĭnse, *v. a.* [Fr. *rincer*, Icel. *hreinsa*, Dut. *rense*, Sw. *rensa*, to rinse; Icel. *hreinn*, Dan. *reen*, Ger. *rein*, pure.] [*pp.* rinsing, rinsed.] To wash; to cleanse by washing.

Rī'ot, *n.* [Fr. (obsolescent) *riotte*, *riote*, It. *riotta*, a riot; Prov. *riota*, a dispute.—Cf. Gael. *raoit*, indecent mirth; Fr. *rioter*, to giggle, to laugh impertinently.] A noisy tumult; an uproar; a disturbance by a mob; an affray.—(*Law.*) A tumultuous disturbance by three or more persons assembled together.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* rioting, rioted.] To revel; to raise an uproar.—To *run riot*, to act or to grow without restraint.
Rī'ot-oŭs, *a.* Wanton; seditious; turbulent.
Rī'ot-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a riotous manner.
Rĭp, *v. a.* [Norwegian *ripa*, Sw. *repa*, to scratch: a variant of Rive.] [*pp.* ripping, ripped.] To tear; to lacerate:—to disclose.—2, *n.* A laceration:—a wicker fish-basket.
Ri-pā'ri-an, *a.* [L. *riparius*, belonging to a river-bank; *ripa*, a bank or shore.] Relating to the bank of a river.
Rīpe, *a.* [A.-S. *ripe;* Dut. *rijp;* Ger. *reif:* akin to Reap.] Mature; finished; complete; ready.
Rī'pen (rī'pn), *v. n.* [A.-S. *ripian;* Ger. *reifen.*] [*pp.* ripening, ripened.] To grow ripe or mature.—2, *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.
Rīpe'ness, *n.* State of being ripe; maturity.
Rĭp'ple, *v. n. & v. a.* [A form of Rimple.] [*pp.* rippling, rippled.] To fret on the surface, as water.—2, *n.* Agitation of water; a rimple:—[Dut. *repel;* Ger. *riffel;* Low Ger. *repe*, *repel*, *reppel*, a flax-comb; Dut. *repelen;* Ger. *riffeln*, to ripple flax] a large flax-comb. [stones.
Rĭp'răp, *n.* [Cf. Riff-raff.] A structure of loose
Rīşe (rīz), *v. n.* [A.-S. *risan;* Dut. *rijzen;* Icel. *risa;* Goth. *reisan.*] [*i.* rose; *pp.* rising, risen.] To get up; to arise; to ascend:—to grow.
Rīse (*or* rīz), *n.* Act of rising; ascent; increase: —beginning; *origin:*—an elevated place.
Rīş'er, *n.* One who rises. [sition to laugh.
Rĭş-i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being risible; dispo-
Rĭş'i-ble, *a.* [L. *risibilis; ridere, risum*, to laugh.] Laughing; laughable; ridiculous; exciting laughter.
Rīş'ing, *n.* Act of getting up:—insurrection.
Rĭsk, *n.* [Port. *risco*, a rock, a danger; Sp. *risco*, a rock; It. *rischio*, *risco*, *risico*, a risk; *risicare*, to risk; Fr. *risque*, a risk; *risquer*, to risk. The Spanish *risco*, a rock, appears related to L. *re-*, back, and *secare*, to cut.] Hazard; *danger;* a chance of harm.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* risking, risked.] To put to chance; to *hazard.*
Rĭsk'y, *a.* Hazardous.
Rīte, *n.* [Fr. *rit*, *rite;* L. *ritus*, a religious custom, a ceremony; Skr. *riti*, a way, a usage; *ri*, to go.] A solemn act or *ceremony* of religion.
Rĭt'ū-al (rĭt'yu-al), *a.* [L. *ritualis.*—See Rite.] Relating to rites or ceremonies; ceremonial; ceremonious.—2, *n.* A round, or a system, of religious ceremonies.
Rĭt'ū-al-ĭşm, *n.* Adherence to the ritual.
Rĭt'ū-al-ĭst, *n.* One who advocates a ritual.
Rī'val, *n.* [L. *rivalis*, belonging to a brook; *rivus*, a stream, a brook; *rivales*, those who use the same brook, neighbors,—hence competitors.] One who is in pursuit of the same object with another; a competitor.—2, *a.* Standing in competition; emulous.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* rivalling, rivalled.] To strive to excel; to emulate.
Rī'val-ry, *n.* The state or the contests of rivals; *competition;* emulation.
Rīve, *v. a.* [Icel. *rifa*, Dan. *rive*, Sw. *rifva*, to tear; Dut. *rijven*, Ger. *reiben*, to grate, to rub.] [*i.* rived; *pp.* riving, riven.] To split; to part asunder; to cleave.—2, *v. n.* To be split or rent asunder.
Rĭv'el, *v. a. & v. n.* [A frequentative of Rive.] [*pp.* rivelling, rivelled.] To shrivel; to wrinkle.
Rĭv'en (rĭv'vn), *p.* from *rive.*
Rĭv'er, *n.* [Fr. *rivière;* It. *riviera*, a shore, a river; Port. *ribeiro*, a brook; *ribeira*, a meadow near a stream; Late L. *riparia*, a shore, a stream; L. *riparius*, riparian; *ripa*, a bank: remotely connected with L. *rivus*, a stream.] A current of

water larger than a *brook*, flowing into the sea, a lake, or another river.
Rĭv′er-īne, *a.* [Fr. *riverain.*—See RIPARIAN.] Relating to a river; riparian.
Rĭv′et, *n.* [Fr. *rivet*, a rivet; *river*, to rivet; Icel. *rifa*, to tack together; Scot. *riv*, to tack, to clinch.] A fastening pin clinched at both ends. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* riveting, riveted.] To fasten with rivets.
Rĭv′ū-lĕt, *n.* [L. *rivulus*, dim. of *rivus*, a stream.] A small river; a *brook*.
Rĭx-dŏl′lar, *n.* [Dut. *rijks-daalder*, Ger. *reichsthaler*, an imperial dollar; *reich*, an empire, and *thaler*, a dollar.] A silver coin of Germany and other countries, varying in value from about 60 to 108 cents.
Rōach (rōch), *n.* [A.-S. *reohhe*, *reohche*, Ger. *roche*, a roach, a ray (*q. v.*).—Cf. Fr. *rochier*, a dog-fish.] A fish :—[see COCKROACH] a cockroach.
Rōad (rōd), *n.* [A.-S. *rad*, a journey, a road; *ridan*, *rad*, to ride.] A broad open way to be travelled over; [Fr. *rade;* Sw. *redd;* Ger. *rhede;* It. & Sp. *rada:* probably related to RIDE] a large way or passage; a *path* :—a roadstead.
Rōad′stĕad, *n.* A place for ships to anchor in.
Rōad′ster, *n.* A horse that keeps the road.
Rōam, *v. n.* [Local & O. E. *rame.*—Cf. O. Fris. *ramia*, O. Ger. *ramen*, O. Sax. *romon*, to strive after: some refer it to It. *romeo*, a pilgrim,—properly a pilgrim to Rome; Sp. *romero*, travelling; *romeria*, a pilgrimage.] [*pp.* roaming, roamed.] To wander; to ramble; to rove.—2, *v. a.* To range; to wander over.
Rōan (rōn), *a.* [Fr. *rouan;* Sp. *rodado*, *ruano;* O. It. *roano*, *rovano;* Port. *ruço*, *ruão.*—Cf. Fr. *roux*, L. *russus*, reddish.—See also RUBICAN.] Bay, sorrel, or black, with spots.
Rōan′-trēē, *n.* [See ROWAN.] The rowan-tree.
Rōar, *v. n.* [A.-S. *rarian;* O. Ger. *reren.*] [*pp.* roaring, roared.] To cry; to make a loud noise. —2, *n.* The cry of a wild beast; a loud noise.
Rōar′ing, *n.* The cry of a lion, &c.; loud noise.
Rōast (rōst), *v. a.* [Ger. *rösten;* Fr. *rôtir;* Irish, *roistin;* Bret. *rosta.*—Cf. Ger. *rost*, a gridiron.] [*pp.* roasting, roasted.] To cook by the fire, as meat; to heat; to parch; to burn :—to jeer; to banter.—2, *p. a.* Roasted.—3, *n.* That which is roasted :—a banter.
Rŏb, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *rober*, *robber*, to strip, to disrobe; Ger. *rauben*, to rob; *raub*, booty, robbery, spoil,—originally also clothes.—See ROBE.] [*pp.* robbing, robbed.] To take by illegal force; to plunder.—2, *n.* [Fr. & Sp. *rob;* Per. *robb*, boiled must of wine.] A kind of syrup or conserve from the juice of fruits.
Rŏb′ber, *n.* One who robs; a plunderer.
Rŏb′ber-y, *n.* The act of robbing; theft by force.
Rōbe, *n.* [Fr. *robe;* Ger. *raub*, booty, spoil,—formerly also clothes; A.-S. *reaf*, spoil, garments; Icel. *rauf*, spoil; root of REAVE.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* robing, robed.] To dress pompously; to invest.
Rŏb′in, *n.* [A pet name for *Robert;* in full, *robin-redbreast.*—Cf. JACKDAW, MAGPIE.] A singing-bird, called *robin-redbreast;* also the *migrating thrush*.
Rŏb′o-rănt, *n.* A strengthening medicine.
Ro-bŭst′, *a.* [L. *robustus*, oaken, strong; *robus* (later *robur*), oak,—also strength.] Strong; sinewy; vigorous; firm.
Ro-bŭs′ti-oŭs, *a.* [L. *robusteus*, oaken, robust.—See ROBUST.] Sturdy; vigorous.
Ro-bŭst′ness, *n.* State of being robust; vigor.
Rŏc, *n.* [Per. *rukh*,—also a name of the rhinoceros.] A huge fabulous bird.
Rŏch′et, *or* **Rŏch′et**, *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *roch*, a coat.] A linen habit worn by a bishop; a surplice.
Rŏck, *n.* [Fr. *roc*, *roche*, or *rocher;* Sp. *roca;* It. *rocca;* A.-S. *rocc;* Irish & Gael. *roc;* Bret. *roch.*] A vast mass of stone fixed in the earth :—figuratively, strength; a defence :—[Sw. *rock;* Dan. *rok;* Ger. *rocken;* It. *rocca*] a distaff.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Dan. *rokke*, to rock, *rykke*, to pull; Sw. *rockera*, to rock, *rycka*, to pull; Icel. *rugga*, to rock: akin to Scot. *rug*, to pull; Ger. *rücken*, to pull, to push.] [*pp.* rocking, rocked.] To shake; to move backward and forward; to move the cradle; to reel.
Rŏck′-crȳs-tal, *n.* A silicious stone; quartz.
Rŏck′er, *n.* One who rocks :—a curved piece of wood on which a chair rocks :—a rocking-chair.
Rŏck′et, *n.* [It. *rocchetto*, a bobbin,—formerly also a rocket; dim. of *rocca*, a distaff.] An artificial firework :—[Fr. *roquette*, It. *ruca* or *ruchetta*, Sp. *ruqueta* or *oruga*, rocket; L. *eruca* or *uruca*, colewort] a plant of various kinds.
Rŏck′ing-chảir, *n.* A chair which rocks.
Rŏck′-sâlt, *n.* Common mineral salt.
Rŏck′y, *a.* Full of rocks; hard; stony.
Ro-cō′co, *n.* [Fr.; origin unknown.] (*Fine Arts.*) A florid debased style of ornamentation, characterized by profusion of details without propriety of connection.—2, *a.* Noting bad taste in design or ornament, whether in the fine arts, in literature, or in costume; grotesque; fantastic.
Rŏd, *n.* [A.-S. *rod;* Dut. *roede;* Ger. *ruthe;* L. *rudis.*—See ROOD.] A twig; an instrument of correction :—a measure of length; a perch or pole; 16½ feet.
Rōde, *i.* & *p.* from *ride*.
Rō′dent, *n.* [L. *rodere* (part. *rodentis*), to gnaw.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal that gnaws.—2, *a.* Gnawing, as an animal.
Rŏd-o-mon-tāde′, *n.* [Fr.; It. *rodomontada*, from *Rodomonte*, a boastful king in the epics of Ariosto and of Boiardo; *rotare*, to turn, and *monte*, a mountain.] Empty bluster; rant.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* rodomontading, rodomontaded.] To brag; to boast.
Rōe (rō), *n.* [A.-S. *rah;* Dan. *raa;* Dut. *ree;* Ger. *reh.*] The female of the hart :—the roebuck :—[O. E. *roan*, *rownd*, *rowne;* Icel. *hrogn;* Dan. *rogn;* Sw. *rom;* Ger. *rogen;* Fr. *rogue.* The final *n* was probably dropped from the mistaken idea that it was the sign of the plural] the seed or spawn of fishes.
Rōe′bŭck, *n.* A small species of deer.
Ro-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *rogatio;* *rogare*, *rogatum*, to beseech.] Litany; supplication.
Rōgue (rōg), *n.* [Fr. *rogue*, surly, rude, arrogant; Bret. *rog*, proud, haughty; Irish *rucas*, pride.] A knave; a villain :—a sly fellow; a mischievous person :—a wag.
Rōgu′er-y (rōg′er-e), *n.* Villany :—waggery.
Rōgu′ish (rōg′ish), *a.* Knavish :—waggish.
Rōgu′ish-ly (rōg′ish-le), *ad.* Like a rogue.
Rōgu′ish-nĕss (rōg′ish-nĕs), *n.* Roguery.
Rŏil, *v. a.* [See RILE.] [*pp.* roiling, roiled.] To render turbid; to stir up; to disturb; to vex; to [rile.
Rŏil′y, *a.* Turbid; roiled.
Rŏis′ter, *v. n.* [O. E. *roister*, a bully; Fr. *rustre*, a clown; L. *rusticus*, a boor.—See RUSTIC.] [*pp.* roistering, roistered.] To bully; to bluster.
Rŏis′ter-er, *n.* A blustering fellow.
Rōle, *n.* [Fr. *rôle.*] An actor's part or character.
Rōll, *v. a.* [Fr. *rouler*, Late L. *rotulare*, to turn; *rotula*, a little wheel.] [*pp.* rolling, rolled.] To move or turn in a circle; to revolve :—to involve; to inwrap.—2, *v. n.* To run on wheels; to move; to revolve.—3, *n.* [Fr. *rôle*, L. *rotula*, a little wheel,—later, a roll; *rota*, a wheel.] The act of rolling; a mass made round; a roller; a cylinder :—a register; a catalogue; a *list;* a chronicle :—a cake of bread.
Rōll′er, *n.* One that rolls; a round stone :—a thing turning on its axis :—a fillet.
Rŏl′lic, *or* **Rŏl′lick**, *v. n.* [Cf. Gael. *roilig*, a frolicsome person; Sw. *rolig*, merry; Scot. *rollochin*, lively.] [*i.* rollicked; *pp.* rollicking, rollicked.] To swagger; to be jovial.
Rōll′ing-pĭn, *n.* A cylinder to roll paste with.
Rŏm′age, *n.* Tumult. See RUMMAGE.

Rō'man, *a.* Relating to Rome; papal.

Ro-mănce', *n.* [Fr. *roman*, O. Fr. *romant*, *romans*, a romance; Late L. *romanice*, in Roman fashion; L. *Romanus*, Roman; *Roma*, Rome.] A tale of wild adventure; a military fable; a fiction; a *novel*:—a language formerly spoken in the south of France.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* romancing, romanced.] To lie; to forge stories.—2, *a.* Noting the group of languages descended from Latin.

Ro-mănç'er, *n.* A writer of romances.

Rō'man-ĭşm, *n.* Tenets of the church of Rome.

Rō'man-ĭst, *n.* A Roman Catholic.

Rō'man-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* Romanizing, Romanized.] To change to the Roman language, or to the Roman Catholic religion.

Ro-măn'tic, *a.* [Fr. *romantique*, like a romance.] Relating to, or partaking of, romance; fantastic; wild; extravagant; fanciful; improbable.

Ro-măn'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Wildly; extravagantly.

Ro-măn'ti-cĭşm, *n.* Romantic notions.

Ro-măn'ti-cĭst, *n.* A writer or admirer of romantic literature:—distinguished from *classicist*.

Rŏm'a-ny, *a.* [Gypsy; of disputed origin.] Of or pertaining to the gypsies.

Rōm'ish, *a.* Relating to the church of Rome.

Rŏmp, *n.* [A form of RAMP.] A rude, awkward girl:—rude play; a frolic.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* romping, romped.] To play rudely and boisterously.

Rondeau (rŏn-dō'), *n.* [Fr.—See ROUNDEL.] A little poem of thirteen verses or lines:—a light air which ends with the first strain repeated.

Rōōd, *n.* [A form of ROD: *rod*, in Anglo-Saxon, meant not only a rod, but also a cross, a gallows.] The fourth part of an acre:—a cross.

Rōōf, *n.* [A.-S. *hrof*, a roof; Icel. *hrof*, a shed for a ship; Dut. *roef*, a cabin.—Cf. Russ. *krove*, a roof; Gr. *κρύπτειν*, to hide.] The cover of a house:—the palate.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* roofing, roofed.] To cover with a roof; to enclose.

Rōōf'less, *a.* Wanting a roof; uncovered.

Rōōk (rûk *or* rôk), *n.* [A.-S. *hroc*; Icel. *hrokr*; Dan. *raage*; Sw. *roka*; Irish, *rocas*: root of CROAK.] A bird allied to the crow and raven:—[O. Fr. *roc*; Per. *rokh*; the latter sometimes means a knight-errant] the castle, a piece used in a game of chess:—a cheat.

Rōōk'er-y, *n.* A nursery of rooks:—an old decayed house; a resort for criminals.

Rōōm, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., Sw., & Icel. *rum*; Goth. *rums*; Ger. *raum*.] *Space*; extent:—stead:—an apartment in a house; hall; chamber; *parlor*.

Rōōm'y, *a.* Spacious; large; capacious.

Rōōst, *n.* [A.-S. *hrost*; O. Dut. *roest*; *roesten*, to roost.] That on which a bird sits to sleep.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* roosting, roosted.] To sleep as a bird; to lodge.

Rōōst'er, *n.* One that roosts; a cock.

Rōōt, *n.* [Icel. & Sw. *rot*; Dan. *rod*.—Cf. L. *radix*, a root.] That part of the plant which rests in the ground:—bottom:—original; first cause.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* rooting, rooted.] To take root; to sink deep; to dig.—3, *v. a.* To fix deep; to radicate:—to extirpate:—[Icel. *rota*; A.-S. & Dan. *rode*, *wrotan*, Welsh *gwreiddin*, to dig for roots] to turn up with the snout.

Rōōt'ed, *a.* Fixed by roots; deep; radical.

Rōōt'let, *n.* A small root; a fibre of a root.

Rōpe, *n.* [A.-S. *rop*, Dut. *reep*, Dan. *reb*, Ger. *reif*, a ring, hoop, or rope.] A large cord; a string; a halter; a cable.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* roping, roped.] To catch, fasten, or tie with a rope.

Rōpe'-wâlk (rōp'wâk), *n.* A place where ropes are made.

Rō'pi-ness, *n.* Viscosity; glutinousness.

Rō'py, *a.* Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

Rō'ric, *a.* [L. *ros*, *roris*, dew.] Relating to dew.

Rŏr'qual, *n.* [Norse *royr-hval*, said to mean "reddish whale," or "whale with folds."] A species of whale.

Ro-şā'ceous (ro-zā'shus), *a.* [L. *rosaceus*.] Consisting of roses.

Rō'şa-ry, *n.* [L. *rosarium*, a rose-chaplet, a rose-garden,—later, a chaplet, a rosary; *rosarius*, rosy.] A string or bunch of beads, on which some persons number their prayers.

Rŏs'cid, *a.* [L. *roscidus*; *ros*, dew.] Dewy; abounding with dew.

Rōşe, *n.* [L. *rosa*; Gr. *ῥόδον*.—Cf. Arab. *ward*, Armenian *vard*, a rose.] A plant and its flower:—a knot of ribbons.—*Under the rose*, in secret; privately.—2, *i.* from *rise*.

Rō'şe-ate (rō'zhe-at *or* rō'ze-at), *a.* Rosy; rose-colored.

Rōşe'ma-ry, *n.* [L. *ros marinum*, sea-dew, rosemary; *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine (*q. v.*).] A sweet-smelling plant.

Ro-şē'o-la, *n.* [Late L., a dim. of L. *rosa*, a rose; from the color of the eruption.] An eruptive disease; a rash.

Ro-şette', *n.* [Fr.; dim. of *rose*, a rose.] A rose-shaped Gothic window:—a bunch of ribbons in imitation of a rose:—a red color.

Rōşe'-wâ-ter, *n.* Water distilled from roses.—2, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or having the character of, rose-water:—sentimental.

Rose-window.

Rōşe'-wĭn-dōw, *n.* A circular window.

Rōşe'wood (-wûd), *n.* [From its color.] A fine kind of wood.

Rŏş-i-crū'cian (rŏz-e-krū'shan), *n.* [Fabled to be from L. *ros*, dew, and *crux*, *crucis*, a cross.] A visionary philosopher; an alchemist.

Rŏş'in, *n.* [See RESIN.] Inspissated turpentine; resin.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* rosining, rosined.] To rub with rosin.

Rō'şi-ness, *n.* State or quality of being rosy.

Rŏş'in-y, *a.* Resembling rosin; like rosin.

Rŏss, *n.* [Dan. *ros*.] Outer, rough bark of trees.

Rŏs'ter, *n.* [Dut. *rooster*, a roaster, a gridiron,—hence, a frame, a list.—See ROAST.] A list, as of officers.

Rŏs'tral, *a.* [L. *rostralis*.] Resembling the beak of a ship.

Rŏs'trate, } *a.* [L. *rostratus*.] Furnished with,
Rŏs'trāt-ed, } or resembling, a beak.

Rŏs'trum, *n.*; pl. **Rŏs'tra**. [L. for "a beak," "a muzzle," "a prow;" transferred to the *rostra*, at Rome, a platform for public speaking, adorned with beaks of captured ships: akin to *rodere*, to gnaw.] The scaffold in the Roman forum whence orators harangued:—the beak of a ship:—the beak of a bird:—a platform for public speaking.

Rō'şy, *a.* Resembling a rose; blooming; red.

Rŏt, *v. n.* [A.-S. *rotian*; Dut. *rotten*; Icel. *rotna*; Ger. *rotten*; Dan. *raaden*.—Cf. L. *ruere*, to fall, to decay.] [*pp.* rotting, rotted.] To putrefy.—2, *v. a.* To make putrid.—3, *n.* A distemper in sheep:—putrefaction.

Rō'ta-ry, *a.* [L. *rota*, a wheel.—Cf. Ger. *rad*, Skr. *ratha*, a wheel.] Turning on its axis, as a wheel; running round; whirling; rotatory.

Rō'tāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *rotare*, *rotatum*, to turn; *rota*, a wheel.] [*pp.* rotating, rotated.] To move or turn round.—2, *a.* (*Bot.*) Wheel-shaped; circular.

Ro-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *rotatio*.—See ROTATE.] A turning round; a succession.

Rō'ta-to-ry, *a.* Turning on its axis, as a wheel; whirling; turning round; rotary.

Rōte, *n.* [O. Fr. *rote*; Fr. *route*, a way.—See ROUTE.] A repetition of words or of music:—[A.-S. *hrutan*, Icel. *rauta*, to roar; O. E. *rout*, to snore, to grunt.—Cf. L. *rugire*, *rugitum*, to roar] the roar of the surf:—[Fr. *rote*; O. Ger. *rotte*; Welsh, *crwth*.—See CROWD] a hurdy-gurdy.—*By rote*, by mere repetition.

Rŏt'i-fer [rō'ti-fer, *N. St. Wb. Sm. Co. Cu. I.*], *n.* [L. *rota*, a wheel, and *ferre*, to bear.] A wheel-animalcule of many species.

Ro-tĭf'e-ra, *n. pl.* [L.] A class of animalcules; the rotifers.

Rŏt′ten (rŏt′tn), *a.* [Icel. *rotinn; Sw. rutten;* Dan. *raaden.*—See Rot.] Putrid; corrupt.
Rŏt′ten-nĕss (rŏt′tn-nĕs), *n.* Putridness.
Ro-tŭnd′, *a.* [L. *rotundus,* round; *rota,* a wheel.] Round; circular; spherical.
Ro-tŭn′da, *n.* [L. *rotundus,* round.] A round building; a round room.
Ro-tŭn′di-ty, *n.* [L. *rotunditas.*] Roundness; sphericity.
Ro-tŭn′dō, *n.* A rotunda.
Rôu′ble (rô′bl), *n.* See Ruble.
Roué (rô-ā), *n.* [Fr., past part. from *rouer,* to break on the wheel; O. Fr. *rouer,* L. *rotare,* to turn; *rota,* a wheel.] A dissipated person.
Rouge (rôzh), *n.* [Fr. for "red" and "redness;" L. *rubeus, ruber,* red (*q. v.*).] Red paint for the face; a cosmetic.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* rougeing, rouged.] To paint with rouge.
Roŭgh (rŭf), *a.* [A.-S. *ruh, ruw;* Dut. *ruig;* Dan. & O. Dut. *ru;* Ger. *rauh.*—Cf. It. *ruvido,* rough.] Not smooth; uneven; rugged:—uncivil; *coarse; harsh;* rude.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* roughing, roughed.] To make rough; to roughen.
Roŭgh′căst (rŭf′kăst), *v. a.* [*pp.* roughcasting, roughcasted.] To form rudely.—2, *n.* A rude model:—a coarse mortar.
Roŭgh′en (rŭf′fn), *v. a.* [*pp.* roughening, roughened.] To make rough.—2, *v. n.* To grow rough.
Roŭgh-hew̄′ (rŭf-hū′) [rŭf′hū, *P. K. Sm. R.*; rŭf-hū′, *W. Ja.*], *v. a.* [*i.* roughhewed; *pp.* roughhewing, roughhewn.] To hew coarsely.
Roŭgh-hew̄n′ (rŭf-hūn′), *p. a.* Unpolished.
Roŭgh′ly (rŭf′le), *ad.* With roughness.
Roŭgh′ness (rŭf′nes), *n.* Ruggedness.
Roŭgh′-shŏd (rŭf′shŏd), *a.* Having the feet fitted with roughened shoes.
Rouleau (rô-lō′), *n.* [Fr., dim of O. Fr. *roule,* a roll (*q. v.*).] A little roll.
Rôu-lĕtte′, *n.* [Fr., dim. of O. Fr. *roule,* a roll (*q. v.*).] A game at hazard.
Röûnce, *n.* [Cf. Sp. *ronzar,* to haul; Ger. *ranzen,* to toss, to stretch.] The handle of a printing-press:—[cf. Sp. *roncar,* to brag] a game played with cards or dominos.
Röûnd, *a.* [Fr. *rond;* O. Fr. *roond;* L. *rotundus.*—See Rotund.] Circular; spherical; full; plump.—2, *n.* A circle; a sphere:—a rundle; a step of a ladder:—course; circuit; revolution.—3, *ad.* Every way; on all sides; around.—4, *prep.* On every side of; around.—5, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* rounding, rounded.] To make or go round:—to give a full and complete finish to; to make complete; to perfect.
Röûnd′a-böût, *a.* [Round and About.] Circuitous; indirect.—2, *n.* An outer garment.
Röûn′del, *n.* [Fr. *rondeau;* O. Fr. *rondel,* dim. of *rond,* round.] A circle:—a roundelay.
Röûn′de-lāy, *n.* [Fr. *rondelet.*—See Roundel.] A poem; a rondeau.
Röûnd′hĕad, *n.* A term applied to a Puritan.
Röûnd′ing, *a.* Roundish:—of curved outline.
Röûnd′ish, *a.* Approaching to roundness.
Röûnd′ly, *ad.* In a round form; plainly.
Röûnd′ness, *n.* *Rotundity;* sphericity.
Röûşe, *v. a.* [Sw. *rusa,* Dan. *ruse,* A.-S. *hreosan,* to rush (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* rousing, roused.] To wake from rest; to excite.—2, *v. n.* To awake; to be excited; to start.—3, *n.* [Sw. *rus,* Dan. *ruus,* Dut. *roes,* drunkenness: perhaps allied to Dan. *ros,* fame, noise.] A drinking-bout; a carouse.
Röût, *n.* [Ger. *rotte,* a troop; O. Fr. *route;* as below.] A multitude; a rabble; a crowd:—a company:—a large evening party:—[Sp. *rota,* It. *rotta,* O. Fr. *route,* a defeat; L. *ruptus,* broken; *rumpere,* to break] the confusion or disorder of an army defeated.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* routing, routed.] To put into confusion by defeat.
Rôute, *or* **Röûte**, *n.* [Fr. *route,* a road, a way; L. *via rupta,*—literally, a way broken; *i.e.,* broken through forests or other obstructions.] A way or course which is travelled; a journey:—road; *path;* passage; course.
Rôu-tīne′ (rô-tēn′), *n.* [Fr., dim. of *route,* a way.] A round or course of business; regular practice or course.
Rōve, *v. a.* [Dut. *rooven,* to rob, to reave (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* roving, roved.] To wander over:—to plough into ridges by turning one furrow upon another.—2, *v. n.* To ramble; to range; to wander.—3, *i.* & *p.* from *reeve.*
Rōv′er, *n.* [Dut. *roover,* a pirate; *rooven,* to rob, to reave (*q. v.*).] One who roves; a pirate.
Rōw (rō), *n.* [A.-S. *raw, rawe, ræwe:* probably allied to Ger. *reihe,* a row.] A range of men or things; a rank.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [A.-S. *rowan;* Dut. *roeijen;* Dan. *roe;* Ger. *rojen.*] [*pp.* rowing, rowed.] To impel a vessel by oars.
Röŵ, *n.* [Perhaps for a *rouse* or *rout.*] A riotous noise; a drunken debauch.
Rōw′an-trēē, *n.* [Sw. *rönn;* Dan. *rön;* Icel. *reynir;* L. *ornus,* an ash.] A tree, the mountain-ash.
Röŵ′dy, *n.* [Probably allied to Row, Rout, or Rude.] A riotous, turbulent fellow.—2, *a.* Characteristic of a rowdy; blackguard.
Röŵ′dy-ĭşm, *n.* The practices of a rowdy; blackguardism.
Röŵ′el, *n.* [Fr. *rouelle,* dim. of *roue,* a wheel.] Point of a spur; a ring:—a seton.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* rowelling, rowelled.] To pierce through the skin, and keep the wound open by a rowel or seton.
Röŵ′en, *n.* [Perhaps for *roughings:* it is locally known as *roughage.*] A second crop of grass or hay; aftermath.
Rōw′er (rō′er), *n.* One who manages an oar.
Rŏy′al, *a.* [Fr.; *roi,* a king.—See Regal.] Kingly; regal; noble; illustrious.—2, *n.* A kind of paper:—the highest sail of a ship.
Rŏy′al-ĭşm, *n.* Attachment to royalty.
Rŏy′al-ĭst, *n.* An adherent to royalty.
Rŏy′al-ly, *ad.* Regally; as becomes a king.
Rŏy′al-ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *royaulté,* earlier *reialté;* Late L. *regalitas.*—See Regal. Originally, a royalty was the king's share in any profit.] The office of a king:—a percentage for the use of a machine, &c.
Rŭb, *v. a.* [Gael. *rub,* Welsh *rhwb,* a rub; *rhwbio,* to rub; whence Dan. *rubbe,* to rub; Ger. *reiben,* to rub, is a probably related word.—Cf. Gr. τρίβειν, to rub.] [*pp.* rubbing, rubbed.] To move against by friction; to scour; to wipe; to polish; to touch hard.—2, *v. n.* To fret; to make a friction.—3, *n.* Friction:—difficulty:—a sarcasm.
Rŭb′ber, *n.* He who or that which rubs:—a coarse file:—gum-elastic:—a deciding game.
Rŭb′bish, *n.* [It. *robaccia,* trash; *robiccia,* gewgaws; pejoratives of *roba,* wares, stuff, clothes.—See Robe. It was probably introduced into English from Italian literature.] Ruins of buildings; fragments.
Rŭb′ble, *n.* [Conjectured to be a diminutive from L. *rupes,* a stone: root of *rumpere, ruptum,* to break.] Small stones; builders' rubbish.
Rū-be-fā′cient (-shent), *n.* [L. *ruber,* red, and *facere,* to make.] (*Med.*) A medicine or application that causes redness.
Ru-bĕs′cent, *a.* [L. *rubescere, rubescentis,* inceptive from *rubere,* to be red.] Tending to a red color.
Rû′bi-căn, *a.* [Fr. & Sp.; L. *ruber,* red, and *canus,* white.] Bay, sorrel, or black, with some white or light gray, in the color of a horse.
Rû′bi-cŭnd, *a.* [L. *rubicundus,* ruddy; *ruber,* red.] Inclining to redness.
Rû′ble, *n.* [Russ.] A Russian silver coin, worth about seventy-five cents:—written also *rouble.*
Rû′bric, *n.* [L. *rubrica,*—so called because written in red; *ruber* or *rubrus,* red.] Any writing or printing in red ink:—the rules and directions relating to the order of the liturgy:—directions printed in books of law, in prayer-books, &c.
Rû′bri-cal, *a.* Red; placed in the rubrics.
Rû′bri-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *rubricare, rubricatum.*—See Rubric.] [*pp.* rubricating, rubricated.] To mark with red.

Rū′by, *n.* [Fr. *rubis;* Sp. *rubi, rubin;* Lat. *ruber,* red.] A precious stone of a red color; a gem.—2, *a.* Like a ruby; of a red color.

Ruche (rôôsh), *n.* [Fr. *ruche,* a bee-hive,—also, a ruche; from its honey-combed appearance; Late L. *rusca,* bark.—Cf. Scot. *ruskie,* a bee-hive; *rusk,* ross, bark.] A quilled ornament or ruffle.

Rŭck, *n.* [Icel. *hrukka,* a wrinkle, a crook (*q. v.*). —Cf. L. *ruga,* a wrinkle.] A crease; a wrinkle; a fold:—[A.-S. *hreac, hrycca,* O. Sw. *ruga, ruka,* a heap.—See RICK] the undistinguished crowd: —the unsuccessful horses in a race.

Rŭd′der, *n.* [A.-S. *roder;* Dut. *roer, roder,* Sw. & Dan. *ror, roder,* oar, rudder; from the root of Row.] An instrument for steering a ship.

Rŭd′di-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being ruddy.

Rŭd′dle, *n.* [See REDDLE.] A species of red earth.

Rŭd′dy, *a.* [A.-S. *rudu,* Icel. *rodi,* redness.—See RED.] Approaching to redness; florid.

Rūde, *a.* [L. *rudis,* rough.—Cf. CRUDE.] Untaught; uncultivated; unpolished; rough; *coarse;* harsh; crude:—ignorant; raw:—insolent; uncivil:—rugged; uneven.

Rūde′ly, *ad.* In a rude manner; coarsely.

Rūde′ness, *n.* Quality of being rude; incivility.

Rū′di-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *rudimentum,* a thing in the rough, a first attempt; *rudis,* rude.] A first principle or element.

Rū-di-mĕn′tal, } *a.* Relating to first principles;
Rū-di-mĕn′ta-ry, } elementary.

Rūe (rū), *v. a.* [A.-S. *hreowan;* O. Sax. *hrewan;* Ger. *reuen.*—See RUTH.] [*pp.* ruing, rued.] To grieve for; to be sorry for.—2, *n.* [Fr. *rue;* A.-S. *ruda;* L. *ruta;* Gr. *ῥυτή.*] A plant, called the *herb of grace.*

Rūe′fûl, *a.* Mournful; woful; sorrowful.

Rūe′fûl-ly, *ad.* Mournfully; sorrowfully.

Rŭff, *n.* [See RUFFLE.] A puckered linen ornament:—[said to be named from the *ruff* on the male bird's neck] a bird.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ruffing, ruffed.] To ruffle; to disorder:—to trump.

Ruff.

Rŭff′ian (rŭf′yan), *n.* [Sp. *rufian,* It. *ruffiano,* a pimp.—See RUFFLE.] A brutal fellow; a rascal.—2, *a.* Brutal; barbarous.

Rŭff′ian-ĭşm, *n.* The quality or conduct of a ruffian; disorderly conduct; brutality.

Rŭff′ian-ly, *a.* Like a ruffian.

Rŭf′fle, *v. a.* [O. Dut. *ruyffelen,* to ruffle; *ruyffel,* a wrinkle: akin to REAVE and ROUGH.] [*pp.* ruffling, ruffled.] To disorder; to vex:—to plait.—2, *v. n.* To grow rough; to flutter; to jar:—[cf. O. Dut. *roffelen,* Low Ger. *ruffeln,* to pander.—See RUFFIAN] to swagger; to act with bravado.—3, *n.* Fine cloth ruffled; a linen ornament:—contention; a jar; disturbance:—a soft drum-beat.

Rū′fous, *a.* [L. *rufus,* red.] Red; reddish; orange-colored.

Rŭg, *n.* [Sw. *rugg,* shaggy hair; *rugga,* to raise a nap: akin to ROUGH.] A coarse, nappy, woollen cloth; a mat.

Rŭg′ġed, *a.* [Sw. *ruggig,* rough, hairy.—See ROUGH.] Rough; uneven; harsh; rude.

Rŭg′ġed-ly, *ad.* In a rugged manner.

Rŭg′ġed-nĕss, *n.* Roughness; rudeness.

Ru-gōse′, *or* **Rū′gous,** *a.* [L. *rugosus; ruga,* a crease.] Full of wrinkles.

Ru-gŏs′i-ty, *n.* [L. *rugositas.*] The state of being wrinkled:—a wrinkle; a fold.

Rū′in, *n.* [L. *ruina; ruere,* to fall.] A fall; destruction; overthrow; mischief:—remains of buildings, cities, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ruining, ruined.] To subvert; to demolish; to destroy. —3, *v. n.* To fall in ruins; to be reduced.

Rū′in-oŭs, *a.* [L. *ruinosus,* tottering, falling.—See RUIN.] Fallen to ruin; pernicious.

Rū′in-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a ruinous manner.

Rūle, *n.* [O. E. *riwle;* O. Fr. *riule, riegle;* Fr. *règle;* A.-S. *regol;* L. *regula; regere,* to rule.] Government; sway:—an established mode; a standard; a canon; a principle:—an instrument for measuring or drawing lines.—*Rule of three,* rule of proportion.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ruling, ruled.] To govern; to control; to manage.—3, *v. n.* To have power or command:—to establish or settle a rule or order of proceeding.

Rūl′er, *n.* One who rules; a governor:—an instrument used in drawing lines; a rule.

Rūl′ing, *p. a.* Governing; prevailing.

Rŭm, *n.* [It. *rum;* Fr. *rhum;* Port. *rom;* Sp. *ron.* —Cf. Malay *brum,* a kind of arrack.] A spirit distilled from molasses.—2, *a.* [Gypsy *rom,* a gypsy.] Jolly; good:—queer; strange. [Low.]

Rŭm′ble, *v. n.* [Dut. *rommelen;* Dan. *rumle;* Ger. *rummeln;* Sw. *ramla;* It. *rombare:* imitative.] [*pp.* rumbling, rumbled.] To make a hoarse, low noise.—2, *n.* [Ger. *rummel.*] A rumbling sound:—[cf. Ger. *rumpel-kotsche,* a hackney-coach] a seat behind a coach.

Rŭm′bling, *p. a.* Making a hoarse noise.—2, *n.* A hoarse, low, continued noise.

Rū′men, *n.* [L. for "gullet."] (*Anat.*) The first cavity of the stomach of a ruminant quadruped.

Rū′mi-nănt, *a.* [L. *ruminans,* ruminating.] Chewing the cud.—2, *n.* An animal that chews the cud.

Rū′mi-nāte, *v. n.* [L. *ruminari, ruminatus,* to chew over again; *rumen,* the gullet.] [*pp.* ruminating, ruminated.] To chew the cud:—to muse. —2, *v. a.* To chew over again:—to muse on; to meditate on; to reflect upon.

Rū-mi-nā′tion, *n.* [L. *ruminatio.*] Act, or power, of ruminating.

Rŭm′maġe, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [From ROOM, space: *rummage* was at first the stowage of goods on shipboard.] [*pp.* rummaging, rummaged.] To search; to examine.—2, *n.* A search; a bustle; a tumult.

Rū′mor, *n.* [L. *rumor;* Fr. *rumeur.*] A flying or popular report; fame.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* rumoring, rumored.] To report abroad; to circulate.

Rŭmp, *n.* [Icel. *rumpr;* Sw. *rumpa;* Dan. *rumpe;* Dut. *rompe.*] End of the backbone; the buttock: —a remnant.

Rŭm′ple (rŭm′pl), *n.* [Ger. *rumpeln,* to confuse; *rümpfen,* Dut. *rompelen,* to wrinkle; Ger. *runzeln,* to wrinkle; *runzel,* a wrinkle (*q. v.*).] A wrinkle; a rude plait.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* rumpling, rumpled.] To wrinkle; to make uneven.

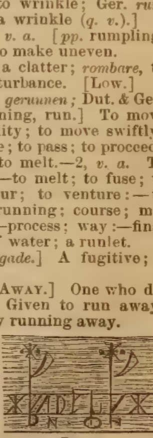
Rŭm′pus, *n.* [It. *rombazzo,* a clatter; *rombare,* to roar.] A great noise; disturbance. [Low.]

Rŭn, *v. n.* [A.-S. *rinnan, ran, gerunnen;* Dut. & Ger. *rennen.*] [*i.* ran; *pp.* running, run.] To move on the ground with rapidity; to move swiftly; to go on; to flee; to escape; to pass; to proceed: —to discharge; to flow; to melt.—2, *v. a.* To pierce; to stab; to push:—to melt; to fuse; to cast; to found:—to incur; to venture:—to smuggle.—3, *n.* Act of running; course; motion; flow; circulation:—process; way:—final result:—a small stream of water; a runlet.

Rŭn′a-gāte, *n.* [For *renegade.*] A fugitive; a renegade.

Rŭn′a-wāy, *n.* [RUN and AWAY.] One who deserts; a fugitive.—2, *a.* Given to run away; running away; effected by running away.

Rūne, *n.* [A.-S. *run,* a whisper, a secret, a mystery,—later, a writing; Icel. *run,* a rune, a secret: root of Ger. *raunen,* O. E. *rowne,* to whisper.] A Runic character or letter:—a mysterious or obscure expression:—a rhyme or verse.


Runes.

Rŭng, *i.* & *p.* from *ring.*—2, *n.* [A.-S. *hrung;* O. Dut. *ronge;* Icel. *röng;* Ger. *runge.*] A spar; a floor-timber in a ship:—a round in a ladder.

Rū′nic, *a.* Relating to the old language of the Scandinavians, &c., of northern Europe.—2, *n.* The language of the old Scandinavians, &c.

Rŭn′lẹt, *n.* [O. Fr. *rondellé*, a barrel; *ronde*, round.] A small barrel; a cask :—[dim. of Run, a stream] a small stream of water; a rivulet; a run. [a brook; a runlet.

Rŭn′nẹl, *n.* [Dim. of Run, a stream.] A rivulet;

Rŭn′nẹr, *n.* He who or that which runs; a racer.

Rŭn′nẹt, *n.* [See Rennet.] The prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to change milk to curds and cheese :—written also *rennet*.

Rŭnn′iọn (rŭn′yụn), *n.* [Fr. *rogne*, the itch.] A paltry wretch. [small, stunted animal.

Rŭnt, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *rogner*, to stunt, to curtail.] A

Rụ-pēē′, *n.* [Hind. *rupiyah;* Skr. *rupya*, handsome,—also, gold or silver; *rupa*, beauty.] A coin in British India. The value of the silver rupee is from about forty-four to fifty cents.

Rŭpt′ūre (rŭpt′yụr), *n.* [L. *ruptura; rumpere, ruptum*, to break.] A breach :—a hernia.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* rupturing, ruptured.] To break; to burst.

Rū′rạl, *a.* [L. *ruralis; rus, ruris*, the country.] Relating to the country; rustic.

Rū′rạl-ĭst, *n.* One who leads a rural life.

Rū′rạl-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* ruralizing, ruralized.] To render rustic.—2, *v. n.* To rusticate.

Rūṣe (rūz), *n.* [Fr.; *ruser*, to trick, to evade; L. *recusare*, to refuse.—See Recusant.] Cunning; artifice; fraud; deceit; stratagem; a manœuvre.

Rŭsh, *n.* [Dut. & Ger. *rusch;* A.-S. *risce*.—Cf. L. *ruscus*, the broom-plant.] A plant :—any thing worthless.—2, *v. n.* [O. Sw. *rusa, ruska;* Ger. *rauschen*, to rush; *rausch*, a rush: akin to Rustle.] [*pp.* rushing, rushed.] To move with violence or rapidity.—3, *n.* A violent motion or course; a struggle.

Rŭsh′-līght, *n.* A rush-candle; a small taper.

Rŭsh′y̧, *a.* Abounding with rushes.

Rŭsk, *n.* [Sp. *rosca*, a screw,—also, a rusk, from its twisted shape.] A light cake; hard bread.

Rŭss, *n.* A Russian.—2, *a.* Russian.

Rŭs′sẹt, *a.* [O. Fr. *rousset;* Fr. *roux, rousse*, red; L. *russus* or *russeus*, red.] Reddish brown; gray :—rustic.—2, *n.* A country dress.

Rŭs′sẹt-y̧, *a.* Of a russet color.

Rus′siạn (rŭsh′ạn *or* rū′shạn), *a.* Relating to Russia.—2, *n.* An inhabitant of Russia.

Rŭst, *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *rust;* Dut. *roest;* Ger. & Sw. *rost:* probably allied to Red.] A reddish substance on iron or other metal; a peroxide of iron.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* rusting, rusted.] To gather rust; to degenerate.—3, *v. a.* To make rusty.

Rŭs′tịc, *n.* [L. *rusticus*, rural; *rus, ruris*, the country.] An inhabitant of the country.—2, *a.* Relating to the country; *rural;* plain; unadorned.

Rŭs′tị-cāte, *v. n.* [L. *rusticari, rusticatus*, to live in the country.] [*pp.* rusticating, rusticated.] To reside in the country.—2, *v. a.* To banish into the country.

Rŭs-tị-cā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *rusticatio*.] Act of rusticating; a kind of exile into the country :—rustic work. [appearance.

Rus-tĭç′i-ty̧, *n.* [L. *rusticitas*.] Rudeness; rural

Rŭst′ị-ly̧, *ad.* In a rusty state.

Rŭst′ị-nĕss, *n.* The state of being rusty.

Rŭs′tle (rŭs′sl), *v. n.* [Frequentative, from the root of Rush.] [*pp.* rustling, rustled.] To make a low rattle.—2, *n.* A noise, as of leaves in motion or things shaken; a rustling.

Rŭst′y̧, *a.* Covered with rust; impaired.

Rŭt, *n.* [Fr. *rut;* O. Fr. *ruit; ruir*, to roar; L. *rugitus*, roaring, *rugere*, to roar.] Copulation of deer :—[Fr. *route*, a track.—See Route] track of a wheel :—[see Rote] the roar of the surf.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* rutting, rutted.] To cry or lust, as a deer.

Rū′tạ-bā′gạ, *n.* [Fr. *rutabaga;* origin doubtful.] The Swedish turnip.

Rūth, *n.* [Related to Rue, as *truth* to *true*.] Mercy; pity; misery; sorrow.

Rūth′lẹss, *a.* Cruel; pitiless; barbarous.

Rūth′lẹss-ly̧, *ad.* Without pity; cruelly.

Rūth′lẹss-nĕss, *n.* Want of pity; cruelty.

Rȳe (rī), *n.* [A.-S. *ryge;* Dut. *rogge;* Dan. *rug;* Ger. *roggen;* Russ. *roje*.] An esculent grain or bread-corn.

Rȳ′ọt, *n.* [Hind.; Arab. *raiyat*, a flock; *rai*, pasturing.] A peasant; a cultivator. [India.]

S.

S has, in English, two sounds: first, its genuine, hissing sound, as in *son;* secondly, the sound of *z*, as in *wise, has;* besides that heard in *pleasure*, and that of the digraph *sh*.

Sạ-bā′ọth, *or* **Săb′ạ-ōth** [sạ-bä-ōth′, *H.*], *n.* [Heb. *tsevaoth*, armies.] Hosts; armies.

Săb-ba-tā′rị-an, *n.* One who observes the seventh day of the week instead of the first.

Săb′bạth, *n.* [Heb. *shabbath*, rest, desistance,—or perhaps "the divider," because it separates the weeks.] The day of rest and worship; Sunday.—The Jewish Sabbath is the seventh day of the week; the Christian Sabbath, the first.

Sạb-băt′ic, } *a.* Belonging to the Sabbath; re-
Sạb-băt′ị-cạl, } sembling the Sabbath.

Săb′ẹr-tăsh, *or* **Sā′bre-täçhe**, *n.* [Fr. *sabretache;* Ger. *säbeltasche; säbel*, a sabre, and *tasche*, a pocket.] A leathern pocket on a sword-belt.

Sā′ble (sā′bl), *n.* [Late L. *sabelus;* Fr. *zabeline;* Ger. *zobel;* Dan. *sabel;* Russ. *sobol*.] A small quadruped :—a dark fur.—2, *a.* Of the color of sable; dark; black.

Sabot (sä-bō′), *n.* [Fr. *sabot*.—Cf. Sp. *zapata*, a boot; It. *ciabatta*, an old shoe; L. *sabatenum*, a slipper.] A wooden shoe.

Sā′bre (sā′bẹr), *n.* [Fr. *sabre;* Ger. *säbel;* Sp. *sable;* Magyar, *szablya;* Roumanian, *sabie;* origin disputed.] A kind of sword; a cimeter.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sabring, sabred.] To strike with a sabre.

Săc, *n.* A little pouch; a sack.

Săc-çhạ-rĭf′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* [Late L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *ferre*, to produce.] Producing sugar.

Săc′çhạ-rīne, *or* **Săc′çhạ-rĭne**, *a.* [Fr. *saccharin;* Late L. *saccharum*, Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar (*q. v.*).] Having the qualities of sugar; sweet.

Săc′çhạ-röĭd, } *a.* Resembling sugar, or a loaf
Săc-çhạ-röĭd′ạl, } of sugar.

Săç-ẹr-dō′tạl, *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest; *sacer*, sacred (*q. v.*).] Belonging to the priesthood.

Săç-ẹr-dō′tạl-ĭṣm, *n.* Priestly office, spirit, or influence.

Săch′el, *n.* A small bag. See Satchel.

Sā′chẹm, *n.* [Algonkin.] The chief of an American Indian tribe.

Sachet (sä-shā), *n.* [Fr.; dim. of *sac*, a sack.] A bag or cushion filled with a perfume.

Săck, *n.* [A.-S. *sack;* L. *saccus;* Gr. *σάκκος;* Heb. *saq;* Fr. *sac*.—Cf. Coptic *sok*, sackcloth. This word is found in many languages.] A bag; a pouch :—a loose robe :—[Fr. *sac*, a bag,—also, pillage; from the idea of carrying off bags or sacks of plunder] the pillage of a town :—[Fr. *sec*, Sp. *seco*, L. *siccus*, dry] a kind of wine.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sacking, sacked.] To put in sacks:—to pillage.

Săck′bụt, *n.* [Fr. *saquebute;* Port. *saquebuxo;* Sp. *sacabuche; sacar*, to pull out, and *bucha*, a box; *buzo*, a plunger; Port. *buxa*, a stopper.] A kind of trumpet; a trombone.

Săck'clŏth, *n.* Cloth of which sacks are made:—coarse cloth worn in penance.
Săck'ing, *n.* The act of one who sacks or plunders:—cloth of which sacks are made; sackcloth.
Săc'ra-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *sacramentum*, something sacred, as a pledge or deposit, an oath or obligation; *sacrare*, to make sacred.] A religious rite.
Săc-ra-mĕnt'al, *a.* Relating to a sacrament.
Săc-ra-mĕnt'al-ly, *ad.* As a sacrament.
Săc-ra-mĕnt'a-ry, *n.* [Late L. *sacramentarium.*] A ritual of sacraments.
Sā'cred, *a.* [Past part. from O. E. *sacren*, to make holy; L. *sacrare*, to make holy; *sacer*, holy.—See Saint.] Holy; consecrated; inviolable.
Sā'cred-ly, *ad.* Inviolably; religiously.
Sā'cred-nĕss, *n.* The state of being sacred.
Săc'ri-fīce (săk're-fīz) [săk're-fīs, *St. I.*], *v. a.* [L. *sacrificare; sacer, sacrum*, holy, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* sacrificing, sacrificed.] To offer to Heaven; to immolate:—to destroy; to kill.—2, *v. n.* To offer sacrifice.—3 (săk're-fīz) [săk're-fīs, *Sm. Wr. St. H. I.*], *n.* [L. *sacrificium.*] An offering made to God:—destruction; any thing given up, destroyed, or lost.
Săc-ri-fĭ''cial (sak-re-fĭsh'al), *a.* Relating to sacrifices; performing sacrifice.
Săc'ri-lĕge, *n.* [L. *sacrilegium*, a profanation, robbery of a temple; *sacra*, sacred things, and *legere*, to steal.] A violation of things sacred.
Săc-ri-lē'gious (săk-re-lē'jus), *a.* Relating to sacrilege; violating things sacred.
Săc-ri-lē'gious-ly, *ad.* With sacrilege.
Săc-ri-lē'gious-nĕss, *n.* Sacrilege.
Sā'crist, *or* **Săc'ris-tăn**, *n.* [Fr. *sacristain*, Late L. *sacrista*, a sexton.—See Sacristy.] A sexton.
Săc'ris-ty, *n.* [Fr. *sacristie;* Late L. *sacristia; sacer*, sacred.] The vestry-room of a church.
Sā'crum, *n.* [L. for "sacred:" the ancients regarded this bone as sacred.] A bone in the back of the pelvis.
Săd, *a.* [A.-S. *sæd*, sated; Ger. *satt*, satiated, weary; L. *sat, satis*, sufficient.] Sorrowful; afflicted; mournful; heavy; gloomy:—grave; dismal; grievous; bad:—[L. *satur*, sated,—also, dark, deeply colored] dark in color.
Săd'den (săd'dn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *sadian*, to feel weary; *gesadian*, to fill.—See Sad.] [*pp.* saddening, saddened.] To make sad or sorrowful; to afflict.
Săd'dle, *n.* [A.-S. *sadol;* Dan. *sadel;* Ger. *sattel;* L. *sella;* Russ. *siedlo:* root of Sit.] A seat to put on a horse's back.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* saddling, saddled.] To cover with a saddle; to load.
Săd'dle-băgs, *n. pl.* Leathern bags carried on horseback, one on each side.
Săd'dle-bōw (săd'dl-bō), *n.* The bow of a saddle.
Săd'dler, *n.* One who makes saddles.
Săd'dle-ry (săd'dle-re), *n.* Manufacture of saddles:—saddlers' wares or trade.
Săd'dle-trēē, *n.* The wooden frame of a saddle.
Săd'du-cēē, *n.* [Gr. σαδδουκαῖος, from *Zadok* (Heb. *tsadoq*, "a just one"), founder of the sect.] One of an ancient Jewish sect:—a materialist; a rationalist.
Săd-du-cēē'ĭsm, *n.* The tenets of the Sadducees.
Săd'-īr-on (săd'ī-urn), *n.* [Probably related to Seethe, part. *sod;* Ger. *sieden*, to seethe, to hiss.] An iron for smoothing cloth; a flat-iron.
Săd'ly, *ad.* Sorrowfully; mournfully.
Săd'ness, *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.
Sāfe, *a.* [Fr. *sauf;* L. *salvus:* root of *salus, salutis*, health.—See Save.] Free from danger, hurt, or injury; well protected; secure:—trusty; trustworthy.—2, *n.* A place of safety; a buttery:—a fire-proof chest.
Sāfe'-cŏn'duct, *n.* Convoy; a safeguard; a guard:—a warrant to pass; a passport.
Sāfe'guärd (sāf'gärd), *n.* A defence:—a pass.
Sāfe'-kēēp'ing, *n.* Act of keeping safe.
Sāfe'ly, *ad.* In a safe manner; without hurt.
Sāfe'ness, *n.* Exemption from danger.
Sāfe'ty, *n.* [Fr. *sauveté.*] Freedom from danger; security.
Sāfe'ty-lămp, *n.* A lamp used for protection against the effect of fire-damp in coal-mines.
Sāfe'ty-vălve, *n.* A valve in a steam-engine, opening outward from the boiler.
Săf'flōw-er, *n.* [Saffron and Flower; Ger. *safflor.*] A plant and its yellow flower.
Săf'fron (săf'run *or* săf'furn) [săf'furn, *W. P. J. F.;* săf'run, *S. Ja. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *safran;* Arab. *zafaran.*] A plant and its yellow medicinal stigmas.—2, *a.* Yellow; like saffron.
Săg, *v. n.* [Sw. *sacka;* Ger. *sacken:* akin to Sink.] [*pp.* sagging, sagged.] To sink or hang down; to settle.
Sā'ga, *n.* [Icel. for "a tale:" akin to Say.] An old heroic Scandinavian tale.
Sa-gā'cious (sa-gā'shus), *a.* [L. *sagax, sagacis; sagire*, to perceive; *sagus*, prophetic.] Having sagacity; discerning; acute; wise; judicious.
Sa-gā'cious-ly, *ad.* With sagacity; wisely.
Sa-găç'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being sagacious; quick *discernment;* acuteness; penetration.
Săg'a-mōre, *n.* [Algonkin.] The chief of an American Indian tribe.
Sāge, *a.* [Fr. *sage;* It. *saggio;* Sp. *sabio*, wise; L. *sapiens*, sapient (*q. v.*).] Wise; grave; prudent; sagacious.—2, *n.* A man of gravity and wisdom; a wise man:—[Fr. *sauge;* O. Fr. *saulge;* L. *salvia;* from its healing virtues; *salvus*, safe (*q. v.*)] a garden herb or plant.
Sāge'ly, *ad.* Wisely; prudently; sagaciously.
Săg'it-tal, *a.* Belonging to an arrow; arrow-like.
Săg-it-tā'ri-ŭs, *n.* [L.; *sagitta*, an arrow.] (*Astron.*) The Centaur, or Archer, the ninth sign of the zodiac.
Săg'it-tāte, *a.* Formed like an arrow.
Sā'gō, *n.* [Malay, *sagu.*] A nutritious starch obtained from East-Indian palm-trees.
Said (sĕd), *i. & p.* from *say.* Mentioned.
Sāil, *n.* [A.-S., Ger., & Sw. *segel;* Dut. *zeil;* Dan. *seil.*] An expanded sheet by means of which a vessel is propelled by the wind:—act of sailing:—a ship, or ships collectively.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sailing, sailed.] To pass by sails; to fly through.—3, *v. n.* To move with sails; to go by sea.
Sāil'er, *n.* A ship or vessel that sails.
Sāil'ing, *n.* Act of one who sails; a moving by the use of sails; navigation.
Sāil'-lŏft, *n.* A place where sails are made.
Sāil'or, *n.* A common seaman; a mariner.
Sāil'-yärd, *n.* A pole on which a sail is extended.
Sāin'fōin, *or* **Sāin'fŏin**, *n.* [Fr.; *sain* (L. *sanus*), sound, and *foin* (L. *fœnum*), hay.] A plant cultivated for fodder.
Sāint, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sanctus*, holy; *sancire, sanctum*, to make holy: root of Sacred.—See Sanctity.] A person eminent for piety.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sainting, sainted.] To number among the saints; to canonize.
Sāint'ed, *a.* Holy; pious; virtuous; sacred.
Sāint'ly, *a.* Like a saint; becoming a saint; pious; religious; holy.
Sāint'shĭp, *n.* The character of a saint.
Saith (sĕth), *v.* Doth say; says.
Sāke, *n.* [A.-S. *saku*, dispute, strife; Dut. *zaak*, matter, affair; Dan. *sag*, Ger. *sache*, affair.] Final cause; end; account; regard.
Săl, *n.* [L.] Salt:—formerly used in chemistry.
Sa-läam', *n.* [Arab. *salem*, Heb. *shelam*, peace (be with you).] An Oriental salutation.
Săl'a-ble, *a.* That may be sold; marketable.
Săl'a-bly, *ad.* In a salable manner.
Sa-lā'cious (sa-lā'shus), *a.* [L. *salax, salacis; salire*, to leap.] Lustful; lewd.
Sa-lăç'i-ty, *n.* [L. *salacitas.*] Lust; lechery; lewdness.
Săl'ad, *n.* [Fr. *salade;* Sp. *ensalada;* from L. *sal*, salt,—originally, salted herbs; It. *salato*, pickled.] Food composed of raw herbs:—lettuce.
Sa-läm', *n.* See Salaam.

Săl′a-măn-der, *n.* [L. & Gr. *salamandra; Per. samandar.*] An animal fabled to live in fire:—a large poker:—a kind of newt or eft.
Săl-a-măn′drine, *a.* Like a salamander.
Săl-a-măn′droid, *a.* Salamander-like.
Săl′a-ried, *p. a.* Having a salary.
Săl′a-ry, *n.* [L. *salarium*, a stipend,—properly, a soldier's salt-allowance; *salarius*, belonging to salt; *sal, salis;* Gr. ἅλς, salt.] A periodical payment for services.
Sale, *n.* [Icel. *sal;* Sw. *salu;* Dan. *salg:* related to SELL, much as *tale* is to *tell.*] The act of selling; vent; market.
Sa-lĕp′, *n.* [Turk. *salleb;* Arab. *sahleb.*] The nutritious root of a kind of orchis.
Săl-e-rā′tus, *n.* [L. *sal aëratus*, aerated salt.] A refined alkali; potash bicarbonate; soda bicarbonate; baking soda.
Sāleṣ′man, *n.* One employed in selling.
Sāle′work (-würk), *n.* Work made for sale.
Săl′ic, *a.* [Fr. *salique;* derived from the Salian Franks.] Relating to the French law which excluded females from the throne.
Săl-i-cȳl′ic, *a.* [L. *salix, salicis*, a willow, and Gr. ὕλη, a principle.] Noting an acid used as a disinfectant, as an antiseptic, as a preservative for meats, wines, &c., and as a medicine.
Sā′li-ĕnt [săl′yent, *S. E. F.*], *a.* [L. *saliens*, springing; *salire*, to leap.] Leaping; bounding; darting:—projecting; as, a *salient* point or angle.
Sa-lĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *sal*, salt, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing salt.
Săl′i-fī-a-ble, *a.* That may be salified.
Săl-i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* The act of salifying.
Săl′i-fȳ, *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *sal, salis*, salt, and *fieri*, to become.] [*pp.* salifying, salified.] To change or form into salt.
Sa-līne′ [sa-līn′ *or* sā′līn, *W. H. St.*], *a.* [Late L. *salinus;* Fr. *salin;* L. *sal*, salt.] Consisting or partaking of salt; salt; briny.—2, *n.* [L. *salinæ*, salt-works.] A repository of salt; a salt-spring.
Sa-lĭn′i-ty, *n.* Saltness; saline quality.
Sa-lī′va, *n.* [L.; Gr. σίαλον.—Cf. SLIME and SLAVER.] Any thing spit up; spittle.
Săl′i-va-ry, *a.* Relating to saliva or spittle.
Săl′i-vāte, *v. a.* [L. *salivare, salivatum.*] [*pp.* salivating, salivated.] To cause an excessive discharge of saliva from. [of saliva.
Săl-i-vā′tion, *n.* [L. *salivatio.*] Excessive discharge
Săl′lōw (săl′lō), *n.* [A.-S. *sealh;* Sw. *sälg;* Dan. *selje;* Irish, *saileach;* L. *salix;* Welsh, *helyg;* Gr. ἑλίκη.] A tree of the willow genus.—2, *a.* [A.-S. *salu;* Dut. *zaluw;* O. Ger. *salo.*] Sickly; yellow; pale.
Săl′low-nĕss, *n.* Yellow, sickly paleness.
Săl′ly, *n.* [Fr. *saillie.*] A quick egress; a sortie:—a frolic.—2, *v. n.* [Fr. *saillir*, L. *salire*, to leap.] [*pp.* sallying, sallied.] To rush out; to issue out.
Săl′ly-pōrt, *n.* A gate at which sallies are made; a postern gate:—a place of escape.
Săl-ma-gŭn′di, *n.* [Fr. *salmigondis*, a medley; Sp. *salpicon.*—Cf. It. *salame*, salted food, and *condito*, seasoned; L. *salgama*, pickles.] A mixture of chopped meat, with oil, vinegar, onions, &c.; a medley.
Săl′mî, *n.* [Fr. *salmis.*—Cf. SALMAGUNDI.] A kind of ragout or made dish.
Sălm′on (săm′un), *n.* [Fr. *saumon;* L. *salmo.*] A fish valued for food.
Sălm′on-troŭt′ (săm′un-troŭt′), *n.* A species of salmon that spawns in rivers; sea-trout.
Sa-lōōn′, *n.* [Fr. *salon*, augmentative form of *salle*, Ger. *saal*, a hall, a room.] A spacious hall; a state-room. [oyster-plant.
Săl′si-fy, *n.* [Fr. *salsifis;* It. *sassefrica.*] A plant;
Sâlt, *n.* [A.-S. *sealt;* Dut. *zout;* Dan. & Sw. *salt;* Ger. *salz;* Fr. *sel;* L. *sal;* Russ. *sole;* Gr. ἅλς; Skr. *sara.*] The chloride of sodium; a substance used for seasoning:—a substance formed by combining an acid with a base:—savor; taste:—wit.—*pl.* Cathartic medicine.—2, *a.* Having the taste of salt; saline.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* salting, salted.] To season with salt.
Sal-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *saltatio; saltare*, to dance, frequentative of *salire, saltum*, to leap.] A jumping:—palpitation.
Săl-ta-tō′ri-al, *a.* Consisting in, characterized by, or adapted for leaping; saltatory.
Săl′ta-to-ry, *a.* [L. *saltatorius.*] Adapted to leaping:—dancing.
Sâlt′-cĕl-lar, *n.* [A redundant formation, from SALT and Fr. *salière*, It. *saliera*, a salt-holder.] A small vessel for holding salt.
Sâlt′ern, *n.* A place for making salt.
Săl′ti-grāde, *a.* [L. *saltus*, a leap, and *gredi*, to go.] Formed for leaping; leaping.
Sâlt′ish, *a.* Somewhat salt.
Sâlt′-lĭck, *n.* [So called because animals lick the ground for the salt it contains.] A saline or salt spring. [with salt water.
Sâlt′-märsh, *n.* A marsh liable to be overflowed
Sâlt′-mīne, *n.* A place where salt is found.
Sâlt′ness, *n.* State of being salt; taste of salt.
Sâlt-pē′tre (sâlt-pē′ter), *n.* [Fr. *salpêtre;* L. *sal*, salt, and *petra*, a rock.] Nitre; nitrate of potash; a mineral salt.
Sâlt′-pĭt, *n.* A salt-mine. [skin; eczema.
Sâlt′-rheŭm, *n.* [See RHEUM.] A disease of the
Sâlt′wort (sâlt′würt), *n.* [See WORT.] A plant found in salt-marshes.
Sa-lū′bri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *salubris; salus*, health.] Promoting health; wholesome; salutary; healthful; *healthy.*
Sa-lū′bri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Healthfully.
Sa-lū′bri-ty, *n.* [L. *salubritas.*] Wholesomeness; healthfulness.
Săl′ū-ta-ry, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire;* L. *salutaris; salus, salutis*, health.] *Healthful;* safe; useful.
Săl-ū-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *salutatio.*] The act of saluting; a greeting.
Sa-lū′ta-to-ry, *a.* Containing salutations.
Sa-lūte′, *v. a.* [L. *salutare, salutatum*, to wish health to; *salus, salutis*, health.] [*pp.* saluting, saluted.] To greet; to hail; to kiss.—2, *n.* A salutation; a greeting; a kiss.
Săl-va-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being salvable.
Săl′va-ble, *a.* That may be saved.
Săl′vaġe, *n.* [Fr. *salvage*, later *sauvetage; sauver*, to save (*q. v.*).] A recompense for saving goods.
Sal-vā′tion, *n.* [L. *salvatio.*—See SAVE.] The act of saving; state of being saved; deliverance from sin and eternal death:—deliverance from any evil.
Sälve (säv *or* sälv), *n.* [A.-S. *sealf;* Dut. *zalf;* Ger. *salbe;* It. *salva:* probably related to L. *salvare*, to save.] An ointment; a remedy.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sealfian;* Goth. *salbon.*] [*pp.* salving, salved.] To cure; to remedy.
Săl′ve, *inter.* [L.] God save you! hail!
Săl′ver, *n.* [Sp. *salva*, from *salvar*, to save, to free from risk,—hence to taste, as wine, before presenting.—See CREDENCE.] A plate to present any thing on. [plants; sage.
Săl′vi-a, *n.* [L.—See SAGE.] (*Bot.*) A genus of
Săl′vō, *n.*; pl. **Săl′vōeṣ**, *or* **Săl′vōṣ.** [L. *salvo jure*, "the rule being intact."] An exception; a reservation:—[It. *salva*, a salute (*q. v.*)] a volley or general fire:—a salute.
Sāme, *a.* [A.-S. *same*, just like, as; Dan. *samme*, the same.—Cf. Skr. *sama*, the same, even, with.] Identical; not different or other.
Sāme′ness, *n.* State of being the same; *identity.*
Sā′mi-ĕl, *n.* [Arab. or Turk.—See SIMOOM.] Simoom.
Sā′mīte, *n.* [Ger. *sammet;* Fr. *samis;* Late Gr. ἑξάμιτον; ἕξ, six, and μίτος, a thread.] A rich fabric of silk.
Sămp, *n.* [Algonkin.] Food made of maize broken.
Săm′phire, *n.* [Fr. *passe-pierre* or *perce-pierre*, stone-piercer: formerly it was called also *sampier*, and *herbe de Saint-Pierre*, St. Peter's herb.] A plant preserved in pickle.

Săm′ple, *n.* [A form of EXAMPLE.] A part to be shown; a specimen.

Săm′plẹr, *n.* [Fr. *exemplaire;* L. *exemplar.*] A piece of girl's needlework.

Săn′ạ-tĭve, *a.* [L. *sanativus.*—See SANATORY and SANE.] Tending to cure; healing.

Săn-ạ-tō′rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [Neo-Latin.—See SANATORY.] An establishment for the preservation or restoration of health; a hospital for convalescents:—less correctly *sanitarium.*

Săn′ạ-tọ-rỵ, *a.* [Late L. *sanatorius; sanator,* a healer; *sanare, sanatum,* to heal.] Relating to health; sanative.

Sănc-tĭ-fĭ-cā′tiọn, *n.* The act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified; consecration.

Sănc′tĭ-fī-ẹr, *n.* One who sanctifies.

Sănc′tĭ-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *sanctifier;* L. *sanctificare; sanctus,* holy, and *facere,* to make.—See SANCTION.] [*pp.* sanctifying, sanctified.] To free from the power of sin; to make holy; to consecrate; to purify.

Sănc-tĭ-mō′nĭ-oŭs, *a.* Making a show of sanctity.

Sănc-tĭ-mō′nĭ-oŭs-lỵ, *ad.* With sanctimony.

Sănc′tĭ-mọ-nỵ, *n.* [L. *sanctimonia; sanctus,* holy; the termination *-monia* implies an effect or result.] Appearance of sanctity; hypocritical devoutness.

Sănc′tiọn, *n.* [L. *sanctio,* a decree, a making holy; *sancire, sanctum,* to make holy.] That which sanctions; confirmation; ratification; support; authority.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sanctioning, sanctioned.] To give a sanction to; to confirm; to ratify; to authorize; to allow.

Sănc′tĭ-tūde, *n.* Holiness; sanctity.

Sănc′tĭ-tỵ, *n.* [L. *sanctitas; sanctus,* holy.] Holiness; purity; godliness.

Sănct′ụ-ạ-rỵ (săngkt′yụ-ạ-rẹ), *n.* [L. *sanctuarium; sanctus,* holy.] A holy place; a temple; a sacred asylum; a refuge.

Sănd, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *sand;* Dut. *zand.*] Fine particles or grains of stone.—*pl.* Barren, sandy lands:—quicksands.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sanding, sanded.] To sprinkle with sand.

Săn′dạl, *n.* [Fr. *sandale;* Gr. σάνδαλον, σανδάλιον; Per. *sandal.*] A sort of slipper or loose shoe.

Sandal.

Săn′dạl-wood (-wûd), *n.* [Fr. *sandal;* Per. *chandal;* Skr. *chandana.*] An aromatic wood:—also the wood called *red saunders* or *sanders wood.*

Sănd′-blăst, *n.* A machine or process for cutting and engraving a hard substance by means of a stream of sand propelled against it.

Sănd′ĭ-nĕss, *n.* The state of being sandy.

Sănd′-pā-pẹr, *n.* Paper having one side covered with a dressing of sand.

Sănd′-pīp-ẹr, *n.* A small wading bird.

Sănd′stōne, *n.* A species of freestone.

Sănd′wịch (sănd′wịdj), *n.* [Named from John, fourth earl of *Sandwich,* 1718–1792.] Two slices of bread with a slice of meat between them.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sandwiching, sandwiched.] To form into a sandwich,—hence, to form into layers like a sandwich.

Sănd′ỵ, *a.* Abounding with sand; unsolid.

Sāne, *a.* [L. *sanus,* sound: akin to *sanare,* to heal.] Sound in mind; not insane; healthy.

Săng, *i.* from *sing.* See SING.

Săṅ-gạ-rēē′, *n.* [Fr. *sang-gris,* gray blood.] A beverage made of wine, water, and sugar.

Săng-froid′ (säng′frwä′), *n.* [Fr. for "cold blood."] Coolness; indifference; freedom from ardor.

Săṅ-guĭf′ẹr-oŭs (săng-gwĭf′ẹr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sanguis,* blood, and *ferre,* to carry.] Conveying blood.

Săṅ-guĭ-fĭ-cā′tiọn, *n.* Production of blood.

Săṅ′guĭ-nạ-rỵ, *a.* [L. *sanguinarius; sanguis,* blood.] Attended with bloodshed; bloody:—bloodthirsty; cruel; murderous.

Săṅ′guịne (săng′gwịn), *a.* [Fr. *sanguin,* sanguine, bloody; L. *sanguineus,* bloody; *sanguis,* blood. It was believed that excess of blood caused a hopeful disposition.] Red; abounding with blood:—warm; ardent; confident; hopeful.

Săṅ′guịne-nĕss, *n.* Ardor; confidence.

Sạṅ-guĭn′ẹ-oŭs, *a.* [L. *sanguineus; sanguis,* blood.] Full of blood; plethoric.

Săn′hẹ-drĭm, *n.* [Heb. *sanhedrin,* Gr. συνέδριον, a council; σύν, together, and ἕδρα, a seat.] The chief council of the Jews.

Sā′nĭ-ēṣ, *n.* [L.: akin to *sanguis,* blood.] A thin purulent discharge from wounds and sores.

Sā′nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [L. *saniosus; sanies,* bloody pus.] Relating to sanies; serous.

Săn-ĭ-tā′rĭ-ạn, *n.* One versed in, or devoted to, sanitary studies; one who promotes measures for the preservation of the public health.—2, *a.* Of or pertaining to the laws of health; having regard to the public health.

Săn-ĭ-tā′rĭ-ŭm, *n.* See SANATORIUM.

Săn′ĭ-tạ-rỵ, *a.* Relating to health; sanative.

Săn-ĭ-tā′tiọn, *n.* The act of bringing into a sound sanitary condition:—the preservation of health.

Săn′ĭ-tỵ, *n.* [L. *sanitas; sanus,* sound.] Soundness of mind.

Sănk, *i.* from *sink.* [Obs.]

Sănṣ, *prep.* [Fr.] Without; destitute of.

Săn′scrĭt, *n.* An ancient language of India; Sanskrit.

Săn′skrĭt, *n.* [Skr. *sanskrita,* symmetrical, finished, polished; *sam,* together, and *krita,* made.] An ancient language of India.

Săn′tọ-nīne, *n.* [L. *herba santonica,* wormseed; from the *Santoni,* an ancient people who gave name to the town of *Saintes,* in France.] A vegetable principle contained in worm-seed.

Săp, *n.* [A.-S. *sæp;* O. Dut. *sap;* Ger. *saft.*—Cf. L. & It. *sapa,* must; Skr. *sapa,* resin.] The vital juice of plants; a trench.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *sape,* a trench; *saper,* to sap; Sp. *zapa,* It. *zappa,* a spade.] [*pp.* sapping, sapped.] To undermine; to subvert by digging.—3, *v. n.* To proceed invisibly or by mine.

Săp′ịd, *a.* [L. *sapidus,* savory,—also wise; *sapere,* to savor, to be wise.] Tasteful; palatable; savory.

Sạ-pĭd′ĭ-tỵ, / **Săp′ịd-nĕss,** } *n.* Quality of being sapid or palatable; tastefulness.

Sā′pĭ-ẹnce, *n.* [L. *sapientia,* wisdom, discernment,—originally, ability to taste; *sapere,* to be wise.—See SAPID.] *Wisdom;* sageness; knowledge.

Sā′pĭ-ẹn-cỵ, *n.* Same as SAPIENCE.

Sā′pĭ-ẹnt, *a.* [L. *sapiens; sapere,* to be wise.—See SAPID.] Wise; sagacious. [Often ironical.]

Săp′lẹss, *a.* Wanting sap; dry; old; husky.

Săp′lịng, *n.* A young tree; a young plant.

Săp-ọ-nā′ceọus (săp-ọ-nā′shụs), *a.* [L. *sapo, saponis,* Gr. σάπων, soap (*q. v.*).] Partaking of soap; soapy; resembling soap.

Sạ-pŏn′ĭ-fȳ, *v. a.* [*pp.* saponifying, saponified.] To convert into soap.

Sā′pŏr, *n.* [L.] Taste; savor.

Săp′pẹr, *n.* [See SAP.] A miner or soldier of engineers.

Săp′phịc (săf′fịk), *a.* Denoting a kind of verse, said to have been invented by *Sappho.*

Săp′phịre (săf′fịr) [săf′fīr, *I. P. N.*], *n.* [Fr. *saphir;* L. *sapphirus;* Gr. σάπφειρος; Per. *saffir;* Heb. *sappir.*] A precious stone or gem.

Săp′phịr-īne (săf′fịr-īn), *a.* Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire.

Săp′pĭ-nĕss, *n.* Succulence; juiciness.

Săp′pỵ, *a.* Abounding in sap; succulent.

Săp′rọ-phȳte, *n.* [Gr. σαπρός, rotten, and φυτόν, a plant.] A plant that feeds on decayed organic matter.

Săp-rọ-phȳt′ịc, *a.* Feeding on decayed organic matter.

Săp′sạ-gō, *n.* [Ger. *schabzieger-käse; schaben,* to scrape; *zieger-käse,* a kind of cheese; *zieger,* whey.] A kind of Swiss cheese which is usually scraped or powdered before being eaten.

Săp′wood (-wûd), *n.* The soft exterior wood of a tree.

Săr′a-bănd, *n.* [Fr. *sarabande;* Sp. *zarabanda;* named, it is said, from its inventor.—But cf. Per. *sarband,* a fillet for the head,—also a dance.] A Spanish dance.

Săr′a-cĕn, *n.* [L. *saracenus,* an Arabian.—Cf. Arab. *shoraka,* allies.] An Arabian; a Mussulman.

Săr-a-cĕn′ic, Săr-a-cĕn′i-cal, *a.* Relating to the Saracens or to their architecture.

Sär′căşm, *n.* [Gr. σαρκασμός, a sneer; σαρκάζειν, to bite flesh,—also to sneer; σάρξ, σαρκός, the flesh.] A keen, reproachful, scornful expression; a taunt; a gibe. See SATIRE.

Sar-căs′tic, *a.* [Gr. σαρκαστικός.—See SARCASM.] Relating to, or partaking of, sarcasm; severe.

Sar-căs′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a sarcastic manner.

Särce′net, *n.* [Fr. *sarcenit;* Late L. *saracenicum,* Saracen stuff.] A fine, thin-woven silk.

Sär′cōde, *n.* [Gr. σαρκώδη, flesh-like; σάρξ, flesh.] (*Physiol.*) Animal protoplasm.

Sär-co-lŏġ′i-cal, *a.* Relating to sarcology.

Sar-cŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh, and λόγος, a treatise.] That part of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body.

Sar-cō′ma, *n.* [Gr. σάρκωμα; σαρκόειν, to make fleshy; σάρξ, flesh.] A fleshy excrescence.

Sar-cŏph′a-goŭs, *a.* Feeding on flesh.

Sar-cŏph′a-gŭs, *n.*; L. pl. Sar-cŏph′a-ġī; Eng. Sar-cŏph′a-gŭs-es. [L.; Gr. σαρκοφάγος, flesh-consuming; σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh, and φάγειν, to eat: the ancients thought that in coffins made of a certain kind of stone dead bodies were consumed within forty days.] A species of stone:—a coffin made of stone.

Särd, *or* Sär′di-ŭs, *n.* [L. *sarda;* Gr. σάρδιον; from the city of *Sardis,* or more probably allied to Per. *sered,* yellowish red.] A precious stone.

Sär′dine, *or* Sär′dīne, *n.* [Gr. σαρδῖνος.—See SARD.] A precious stone; sardius.

Sär′dine, *or* Sär-dīne′, *n.* [L. *sarda* or *sardina;* Gr. σάρδα or σαρδίνη: probably named from the island of *Sardinia.*] A small fish.

Sar-dō′ni-an, Sar-dŏn′ic, *a.* [L. *sardonius,* Late L. *sardonicus,* Gr. σαρδόνιος, Sardinian: it was said that the σαρδόνιον, a Sardinian plant, would cause the face of the eater to grin spasmodically; hence L. *risus sardonius,* a forced smile.—But cf. Gr. σαίρειν, to grin.] Forced or feigned, as applied to laughter or smiles.

Sär′do-nyx, *n.* [L.; Gr. σαρδόνυξ; SARD, or SARDIUS, and ONYX.] A precious stone.

Sär-men-tōse′, Sar-mĕn′tous, *a.* [L. *sarmentosus,* twiggy; *sarmentum,* brushwood; *sarpere,* to prune.] (*Bot.*) Filiform and almost naked.

Sär-sa-pa-rĭl′la, *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparilla.*—Cf. *zarza,* Basque *sartzia,* a bramble, and *parra,* a vine.] A medicinal plant and root.

Săsh, *n.* [Per. *shast, shest,* a girdle.] A silk belt:—[Fr. *châsse* or *châssis,* a sash; L. *capsa,* a case (*q. v.*)] a window-frame.

Săs′sa-frăs, *n.* [Fr. & It. *sassafras;* Sp. *sasafras, sassafras;* forms equivalent to SAXIFRAGE (*q. v.*).] A tree which has a spicy, aromatic bark, and mucilaginous twigs and foliage.

Săt, *i. & p.* from *sit.*

Sā′tan, *n.* [Heb. *satan,* an enemy; *satan,* to persecute.] The devil; the archfiend.

Sa-tăn′ic, Sa-tăn′i-cal, *a.* Resembling Satan; devilish; infernal; diabolical; malignant.

Sa-tăn′i-cal-ly, *ad.* Diabolically.

Sătch′el, *n.* [O. Fr. *sachel;* L. *saccellus,* dim. of *saccus,* a sack.] A little bag; a hand-bag.

Sāte, *v. a.* [For *satiate;* L. *sat* or *satis,* enough.] [*pp.* sating, sated.] To satiate; to glut; to pall.

Sate (săt *or* sāt), *v.* Sat; did sit.

Sa-teen′, *n.* [A variant of SATIN.] A fabric for dress-goods, with a satiny gloss.

Săt′el-līte (săt′el-īt), *n.* [Fr.; L. *satelles, satellitis,* an attendant.] (*Astron.*) A small or secondary planet, such as the moon, revolving round a larger one:—an attendant; a follower.

Sā′ti-a-ble (sā′she-a-bl), *a.* That may be satiated.

Sā′ti-āte (sā′she-āt), *v. a.* [L. *satiare, satiatum,* to sate; *satis,* enough; *satur,* filled.] [*pp.* satiating, satiated.] To fill beyond desire; to satisfy; to sate; to cloy; to glut.

Sā′ti-ate (sā′she-at), *a.* Full to satiety.

Sā-ti-ā′tion (sā-she-ā′shun), *n.* Fulness.

Sa-tī′e-ty, *n.* [L. *satietas.*—See SATIATE.] Fulness beyond desire or pleasure; excess; surfeit.

Săt′in, *n.* [Fr. *satin;* Port. *setim;* It. *setino; seta,* silk; L. *seta,* a bristle, a hair.] A soft, close, and shining silk.

Săt-i-nĕt′, *n.* [Fr. *satinette.*—See SATIN.] A thin satin:—a twilled stuff made of wool and cotton.

Săt′in-spär, *n.* [From its satiny appearance.] (*Min.*) Fibrous limestone.

Săt′in-wood (-wûd), *n.* [From its satiny appearance.] A fine ornamental wood.

Săt′in-y, *a.* Resembling satin.

Săt′īre, Săt′ire, *or* Sā′tire, *n.* [L. *satira, satura,* a satire, a medley; *satur,* full, fat; *sat,* enough.] A poem censuring vice, folly, &c.; a lampoon.

Sa-tĭr′ic, Sa-tĭr′i-cal, *a.* [L. *satiricus.*—See SATIRE.] Belonging to or containing satire; severe; sarcastic.

Sa-tĭr′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a satirical manner.

Săt′ir-ĭst, *n.* One who writes satires.

Săt′ir-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *satiriser.*] [*pp.* satirizing, satirized.] To censure, as in a satire.

Săt-is-făc′tion, *n.* [L. *satisfactio.*] The act of satisfying; gratification; content:—recompense; compensation; remuneration; amends; atonement.

Săt-is-făc′to-ri-ly, *ad.* So as to satisfy.

Săt-is-făc′to-ri-ness, *n.* The power of satisfying; satisfaction. [gratifying.

Săt-is-făc′to-ry, *a.* Giving satisfaction; pleasing;

Săt′is-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *satisfaire;* L. *satisfacere; satis,* enough, and *facere,* to make.] [*pp.* satisfying, satisfied.] To content; to please; to satiate; to recompense; to appease; to convince:—to liquidate.—2, *v. n.* To give content or satisfaction.

Sā′trap [sā′trap, *Ja.;* sā′trăp, *St. I.;* săt′rap, *H. Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. σατράπης, O. Per. *khshathrapa,* land-ruler.—Cf. Skr. *kshetra,* a field, a region, and *pati,* master.] A Persian governor.

Săt′ra-py, *n.* [Gr. σατραπεία.] The government of a satrap.

Săt′ū-ra-ble, *a.* That may be saturated.

Săt′ū-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *saturare, saturatum,* to fill; *satur,* full.] [*pp.* saturating, saturated.] To impregnate fully, or till no more can be imbibed; to fill full; to soak.

Săt-ū-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *saturatio.*] The act of saturating; state of being saturated.

Săt′ur-day, *n.* [A.-S. *Sæter-daeg,* the day of *Sæter,* or Saturn; Dut. *zaturdag.*] The last day of the week.

Săt′urn, *n.* [L. *Saturnus:* root of *serere, satum,* to sow.] An ancient heathen deity.—(*Astron.*) A planet:—an old name of lead.

Săt-ur-nā′li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient festival of Saturn, celebrated at Rome.

Săt-ur-nā′li-an, *a.* Sportive; loose; dissolute; like the ancient feasts of Saturn.

Sa-tür′ni-an, *a.* [L. *saturnius.*] Relating to Saturn:—golden.

Săt′ur-nīne, *a.* [Late L. *saturninus,* pertaining to the planet Saturn; L. *saturnius,* pertaining to the god Saturn (*Saturnus*): the planet Saturn was supposed to exert a baleful and depressing influence; hence Saturn was used as a name for lead.] Gloomy; grave; sad:—leaden.

Sā′tyr, *or* Săt′yr, *n.* [Gr. σάτυρος.] A sylvan demi-god, partly formed like a man and partly like a goat.

Sa-tȳr′ic, *a.* [Gr. σατυρικός.] Relating to satyrs.

Sâuce, *n.* [Fr. *sauce,* L. *salsa,* salted things, salt food; *salire, salsum,* to salt; *sal,* salt.] Something to give relish to food:—[cf. L. *salsus,* salted,—also witty, sharp; *sal,* salt,—also wit, sarcasm, pungency] impudence.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.*

saucing, sauced.] To make savory; to season: —to address with impudence.

Sâuce'bŏx, *n.* An impertinent fellow.

Sâuce'păn, *n.* A small pan for sauce.

Sâu'çer, *n.* [Fr. *saucière*, a sauce-dish; Late L. *salsarium*, a salt-dish.] A small platter for a tea-cup, &c.

Sâu'ci-ly, *ad.* Impudently; impertinently.

Sâu'ci-nĕss, *n.* Impudence; impertinence.

Sâu'cy, *a.* [L. *salsus*, sharp, pointed,—literally, salted.] *Insolent;* impudent; impertinent.

Sauer-kraut (sŏŭr'kröŭt), *n.* [Ger.] See Sour-krout.

Säun'ter, *or* **Sâun'ter**, *v. n.* [Probably from Fr. *s'aventurer*, to adventure one's self, just as Fr. *aventure* became, in Old English, *anter* or *awnter*. The derivation from *Sainte Terre*, or Holy Land, as if *saunter* meant to go on a pilgrimage, is now discredited.] [*pp.* sauntering, sauntered.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger.—2, *n.* A ramble.

Säun'ter-er (*or* sâun'-), *n.* A rambler; an idler.

Sâu'ri-an, *n.* [Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard.] A kind of reptile; a lizard. [in structure; lizard-like.

Sâu'röid, *a.* Noting fishes which approach lizards

Sâu'sage, *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*, It. *salsiccia*, Late L. *salsicium* or *salcitium*, a sausage; L. *salsus*, salted. Some have in part identified the Late Latin forms with the very rare word *isicium*, or *isitium*, a filling, an insertion: this word is said also to signify a sausage.] A seasoned minced meat enclosed in a skin.

Săv'age, *n.* [Fr. *sauvage*, O. Fr. *salvage*, L. *silvaticus*, wild; *silva*, a forest.] A man wholly uncivilized.—2, *a.* Uncivilized; barbarous; brutal; wild; *ferocious;* fierce; cruel; inhuman.

Săv'age-ly, *ad.* Barbarously; cruelly.

Săv'age-nĕss, *n.* Barbarousness; cruelty.

Săv'age-ry, *n.* Cruelty; barbarity.

Sa-văn'na, *n.* [Sp. *sabana*, a sheet, a plain; L. *sabanum*, Gr. σάβανον, a linen cloth.] An open plain; a prairie.

Sä-vänt' (sä-väng'), *n.*; pl. **Sä-vänts'** (sä-vängz') (formerly written **Sä-vänş'**). [Fr.] A learned man; a scholar.

Sāve, *v. a.* [Fr. *sauver*, L. *salvare*, to save; *salvus*, safe (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* saving, saved.] To preserve from eternal death:—to preserve from evil; to protect; to spare.—2, *v. n.* To be sparing; to prevent expense.—3, *prep.* [Fr. *sauf.*] Except; not including; saving.

Sāv'er, *n.* One who saves.

Săv'in, *n.* [L. *sabina*, a kind of juniper,—literally, the sabine-tree; from the people of that name.—But cf. L. *sapinus*, a fir-tree; Skr. *sapa*, resin.] An evergreen tree; the red cedar.

Sāv'ing, *a.* Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish.—2, *prep.* Excepting; not including.—3, *n.* Any thing saved:—exception.

Sāv'ing-nĕss, *n.* Parsimony; frugality.

Sāv'ingş-bănk, *n.* A bank in which small sums are placed for security and accumulation.

Sāv'iour, *or* **Sāv'ior** (sāv'yur), *n.* [Fr. *sauveur.*—See Save.] One who saves; the Redeemer of mankind.

Sā'vor, *n.* [Fr. *savourer*, L. *sapere*, to relish; *sapor*, O. Fr. *savour*, flavor.] A scent; odor; taste; relish.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* savoring, savored.] To have a smell or taste.—3, *v. a.* To like; to taste or smell.

Sā'vor-i-ly, *ad.* With gust; with appetite.

Sā'vor-i-nĕss, *n.* A pleasing taste or smell.

Sā'vor-lĕss, *a.* Wanting savor.

Sā'vor-y, *a.* [Fr. *savoureux;* L. *saporosus.*] Pleasing to the smell or taste.—2, *n.* An aromatic or spicy plant.

Sa-vöy', *n.* [From the country of that name.] A sort of curled winter cabbage.

Sa-vöy'ard, *n.* A native of Savoy.

Sâw, *i.* from *see.*—2, *n.* [A.-S. *saga;* Dut. *zaag;* Dan. *sav;* Ger. *säge.*—Cf. L. *secare*, to cut.] An instrument with teeth, for cutting boards, &c.: —[A.-S. *sagu*, Scand. *saga*, Ger. *sage*, a saying.—See Say] a saying; a proverb.—3, *v. a.* [*i.* sawed; *pp.* sawing, sawed *or* sawn.] To cut timber, &c., with a saw.—4, *v. n.* To use a saw; to operate as a saw.

Sâw'dŭst, *n.* Dust produced by sawing.

Sâw'fĭsh, *n.* A fish with a dentated horn.

Sâw'-mĭll, *n.* A mill where logs are sawn.

Sâw'ney, *n.* A witless clown:—a nickname for a Scotchman:—a corruption of *Alexander*.

Sâw'-pĭt, *n.* A pit where wood is sawed.

Sâw'yer, *n.* One who saws:—a large tree having the roots fastened in the bottom of a river, the top moving up and down. [U. S.]

Săx'-hörn, *n.* [From *Sax*, its inventor.] A brass wind-instrument.

Săx'i-frage, *n.* [L. *saxifraga; saxum*, a stone, and *frangere, fregi*, to break: it grows in clefts of rocks, whence, from the doctrine of signatures, it was regarded as a cure for stone in the bladder.] A plant of many species.

Săx'on, *n.* [L. *Saxo*, Ger. *Sachse*, a Saxon; said to be from O. Ger. *sahs*, a dagger.] One of the people that inhabited the north of Germany:—the Saxon language.—2, *a.* Belonging to the Saxons.

Săx'o-phōne, *n.* [From *Sax*, its inventor, and Gr. φωνή, a sound.] A brass wind-instrument.

Sāy (sā), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *secgan;* Icel. *segia;* Dan. *sige;* Sw. *säga;* Ger. *sagen.*] [*i.* said; *pp.* saying, said.] To speak; to utter; to tell; to declare.—2, *n.* What one has to say; a speech: —a maxim.

Sāy'ing, *n.* An expression; a proverb; a saw.

Sayş (sĕz), *v.* The third person singular of *say.*

Scăb, *n.* [A.-S. *scæb, sceb;* Dan. *skab;* Ger. *schabe:* akin to Shave, and to L. *scabies*, roughness, the itch; *scabere*, to scratch; *scaber*, rough.] An incrustation over a sore.

Scăb'bard, *n.* [O. E. *scaubert, scauberk;* O. Fr. *escobers:* akin to Cover.] The sheath of a sword.

Scăb'bi-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being scabby.

Scăb'by, *a.* Full of scabs; scabbed:—paltry.

Scā'bi-oŭs, *a.* [L. *scabiosus.*] Itchy; leprous.—2, *n.* [Neo-Latin, *scabiosa.*] A plant of various species.

Scā'brous, *a.* Rough; rugged; harsh.

Scā'brous-nĕss, *n.* Roughness; harshness.

Scăf'fold, *n.* [Fr. *échafaud;* O. Fr. *escadafalt.*—See Catafalque.] A temporary gallery or stage. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scaffolding, scaffolded.] To furnish with a scaffold or frames of timber.

Scăf'fold-age, *n.* A gallery; a floor.

Scăf'fold-ĭng, *n.* A temporary frame or stage; a scaffold:—materials for scaffolds.

Scăgl-i-ō'la (skăl-ye-ō'la), *n.* [It.; a dim. of *scaglia*, a scale.] A kind of ornamental plaster.

Scā'la-ble, *a.* That may be scaled.

Sca-lāde', *n.* [See Escalade.] A storm or an assault of a place, made by means of ladders raised against the walls; escalade.

Scâld, *v. a.* [Fr. *échauder;* L. *excaldare; ex*, out, and *caldus* (for *calidus*), hot.] [*pp.* scalding, scalded.] To burn with hot liquor.—2, *n.* [A form of Skall.] Scurf on the head; scab; scall: —a hurt or burn caused by hot liquid.

Scâld, *or* **Scăld**, *n.* [Icel. *skald:* akin to Scold.] An ancient Scandinavian poet.

Scâld'-hĕad, *n.* A disease of the scalp.

Scâl'dic, *or* **Scăl'dic**, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the poets called *scalds.*

Scāle, *n.* [A.-S. *scale*, Icel. *skal*, Dan. *skall*, Ger. *schale*, a bowl, a dish, a plate: allied to Skull and Shell.] A balance; the sign *Libra:*—[A.-S. *sceale;* Dan. *skal;* Ger. *schale;* Fr. *écale;* It. *scaglia.*—See Shell] a small plate on the skin of a fish; a lamina:—[L. *scala*, a ladder, a step; It. *scalare*, to climb] a ladder; means of ascent: —a line of distances; a mathematical or graduated instrument:—the gamut.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.*

scaling, scaled.] To climb:—to strip of scales; to reduce.—3, *v. n.* [Sw. *skala*, to peel.] To peel off in thin particles.

Sca-lēne′, *a.* [Gr. σκαληνός, uneven.] Having three unequal sides.

Scā′li-nĕss, *n.* The state of being scaly.

Scȧll, *n.* [Icel. *skalli*, a bare head; Sw. *skallig*, bald; *skala*, to peel; *skal*, a shell or scale.] A scab; morbid baldness.

Scăll′ion (skăl′yun), *n.* [From the town of *Ascalon*, in Palestine.] A kind of onion.

Scal′lop (skŏl′lup) [skăl′lup, *E. Ja.*], *n.* [O. Fr. *escalope*, Dut. *schelp*, Ger. *schelfe*, a shell (*q. v.*).] A shell-fish:—a dent.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scalloping, scalloped.] To indent; to notch.

Scălp, *n.* [O. It. *scalpo*, the scalp; O. Sw. *skalp*, a sheath: akin to SCALLOP.] The integument or skin of the top of the head, on which the hair grows.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scalping, scalped.] To deprive of the scalp.

Scăl′pel, *n.* [L. *scalpellum*, dim. of *scalprum*, a knife; *scalpere*, to cut.] A dissector's or surgeon's knife.

Scā′ly, *a.* Covered with scales:—paltry.

Scăm′mo-ny, *n.* [Gr. σκαμωνία; L. *scammonia*.] A plant; a gum-resin.

Scămp, *n.* [It. *scampare*, to run away; L. *ex*, out, and *campus*, a field.] A worthless fellow; a knave.—2, *v. a.* [Akin to SCANT.] [*pp.* scamping, scamped.] To execute, as work, in a superficial, insufficient way; to perform perfunctorily and dishonestly.

Scăm′per, *v. n.* [It. *scampare*, to run away.—See SCAMP.] [*pp.* scampering, scampered.] To run with speed; to scud.

Scăn, *v. a.* [L. *scandere*, *scansum*, to climb, to scan.] [*pp.* scanning, scanned.] To examine nicely; to scrutinize:—to measure or divide into feet, as verse.

Scăn′dal, *n.* [Gr. σκάνδαλον, a snare, offence, stumbling-block, scandal.] An offence; a reproach; a censure; an opprobrium; disgrace.

Scăn′dal-īze, *v. a.* [Gr. σκανδαλίζειν, to cause to stumble.] [*pp.* scandalizing, scandalized.] To offend; to reproach; to defame; to calumniate; to vilify.

Scăn′dal-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *scandaleux*.] Opprobrious; shameful.

Scăn′dal-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Shamefully.

Scăn′dal-ous-nĕss, *n.* State of being scandalous.

Scăn′dent, *a.* [L. *scandere*, part. *scandens*, to climb.] (*Bot.*) Climbing by tendrils.

Scăn′ning, *n.* Measurement of verse.

Scăn′sion, *n.* [L. *scansio*.—See SCAN.] The act of scanning a verse.

Scan-sō′ri-al, *a.* [L. *scansorius*.] Pertaining to a climbing bird.

Scănt, *v. n.* [Icel. *skammr*, *skamt*, brief, limited; *skamta*, to dole out; Norw. *skant*, a dole; *skanta*, to deal closely.—Cf. SKIMP.] [*pp.* scanting, scanted.] (*Naut.*) To fail; as, the wind *scants*.—2, *v. a.* To straiten.—3, *a.* Not plentiful; scarce; not liberal.

Scănt′i-ly, *ad.* Not plentifully; sparingly.

Scănt′i-nĕss, *n.* State of being scanty.

Scănt′ling, *n.* [O. Fr. *eschantillon*; from *eschanteler*, to cut into small pieces; *chantel*, a cantle (*q. v.*).] Timber cut to a small size.

Scănt′ly, *ad.* Narrowly; sparingly.

Scănt′ness, *n.* Narrowness; smallness.

Scănt′y, *a.* [See SCANT.] Hardly enough; not ample; narrow; small; poor; defective; scant.

Scāpe, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [For *escape*.] [*pp.* scaping, scaped.] To escape. See ESCAPE.—2, *n.* An escape; evasion:—a freak:—[L. *scapus*, Gr. σκᾶπος, a shaft (*q. v.*)] a stalk; a flower-stalk.

Scāpe′-gōat, *n.* [ESCAPE and GOAT.] A goat set at liberty by the Jews on the day of solemn expiation, as bearing the sins of the people:—one who bears the blame for others' faults.

Scāpe′grāce, *n.* [ESCAPE and GRACE.] A vile fellow; a knave.

Scā′phoĭd, *a.* [Gr. σκάφη, a boat.] Boat-shaped:—noting certain bones.

Scăp′ụ-la, *n.* [L. for "shoulder-blade."] The shoulder-blade.

Scăp′ụ-lar, } *a.* [Late L. *scapularis*.] Relating
Scăp′ụ-la-ry, } to the shoulders or to the scapula.
—2, *n.* [Fr. *scapulaire*; Late L. *scapulare*.—See SCAPULA.] Part of the habit of a friar:—a religious emblem or symbol.

Scär, *n.* [L. *eschara*; Gr. ἐσχάρα.] A mark of a burn, sore, or wound; a cicatrix:—[Icel. *sker*; Sw. *skär*; Dut. *skiær*; Scot. *scaur*] a cliff; a bare rock.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scarring, scarred.] To mark, as with a wound.

Scăr′ab, *or* **Scăr′a-bēē**, *n.* [L. *scarabæus*; Gr. σκαράβειος and κάραβος.—See CRAB.] A beetle; an Egyptian figure of a beetle.

Scăr′a-moŭch, *n.* [Fr. *scaramouche*; from *Scaramuccia*, an Italian buffoon (died 1694). This name signifies "skirmish" (*q. v.*).] A buffoon in motley dress:—a braggart and poltroon.

Scȧrce, *a.* [It. *scarso*, scarce; Fr. *échars*, scanty, slight; Late L. *scarpsus* or *excarpsus*, L. *excerptus*, selected; *excerpere*, to select; *ex*, out, and *carpere*, to pluck.] Not plentiful; not copious; rare; not common; unfrequent.

Scȧrce, *or* **Scȧrce′ly**, *ad.* Hardly; barely.

Scȧrce′ness, } *n.* State of being scarce; want of
Scȧr′ci-ty, } plenty; dearth.

Scâre, *v. a.* [Scot. *skair*, Icel. *skjarr*, shy; *skirrask*, to shun; Dut. & Ger. *scheren*, to withdraw.—See SHEER.] [*pp.* scaring, scared.] To frighten; to affright; to terrify.—2, *v. n.* To become frightened.—3, *n.* A sudden fright; a panic.

Scärf, *n.* [A.-S. *scearfe*, a fragment; *scearp*, a robe; Dut. *scherf*, a shred; Ger. *scherbe*, a piece; Fr. *écharpe*, a scarf.] A garment worn over the shoulders:—a cut for a joint in timber.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scarfing, scarfed.] To dress in a loose vesture:—[A.-S. *scearfian*, to shred; L. *scalpere*, to cut; Ger. *scharben*, to cut up; Sw. *skarf*, a joint; *skarfva*, to join together] to cut for making a joint:—to join by means of a long cut, as timber.

Scärf′ing, *n.* A junction of pieces of timber.

Scärf′skin, *n.* [See SCURF.] The outer skin of the body. [of the skin.

Scăr-i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *scarificatio*.] An incision

Scăr′i-fi-cā-tor, *n.* He who or that which scarifies; a scarifier:—a cupping instrument.

Scăr′i-fī-er, *n.* He who or that which scarifies.

Scăr′i-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *scarifier*; L. *scarificare*, *scarifare*; Gr. σκαριφάομαι, I scratch; σκάριφος, a drawing-style.] [*pp.* scarifying, scarified.] To scratch or cut finely:—to let blood by cutting the skin with a scarificator; to cup.

Scär-la-tī′na, *n.* [It. *scarlattina*; from the red eruption.] (*Med.*) The scarlet fever.

Scär′let, *n.* [Fr. *écarlate*, It. *scarlatto*, scarlet; Per. *saqalat*, *siqalat*, scarlet cloth; *saglan*, cloth.] A color of red and yellow blended.—2, *a.* Of the color of scarlet.

Scär′let-fē′ver, *n.* A disease characterized by an efflorescence or red flush; scarlatina.

Scärp, *n.* [Fr. *escarpe*; It. *scarpa*; from its sharp pitch.—See SHARP.] (*Fort.*) The slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scarping, scarped.] To form or cut down a slope.

Scärped (skärpt), *a.* Steep; sloping.

Scāth, *or* **Scāthe**, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sceadan*, to injure; Ger. & Dut. *schaden*, Dan. *skada*, to harm.—Cf. Skr. *skhad*, to cut.] [*pp.* scathing, scathed.] To injure; to damage.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *sceada*, harm.—Cf. Skr. *kshati*, hurting.] Injury; damage.

Scāth′ing (*or* skăth′ing), *a.* Severe; harsh; violent.

Scāth′lĕss, *a.* Without harm or damage.

Scăt′ter, *v. a.* [A frequentative, related to SHED, and perhaps to Gr. σκεδάννυμι, I scatter.] [*pp.* scattering, scattered.] To throw loosely about; to sprinkle; to *disperse*; to spread thinly.—2, *v. n.* To be dissipated or dispersed.

Scăt′ter-ĭng, *n.* A sprinkling; dispersion.—2, *a.* Disunited; dispersed; divided among various persons or things.

Scăv′en-ġer, *n.* [Law Fr. (old) *scavage*, O. E. *shewage*, showing, inspection; O. Fr. *scavager*, an inspector (of customs,—later, of streets). The *n* is intrusive.] A cleaner of the streets.

Scēne (sēn), *n.* [L. *scæna*, a stage, show, or appearance; Gr. σκηνή, a tent, stage, or scene; Fr. *scène*.] The stage or the hangings of a theatre:—part of a play; appearance:—exhibition of passion in a public body; disorder.

Scē′ne-ry (sē′-), *n.* [L. *scænarius*, belonging to a scene.] The appearance of a place or of objects; landscape; a representation.

Scĕn′ic, *a.* [Gr. σκηνικός.—See SCENE.] Relating to scenes or scenery; dramatic; theatrical.

Sce-nŏg′ra-phy (se-), *n.* [Gr. σκηνή, a scene, and γράφειν, to portray.] The art of perspective.

Scĕnt (sĕnt), *n.* [Fr. *sentir*, to feel, to smell; L. *sentire*, to perceive.—See SENSE.] *Smell;* odor:—power to smell.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scenting, scented.] To perceive by the nose; to smell:—to fill with odor; to perfume.

Scĕnt′less, *a.* Inodorous; having no smell.

Scĕp′tic, *n.* [L. *scepticus*, Gr. σκεπτικός, inquiring; σκέπτομαι, I consider.] An adherent to the sceptical philosophy; a doubter; an *infidel.*—The old orthography of this word was *sceptic*, and it is so spelled in many of the dictionaries; but Dr. Johnson introduced the orthography of *skeptic*, and in this he has been followed by a large number of lexicographers. *Sceptic* is the prevailing orthography, and it is supported by the best usage.

Scĕp′ti-cal, *a.* Doubting; not believing.

Scĕp′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a sceptical manner.

Scĕp′ti-cĭsm, *n.* [Fr. *scepticisme*.] The philosophical system of Pyrrho; universal doubt:—disbelief of the truths of revelation; infidelity.

Scĕp′tre (sĕp′ter), *n.* [Fr.; L. *sceptrum*, Gr. σκῆπτρον, a staff, a sceptre; σκήπτειν, to prop, to lean on.] The ensign of royalty.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sceptring, sceptred.] To invest with royalty.

Schĕd′ūle (skĕd′yūl, shĕd′yūl, *or* sĕd′yūl), *n.* [L. *schedula*, dim. of *scheda* or *scida*, a leaf of paper; Gr. σχέδη, a leaf or tablet; L. *scindere*, *scidi*, Gr. σχίζειν, to split; σχίδη, a splint.] A small sheet or scroll; a list; an inventory; a record; a draft.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scheduling, scheduled.] To place in a list or scroll.

Schēme, *n.* [L. *schema*, Gr. σχῆμα, form, figure; base of ἔχειν, future σχήσω, to have.] A combination of things adjusted by design; a plan; a *system;* a project; a contrivance; a *design;* a diagram.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* scheming, schemed.] To plan; to contrive.

Schēm′er, *or* **Schēm′ist**, *n.* A projector.

Schĭr′rus (skĭr′rus), *n.* See SCIRRHUS.

Schĭşm (sĭzm), *n.* [L. *schisma;* Gr. σχίσμα; σχίσματος, a split; σχίζειν, to cleave.] A division, as in the church; a separation from the church.

Schĭş′ma-tĭc (sĭz′ma-tĭk *or* siz-măt′ik), *n.* [Gr. σχισματικός.—See SCHISM.] One guilty of schism; one who separates from the church.—2, *a.* Schismatical.

Schiş-măt′i-cal (siz-măt′e-kal), *a.* Implying or partaking of schism; practising schism.

Schĭst (shĭst), *n.* [Gr. σχιστός, easily cleft; σχίζειν, to cleave.] (*Min.*) A slaty rock.

Schĭs′tōse (shĭs′tōs), *a.* [Gr. σχιστός.—See SCHIST.] Relating to schist.

Schĭs′tous (shĭs′tus), *a.* Same as SCHISTOSE.

Schŏl′ar (skŏl′lar), *n.* [L. *scholaris*, belonging to a school (*q. v.*); A.-S. *scolere*.] A pupil; a learner; a student; a disciple:—a man of learning.

Schŏl′ar-ly, *a.* Becoming a scholar.

Schŏl′ar-shĭp, *n.* Learning; literature.

Scho-lăs′tic, *n.* [L. *scholasticus;* Gr. σχολαστικός.—See SCHOOL.] An adherent to the scholastic philosophy or theology; a schoolman.—2, *a.* Relating to the theology of the Middle Ages; belonging to the schools; pedantic.

Scho-lăs′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a scholastic manner.

Scho-lăs′ti-cĭşm, *n.* Scholastic philosophy.

Schō′li-ăst, *n.* [Gr. σχολιαστής.—See SCHOLIUM.] A writer of explanatory notes.

Schō′li-ŭm (skō′le-ŭm), *n.*; pl. **Schō′li-a**. [L.; Gr. σχόλιον, a comment; dim. of σχολή, a discussion.—See SCHOOL.] An annotation; an explanatory note.

Schôôl, *n.* [A.-S. *scolu;* L. *schola;* Gr. σχολή, leisure, discussion,—also, a school.] A place of education; a seminary:—a shoal or drove of fishes.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* schooling, schooled.] To instruct; to train; to teach.

Schôôl′-bŏy̆, *n.* A boy that attends school.

Schôôl′-fĕl-lōw (skôl′fĕl-lō), *n.* One attending the same school; a fellow-student.

Schôôl′-hŏŭse, *n.* A house of instruction.

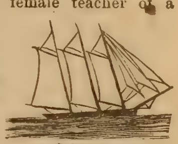
Schôôl′ing, *n.* Instruction; a reprimand.

Schôôl′man, *n.* A scholastic divine.

Schôôl′-mâs-ter, *n.* One who teaches a school.

Schôôl′-māte, *n.* A school-fellow.

Schôôl′-mĭs-tress, *n.* A female teacher of a [school.



Schooner.

Schôôn′er, *n.* [A.-S. *scunian*, to shun, to flee; Norw. *skunna*, to hasten; Scot. *scon*, to skip along the water, as a flat stone; Dut. *schooner*, Ger. *schoner*, a schooner.] A small, sharp-built vessel with two or more masts.

Schörl (shörl), *n.* [Ger. *schörl;* Sw. *skörl*.] A variety of tourmaline.

Schŏt′tish, } *n.* [Ger. *schottisch*, Scottish.] A dance resembling a polka; also the music.
Schŏt′tĭsche (shŏt′tĭsh), }

Scī-ăt′ic (sī-), } *a.* [Fr. *sciatique*, Late L. *sciaticus*, L. *ischiadicus*, Gr. ἰσχιαδικός, subject to pain in the loins; ἰσχιάς, pain in the loins; ἰσχίον, the hip-joint.] Relating to sciatica, or to the hip; ischiatic; ischiadic.
Scī-ăt′i-cal, }

Scī-ăt′i-ca (sī-), *n.* Rheumatism or neuralgia in the hip or the sciatic nerve.

Scī′ence (sī-), *n.* [L. *scientia;* *sciere*, part. *scientis*, to know.] Knowledge; knowledge methodically digested and arranged; learning.

Scī-en-tĭf′ic (sī-), *a.* [Fr. *scientifique;* Late L. *scientificus*, made by science; *scientia*, knowledge, and *facere*, to make.] Relating to science; versed in science.

Scī-en-tĭf′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a scientific manner.

Scī′en-tĭst (sī′en-tĭst), *n.* A scientific person; one versed in a science or in several sciences.

Scĭl′i-cĕt (sĭl′-), *ad.* [L. for *scire licet*, you may know.] Truly; to wit; namely.

Scĭm′i-tar, *n.* See CIMETER and SCYMITAR.

Scin-tĭl′la (sin-), *n.* [L. for "a spark."] A gleam; a flash.

Scĭn′til-lănt, *a.* Sparkling; emitting sparks.

Scĭn′til-lāte (sĭn′-), *v. n.* [L. *scintillare*, *scintillatum;* *scintilla*, a spark.] [*pp.* scintillating, scintillated.] To emit sparks; to sparkle.

Scin-til-lā′tion (sin-), *n.* [L. *scintillatio*, a sparkling.] The act of sparkling.

Scī′o-lĭşm (sī′-), *n.* Superficial knowledge.

Scī′o-lĭst (sī′-), *n.* [L. *sciolus*, a smatterer; dim. of *scius*, knowing.] One of superficial knowledge.

Scī-o-lĭs′tic (sī-), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sciolist; superficial.

Scī′on (sī′on), *n.* [Fr. *scion*, perhaps from *scier*, to saw; L. *secare*, to cut.] A shoot or twig; a graft:—a descendant.

Scī-ŏp′tic (sī-), *a.* [Gr. σκιά, a shadow, and ὀπτικός, optic (*q. v.*).] Pertaining to the camera obscura.

Scī-ŏp′ti-cŏn (sī-), *n.* A form of camera obscura.

Scī-ŏp′tics, *n. pl.* The art of exhibiting images of external objects received through a double-convex glass into a dark room.

Sçir-rhŏs'i-ty (skir-rŏs'e-te), *n.* State of being scirrhous; an induration of a gland.

Sçĭr'rhous (skĭr'rus), *a.* Hard; resembling or partaking of the nature of scirrhus.

Sçĭr'rhus (skĭr'rus), *n.* [Gr. σκίῤῥος *or* σκῖρος, a hard swelling; σκιρός, hard.] A form of cancerous tumor.

Scĭs'sile (sĭs'sil), *a.* [L. *scissilis; scindere, scissum,* to split.] Capable of being cut or split.

Sçĭs'sors (sĭz'zurz), *n. pl.* [Fr. *ciseaux;* O. Fr. *cisoires;* L. *cædere,* to cut; shaped in English after L. *scissor,* a cutter; *scindere,* to cut.] A cutting instrument with two blades; small shears.

Sçle-rŏt'ic, *n.* [Fr. *sclérotique,* the sclerotica; Gr. σκληρός, hard; σκληρότης, hardness.] A medicine which hardens:—the sclerotica.—2, *a.* Relating to the sclerotica.

Sçle-rŏt'i-ca, *n.* [Neo-Latin.] (*Anat.*) One of the membranes of the eye:—called also *sclerotic.*

Scŏff, *v. a. & v. n.* [O. Fris. *schof,* Icel. *skaup* or *skop,* a scoff; O. Dut. *schobben,* Icel. *skopa,* to scoff: perhaps akin to SHOVE.] [*pp.* scoffing, scoffed.] To mock; to deride; to ridicule.—2, *n.* An expression of scorn or contempt; derision; mockery; ridicule; a jeer.

Scŏff'er, *n.* One who scoffs; a scorner.

Scōld, *v. n. & v. a.* [Dut. *scheldan,* past tense *schold;* Ger. *schelten,* past tense *schalt:* akin to Ger. *schallen,* Sw. *skalla,* to resound.] [*pp.* scolding, scolded.] To rail with ill humor; to quarrel; to brawl; to chide; to rate.—2, *n.* A clamorous, rude, vulgar woman.

Scōld'ing, *n.* Clamorous, rude language.

Scŏl'lop, *n.* A shell-fish. See SCALLOP.

Scŏl-o-pĕn'dra, *n.* [L. *scolopendra;* Gr. σκολόπενδρα; σκόλοψ, a prickle.] A venomous centipede.

Scŏnce, *n.* [Late L. *absconsa,* a dark-lantern; O. Fr. *esconse;* L. *abs,* away, and *condere,* to hide.] A branched candlestick:—[Dut. *schans,* Sw. *skans,* Ger. *schanze,* a fort; O. Fr. *esconser,* to hide, to ensconce one's self; L. *abscondere, absconsum,* to abscond (*q. v.*), to hide] a fort:—a fixed seat or shelf:—the head; sense:—a fine.

Sconce.

Scōōp, *n.* [Sw. *skopa,* O. Dut. *schuppe,* a scoop; Dan. *skuffe,* Ger. *schüppe,* a shovel.—Cf. Gr. σκύφος, a cup, σκάπτειν, to dig.] A kind of large ladle; a sweep.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scooping, scooped.] To lade out:—to cut hollow.

Scōōp'-nĕt, *n.* A net formed to sweep the bottom of a river.

Scōpe, *n.* [It. *scopo,* scope, intent; Gr. σκοπός, a spy, σκέπτομαι, to see.] *Tendency;* design; final end; intention; drift:—amplitude; room; space; extent.

Scor-bū'tic,
Scor-bū'ti-cal, *a.* [Late L. *scorbutus,* scurvy (*q. v.*); Ger. *scharbock,* Low Ger. *schärbuuk,* scurvy,—originally a rupture; Ger. *scheren,* Dut. *scheuren,* to split or rend, and Dut. *buik,* Low Ger. *buuk,* Ger. *bauch,* the belly.] Relating to, or diseased with, the scurvy.

Scôrch, *v. a.* [Fr. *écorcher,* Sp. *escorchar,* Late L. *excorticare,* to take off the skin; L. *ex,* off, and *cortex, corticis,* the skin, or *scortum,* the skin.] [*pp.* scorching, scorched.] To burn superficially; to burn.—2, *v. n.* To be burnt superficially or slightly.

Scōre, *n.* [A.-S. *scor,* twenty, from *sceran,* to cut, to shear (*q. v.*); Icel. *skor,* Dan. *skaar,* a notch.] A notch; a long incision:—a line drawn:—an account kept by marks:—a mark:—account:—reason; sake:—twenty:—a musical transcript or composition.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scoring, scored.] To cut; to engrave:—to mark by a line:—to set down, as a debt:—to castigate.

Scō'ri-a, *n.*; pl. **Scō'ri-æ.** [L.; Gr. σκωρία, dross; σκῶρ, A.-S. *scearn,* dung.] Dross; recrement; slag; volcanic cinders.

Scō-ri-ā'ceous (-shus), *a.* Relating to dross.

Scō-ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Reduction into dross.

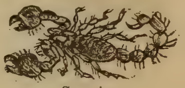
Scō'ri-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *scorifier;* L. *scoria,* dross, and *fieri,* to become.] [*pp.* scorifying, scorified.] To reduce to scoria or dross.

Scôrn, *v. a.* [It. *scherno,* O. Fr. *escarn,* scorn; O. Ger. *skern,* mockery; *skernon,* to mock:—probably related to A.-S. *scearn,* Icel. *skarn,* dung.] [*pp.* scorning, scorned.] To despise; to disdain; to contemn.—2, *n.* Contempt; disdain; derision.

Scôrn'er, *n.* A contemner; a despiser; a scoffer.

Scôrn'fụl, *a.* Full of scorn; contemptuous.

Scôrn'fụl-ly, *ad.* Contemptuously.



Scorpion.

Scôr'pi-on, *n.* [L. *scorpio;* Gr. σκορπίος, sharp,—also a scorpion.] A venomous articulate animal.

Scôr'ta-to-ry, *a.* [L. *scortator,* a fornicator; *scortum,* a harlot.] Relating to lewdness.

Scŏt, *n.* [L. *Scotus.*] A native of Scotland:—[A.-S. *scot,* payment; Dut. *schot;* Icel. *skot;* Ger. *schoss;* O. Fr. *escot:* akin to SHOOT and SHOT] a payment; a tax.—*Scot and lot,* parish payments.

Scŏtch, *a.* Relating to Scotland; Scottish.—2, *n.* A drag or brake applied to a wheel in descending a declivity:—[see SCUTCH] a slight cut; a shallow incision.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* scotching, scotched.] To stop a wheel by a stone, &c.:—to cut with small incisions.

Scŏtch'man, *n.* A man born in Scotland.

Scŏt'-frēē, *a.* Without payment; untaxed:—unhurt; safe.

Scŏts'man, *n.* A Scotchman.

Scŏt'ti-cĭsm, *n.* A Scottish phrase or idiom.

Scŏt'tish, *a.* Relating to Scotland; Scotch.

Scöûn'drel, *n.* [A.-S. *scunian,* to shun; Scot. *scunner,* to loathe: it seems to have meant at first a coward, one who *shuns* danger,—also one who excites disgust and loathing.] A rascal; a villain; a worthless fellow.—2, *a.* Base; disgraceful.

Scöûr, *v. a.* [Sw. *skura;* Dan. *skure;* O. Fr. *escurer:* referred to L. *excurare,* to take care of, or L. *excoriare,* to peel.—See EXCORIATE.] [*pp.* scouring, scoured.] To rub with something rough or hard; to clean; to purge; to cleanse:—to range over.—2, *v. n.* To be purged:—to rove.—3, *n.* The wearing effect of a current or tide.—*pl.* A diarrhœa.

Scoŭrge (skŭrj), *n.* [Fr. *écourgée, escourgée;* It. *scoreggia, scuriada,* a scourge; L. *excoriata,* flayed off,—hence a thong of leather.—See EXCORIATE.] A whip; a lash; a thong:—a punishment; affliction:—a scourger.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scourging, scourged.] To whip; to punish; to chastise.

Scöût, *n.* [Fr. *écoute,* O. Fr. *escoute,* a spy, a listener; Fr. *écouter,* L. *auscultare,* to listen.—See AUSCULTATION.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions or state of an enemy; a spy.—2, *v. a.* [Icel. *skuta,* a taunt; *skota,* to push: akin to SHOOT.] [*pp.* scouting, scouted.] To reject with contempt; to hoot away; to ridicule:—to travel over.—3, *v. n.* To act as a scout:—to sneer.

Scöŵ, *n.* [Dut. *schouw:* probably related to SHOVE.] A flat-bottomed boat.

Scöŵl, *v. n.* [Dut. *skule,* to scowl; Low Ger. *schulen,* to hide the eyes: akin to SKULK.] [*pp.* scowling, scowled.] To look angry, sour, or sullen.—2, *n.* A look of sullenness or discontent; a frown.

Scrăg, *n.* [Gael. *sgreag,* to shrivel; Local Sw. *skraka,* a dry tree, a lean man; Norw. *skrekka,* to shrink.] Any thing thin or lean:—the neck.

Scrăg'ged, *a.* Rough; uneven; scraggy.

Scrăg'ged-nĕss,
Scrăg'gi-nĕss, *n.* State of being scraggy; leanness; roughness.

Scrăg'gi-ly, *ad.* Roughly; meagrely.

Scrăg'gy, *a.* [Local Sw. *skrugeg,* crooked; Norw. *skrokken,* wrinkled; Gael. *sgreagach,* dry.—See SCRAG.] Lean; thin; rough; rugged.

Scrăm'ble, *v. a.* [A nasalized form of SCRABBLE, which is a frequentative of SCRAPE.] [*pp.* scram-

bling, scrambled.] To mix in a confused manner while being cooked, as eggs.—2, *v. n.* To catch at any thing eagerly; to struggle; to try to climb; to climb or clamber.—3, *n.* Eager contest; struggle; a climb.

Scrăp, *n.* [Icel. *skrap*, Dan. *skrab*, scrapings; *skrabe*, to scrape (*q. v.*).] A particle; a piece; a fragment. [or small pieces.

Scrăp'-book (-bůk), *n.* A book composed of scraps

Scrāpe, *v. a.* [Icel. *skrapa*, Dan. *skrabe*, Dut. *schrapen*, to scrape; A.-S. *scearpian*, to scratch; *scearp*, sharp.] [*pp.* scraping, scraped.] To pare lightly; to rub:—to collect.—2, *v. n.* To make a harsh noise.—3, *n.* The act, or the noise, of scraping:—difficulty; perplexity; distress.

Scrāp'er, *n.* One who scrapes:—an instrument for scraping:—a miser:—a vile fiddler.

Scrăp'-iron (-ī'urn), *n.* Iron in small pieces.

Scrăp'py, *a.* Composed of scraps.

Scrătch, *v. a.* [O. E. *scratten* and *cracchen*, to scratch; Dan. *skrade*, to creak; Sw. *kratsa*, to scrape; *kratta*, Dut. *krassen*, Ger. *kratzen*, to scratch; root *kar* and *skar*, to cut.] [*pp.* scratching, scratched.] To tear; to wound; to tear or rub with the nails, &c.—2, *n.* A slight wound; a laceration:—a wig.—*pl.* A disease in horses' feet.

Scrawl, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Probably for *scribble*: affected by Local Eng. *scrawl*, to crawl.] [*pp.* scrawling, scrawled.] To draw or write clumsily.—2, *n.* Unskilful and inelegant writing.

Scraw'ny, *a.* [Icel. *skran*, Scot. *scran*, refuse.] Lean; meagre.

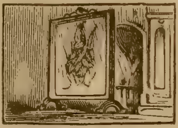
Screak, *v. n.* [Imitative.—See SCREECH, CREAK, SQUEAK, and SHRIEK.] [*pp.* screaking, screaked.] To make a shrill noise.—2, *n.* A screech; a shriek.

Scream, *v. n.* [Icel. *skræma*, Sw. *skräma*, Dan. *skræma*, to scare; Sw. *skrän*, a scream: root of Ger. *schreien*, to cry: imitative.] [*pp.* screaming, screamed.] To cry out, as in terror or agony.—2, *n.* A shrill, quick, loud cry; a shriek.

Screech, *v. n.* [Icel. *skrækja*, Sw. *skrika*, Dan. *skrige*, Gael. *sgreach*, Welsh *ysgrechio*, to screech: imitative.] [*pp.* screeching, screeched.] To cry out; to scream.—2, *n.* A cry of horror and anguish.

Screech'-owl, *n.* An owl that hoots by night.

Screed, *n.* [A.-S. *screade*, a strip, a piece.—Cf. SHRED.] A wooden rule for running mouldings:—a harangue; a piece of poor prose or verse.



Screen.

Screen, *n.* [Fr. *écran*, a screen; Ger. *schranne*, a railing; Czech *schrana*, a screen.] Something to intercept light or heat:—a thing that affords shelter:—a sieve.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* screening, screened.] To protect from heat, light, or cold; to shelter; to hide; to shield:—to sift.

Screw (skrū), *n.* [Fr. *écrou*; O. Fr. *escrou*; Ger. *schraube*; Dut. *schroef*; Sw. *skruf*; Dan. *skrue*: all from L. *scrobs*, a hole.] A cylinder grooved spirally:—one of the mechanical powers for pressing:—a screw-propeller:—a vicious horse:—a covetous person.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* screwing, screwed.] To turn or fasten with a screw:—to force; to squeeze; to press; to oppress:—to examine severely. [screws.

Screw'-drīv-er (skrū'-), *n.* A tool for turning

Screw'ing (skrū'ing), *a.* Oppressive; hard; exacting.

Screw-pīne', *n.* A tropical tree of various species.

Screw'-pro-pĕl'ler, *n.* An instrument for propelling vessels at sea, consisting of two or more twisted blades set on an axis running parallel with the keel and revolving beneath the water; the vessel thus propelled.

Scrĭb'ble, *n.* [A frequentative: root of SCRIBE.] Worthless, careless writing.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* scribbling, scribbled.] To write carelessly.

Scrĭb'bler, *n.* A worthless author or writer.

Scrībe, *n.* [L. *scriba*, a writer; *scribere*, *scriptum*, Ger. *schreiben*, to write.] A Jewish teacher of the law:—a writer; a clerk:—a public notary.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scribing, scribed.] To mark or adjust with compasses.

Scrĭm'mage, *n.* [See SKIRMISH.] A skirmish, fight, or struggle. [Low or colloq.]

Scrĭmp, *v. a.* [A.-S. *scrimman*, to shrink (*q. v.*).—Cf. CRIMP.] [*pp.* scrimping, scrimped.] To make scant; to spare.—2, *n.* A niggard; a miser.—3, *a.* Scanty.

Scrĭp, *n.* [Icel. *skreppa*; Sw. *skräppa*; Low Ger. *schrap*, a scrip: akin to SCRAP, a piece or shred.] A small bag:—[the same as SCRIPT] a schedule; a small writing:—a certificate of stock.

Scrĭpt, *n.* [L. *scriptum*, written; *scribere*, to write.] An imitation of writing in print.

Scrĭpt'ū-ral (skrĭpt'yur-al), *a.* Contained in, or in accordance with, the Bible; biblical.

Scrĭpt'ūre (skrĭpt'yur), *n.* [L. *scriptura*, a writing; *scribere*, to write.] Writing:—the sacred writings; the Holy Scriptures; the Bible.

Scrīve'ner (skrīv'ner) [skrĭv'in-er, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *écrivain*, Sp. *escribano*, It. *scrivano*, Late L. *scribanus*, a notary; L. *scriba*, a scribe (*q. v.*).] One who draws contracts, &c.:—a sort of money-broker.

Scrŏf'ū-la, *n.* [L.; dim. of *scrofa*, a swine; perhaps from the swollen appearance of scrofulous glands.] (*Med.*) A chronic disease, vulgarly called the *king's evil*; struma.

Scrŏf'ū-loŭs, *a.* Diseased with the scrofula.

Scrōll, *n.* [Fr. *écrou*, a list; O. Fr. *escroue*, *escroele*, a strip; Icel. *skra*, a writing; O. Dut. *schroode*, a strip, a shred: the idea of a roll or twist seems to have come through confusion of the French with *écrou*, a screw.] A writing formed into a roll.

Scrō'tum, *n.* [L.] The pouch in which are the testes.

Scrŭb, *v. a.* [Dut. *schrobben*; Dan. *skrubbe*; Sw. *skrubba*: root of SHRUB: brushes were made of twigs.] [*pp.* scrubbing, scrubbed.] To rub hard with something coarse.—2, *v. n.* To work and fare hard.—3, *n.* A worn-out broom:—one who works hard and fares ill; a drudge:—[A.-S. *scrobb*, a shrub (*q. v.*)] low-growing hard-wood; dense underwood.—4, *a.* Mean; inferior:—dwarfish; stunted.

Scrŭb'by, *a.* Like a scrub; mean; vile:—covered with scrub or dense underwood.

Scrŭb'-ōak (skrŭb'ōk), *n.* A name common to several species of oak of low growth.

Scrū'ple, *n.* [L. *scrupulus*, a sharp stone,—hence a small weight,—also an annoyance, difficulty, a stone in one's shoe; *scrupus*, a stone.] A doubt; perplexity; difficulty:—a weight of twenty grains.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [*pp.* scrupling, scrupled.] To doubt; to hesitate.

Scrū-pū-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* [L. *scrupulositas*.] Quality of being scrupulous; doubt; conscientiousness.

Scrū'pū-loŭs, *a.* [L. *scrupulosus*.] Nicely doubtful; careful; conscientious; precise; cautious.

Scrū'pū-loŭs-ly, *ad.* Carefully; anxiously.

Scrū'pū-loŭs-nĕss, *n.* Scrupulosity.

Scrū'ti-nīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* scrutinizing, scrutinized.] To search closely; to examine critically.

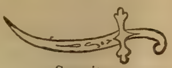
Scrū'ti-ny, *n.* [L. *scrutinium*, a search; *scrutari*, to search,—literally, to search even to the rags; *scruta*, trash, rags.] A strict search; an examination; careful inquiry.

Scrū-toire' (skrū-twŏr'), *n.* [See ESCRITOIRE.] A case of drawers for writing; an escritoire.

Scŭd, *v. n.* [A variant of Colloq. Eng. *scoot*, to run away, and a form of SHOOT.—Cf. Sw. *skutta*, to leap.] [*pp.* scudding, scudded.] To flee; to run away with speed.—2, *n.* A cloud swiftly driven; mist.

Scŭf′fle, *n.* [A frequentative form of Shove.] A confused contest between persons struggling against each other; a *quarrel*.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* scuffling, scuffled.] To strive or struggle roughly.
Scŭf′fler, *n.* One who scuffles:—a garden-tool.
Scŭlk, *v. n.* [*pp.* sculking, sculked.] To lurk secretly. See Skulk.
Scŭll, *n.* [Icel. *skal*, a hollow; Sw. *skål*, a bowl: *sculls* were originally hollowed, spoon-shaped oars.] A boat; an oar:—the skull. See Skull.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sculling, sculled.] To impel a boat by an oar.
Scŭll′er, *n.* One who sculls:—a cockboat.
Scŭl′ler-y, *n.* [A.-S. *swillian*, Dan. *skylle*, Icel. *skola*, to wash; Norwegian *skval*, dish-water.] A place for kitchen-utensils.
Scŭll′ion (skŭl′yun), *n.* [O. Fr. *escouillon*, *escouvillon*, a dishcloth; Sp. *escobillon*, a cannon-sponge; *escobilla*, a brush; *escoba*, a broom; L. *scopa*, twigs, a broom.] A kitchen-servant.
Scŭl′pin, *n.* [L. *scolopendra*, a centipede,—also a certain sea-fish.—See Scolopendra.] An ill-looking fish.
Scŭlp′tor, *n.* [L.—See Sculpture.] A carver of stone or wood.
Scŭlpt′ū-ral, *a.* Relating to sculpture.
Scŭlpt′ūre (skŭlpt′yur), *n.* [L. *sculptura*; *sculpere* (also *scalpere*), to carve.] Art of carving in wood, stone, &c.; engraving; carved work.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sculpturing, sculptured.] To carve; to cut out.
Scŭm, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *skum*: Ger. *schaum*; Fr. *écume*.—See Skim.] What rises to the top of any liquor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scumming, scummed.] To clear off the scum; to skim.
Scŭp′per-nŏng, *n.* [An aboriginal name.] A variety of the American muscadine or Southern fox-grape:—a wine from the same grape.
Scŭp′pers, *n. pl.* [Sp. & O. Fr. *escupir*, Roumanian *scuipire*, L. *exspuere*, to spit out.—See Spew.] Small holes in a ship's sides.
Scŭrf, *n.* [A.-S. *scurf* and *sceorfa*, scurf; *sceorfan*, to scrape; Dan. *skurv*, Dut. *schurft*, Ger. *schorf*, scurf; *schürfen*, to scratch.] A kind of dry scab; dandruff.
Scŭrf′i-nĕss, *n.* The state of being scurfy.
Scŭrf′y, *a.* Having scurf, scabs, or scales.
Scŭr′rile, *a.* Low; opprobrious; scurrilous.
Scur-rĭl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *scurrilitas*.] Vulgar or abusive language.
Scŭr′ril-oŭs, *a.* [L. *scurrilis*; *scurra*, a buffoon,—also a fop.] Grossly opprobrious; coarse; foul; abusive; opprobrious; *reproachful*.
Scŭr′ril-oŭs-ly, *ad.* With gross reproach.
Scŭr′ril-ous-nĕss, *n.* Scurrility; vulgarity.
Scŭr′vi-ly, *ad.* Vilely; basely; coarsely.
Scŭr′vi-nĕss, *n.* State of being scurvy.
Scŭr′vy, *a.* [From Scurf; Sw. *skorvig*; *skorf*, scurf.] Scabbed; scurfy:—mean; vile; bad; worthless.—2, *n.* [Late L. *scorbutus*.—See Scorbutic.] A disease incident to seamen, &c.
Scū′tate, *a.* [L. *scutatus*; *scutum*, a shield.] (*Zoöl.*) Protected by scales.—(*Bot.*) Formed like a round buckler.
Scŭtch, *v. a.* [Norw. *skoka*, a flax-swingle; Sw. *skäkta*, to swingle.] [*pp.* scutching, scutched.] To break and dress, as flax.
Scŭtch′eon (skŭtsh′un), *n.* [See Escutcheon.] A shield; the ensigns armorial of a family.
Scū′ti-fôrm, *a.* [L. *scutum*, a shield, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a shield.
Scŭt′tle, *n.* [A.-S. *scutel*, a dish; L. *scutella* or *scutula*, a salver; *scuta* or *scutra*, a tray.] A basket; a grate:—a quick pace; a short run:—a pail or vessel for coals:—[Fr. *écoutille*, Sp. *escotilla*, a hatchway; *escotar*, to cut out] an opening or hole in a ship's side or deck, or in the roof of a house.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scuttling, scuttled.] To sink a ship by cutting holes in the bottom.—3, *v. n.* [A frequentative of Scud.] To run with haste.

Scȳm′i-tar (sĭm′-), *n.* [Fr. *cimeterre*; It. *scimitarra*; Per. *shimshir*; *sham*, a claw, and *sher*, a lion.] A short Turkish sword:—written also *scimetar*, *cimiter*, and *cimeter*.


Scymitar.

Scȳthe (sīth), *n.* [A.-S. *side*, *sigde*, a scythe; Icel. *sigdr*, a sickle; Ger. *sense*, O. Ger. *segisna*, *segensa*, a scythe; root of Saw.] An instrument for mowing grass.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* scything, scythed.] To cut with a scythe; to mow.
Se-. A Latin prefix, implying separation: akin to *sed*, but: the prefix is written also *sed-*; probably related to L. ablative *se*, by one's self.
Sēa (sē), *n.* [A.-S. *sæ*, a sea or lake; Dut. *zee*, Goth. *saiws*, Ger. *see*, a lake, the sea.] A large body of salt water; the *ocean*; a body of water:—surge; a wave.
Sēa′-a-nĕm′o-ne, *n.* A species of polyp.
Sēa′-bēat (sē′bēt), } *a.* Beaten by the waves
Sēa′-bēat-en (sē′bē-tn), } of the sea.
Sēa′bōard, *n.* [Sea, and Fr. *bord*, the shore.] The sea-coast; the region near the sea.
Sēa′-cōal, *n.* Pit-coal; coal brought by sea.
Sēa′-cŏw, *n.* The manatee:—the walrus.
Sēa′fâr-er, *n.* A mariner; a sailor.
Sēa′fâr-ing, *a.* Employed as a seaman:—pertaining to seamanship.
Sēa′-gïrt (sē′gïrt), *a.* Encircled by the sea.
Sēa′-gō-ing, *a.* Going to sea; seafaring.
Sēa′-grēēn, *a.* Having the color of sea-water.
Sēa′-hôrse (sē′hôrs), *n.* The morse; the walrus.
Sēal, *n.* [O. Fr. *seel*, Fr. *sceau*, Ger. *siegel*, Sp. *sigilo*, *sello*, L. *sigillum*, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a sign.] An engraved stamp for making an impression, as on wax:—wax impressed:—confirmation.—(*Zoöl.*) [A.-S. *seolh*; Dan. *sæl*; Sw. *själ*.] A marine quadruped.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sealing, sealed.] To fasten with a seal; to mark:—to confirm; to ratify:—to close; to shut.
Sēal′er, *n.* One who seals:—an officer who examines and tests weights and measures:—a ship engaged in taking seals.
Sēal′ing, *n.* The capture of seals for their oil, skins, or furs.
Sēal′ing-wăx, *n.* Wax used to seal letters.
Sēa′-lī-on, *n.* A kind of seal.
Sēam, *n.* [A.-S. *seam*; Dut. *zoom*; Dan. *söm*; Ger. *saum*: root of Sew.] The suture of two edges of cloth sewed together:—a juncture of two planks:—a crevice or fissure:—a scar:—a thin bed; a layer:—[A.-S. *seam*, Ger. *saum*, L. *sagma*, a horse-load; Gr. σάγμα, a pack-saddle] a measure; eight bushels of corn.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* seaming, seamed.] To join together; to mark; to scar.
Sēa′man (sē′man), *n.* A *sailor*; a mariner.
Sēa′man-shĭp, *n.* The skill of a good seaman.
Sēa′-mew, *n.* [So called from its cry.] A fowl that frequents the sea.
Sēam′less, *a.* Having no seam.
Sēa′-mŏn-ster, *n.* A strange animal of the sea.
Sēam′stress [sēm′strĕs, *P. E. Wb. I.*], *n.* [A.-S. *seamestre*, *sæmestres*.—See Seam.] A woman who sews:—written also *sempstress* and *semstress*.
Sēam′y, *a.* Having a seam; showing seams.
Séance (sā-ŏ̃ns), *n.* [Fr.] A sitting; a session, as of a company or a public body.
Sēa′pōrt, *n.* A harbor or port for ships; a haven.
Sēar, *a.* [A.-S. *searian*, to dry up; O. Dut. *sore*, *zoor*, Low Ger. *soor*, dry.] Dry; withered; not green.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* searing, seared.] To burn; to cauterize:—to harden to dryness; to wither.
Sēarch (sẽrch), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *cercher*, Fr. *chercher*, It. *cercare*, to search; L. *circare*, to go around, to explore; *circus*, a circle (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* searching, searched.] To examine; to try; to explore; to inquire; to seek for; to hunt:—to probe.—2, *v. n.* To make a search; to seek; to try.—3, *n.* Inquiry; quest; pursuit.
Sēarch′er, *n.* An examiner; an inquirer.
Sēarch′ing, *a.* Examining closely; exploring; probing; penetrating.

Sĕarch′-war-rant (-wŏr-rant), *n.* (*Law.*) A warrant or writ, granted by a magistrate, for searching a house, &c., for stolen goods.
Sēa′-rôôm, *n.* Open sea; spacious main.
Sēa′-sĕr-vice (sē′sĕr-vis), *n.* Naval service.
Sēa′-shĕll, *n.* A shell found on the shore.
Sēa′-shōre, *n.* The coast of the sea.
Sēa′-sĭck, *a.* Affected by sea-sickness.
Sēa′-sĭck-ness, *n.* A sickness to which most persons are subject upon first going to sea.
Sēa′-sīde (sē′sīd), *n.* The region near the sea.
Sēa′ṣon (sē′zn), *n.* [Fr. *saison;* L. *satio,* a sowing,—later, sowing-time; *serere, satum,* to sow.] One of the four parts of the year, namely, spring, summer, autumn, winter:—a *time;* a fit time; an opportunity.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* seasoning, seasoned.] To give a relish to; to imbue:—to fit for use; to mature; to inure.—3, *v. n.* To become mature or fit.
Sēa′ṣon-a-ble (sē′zn-a-bl), *a.* Done or happening at the proper time; opportune; timely.
Sēa′ṣon-a-bly, *ad.* Opportunely.
Sēa′ṣon-ĭng (sē′zn-ĭng), *n.* Process of inuring; that which seasons; a condiment.
Sēa′-spī-der, *n.* One of a family of marine spider-like crabs:—called also *spider-crab.*
Sēat, *n.* [A.-S. *set;* Icel. *sæti;* Dan. *sæde.*—See SIT.] That on which one sits; a chair; a stool:—a residence; *mansion;* situation; site.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* seating, seated.] To place on seats; to fix.
Sēa′-ür-chin, *n.* The echinus, a spiny sea-animal.
Sēa′ward, *a.* Directed toward the sea.—2, *ad.* Toward the sea.
Sēa′-wâ-ter, *n.* The salt water of the sea.
Sēa′-wēēd, *n.* A marine plant; alga.
Sēa′-wor-thy (sē′wür-thē), *a.* Fit to go to sea; able to bear a voyage at sea.
Se-bā′ceous (se-bā′shus), *a.* [L. *sebum,* fat.—See SUET.] Relating to fat; fatty.
Sē′cant, *n.* [L. *secans,* cutting; *secare,* to cut.] A line cutting another:—a line drawn from the centre of a circle, through the extremity of an arc, and limited by the tangent passing through the other extremity.—2, *a.* Cutting; dividing, as a line.
Se-cēde′, *v. n.* [L. *secedere, secessum,* to depart; *se-,* apart, and *cedere,* to go.] [*pp.* seceding, seceded.] To withdraw from fellowship; to retire; to depart; to recede.
Se-cēd′er, *n.* One who secedes; a dissenter.
Se-cĕs′sion (se-sĕsh′un), *n.* [L. *secessio.*—See SECEDE.] The act of seceding; withdrawal:—persons seceding.
Se-cĕs′sion-ĭst (se-sĕsh′un-ĭst), *n.* One who secedes:—one who believes in the right of secession.—2, *a.* Of or relating to secession.
Se-clūde′, *v. a.* [L. *secludere, seclusum,* to shut off; *se-,* apart, and *claudere, clausum,* to shut.] [*pp.* secluding, secluded.] To shut up apart; to separate.
Se-clūd′ed, *p. a.* Retired; remote.
Se-clū′ṣion, *n.* [See SECLUDE.] Act of secluding; state of being secluded; separation; *privacy;* retirement.
Sĕc′ond, *a.* [Fr. *second,* L. *secundus,* second: root of *sequi,* to follow.] Next in order to the first; inferior.—2, *n.* One who attends another in a duel:—a supporter:—the sixtieth part of a minute.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* seconding, seconded.] To support; to assist; to forward; to encourage:—to follow next.
Sĕc′ond-a-ri-ly, *ad.* In the second order.
Sĕc′ond-a-ry, *a.* [L. *secundarius;* Fr. *secondaire.*] Not primary; second; subordinate.
Sĕc′ond-er, *n.* One who seconds.
Sĕc′ond-hănd, *n.* Possession after the possession of the same thing by another.—2, *a.* Not original; not new.
Sĕc′ond-ly, *ad.* In the second place.
Sĕc′ond-rāte, *n.* The second order in worth.—2, *a.* Second in value or worth.
Sĕc′ondṣ, *n. pl.* A coarse kind of flour; any thing of second quality.
Sĕc′ond-sīght, *n.* The supposed faculty or power of seeing or knowing things future.
Sē′cre-cy, *n.* Privacy; solitude; seclusion.
Sē′cret, *a.* [L. *secretus,* separate, apart, secret; *secernere, secretum,* to separate; *se-,* apart, and *cernere,* to separate.] Kept hidden; concealed; private; not known; not revealed; *clandestine.*—2, *n.* A thing unknown or hidden.
Sĕc′re-ta-ri-at, *or* **Sĕc-re-tā′ri-at,** *n.* The department or office of a secretary.
Sĕc′re-ta-ry, *n.* [L. *secretarium,* a secret place; Late L. *secretarius,* a confidential officer; Fr. *secrétaire,* a clerk, a desk.] An officer who manages the business of a society or company; a high officer of state:—a writer; a scribe:—a desk.
Sĕc′re-ta-ry-bīrd, *n.* A bird which devours serpents.
Sĕc′re-ta-ry-shĭp, *n.* The office of a secretary.
Se-crēte′, *v. a.* [L. *secernere, secretum,* to separate.—See SECRET.] [*pp.* secreting, secreted.] To hide; to *conceal:*—to separate, as from the blood.
Se-crē′tion, *n.* [L. *secretio,* separation.] The act of secreting; separation:—that which is secreted.
Se-crē′tive, *a.* Disposed to secrete; characterized by secretiveness.
Se-crē′tive-nĕss, *n.* A disposition to conceal or keep secret.
Sē′cret-ly, *ad.* Privately; privily.
Sē′cret-nĕss, *n.* State of being secret.
Se-crē′to-ry, *or* **Sē′cre-to-ry,** *a.* [Fr. *sécrétoire.*] Performing secretion; secreting.
Sĕct, *n.* [L. *secta,* a beaten way,—also, a party, a following; from *sequi,* frequentative *sectari,* to follow: more generally derived from *secare, sectum,* to cut.] A body of men united in tenets or following some teacher; a denomination.
Sec-tā′ri-an, *n.* One of a sect or party.—2, *a.* Relating to a sect or sectary.
Sec-tā′ri-an-ĭṣm, *n.* Devotion to a sect.
Sĕc′ta-ry, *n.* [Fr. *sectaire.*—See SECT.] A follower of a sect; a sectarian.
Sĕc′tile, *a.* [L. *sectilis; secare, sectum,* to cut.] That may be cut or divided.
Sĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *sectio; secare, sectum,* to cut.] The act of cutting:—a separate part; division of a book:—the mark thus [§].
Sĕc′tion-al, *a.* Relating to a section; partial.
Sĕc′tion-al-ĭṣm, *n.* Sectional feeling; a preference for one section of a country over others.
Sĕc′tor, *n.* [L. for "a cutter," "a sector;" *secare, sectum,* to cut.] (*Geom.*) A portion of the area of a circle, bounded by two radii and the intercepted arc:—a mathematical instrument.
Sĕc′ū-lar, *a.* [L. *sæcularis,* recurring after a long time,—later, worldly; *sæculum,* an age, a generation,—later, worldliness.] Not spiritual; worldly; civil:—not bound by monastic rules.—2, *n.* A church officer:—a layman.
Sĕc′ū-lar-ĭṣm, *n.* Rejection or neglect of religious ideas.
Sĕc′ū-lar-ĭst, *n.* One devoted to secularism:—one who rejects every form of religion; one who opposes the teaching of religion in schools.
Sĕc-ū-lăr′i-ty, *n.* State of being secular.
Sĕc-ū-lăr-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of secularizing.
Sĕc′ū-lar-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *séculariser.*] [*pp.* secularizing, secularized.] To make secular; to convert from spiritual to common use.
Sĕc′ū-lar-ly, *ad.* In a worldly manner.
Sĕc′un-dīne, *n.* [L. *secundinæ.*—See SECOND.] After-birth; placenta.
Se-cūr′a-ble, *a.* That may be secured.
Se-cūre′, *a.* [L. *securus; se-,* without, and *cura,* care.] Free from fear or danger; safe.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* securing, secured.] To make secure; to free from danger; to protect; to insure; to guarantee.
Se-cūre′ly, *ad.* Without danger or fear; safely.
Se-cū′ri-ty, *n.* [L. *securitas;* Fr. *sécurité.*—See SECURE.] He who or that which secures; *deposit;* pledge; protection; *safety;* confidence.

Se-dăn′, *n.* [Named from the town of that name in France.] A portable covered vehicle or chair for carrying a single person.

Sedan.

Se-dāte′, *a.* [L. *sedare*, to settle; *sedatus*, settled; *sedere*, to sit (*q. v.*).] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; *composed;* undisturbed; tranquil; serene.

Se-dāte′ly, *ad.* In a sedate manner; calmly.

Se-dāte′ness, *n.* Calmness; serenity.

Sĕd′a-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *sédatif;* L. *sedare*, to settle.] Assuaging; composing.—2, *n.* Any thing that assuages; a soothing medicine.

Sĕd′en-ta-ry, *a.* [L. *sedentarius*, sitting; *sedere* (part. *sedentis*), to sit (*q. v.*).] Occupied in sitting; sitting much; inactive; motionless.

Sĕdġe, *n.* [A.-S. *secg;* Low Ger. *segge.*—Cf. A.-S. *saga;* Ger. *säge*, a saw; from its cutting edges.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag; coarse grass in marshes.

Sĕdġ′y, *a.* Overgrown with sedge or flags.

Sĕd′i-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *sedimentum; sedere*, to sit (*q. v.*), —also, to settle.] That which settles at the bottom of a liquid; lees; *dregs.*

Sĕd-i-mĕnt′a-ry, *a.* [Fr. *sédimentaire.*] Consisting of sediment.

Se-dĭ′′tion (se-dĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *seditio*, a sedition, a dissension: probably from *se-*, apart, and *ire, itum*, to go.] A factious commotion; a tumult; an *insurrection.*

Se-dĭ′′tious (se-dĭsh′us), *a.* [L. *seditiosus.*] Relating to, or partaking of, sedition; *factious.*

Sĕd′litz-pŏw′ders, *n. pl.* [Named from the springs of *Sedlitz*, in Bohemia.] An effervescing aperient preparation.

Se-dūce′, *v. a.* [L. *seducere, seductum; se-*, apart, and *ducere*, to lead.] [*pp.* seducing, seduced.] To entice to evil; to draw aside from right; to tempt; to corrupt.

Se-dūç′er, *n.* One who seduces; a corrupter.

Se-dūç′i-ble, *a.* [L. *seducibilis.*] That may be seduced.

Se-dŭc′tion, *n.* [L. *seductio.*—See SEDUCE.] The act of seducing; enticement.

Se-dŭc′tive, *a.* Tending to seduce.

Se-dŭc′tress, *n.* [L. *seductrix.*] A female who seduces.

Se-dū′li-ty, *n.* [L. *sedulitas.*—See SEDULOUS.] Diligent assiduity; industry.

Sĕd′ū-lous, *a.* [L. *sedulus*, diligent; *sedere*, to sit. —Cf. ASSIDUOUS.] Assiduous; industrious.

Sĕd′ū-lous-ly, *ad.* Assiduously.

Sĕd′ū-lous-nĕss, *n.* Assiduity; sedulity.

Sēe, *n.* [O. Fr. *sed* or *se;* Fr. *siège;* L. *sedes*, a seat; *sedere*, to sit (*q. v.*).] The seat or diocese of a bishop.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *seon;* Dut. *zien;* Ger. *sehen;* Goth. *saihwan.*] [*i.* saw; *pp.* seeing, seen.] To perceive by the eye; to observe; to *behold.*—3, *v. n.* To have power of sight; to discern.

Sēed, *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *sæd;* Dut. *zaad;* Ger. *saat;* L. *serere, satum*, to sow (*q. v.*).] The substance produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated:—original:—offspring.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* seeding, seeded.] To supply with seed; to sow.—3, *v. n.* To bring forth seed:—to shed seed.

Sēed′i-nĕss, *n.* State of being seedy; shabbiness; the state of feeling, or appearing, wretched.

Sēed′ling, *n.* A plant sprung from the seed.

Sēeds′man, *n.* One who sells seeds.

Sēed′-tīme, *n.* Season of sowing or planting.

Sēed′y, *a.* Abounding with, or having, seed:—poverty-struck; shabby; wretched; weakly.

Sēe′ing, *n.* Sight; vision.—2, *ad.* Since that.

Sēek, *v. a.* [A.-S. *secan;* Dut. *zoeken;* Dan. *söge;* Ger. *suchen;* root of Goth. *sakan*, to strive.] [*i.* sought; *pp.* seeking, sought.] To look for; to search for; to solicit.—2, *v. n.* To make search; to endeavor.

Sēek′er, *n.* One who seeks; an inquirer.

Sēem, *v. n.* [A.-S. *seman*, to satisfy, to make to agree; Icel. *sæma*, to honor, to conform to; *sæmr*, fit; *soma*, to befit: cognate with SAME.] [*pp.* seeming, seemed.] To have semblance; to *appear.*

Sēem′ing, *n.* Appearance; semblance.—2, *p. a.* That seems; apparent.

Sēem′ing-ly, *ad.* In appearance; in show.

Sēem′li-nĕss, *n.* Decency; comeliness.

Sēem′ly, *a.* [Icel. *sæmligr*, becoming.—See SEEM.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Sēen, *p.* from *see.* Perceived.

Sē′er, *or* **Sēer**, *n.* [From SEE.] One who sees; a prophet.

Sēer′sŭck-er, *n.* [Probably East Indian.] A kind of linen or cotton goods.

Sēe′sâw, *n.* [Reduplicated form of SAW.] A reciprocating motion.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* seesawing, seesawed.] To move or play with a reciprocating motion, up and down, to and fro.

Sēethe, *v. a.* [A.-S. *seodan;* Dut. *zieden;* Dan. *syde;* Ger. *sieden.*] [*i.* seethed *or* sod; *pp.* seething, seethed, sod, *or* sodden.] To boil; to decoct.—2, *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition.

Sĕg′mĕnt, *n.* [L. *segmentum; secare*, to cut.] A part cut off:—a part of a circle comprised between an arc and its chord.

Sĕg-men-tā′tion, *n.* Division into segments.

Sĕg′re-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *segregare, segregatum*, to set apart; *se-*, apart, and *grex, gregis*, a flock.] [*pp.* segregating, segregated.] To set apart; to separate.—2, *v. n.* To separate, or become separated, from others or from a mass, and unite or concrete under new conditions.

Sĕg-re-gā′tion, *n.* [L. *segregatio.*] Separation from others.

Sēign′ior (sēn′yur), *n.* [Fr. *seigneur*, a lord; L. *senior*, older, an elder.—See SENIOR and SIR.] A lord; a title.—*Grand Seignior*, the emperor or sultan of Turkey.

Sēign′ior-aġe (sēn′yur-aj), *n.* The state of a seignior; seigniory; authority:—royalty.

Sēign-iō′ri-al (sēn-yōr′e-al), *a.* Manorial; pertaining to a seigniory.

Sēign′ior-y (sēn′yur-e), *n.* [Fr. *seigneurie.*—See SEIGNIOR.] A lordship; a manor:—the constituted authorities; the municipal council.

Sēine (sēn), *n.* [Fr. *seine;* L. *sagena;* Gr. σαγήνη.] A large fishing-net.

Sēiş′in, *or* **Sēiz′in**, *n.* [Fr. *saisine.*—See SEIZE.] The act of taking possession.—(*Law.*) The possession of an estate.

Seīs′mal (sīs′mal), } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or
Seīs′mic (sīs′mik), } produced by, an earthquake.

Seīs-mŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. σεισμός, a shaking, and λόγος, a treatise; σείειν, to shake.] The science of earthquakes.

Sēize (sēz), *v. a.* [Fr. *saisir*, to seize; Late L. *sacire*, to seize property; O. Ger. *sezzan*, Ger. *setzen*, to set, to put, to put in possession of.—See SET.] [*pp.* seizing, seized.] To take by force; to lay hold of; to arrest; to *apprehend;* to grasp.

Sēized (sēzd), *p. a.* (*Law.*) Having possession of.

Sēiz′ūre (sē′zhur), *n.* The act of seizing; forcible arrest; *capture;* gripe; grasp; hold.

Sē′läh. [Heb.: perhaps related to *salah*, to rest.] (*Psalms.*) A word used to denote a rest or pause in singing.

Sĕl′dom, *ad.* [A.-S. *seldum, seldan*, seldom; Dut. *zelden*, Icel. *sjaldan*, Dan. *sielden*, Ger. *selten*, A.-S. *seld*, rarely; Dan. *sielten*, rare.] Rarely; not often; unfrequently.

Se-lĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *seligere, selectum*, to choose out; *se-*, apart, and *legere*, to choose.] [*pp.* selecting, selected.] To take in preference to others rejected; to *choose;* to cull; to pick.—2, *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; culled.

Se-lĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *selectio.*] The act of selecting; choice; that which is taken or chosen.

Se-lĕc′tive, *a.* Pertaining to selection.

Se-lĕct′-măn, *n.*; pl. **Se-lĕct′-mĕn.** A town officer. [New England.]

Se-lĕct′or, *n.* One who selects.

Sĕl′ẹ-nīte, *n.* [Gr. σεληνίτης, moon-stone; σελήνη, the moon.] (*Min.*) A sulphate of lime.
Sẹ-lē′ni-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. σελήνη, the moon: various chemical elements are named from the heavenly bodies.] A substance much like sulphur.
Sĕl-ẹ-nŏg′rạ-phy̆, *n.* [Gr. σελήνη, the moon, and γράφειν, to write.] A description of the moon.
Sĕlf, *a.* or *pron.*; pl. **Sĕlveș** (sĕlvz). [A.-S. *self;* Dut. *zelf;* Dan. *selv;* Ger. *selbe.*] Very; particular; this above others; one's own; relating to an individual.—When prefixed to a noun it has the force of an adjective; as, *self*-interest. United with *my, thy, him, her,* &c., it forms reciprocal pronouns; as, *myself.* —2, *n.* Selfishness:—the thinking subject.
Sĕlf-ăct′ing, *a.* Automatic; acting of itself.
Sĕlf-cọm-plā′cẹnt, *a.* Pleased with one's self.
Sĕlf-cọn-cēit′, *n.* Too high an opinion of one's self; vanity.
Sĕlf-cọn-cēit′ẹd, *a.* Having self-conceit; egotistical; vain.
Sĕlf-cọn-trōl′, *n.* Control of one's self.
Sĕlf-dẹ-nī′al, *n.* The act of denying one's self.
Sĕlf-dẹ-ny̆′ing, *a.* Denying one's self; forbearing to follow one's inclinations or desires.
Sĕlf-ẹs-tēem′, *n.* Good opinion of one's self.
Sĕlf-ĕv′ị-dĕnt, *a.* Evident without proof.
Sĕlf-ĭn′tẹr-ẹst, *n.* One's own interest.
Sĕlf′ịsh, *a.* [See Self.] Devoted to one's own interest, and void of due regard for others.
Sĕlf′ịsh-ly̆, *ad.* In a selfish manner.
Sĕlf′ịsh-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being selfish.
Sĕlf-mŭr′dẹr, *n.* Suicide.
Sĕlf-pọș-șĕssed′ (-pọz-zĕst′), *a.* Composed; undisturbed; calm.
Sĕlf-pọș-șĕs′sion (-pọz-zĕsh′ụn), *n.* Self-command; self-control; composure.
Sĕlf-rẹ-spĕct′, *n.* Respect for one's self.
Sĕlf-right′eous (-rīt′yụs), *a.* Righteous in one's own estimation.
Sĕlf′-sāme, *a.* Exactly the same; identical.
Sĕlf-sụf-fī′′cient (-fĭsh′ẹnt), *a.* Relying too much on one's self; haughty; proud.
Sĕlf-wĭll′, *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.
Sĕlf-wĭlled′ (-wĭld′), *a.* Obstinate; headstrong.
Sĕll, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sellan, syllan,* Icel. *selja,* Dan. *sælge,* to hand over.—See Sale.] [*i.* sold; *pp.* selling, sold.] To dispose of or part with for a price; to vend.—2, *v. n.* To have traffic; to be sold.
Sĕll′ẹr, *n.* One who sells; a vender.
Sĕl′vaġe, *n.* [Self and Edge.—Cf. O. Dut. *selfegge,* a selvage.] The edge of cloth; a border (written also *selvedge*):—a kind of rope.
Sĕlveș (sĕlvz), *n.* The plural of *self.*
Sĕm′ạ-phōre, *n.* [Gr. σῆμα, a sign, and φέρειν (stem φορ-), to carry.] A kind of telegraph.
Sĕm-ạ-phŏr′ic, *a.* Relating to a semaphore.
Sĕm′blạnce, *n.* [O. Fr. *semblance;* Fr. *semblant; sembler,* L. *simulare,* to resemble.—See Simulate.] Likeness; resemblance.
Sē-mei-ŏl′ọ-ġy̆, *n.* [Gr. σημεῖον, a sign, and λόγος, a treatise.] (*Med.*) That branch of pathology or medicine which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases.
Sē′men, *n.* [L. *semen,* seed; *serere,* to sow.] Seed; sperm.
Sẹ-mĕs′tẹr, *n.* [Ger.; L. *semestris,* lasting six months; *sex,* six, and *mensis,* a month.] A term of six months; a session, as of a university.
Sĕm′ị (sĕm′ẹ). [L. *semi,* half; Gr. ἡμι, A.-S. *sam-,* half; Skr. *sami,* a half: closely related to Same.] A word used as a prefix, signifying *half;* as, *semi*circle.
Sĕm-ị-ăn′nụ-ạl, *a.* Happening every half-year.
Sĕm-ị-ăn′nụ-ạl-ly̆, *ad.* Every half-year.
Sĕm′ị-brēve, *n.* [It.—See Breve.] (*Mus.*) Half a breve.
Sĕm′ị-cĭr-cle, *n.* Half of a circle.
Sĕm-ị-cĭr′cụ-lạr, *a.* Half round or circular.
Sĕm-ị-cō′lọn, *n.* [See Colon.] A point or stop, thus [;].
Sĕm-ị-dī-ăm′ẹ-tẹr, *n.* Half of a diameter.
Sĕm-ị-flū′id, *a.* Imperfectly fluid.
Sĕm-ị-lū′nar, *a.* [See Lunar.] Resembling a half-moon.
Sĕm′ị-nạl, *a.* [L. *seminalis; semen, seminis,* seed; *serere,* to sow (*q. v.*).] Belonging to seed; radical.
Sĕm′ị-nạ-ry̆, *n.* [L. *seminarium,* a seed-garden; *semen, seminis,* seed; *serere,* to sow.] A place of education; a school.—2, *a.* Seminal; belonging to seed.
Sĕm′ị-quā-vẹr, *n.* Half a quaver.
Sĕm′ị-tōne, *n.* (*Mus.*) Half a tone.
Sĕm′ị-vŏw-ẹl, *n.* (*Gram.*) A consonant which makes an imperfect sound without the help of a vowel; as, *c* and *g* soft, *f, h, j, l, m, n, r, s, v, w, x, y, z.*

Semi-quaver.

Sĕm-pị-tĕr′nạl, *a.* [L. *sempiternus,* everlasting; *semper,* always: on type of *eternal: semper* is referred to the root of Same, and *per,* through.] Eternal in futurity.
Sĕm-pị-tĕr′ni-ty̆, *n.* Future endless duration.
Sĕmp′strẹss, } *n.* [See Seamstress.] A woman
Sĕm′strẹss, } whose business it is to sew.
Sĕn′ạ-ry̆, *a.* [L. *senarius,* consisting of six (*q. v.*); *seni,* six each; *sex,* six.] Belonging to, or containing, six.
Sĕn′ạte, *n.* [L. *senatus,* a council of elders; *senex, senis,* old.—Cf. Skr. *sana,* Irish *sean,* Goth. *sins,* Welsh *hen,* old.] A body of senators, the upper house of a legislature; a deliberative assembly.
Sĕn′ạ-tọr, *n.* [L.—See Senate.] A member of a senate; a public counsellor; a legislator.
Sĕn-ạ-tō′ri-ạl, *a.* Belonging to a senator.
Sĕn′ạ-tọr-shĭp, *n.* The office of a senator.
Sĕnd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sendan;* Dut. *zenden;* Dan. *sende;* Ger. *senden.*] [*i.* sent; *pp.* sending, sent.] To despatch; to transmit; to cast; to throw.—2, *v. n.* To despatch a message or a messenger. —3, *n.* Sweeping motion, as of waves.
Sẹ-nĕs′cẹnce, *n.* State or act of growing old.
Sẹ-nĕs′cẹnt, *a.* [L. *senescentis,* pres. part. of *senescere,* to grow old; *senere,* to be old; *senex,* old.] Growing old.
Sĕn′es-çhăl [sĕn′ẹs-kăl, *S. W. J. F.*], *n.* [Fr. *sénéchal;* Sp. *senescal;* It. *siniscalco;* Goth. *sins,* old, *sinista,* oldest, chief, and *skalks,* a servant.—See Marshal.] A steward.
Sē′nīle [sē′nĭl, *P.*], *a.* [L. *senilis,* old, like an old man; *senex,* old.—See Senate.] Relating to, or caused by, old age.
Sẹ-nĭl′ị-ty̆, *n.* Old age; weakness of age.
Sēn′iọr (sēn′yụr) [sē′nẹ-ụr, *P. J. Ja. C.*], *n.* [L. for "older;" *senex, senis,* old.] One older than another; an aged person; elder:—one of a senior class.—2, *a.* Elder; older in office.
Sēn-iŏr′ị-ty̆ (sēn-yŏr′ẹ-tẹ), *n.* Priority of birth.
Sĕn′nạ, *n.* [Fr. *séné;* Sp. *sen, sena;* Arab. *sana.*] A species of the cassia; also its leaves, which are used as a cathartic medicine.
Sĕn′nẹt, *n.* [L. *signum,* a sign.] A flourish of trumpets.
Sĕn′night (sĕn′nĭt), *n.* [Seven and Night.] A week; seven nights and days; seven-night. See Seven-night.
Sĕn′nit, *n.* [Seven and Knit.] A flat braided cord.
Señor ~~(sān-yōr)~~, *n.* [Sp.—See Seignior.] Sir; a Spanish title of address.
Señora (sān-yō′rä), *n.* [Sp.] Madame; a Spanish title of address for a lady.
Sẹn-sā′tiọn, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sensatus,* endued with sense (*q. v.*).] Perception by the senses:—feeling excited; excitement; impression.
Sẹn-sā′tiọn-ạl, *a.* Calculated to arouse sensation; exciting; startling.
Sẹn-sā′tiọn-ạl-ĭșm, *n.* The opinion that all ideas are derived from sense-impressions.
Sĕnse, *n.* [L. *sensus,* feeling, perception; *sentire, sensum,* to feel.] The faculty by which external objects are perceived:—the five senses are sight, touch, hearing, smell, and taste:—perception:—sensation; feeling:—understanding; intellect; *reason;* judgment:—meaning; signification.
Sĕnse′lẹss, *a.* Wanting sense; foolish.
Sĕnse′lẹss-ly̆, *ad.* In a senseless manner.

Sĕnse'less-nĕss, *n.* Folly; stupidity.

Sĕn-si-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [L. *sensibilitas.*] State of being sensible; susceptibility; delicate feeling; tenderness.

Sĕn'si-ble, *a.* [L. *sensibilis*, perceptible.—See SENSE.] Perceiving by the mind or by the senses:—perceptible by the mind or the senses:—convinced; persuaded —judicious; wise.

Sĕn'si-ble-nĕss, *n.* State of being sensible.

Sĕn'si-bly, *ad.* In a sensible manner; plainly.

Sĕn'si-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *sensitif.*] Having sense or quick feeling; easily affected or excited; sentient.

Sĕn'si-tĭve-ly, *ad.* In a sensitive manner.

Sĕn'si-tive-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being sensitive.

Sĕn'si-tīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* sensitizing, sensitized.] To render sensitive.

Sen-sō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [L.] The seat of sensation.

Sĕn'so-ry, *n.* Same as SENSORIUM.—2, *a.* Relating to sense or sensation.

Sĕn'sú-al (sĕn'shu-al), *a.* [L. *sensualis.*—See SENSE.] Relating, affecting, or pleasing to the senses; voluptuous; carnal.

Sĕn'sú-al-ĭst (sĕn'shu-al-ĭst), *n.* A person devoted to sensual pleasures.

Sĕn-sú-al-ĭs'tic (sĕn-shu-al-ĭs'tĭk), *a.* Of or pertaining to sensuality; sensual.—(*Met.*) Of or pertaining to the doctrine of sensualism.

Sĕn-sú-ăl'i-ty (sĕn-shu-ăl'e-te), *n.* [L. *sensualitas.*] Devotedness to sensual pleasures; epicurism; voluptuousness.

Sĕn'sú-al-ly, *ad.* In a sensual manner.

Sĕn'sú-oŭs (sĕn'shu-ŭs), *a.* Relating to sense; full of sense, feeling, or sensible images:—appealing to the senses.

Sĕnt, *i.* & *p.* from *send.*

Sĕn'tençe, *n.* [L. *sententia*, an opinion; *sentire*, to feel.] A decision; a doom; a judgment:—a maxim:—a period in writing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sentencing, sentenced.] To judge; to condemn.

Sen-tĕn'tial (-shal), *a.* Having sentences.

Sen-tĕn'tious (sen-tĕn'shus), *a.* [L. *sententiosus.*] Pithy; terse; pointed; short; energetic; containing maxims.

Sen-tĕn'tious-ly, *ad.* With striking brevity.

Sen-tĕn'tious-nĕss, *n.* Brevity with strength.

Sĕn'ti-ent (sĕn'she-ent), *a.* [L. *sentiens*, pres. part. of *sentire*, to feel.] Having sensation; perceiving by the senses; sensitive.—2, *n.* One that perceives.

Sĕn'ti-mĕnt, *n.* [Fr.; from *sentir*, L. *sentire*, to feel.] Thought prompted by feeling; notion; tenet; *opinion*:—feeling; sensibility.

Sĕn-ti-mĕn'tal, *a.* [Fr.] Having sentiment, sensibility, or feeling; easily moved:—affectedly or artificially tender; affecting to have fine feelings.

Sĕn-ti-mĕn'tal-ĭsm, *n.* Sentimentality.

Sĕn-ti-men-tăl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *sentimentalité.*] Affectation of feeling.

Sĕn'ti-nĕl, *n.* [Fr. *sentinelle*; Sp. *centinela*; It. *sentinella*: origin doubtful.] A soldier on guard.

Sĕn'try, *n.* [Origin doubtful.—Cf. Fr. *sentier*, O. Fr. *sentiret*, L. *semita*, a path.] A watch; a guard; a sentinel.

Sĕn'try-bŏx, *n.* A shelter for a sentinel.

Sē'pal, *n.* [Fr. *sépale*: an imitation of the word PETAL.] (*Bot.*) A division or leaf of a calyx.

Sĕp-a-ra-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* State of being separable;
Sĕp'a-ra-ble-nĕss, } divisibility. [separated.

Sĕp'a-ra-ble, *a.* [L. *separabilis.*] That may be

Sĕp'a-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *separare*, *separatum*; *se-*, apart, and *parare*, to arrange; *separ*, different.] [*pp.* separating, separated.] To sever; to divide; to disunite; to disjoin; to part.—2, *v. n.* To part; to be disunited.

Sĕp'a-rate, *a.* Divided; disjoined; distinct.

Sĕp'a-rate-ly, *ad.* Apart; distinctly; singly.

Sĕp'a-rate-nĕss, *n.* State of being separate.

Sĕp-a-rā'tion, *n.* [L. *separatio.*] The act of separating.

Sĕp'a-ra-tĭsm, *n.* Principles of separatists.

Sĕp'a-ra-tĭst, *n.* One who separates; a seceder.

Sĕp'a-rā-tor, *n.* [L.—See SEPARATE.] One who separates.

Sĕp'a-ra-to-ry, *a.* Separating.—2, *n.* A vessel.

Sē'pi-a, *n.* [L.; Gr. σηπία; Hind. *sipiyun.*] The cuttle-fish:—coloring matter obtained from the cuttle-fish.

Sepia.

Sē'pŏy, *n.* [Per. & Urdu *sipahi* (pronounced sē-pöï'); Per. *sipah*, an army.—Cf. Fr. & Turk. *spahi*, a cavalryman.] An East-Indian native foot-soldier.

Sĕpt, *n.* [A corruption of SECT, or from L. *sæptum*, a partition.] A clan; a family. [Ireland.]

Sep-tæ'mi-a, *n.* [Gr. σηπτή, decay, and αἷμα, blood.] A morbid condition of the blood produced by the introduction of putrid matter; putrid infection:—septicæmia.

Sĕp-tăn'gú-lar, *a.* [L. *septem*, seven, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having seven angles.

Sep-tĕm'ber, *n.* [L.; *septem*, seven: it was at one time the seventh month.] The ninth month of the year.

Sĕp'ten-a-ry, *a.* [L. *septenarius*, composed of seven; *septeni*, seven together; *septem*, seven (*q. v.*).] Consisting of seven.—2, *n.* The number seven.

Sep-tĕn'ni-al, *a.* [L. *septennis* or *septuennis*, of seven years; *septennium*, a period of seven years; *septem*, seven, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting seven years; happening after seven years.

Sĕp'tic, } *a.* [Gr. σηπτικός, putrefying; σήπειν,
Sĕp'ti-cal, } to make putrid.] Tending to produce putrefaction; causing putrefaction; caused by putrefaction.

Sĕp-ti-çæ'mi-a, *n.* See SEPTÆMIA.

Sĕp'tin, } *n.* [Gr. σηπτή or σῆψις, decay.—See
Sĕp'sin, } SEPTIC.] A soluble poison developed in decomposing animal matter, which when introduced into the system produces septæmia.

Sĕp-tú-a-ġe-nā'ri-an, } *n.* [L. *septuagenarius*, of
Sĕp-tú-ăġ'e-na-ry, } seventy; *septuageni*, seventy each.] One who is seventy years old.

Sĕp-tú-a-ġĕs'i-ma, *n.* [L. for "seventieth" (day): it is about seventy days before Easter.] The third Sunday before Lent.

Sĕp-tú-a-ġĕs'i-mal, *a.* Consisting of seventy.

Sĕp'tú-a-ġĭnt, *n.* [L. *septuaginta*, seventy.] The Greek version of the Old Testament, so named from its being the reputed work of seventy or seventy-two translators.

Sĕp'tum, *n.*; pl. **Sĕp'ta**. [L. *sæptum*, a fence; *sæpire*, to hedge.] (*Anat.* & *Bot.*) A partition; separation:—a membrane.

Sĕp'tú-ple, *a.* [L. *septuplum*, sevenfold.—Cf. DOUBLE, and Gr. ἑπταπλοῦς, sevenfold.] Sevenfold.

Se-pŭl'chral, *a.* [L. *sepulcralis.*—See SEPULCHRE.] Relating to burial; grave.

Sĕp'ul-chre (sĕp'ul-ker), *n.* [Fr.; L. *sepulcrum*, a tomb; *sepelire*, *sepultum*, to bury.] A grave; a monument; a tomb.—2 (se-pŭl'ker) [sĕp'ul-ker, *P. I. St. N.*], *v. a.* [*pp.* sepulchring, sepulchred.] To bury; to entomb.

Sĕp'ul-tūre, *n.* [L. *sepultura*, burial; *sepelire*, to bury.] Interment; *burial*.

Se-quā'cious (se-kwā'shus), *a.* [L. *sequax*, *sequacis*; *sequi*, to follow.] Following. [follow.

Se-quăç'i-ty, *n.* [L. *sequacitas.*] Disposition to

Sē'quel, *n.* [L. *sequela*; *sequi*, to follow.] That which follows; result.

Se-quē'la, *n.*; pl. **Se-quē'læ**. [L.] That which follows; a consequence; an inference.

Sē'quençe, *n.* [L. *sequentia*, a following; *sequi*, part. *sequens*, to follow.] Order of succession; succession; series.

Se-quĕs'ter, *v. a.* [Fr. *sequestrer*.—See SEQUESTRATE.] [*pp.* sequestering, sequestered.] To seize and retain the profits of:—to take; to put aside; to remove.—2, *v. n.* To withdraw; to retire.

Se-quĕs'tered, *p. a.* Secluded; retired.

Se-quĕs'trāte, *v. a.* [L. *sequestrare, sequestratum*, to remove, to surrender; *sequester*, a depositary, a trustee; *sequi*, to follow.] [*pp.* sequestrating, sequestrated.] To sequester; to separate.

Sĕq-ues-trā'tion, *n.* [L. *sequestratio.*] The act of sequestering; state of being sequestered:—seizure of property by the state.

Sĕq'ues-trā-tor [sĕk-wes-trā'tur, *W. St. J. F.*], *n.* [L.] One who sequesters.

Sē'quin, *n.* [Fr. *sequin;* It. *zecchino*, from *zecca*, a mint; Arab. *sikkat*, a coiner's die.] An Italian gold coin; also a Turkish gold coin:—written also *cechin, chequin, checqueen, zecchin*, and *zechin.*

Se-quoï'a (se-kwöi'a), *n.* [Named from *Sequoyah*, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.] A genus of gigantic trees of the cypress family, comprising the red-wood and big-tree of California.

Se-rägl'iō (se-räl'yō), *n.* [It. *serraglia* or *serruglio*, an enclosure; Late L. *seracula*, dim. of *sera*, a bolt: by confusion with Per. & Turk. *serai*, a palace.] The palace of the Turkish sultan:—a harem.

Sĕr'aph, *n.* [Heb. for "high," or for "burning;" *saraph*, to burn.] Heb. pl. Sĕr'a-phĭm; Eng. Sĕr'aphs. One of an order of angels.

Se-răph'ic, } *a.* Relating to a seraph; angelic:
Se-răph'i-cal, } —pure; exalted:—flaming with zeal and devotion.

Sĕr'a-phĭm, *n.* [Heb.]; pl. of *seraph.* An order of angels of the highest rank.

Sēre, *a.* [See Sear.] Dry; withered.

Sĕr-e-nāde', *n.* [Fr. *sérénade*, It. *serenata*, a serenade,—also, a clear night.—See Serene.] A night entertainment of music in the open air; a nocturne.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* serenading, serenaded.] To entertain with nocturnal music.—3, *v. n.* To perform a serenade.

Se-rēne', *a.* [L. *serenus:* akin to Gr. σελήνη, the moon; σέλας, bright.] Calm; placid; quiet; unruffled; *clear;* tranquil; undisturbed:—used as a title of honor; as, *serene* highness.

Se-rēne'ly, *ad.* Calmly; quietly; coolly.

Se-rēne'ness, *n.* State of being serene.

Se-rĕn'i-ty, *n.* [L. *serenitas.*] Calmness; peace; quietness.

Sĕrf, *n.* [Fr.; L. *servus*, a slave.] A slave:—a laborer attached to an estate.

Sĕrf'dom, *n.* The state or condition of serfs.

Sĕrġe, *n.* [Fr. *serge;* L. *sericus*, silken.] A kind of twilled cloth.

Ser'ġean-cy (sär'jen-se) } *n.* The office of
Ser'ġeant-shĭp (sär'jent-shĭp), } sergeant.

Ser'ġeant (sär'jent *or* sĕr'jent), *n.* [Fr. *sergent;* Late L. *serviens*, a servant; L. *servire, servientis*, to serve (*q. v.*).] A petty officer in the army or police:—a lawyer of high rank:—written also *serjeant.*—*Sergeant-at-arms*, in a legislative body, an officer who executes the commands of the body, in apprehending offenders, preserving order, &c.

Sē'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a series; appearing in a series.—2, *n.* A work or publication issued in a series, or periodically.

Sē'ri-al-ly, *ad.* In a series; in serial order.

Sē-ri-ā'tim, *ad.* [L.] In regular order.

Sĕr'i-cult-ūre, *n.* [L. *sericum*, silk (*q. v.*), and *cultura*, culture.] The rearing of silk-worms; the production of silk.

Sē'ri-ēs, *n.* [L. *series; serere*, to bind.—Cf. Gr. σειρά, a rope; Skr. *sarit*, a thread.] Order; succession; course.

Sē-ri-ō-cŏm'ic, *a.* [Serious and Comic.] Both serious and comic.

Sē'ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *serius;* Late L. *seriosus:* akin to Severe and to Ger. *schwer*, heavy.] *Grave;* solemn; sedate:—being in earnest; not volatile:—weighty; important.

Sē'ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Gravely; solemnly.

Sē'ri-ous-nĕss, *n.* Gravity; solemnity.

Sĕr'mon, *n.* [L. *sermo, sermonis*, a discourse, talk.] The discourse of a preacher.

Sĕr'mon-īze, *v. n.* [Cf. L. *sermocinari*, to talk, to discuss.] [*pp.* sermonizing, sermonized.] To write a sermon.

Sĕr'mon-īz-er, *n.* A writer of sermons; a preacher.

Se-rôôn', *n.* [Fr. *serron;* Sp. *seron*, augmented form of *sera*, a basket.—Cf. L. *seria*, a jar.] A buffalo's hide used for packing:—a bale or package.

Se-rŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *sérosité.*] The state of being serous; a serous fluid.

Sē'rous, *a.* Relating to serum; thin; watery.

Sĕr'pent, *n.* [L. *serpens, serpentis*,—properly, a participle of *serpere*, Gr. ἕρπειν, to creep.—Cf. Skr. *sarpa*, a snake.] A reptile without feet; a snake:—a malicious person:—a musical instrument.

Sĕr'pen-tīne, *a.* [L. *serpentinus.*] Resembling a serpent.—2, *n.* A magnesian stone.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* serpentining, serpentined.] To wind like a serpent; to have a zigzag course.

Sĕr'rate, } *a.* [L. *serratus*, notched; *serrare*, to
Sĕr'rāt-ed, } saw; *serra*, a saw (*q. v.*).] Jagged like a saw; cut with teeth; indented.

Ser-rā'tion, *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw:—a notch or tooth like that of a saw.

Sĕr'ra-tūre, *n.* [L. *serratura.*] An indenture like the teeth of a saw.

Sĕr'ried (sĕr'rid), *a.* [Fr. *serrer*, to compact; L. *serere*, to join.] Close; crowded; compact.

Sē'rum, *n.* [L. *serum*, Gr. ὀρός, whey.] A fluid which separates from the blood during its coagulation.

Sĕr'val, *n.* [An African wild-cat. Name probably of African origin.]

Sĕr'vant, *n.* [Fr.; pres. part. of *servir*, to serve (*q. v.*).] One who serves;—correlative of *master:*—a menial; a domestic; a slave.

Sĕrve, *v. a.* [L. *servire*, to serve.—Cf. *servus*, a servant; *servare*, to preserve.] [*pp.* serving, served.] To attend at command; to work for; to obey:—to assist; to promote.—2, *v. n.* To be a servant; to be subject:—to be of use; to officiate; to answer.

Sĕr'vice, *n.* [L. *servitium;* Fr. *service.*] Labor of body or mind; benefit; use; duty; *homage;* favor:—course:—[L. *sorbus.*—See Sorb] a name of various trees and shrubs and their fruits.

Sĕr'vice-a-ble, *a.* That renders service or benefit; beneficial; useful; helpful:—active.

Sĕr'vice-a-bly, *ad.* So as to be serviceable.

Sĕr'vile [sĕr'vĭl, *Ja. I. St.*], *a.* [L. *servilis; servus*, a slave.] Slavish; dependent; mean.—2, *n.* A letter useful, but not sounded.

Sĕr'vile-ly, *ad.* In a servile manner.

Ser-vĭl'i-ty, *n.* State of being servile; slavery.

Sĕr'vi-tor, *n.* [Fr. *serviteur;* L. *servitor.*] Servant.—[*Oxford, Eng.*] A student partly supported by funds.

Sĕr'vi-tor-shĭp, *n.* The station of a servitor.

Sĕr'vi-tūde, *n.* [L. *servitudo;* Fr. *servitude.*] State of a slave; bondage.

Sĕs'a-me [sĕs'am, *Wb.;* sē'sam, *R.*], *n.* [Gr.] A plant and its oil-producing seed, originally a native of India; the oil-plant; sesamum.

Sĕs'a-mŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. σήσαμον; σησάμη.] The oil-plant and its seed.

Sesqui-. A Latin prefix signifying "more by a half," or "one and a half."

Sĕs-qui-ŏx'ide, *n.* An oxide in which three equivalents of oxygen combine with two equivalents of another element.

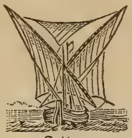
Sĕs'sile, *a.* [L. *sessilis*, sitting.—See Session.] Having no stalk.

Sĕs'sion (sĕsh'un), *n.* [L. *sessio; sedere, sessum*, to sit.] Act of sitting; act or time of sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c.

Sĕs'terce, *n.* [L. *sestertius.*] A Roman coin of the value of about four cents:—a sum (*sestertium*) of one thousand ordinary sesterces.

Sĕt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *settan*, causal of *sittan*, to sit; Dut. *zetten;* Dan. *sætte;* Ger. *setzen.*—See Sit.] [*i.* set; *pp.* setting, set.] To place; to put; to fix:—to plant:—to frame:—to regulate; to appoint; to adjust:—to settle.—2, *v. n.* To go down, as the

sun; to be fixed:—to flow.—3, *n.* A complete suit or assortment:—a shoot or layer:—a fixed direction; a permanent twist:—a flow.
Se-tā'ceous (se-tā'shus), *a.* [L. *sæta*, a bristle.] Bristly; hairy.
Sĕt'-ŏff, *n.* A counterbalance; an offset.
Sē'ton (sē'tn), *n.* [Fr. *séton*, an augmentative word from L. *sæta*, a bristle.] A rowel; an issue.
Se-tōse', } *a.* [L. *sætosus.*] Having bristles; bristly;
Sē'tous, } hairy; setaceous.
Set-tēē', *n.* [From Set or Settle.] A large, long seat, with a back:—[Fr. *sétie* or *scétie*] a kind of sailing-vessel.


Settee.

Sĕt'ter, *n.* [From Sit.] A kind of dog.
Sĕt'ting, *n.* The apparent fall of the sun, &c., below the horizon:—enclosure of a gem.
Sĕt'tle, *n.* [A.-S. *setl*, *setel*; Goth. *sitls*; Ger. *sessel.*—See Sit.] A seat; a bench with a back.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *setlan*, to fix, to set.—See the noun.] [*pp.* settling, settled.] To place permanently; to *fix*; to establish; to determine; to *ratify*:—to colonize:—[A.-S. *sahtlian*, to reconcile; *saht*, reconciliation; from *sacan*, to dispute] to adjust; to reconcile; to satisfy; to pacify.—3, *v. n.* To subside; to sink; to rest:—to establish one's self.
Sĕt'tle-mĕnt, *n.* Act of settling; adjustment:—establishment; a jointure:—subsidence:—a place settled.
Sĕt'tler, *n.* One who settles in a place.
Sĕt'tling, *n.* Settlement:—subsidence.
Sĕt'-tô, *n.* A debate; a contest; an onset.
Sĕv'en (sĕv'vn), *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *seofon*; Dut. *zeven*; Ger. *sieben*; L. *septem*; Gr. ἑπτά; Skr. *saptan.*] Four and three.
Sĕv'en-fōld (sĕv'vn-fōld), *a.* & *ad.* [A.-S. *seofonfeald.*] Repeated seven times; increased seven times.
Sevennight (sĕn'nit), *n.* A week; seven days and nights:—contracted to *sennight.*
Sĕv'en-tēēn (sĕv'vn-tēn), *a.* & *n.* [Seven and Ten; A.-S. *seofon-tyne.*] Seven and ten.
Sĕv'en-tēēnth, *a.* The ordinal of seventeen.
Sĕv'enth (sĕv'vnth), *a.* The ordinal of seven.
Sĕv'enth-ly, *ad.* In the seventh place.
Sĕv'en-ti-ĕth, *a.* The ordinal of seventy.
Sĕv'en-ty (sĕv'vn-te), *a.* & *n.* Seven times ten.
Sĕv'er, *v. a.* [Fr. *sevrer*, It. *severare*, L. *separare*, to separate (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* severing, severed.] To force asunder; to divide by force; to disjoin; to separate; to detach.—2, *v. n.* To suffer disjunction.
Sĕv'er-al, *a.* [O. Fr. *several*, Late L. *separale*, a thing separate (*q. v.*).] Divers; many; different; distinct.
Sĕv'er-al-ly, *ad.* Distinctly; separately.
Sĕv'er-al-ty, *n.* A state of separation.
Sĕv'er-ance, *n.* Separation; partition.
Se-vēre', *a.* [Fr. *sévère*; L. *severus.*] Sharp; hard; *harsh*; rigorous; *strict*; rigid; austere; painful; afflictive.
Se-vēre'ly, *ad.* Painfully; rigorously.
Se-vĕr'i-ty, *n.* [L. *severitas*; Fr. *sévérité.*] State of being severe; rigor; harshness; sternness; *acrimony*; *austerity.*
Sew (sō), *v. n.* & *v. a.* [A.-S. *siwian*; L. *suere*, *sutum*; Skr. *siv.*] [*i.* sewed; *pp.* sewing, sewed *or* sewn.] To join any thing by use of the needle; to stitch. [by sewers.
Sew'age (sō'aj), *n.* The filthy water carried off
Sewer (sō'er *or* shōr) [sū'er, *St. N. E. I. H.*; sôr, *C.*], *n.* [O. Fr. *seuwiere*: probably from a Late L. *exaquaria*; *ex*, out, and *aqua*, water.] A drain or passage for water:—[O. E. *sew*, pottage; A.-S. *seaw*, juice.—Cf. Skr. *sava*, juice] formerly a servant who waited at table:—a head waiter.
Sew'er-age (sō'er-aj), *n.* The construction of, or drainage by means of, sewers.
Sĕx, *n.* [L. *sexus* or *secus*: root of *secare*, to divide.] The characteristic property by which an animal or vegetable is male or female:—womankind.
Sĕx-a-ġe-nā'ri-an, *n.* [L. *sexagenarius*; *sexageni*, sixty together; *sexaginta*, sixty.] A person sixty years old.
Sĕx-a-ġĕs'i-ma, *n.* [L. for "sixtieth."] Second Sunday before Lent.
Sĕx'tant, *n.* [L. *sextans*, a sixth part; *sex*, six; *sextus*, sixth.] The sixth part of a circle:—an instrument for measuring angles.
Sĕx'tile, *n.* [L. *sextilis*, sixth; *sex*, six (*q. v.*).] (*Astrol.*) The aspect of two planets sixty degrees apart.
Sex-tĭll'ion (seks-tĭl'yun), *n.* [L. *sextilis*, sixth: on type of *billion.*] A thousand quintillions.
Sĕx'ton, *n.* [For *sacristan.*] A man who takes care of a church.
Sĕx'tū-ple, *a.* [L. *sex*, six: on type of *quadruple.*] Sixfold; six times told.
Sĕx'ū-al (sĕk'shu-al), *a.* Pertaining to the sex.
Shăb'bi-ly, *ad.* Meanly; despicably; basely.
Shăb'bi-nĕss, *n.* Meanness; paltriness.
Shăb'by, *a.* [For *scabby.*] Mean; paltry; ragged; slovenly.
Shăck, *n.* [Root of Shake.] Grain, acorns, beechnuts, &c., that fall upon the earth:—a shiftless fellow:—a hut.
Shăc'kle, *v. a.* [A.-S. *scacul*, *sceacul*, a bond; Icel. *skökull*, a carriage-pole; Sw. *skakel*, a carriage-shaft; Dan. *skagle*, a trace: root of A.-S. *sceacan*, to shake (*q. v.*); Local Sw. *skak*, a link.] [*pp.* shackling, shackled.] To chain; to fetter.
Shăc'kles (shăk'klz), *n. pl.* Fetters; gyves.
Shăd, *n.* [A.-S. *sceadd*, Ger. *schade*, a shad; Irish *sgadan*, a herring.—Cf. Gr. σκιαδεύς, a fish,—perhaps a grayling.] An anadromous fish, valued as food.
Shăd'dock, *n.* [From Captain *Shaddock*, who introduced it into the West Indies.] A tree and its orange-like fruit.
Shāde, *n.* [A.-S. *scæd*; Ger. *schatten*; Irish, *sgath*; Gr. σκία.—See Shadow.] An interception of light; shadow:—obscurity; a screen:—color:—a ghost.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shading, shaded.] To cover from light or heat; to darken.
Shā'di-nĕss, *n.* The state of being shady.
Shăd'ing, *n.* Gradation of light or color.
Shăd'ōw (shăd'ō), *n.* [A.-S. *sceadu*; Dut. *schaduw*; Goth. *skadus*; O. Ger. *scato*: a collateral form of Shade; root *ska*, to cover.] A faint representation; a shade; a shelter:—a ghost; a spirit.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sceadwian.*] [*pp.* shadowing, shadowed.] To cloud; to darken; to shade; to represent imperfectly; to typify:—to watch secretly.
Shăd'ow-y, *a.* Full of shade; dark.
Shā'dy, *a.* Having shade; shaded; cool.
Shăft, *n.* [A.-S. *sceaft*, Ger. *schaft*, Icel., Dan., & Sw. *skaft*,—properly, a shaved stick: root of Shave.] An arrow:—a long, deep pit:—an axle:—a spire or steeple:—the trunk of a column:—a handle:—a pole or thill of a carriage.
Shăft'ing, *n.* A system of shafts, as in a workshop.
Shăg, *n.* [A.-S. *sceacga*, hair; Dan. *skjæg*, Sw. *skägg*, a beard.] Rough, woolly hair:—a kind of cloth:—the green cormorant.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shagging, shagged.] To make shaggy.
Shăg'ġed, } *a.* Rough with long hair; rugged;
Shăg'ġy, } hairy; rough.
Shăg'ġi-nĕss, *n.* State of being shaggy.
Sha-grēēn', *n.* [Fr. *chagrin*; Turk. & Per. *saghri.*] A leather prepared from skins of horses, camels, sharks, seals, &c.
Shäh, *n.* [Per.—Cf. Skr. *kshatra*, dominion.] The title of the Persian monarch.
Shāke, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sceacan*; Icel. & Sw. *skaka.*] [*i.* shook; *pp.* shaking, shaken.] To agitate; to make to totter.—2, *v. n.* To be agitated; to totter; to tremble.—3, *n.* A concussion; a vibratory motion.
Shāk'ing, *n.* A vibratory motion; concussion.

Shā'kō, *or* **Shăk'ō,** *n.* [Fr.; Magyar, *csako* (pron. nearly *chako*).] A military head-dress.

Shā'ky, *a.* Tremulous:—in a tottering condition; insecure; unsound; likely to fall:—doubtful in regard to the issue; not confident; timorous.

Shāle, *n.* [Ger. *schale*, a shell (*q. v.*).—See SCALE.] A husk; a pod:—a kind of clay slate.

Shăll, *v. auxiliary & defective.* [A.-S. *sceal;* Dut. *zal;* Goth., Icel., & Dan. *skal;* Ger. *soll:* base *skal*, to be liable, to owe.] [*i.* should.] It is used to form the future tense.

Shal-lōōn', *n.* [Named from *Châlons*-sur-Marne, in France.] A slight woollen stuff.

Shăl'lọp, *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe;* Sp. *chalupa;* Ger. *shalluppe;* It. *scialuppa.*—See SLOOP.] A large boat.

Shal-lŏt', *n.* [Fr. *échalote;* O. Fr. *escalogne;* L. *ascalonia:* named from the Philistine town of *Ascalon.*] A sort of onion; an eschalot.

Shăl'lōw (shăl'lō), *a.* [A variant of SHOAL.] Not deep; *superficial;* slight:—foolish; futile; silly. —2, *n.* A sand-bank; a flat; a shoal.—3, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* shallowing, shallowed.] To make or grow shallow.

Shăl'lọw-nĕss, *n.* Want of depth or thought.

Shălt, *v.* A second person singular of *shall.*

Shăm, *v. a.* [Local Eng. *sham*, to shame,—hence, to trick.] [*pp.* shamming, shammed.] To trick; to cheat; to delude.—2, *v. n.* To make pretences. —3, *n.* A false pretence; trick; fraud.—4, *a.* False; counterfeit; fictitious.

Shăm'ble, *v. n.* [O. Dut. *schampelen*, to stumble, to slip aside; a frequentative of *schampen*, to scamper (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* shambling, shambled.] To walk or move awkwardly.

Shăm'bleṣ, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *scamel*, a stool; L. *scamellum*, dim. of *scamnum*, a bench.] A flesh-market:—an abattoir.

Shăm'blịng, *n.* The act of moving awkwardly.— 2, *a.* Moving awkwardly; clumsy.

Shāme, *n.* [A.-S. *sceamu, scamu*, Dan. *skam;* Ger. *scham*, shame; A.-S. *sceamian*, to shame.] Disgrace; ignominy; *reproach:*—a sense of disgrace: —modesty.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shaming, shamed.] To make ashamed; to disgrace.

Shāme'fāced (shām'fāst), *a.* [A corruption of SHAMEFAST; A.-S. *scamfæst; scamu*, shame, and *fæst*, fast, fixed.] Modest; bashful.

Shāme'fāced-nẹss (shām'fāst-nẹs), *n.* Modesty; bashfulness.

Shāme'fûl, *a.* Disgraceful; scandalous; base.

Shāme'fûl-ly̯, *ad.* Disgracefully.

Shāme'lẹss, *a.* [A.-S. *scam-leas.*] Wanting modesty; impudent.

Shāme'lẹss-ly̯, *ad.* Impudently.

Shāme'lẹss-nĕss, *n.* Impudence; immodesty.

Shăm'my̯, *n.* A kind of soft leather: — written also *shamois.* See CHAMOIS.

Shăm-pōō', *v. a.* [Urdu *champna*, to join, to press, to thrust, to shampoo.] [*pp.* shampooing, shampooed.] To rub and press the head, or the limbs and muscles, after warm bathing, &c. —2, *n.* The process of shampooing.

Shăm'rŏck, *n.* [Irish *seamrog*, dim. of *seamar*, trefoil.] A three-leaved Irish plant.—It is the emblem of Ireland.

Shănk (shăngk), *n.* [A.-S. *sceanca;* Dut. *schonk;* Dan. & Sw. *skank;* Ger. *schenkel:* root of A.-S. *sceacan*, to shake (*q. v.*), to run, to escape.] The part of the leg from the knee to the ankle:—the large bone of the leg:—the long part of a thing.

Shăn'ty̯, *n.* [Irish *sean*, old, or *sion*, weather, and *tigh*, house; or Canadian Fr. *chantier*, a hut; Fr. *chantier*, a work-yard,—also a plank or board.] A temporary building or cabin; a mean shelter: [Fr. *chanter*, to sing] —a sailor's song.

Shāpe, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sceapan, scapan;* Icel. *skapa;* Dan. *skabe;* Ger. *schaffen:* akin to SHAVE.] [*i.* shaped; *pp.* shaping, shaped *or* shapen.] To give a figure to; to fashion; to form; to mould; to adjust; to make.—2, *v. n.* To square; to suit. —3, *n.* External appearance, as of the body; form; *figure;* make; idea:—a model:—manner.

Shāpe'lẹss, *a.* Wanting shape or regular form.

Shāpe'lị-nĕss, *n.* State or quality of being well formed; symmetry; beauty.

Shāpe'ly̯, *a.* Symmetrical; well formed.

Shärd, *n.* [A.-S. *sceard*, a piece; *sceran*, to shear (*q. v.*).] A fragment of an earthen vessel; a potsherd; a shell:—the outer wing of a beetle.

Shâre, *v. a.* [A.-S. *scearu, scaru*, a part; *sceran*, to shear (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* sharing, shared.] To partake with others; to part.—2, *v. n.* To have part or a dividend.—3, *n.* A part belonging to one individual; *part;* allotment:—[A.-S. *scear*, from *sceran*, to shear (*q. v.*)] a ploughshare.

Shâr'ẹr, *n.* One who shares; a partaker.

Shärk, *n.* [Cf. L. *carcharus*, a dog-fish; Gr. καρχαρίας, a shark; κάρχαρος, sharp-pointed.] A voracious sea-fish:—a sharper.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sharking, sharked.] To pick up hastily or slyly. —3, *v. n.* To cheat:—to shift; to shirk.

Shärp, *a.* [A.-S. *scearp;* Dut. *scherp;* Dan. *skarp;* Ger. *scharf:* akin to SHEAR, and L. *scalpere*, to cut.] Having a keen edge; acute; keen; cutting; not blunt; not obtuse:—shrill; piercing.—2, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note raised a half-tone:—a trickster. —3, *v. a.* [*pp.* sharping, sharped.] To make keen; to render quick.

Shärp'en (shär'pn), *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* sharpening, sharpened.] To make or grow sharp.

Shärp'ẹr, *n.* A tricking fellow; a cheat.

Shärp'ly̯, *ad.* Severely; keenly; painfully.

Shärp'nẹss, *n.* Keenness; severity; acuteness.

Shärp'-sĕt, *a.* Hungry; ravenous; eager.

Shärp'-shōōt-ẹr, *n.* A good marksman.

Shäs'tẹr, *or* **Shäs'trạ,** *n.* [Skr. *shastra;* *shas*, to teach.] A sacred book of the Hindoos, containing the doctrines of their religion.

Shăt'tẹr, *v. a.* [A variant of SCATTER.] [*pp.* shattering, shattered.] To break into pieces.—2, *v. n.* To be broken into fragments.—3, *n.* A fragment; a piece of any thing that is shattered.

Shāve, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sceafan, scafan;* Dut. *schaven;* Dan. *skave;* Ger. *schaben:* akin to SHAPE, and L. *scabere*, to scratch; Gr. σκάπτειν, to dig.] [*i.* shaved; *pp.* shaving, shaved *or* shaven.] To cut with a razor:—to pare off; to smooth:—to strip; to oppress by extortion.—2, *n.* A tool used for shaving wood:—the operation of shaving:—a narrow escape.

Shāve'lịng, *n.* A man shaved:—a friar.

Shāv'ẹr, *n.* One who shaves; a sharper:—a boy.

Shāv'ịng, *n.* A thin slice pared off.

Shâw, *n.* [A.-S. *scaga:* root of SHADE.] A thicket; a grove.

Shâwl, *n.* [Fr. *châle;* Per. *shal.*] A part of modern female dress.

Shâwm, *or* **Shâlm** (shâwm), *n.* [Ger. *schalmei*, O. Fr. *chaulme*, Fr. *chalumeau*, a pipe or reed; L. *calamus*, a reed.—See CALAMUS.] A hautboy.

Shē, *pron. pers. fem.* [A.-S. *seo*, the, that (fem.); Dut. *zij*, Ger. *sie*, Gr. ἡ, Skr. *sa*, she; *sya*, that (fem.).] The woman; the female.

Shēaf (shēf), *n.*; *pl.* **Shēaveṣ.** [A.-S. *sceaf, sceab;* Dut. *schoof*, Ger. *schaub*, a sheaf; A.-S. *scufan* (part. *sceaf*), to shove (*q. v.*).] A bundle of grain in stalks bound together:—any bundle.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* sheafing, sheafed.] To make sheaves.

Shēar, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sceran, sciran;* Dut. *scheren;* Dan. *skære;* Ger. *scheren:* root *skar* and *ska*, to cut: akin to SHARE, SHORE, and to a vast number of Teutonic words.] [*i.* sheared (*formerly sometimes* shore); *pp.* shearing, shorn *or* sheared.] To cut off with shears.—2, *v. n.* To turn aside. See SHEER.

Shēar'ịng, *n.* A clipping or cutting; the act or [time of shearing.

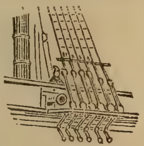
Shēarṣ, *n. pl.* An instrument with two blades which move on a pivot.

Shēath, *n.*; pl. **Shēathṣ.** [A.-S. *scæd, scead;* Dut. *scheede;* Dan. *skede;* Ger. *scheide:* root *skid*, to separate.] A case; a scabbard.

Shēathe, *v. a.* [See SHEATH.] [*pp.* sheathing, sheathed.] To put into a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in a case:—to cover with boards, &c.
Shēath'ing, *n.* Act of enclosing; a covering:—material used in covering.
Shēave, *n.* [Ger. *scheibe*, a slice; Dut. *schiif*, Dan. *skive*, a disk, a slice; Aryan root *ska*, to cut.] (*Naut.*) A wheel on which a rope works in a block:—called also a *shiver*.
Shech'i-näh, *or* **She-chī'nah**, *n.* [Heb. *shekinah*, dwelling; *shakan*, to dwell.] The Jewish name for the divine presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud over the mercy-seat.
Shĕd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sceadan*, *scadan*, to part; Ger. *scheiden*; Goth. *skaidan*.] [*i.* shed; *pp.* shedding, shed.] To pour out; to spill; to scatter; to let fall.—2, *n.* [A form of SHADE.—Cf. Sw. *skydd*, protection: root *sku*, to cover.] A slight building or covering.
Shēen, *n.* [Properly an adjective; A.-S. *scene*, *scyne*, Ger. *schön*, beautiful: its meaning as a noun was acquired from its supposed relation to SHINE.] Brightness; splendor.—2, *a.* Glittering.
Shēep, *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *sceap*, *scep*, Dut. *schaap*, Ger. *schaf*, a sheep.—Cf. Polish *skop*, Czech *skopec*, a wether: root *scap*, to castrate, to cut; perhaps also with a reference to shearing.] An animal bearing wool.
Shēep'cŏt, *n.* Sheepfold.
Shēep'fōld, *n.* A place where sheep are enclosed.
Shēep'hook (shēp'hûk), *n.* A hook by which shepherds lay hold of sheep; a shepherd's crook.
Shēep'ish, *a.* Bashful; meanly diffident.
Shēep'ish-nĕss, *n.* The state of being sheepish.
Shēep's'-hĕad, *n.* A kind of fish:—a dunce.
Shēep'skĭn, *n.* The skin of a sheep.
Shēep'wâlk (-wâwk), *n.* A sheep-pasture.
Shēer, *n.* [See the verb.] The longitudinal curve of a ship's deck or sides.—2, *a.* [Icel. *skærr*, Dan. *skær*, A.-S. *scir*, Ger. *schier*, bright; Icel. *skira*, to cleanse: akin to SHINE.] Pure; clear; mere; unmingled.—3, *ad.* Clean; quick; at once.—4, *v. n.* [A variant of SHEAR; Dut. & Ger. *scheren*, to shear, to cut,—also to warp, to withdraw.] [*pp.* sheering, sheered.] To deviate; to steal away.
Shēet, *n.* [A.-S. *scete*, *scyte*, Icel. *skaut*, Dut. *schoot*, a sheet; A.-S. *sceata*, Sw. *skot*, the foot, or sheet, of a sail; properly a *shoot* or corner of a cloth or garment; next, a whole cloth: akin to SHOOT.] A piece of linen or cotton cloth for a bed:—any thing expanded:—a piece of paper.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sheeting, sheeted.] To cover, as with a sheet.
Shēet'-ăn'chor, *n.* [O. E. *shoot-anchor.*] The largest anchor in a ship:—chief support.
Shēet'ing, *n.* Cloth for making sheets.
Shēik, *n.* [Arab. *sheikh*, an elder, a chief.] One who has the care of a Mohammedan mosque:—a chief of a tribe of Arabs.
Shĕk'el (shĕk'kl) [shē'kl, *S. J. F. Ja.*], *n.* [Heb. *sheqel*; *shaqal*, to weigh.] An ancient Jewish silver coin, value about 2*s.* 7*d.* sterling:—a weight equal to about half an ounce avoirdupois.
Shĕk'i-näh, *n.* See SHECHINAH.
Shĕl'drāke, *n.* [A.-S. *sheld*, party-colored, and DRAKE: *sheld* originally meant a shield, and seems to have a reference to the ornamentation of a shield.] A kind of wild duck.
Shĕlf, *n.*; pl. **Shĕlves**. [A.-S. *scylfe*, a plank, a shelf; Low Ger. *schelfe*, a shelf; Ger. *schelfe*, a scale, a shell.—See SHELVE.] A board fixed against a supporter:—a bank or a rock in the sea.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shelfing, shelfed.] To lay on the shelf; to shelve.
Shĕll, *n.* [A.-S. *scell*, *scyll*; Dut. *schel*; Icel. *skel*.—Cf. Goth. *skalja*, a tile:—root *skal*, to peel.] The hard covering of any thing, as of a nut or an animal; a crust:—a bomb; an explosive missile (*pl.* shell *or* shells):—a light row-boat for racing.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* shelling, shelled.] To strip off or cast the shell.—3, *v. a.* To bombard; to attack with shells.
Shĕl'lăc, *n.* [SHELL and LAC.] Melted lac in plates, used in making sealing-wax, stain, &c.
Shĕll'-bärk, *n.* A kind of hickory and its nut.
Shĕll'-fĭsh, *n.* A mollusk; a crustacean; an aquatic animal having a shell.
Shĕl'ly, *a.* Abounding with or having shells.
Shĕl'tẹr, *n.* [O. E. *sheldtrun*, *sheltrume*; A.-S. *scild-truma*, shield-troop, a body-guard, or men with shields.—See SHIELD and TRIM.] A protection; *asylum; harbor.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sheltering, sheltered.] To cover; to defend; to protect.—3, *v. n.* To take or give shelter.
Shĕl'tẹr-lĕss, *a.* Destitute of shelter.
Shĕlve, *v. a.* [See SHELF.] [*pp.* shelving, shelved.] To place on a shelf; to shelf.—2, *v. n.* [Cf. SHALLOW; Icel. *skelgjask*, to go askew; *skjalgr*, sloping, awry, oblique; Local Sw. *skjalg*, crooked; O. Ger. *schelch*, awry.] To overhang, as a shelf:—to slope downward.
Shĕlv'ing, *a.* Sloping; having declivity.—2, *n.* A shelf or shelves.
Shĕlv'y, *a.* Shallow; full of banks; shelfy.
She-mĭt'ic, *a.* Relating to Shem; Semitic.
Shē'ŏl, *n.* [Heb.] Hades; the world of the dead:—the grave.
Shĕp'hẹrd (shĕp'ẹrd), *n.* [A.-S. *sceaphyrde*; *sceap*, a sheep, and *heorde*, a herd, a guardian.] One who tends sheep.
Shĕp'hẹrd-ĕss (-ẹrd-), *n.* A female shepherd.
Shĕr'bet, *or* **Sher-bĕt'**, *n.* [Arab. *sharbat*, a drink; *shariba*, he drank.] An Oriental drink, composed of water, lemon-juice, sugar, rose-water, &c.
Shĕr'iff, *n.* [A.-S. *scir-gerefa*; *scir*, a shire, and *ge-refa*, a reeve, an officer.] The chief executive officer of a county; a peace-officer.
Shĕr'iff-al-ty, *n.* The office of a sheriff.
Shĕr'ry, *n.* [From *Xeres*, a town in Spain; L. *Cæsaris*, of Cæsar.] A kind of Spanish wine.
Shew (shō), *v. a.* [See SHOW.] [*i.* shewed; *pp.* shewing, shewn.] To exhibit; to prove.
Shew'ẹr (shō'ẹr), *n.* One who shews.
Shewn (shōn), *p.* from *shew*.
Shĭb'bo-lĕth, *n.* [Heb. for "an ear of corn," or for "a river:" root *shabal*, to grow, to flow.—Cf. Judges xii. 6.] Criterion or test of a party.
Shiēld (shēld), *n.* [A.-S. *scild*; Dut. & Ger. *schild*; Dan. *skiöld*: probably related to SHELL and SCALE.] A buckler; protection.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shielding, shielded.] To defend; to protect; to secure.
Shĭft, *v. n.* [A.-S. *sciftan*, *scyftan*, Dut. *schiften*, Sw. *skifta*, Dan. *skifte*, to divide or part; Icel. *skipti*, an exchange, a shift.] [*pp.* shifting, shifted.] To change; to find means.—2, *v. a.* To change; to alter; to transfer.—3, *n.* An expedient; mean refuge; last resource:—fraud; artifice; *evasion*:—a woman's under linen or garment; a chemise.
Shĭft'i-nĕss, *n.* Fertility in shifts, or dishonest practices.
Shĭft'less, *a.* Inefficient; thriftless.
Shĭft'y, *a.* Tricky; fertile in artifice.
Shĭl-lā'lah, *n.* [Said to be named from *Shillelagh*, a place in the county of Wicklow, once noted for its oaks.] An oak sapling; a cudgel or club:—written also *shillelah*. [Ireland.]
Shĭl'ling, *n.* [A.-S. *scilling*; Dut. *schelling*; Ger. *schilling*; Dan. *skilling*: perhaps akin to Ger. *schellen*, to ring; *schelle*, a bell; Icel. *skella*, to rattle, to tinkle; perhaps from base *skil*, to divide: root of SCALE.] A silver coin; twelve pence.
Shĭl'ly-shăl-ly, *n.* [Said to be a reduplication of "shall I?"] Indecision; irresolution.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* shilly-shallying, shilly-shallied.] To act irresolutely.
Shĭm'mẹr, *n.* [A.-S. *scimrian*, a frequentative of *sciman*, to shine; *scima*, light; Dut. *schemeren*, Ger. *schimmern*, Sw. *skimra*, to glimmer.] A quivering light; a glimmer.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* shimmering, shimmered.] To gleam; to glisten.

Shĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *scina;* Dut. *scheen;* Ger. *schiene.*] The fore part of the leg, above the ankle.
Shīne, *v. n.* [A.-S. *scinan;* Dut. *schijnen;* Dan. *skinne;* Ger. *scheinen;* base *ski*, to shine.] [*i.* shone *or* shined; shining, shone *or* shined.] To glisten; to be bright, glossy, gay, splendid, or conspicuous.—2, *n.* Fair weather; brightness; lustre.
Shīn′ẹr, *n.* One that shines:—a small fish.
Shĭn′gle (shĭng′gl), *n.* [Norw. *singl, singling;* from *singla*, to rattle, to jingle; frequentative of Icel. *syngja*, to sing: referring to the rattling of stones by the surf.] Loose stones and gravel:—[Ger. *schindel*, L. *scindula*, or *scandula*, a shingle; *scindere*, Gr. σκίζειν, to split] a thin board to cover houses.—*pl.* [L. *cingulum*, a girdle; *cingere*, to gird.] A disease which tends to surround the body.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shingling, shingled.] To cover with shingles.
Shīn′ing, *a.* Bright; splendid; conspicuous.
Shī′ny, *a.* Bright; splendid; luminous.
Shĭp. A termination from the Saxon, noting office, quality, or condition; as, lord*ship*.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *scip;* Dut. *schip;* Dan. *skib;* Ger. *schiff:* akin to Scoop.—See Skiff.] A large sea-vessel with three masts:—a term for all large vessels. —3, *v. a.* [*pp.* shipping, shipped.] To put into a ship; to transport.
Shĭp′bōard, *n.* A plank of a ship:—the deck.
Shĭp′-chănd-lẹr, *n.* One who deals in the furniture and provisions of a ship.
Shĭp′māte, *n.* One serving in the same ship.
Shĭp′mẹnt, *n.* Act of shipping; transportation:—the quantity of goods shipped.
Shĭp′ping, *n.* Vessels of navigation; a fleet.
Shĭp′-shāpe, *a. & ad.* In good order; neat or neatly.
Shĭp′wrĕck (-rĕk), *n.* The loss of a ship at sea:—ruin; disaster.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shipwrecking, shipwrecked.] To sink or destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.
Shĭp′wright (shĭp′rīt), *n.* A builder of ships.
Shīre, *or* **Shïre**, *n.* [A.-S. *scir:* akin to Share.] A territorial division; a county.—*Shire town*, the chief town of a county.
Shïrk, *n.* [Said to be a form of Shark.—See Ger. *schur*, a cheat, a shearing or fleecing; *schurke*, a rascal.] A sharper; a shark.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* shirking, shirked.] To evade one's duty:—to practise mean tricks:—to shark.—3, *v. a.* To procure by mean tricks; to shark:—to evade.
Shïrk′ing, *n.* The practice of mean tricks.
Shïrr, *v. a.* [Cf. Ger. *schurren*, to scrape.] [*pp.* shirring, shirred.] To insert cord in.—2, *n.* A cord inserted; fabric in wh ch cord is inserted.
Shïrt, *n.* [Icel. *skyrta*, Sw. *skjorta*, Dan. *skiorte*, a shirt, a skirt; Ger. *schurz*, an apron: root of Short.] The under garment of a man.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shirting, shirted.] To cover; to clothe, as in a shirt.
Shïrt′ing, *n.* Goods of which shirts are made.
Shīve, *n.* [A form of Sheave.] A splinter or lamina.
Shĭv′ẹr, *v. a. & v. n.* [A diminutive of Shive or Sheave; Icel. *skífa*, Dan. *skive*, Ger. *scheibe*, a slice.] [*pp.* shivering, shivered.] To break into many parts.—2, *v. n.* [A variant of Quiver; O. Dut. *schoeveren, huiveren*, to hover, to quiver.] To quake; to tremble; to shudder.—3, *n.* A little piece:—a shaking-fit.
Shĭv′ẹr-ing, *n.* Act of trembling; division.
Shĭv′ẹr-y, *a.* Loose of coherence; incompact.
Shōal, *n.* [Dut. & Eng. *school*, a school, a drove of fishes; Irish *sgol*, a school,—also, a shoal of fishes.—See School.] A crowd; a multitude, as of fish:—[a variant of Shallow; Icel. *skjalgr*, oblique, sloping, as a shore; Ger. *schul*, oblique; Gr. σκολιός, crooked] a shallow; a sand-bank.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* shoaling, shoaled.] To crowd; to throng:—to be or grow shallow.—3, *a.* Shallow; obstructed by banks.
Shōal′y, *a.* Full of shoals or shallows; shoal.
Shŏck, *n.* [Fr. *choc*, Dut. *schok*, a shock; Fr. *choquer*, Dut. *schokken*, to shock, to jolt:—root of Shake.] A violent shake; concussion; a blow; an assault:—offence; impression of disgust or astonishment:—[O. Dut. *schocke*, Sw. *skock*, a heap: akin to Shake] a pile of sheaves of corn; a stook:—[probably akin to Shag] a shaggy dog. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shocking, shocked.] To shake:—to offend; to disgust.—3, *v. n.* To come together with a crash.
Shŏck′ing, *a.* That shocks; dreadful; frightful.
Shŏck′ing-ly, *ad.* So as to disgust or shock.
Shŏd′dy, *n.* [A.-S. *sceadan*, to scatter, to shed (*q. v.*).] Waste wool, or wool of old fabrics torn into fibres and respun into cloth; the cloth so made.—2, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or made of, shoddy:—not genuine; counterfeit; sham.
Shōe (shô), *n.* [A.-S. *sceo;* Sw. & Dan. *sko;* Ger. *schuh.*—Cf. Skr. *sku*, to cover.] A cover for the foot.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* shod; *pp.* shoeing, shod.] To furnish with shoes; to cover the foot.
Shōe′blăck, *n.* One who cleans shoes.
Shōe′māk-ẹr, *n.* One who makes shoes.
Shô′ẹr, *n.* One who fits the foot with a shoe.
Shōne, *or* **Shŏne**, *i. & p.* from *shine.*
Shôô, *interj.* Begone; away.
Shook (shûk) [shôk, *W. Ja. K.*], *i. & p.* from *shake.*
Shook (shûk), *n.* [A variant of Shock, in the sense of a pile.] A bundle of staves or short boards.
Shôôt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *scotian, sceotan*, participle *scoten;* Dut. *schieten*, part. *schoot;* Ger. *schiessen*, part. *geschossen.*] [*i.* shot; *pp.* shooting, shot.] To discharge, as a gun; to let off; to strike with any thing shot:—to push; to emit.—2, *v. n.* To perform the act of shooting:—to germinate:—to jet out:—to pass.—3, *n.* A discharge:—a young branch:—a sloping trough or spout.
Shôôt′ing-stär, *n.* A glowing meteor.
Shŏp, *n.* [A.-S. *sceoppa*, a stall; Low Ger. *schup*, A.-S. *scypen*, Ger. *schuppen*, a shed.—Cf. Gr. σκεπάς, a cover.] A place or room for retailing goods:—a place for work or for manufacturing; a workshop.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* shopping, shopped.] To frequent shops.
Shŏp′keēp-ẹr, *n.* One who sells in a shop.
Shŏp′lĭft-ẹr, *n.* One who steals out of a shop.
Shŏp′lĭft-ing, *n.* The crime of a shoplifter.
Shŏp′man, *n.* A petty trader or shopkeeper.
Shŏp′ping, *n.* The act of frequenting shops.
Shōre, *n.* [A.-S. *scoren*, cut off; *sceran*, to shear (*q. v.*).] The border or coast of the sea or other water:—[Dut. *schoor*, Norw. *skora*, a prop; Local Sw. *skåre*, a piece of wood: root of Shear, to cut] a support; a buttress.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shoring, shored.] To prop; to support.—3, *i.* from *shear.*
Shōred (shōrd), *a.* Having a bank or shore.
Shōrn, *p.* from *shear.*
Shört, *a.* [A.-S. *sceort*, O. Ger. *scurz*, short; Icel. *skorta*, to be short, to lack; L. *curtus*, curt, short: root *skar*, to cut.] Not long; brief; laconic; concise:—defective; scanty:—brittle; friable.
Shört′côm-ing, *n.* Defective performance.
Shört′en (shör′tn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *sceortian.*] [*pp.* shortening, shortened.] To make short.
Shört′en-ing, *n.* The act of making short:—any thing that shortens paste, as butter or lard.
Shört′-hănd, *n.* Short writing; stenography.
Shört′-hörns, *n. pl.* A breed of cattle originating in the north-east of England.
Shört′-līved (-līvd), *a.* Not living long.
Shört′ly, *ad.* [A.-S. *sceortlice.*] Quickly; soon; concisely.
Shört′ness, *n.* The quality of being short.
Shörts, *n. pl.* Coarse flour or meal; bran.
Shŏt, *i. & p.* from *shoot.*—2, *n.* [A.-S. *sceotan*, to shoot (*q. v.*); O. Fris. & Icel. *skot;* Sw. *skott;* Dut. *schot;* Ger. *schoss*, a shot.] The act of shooting:—one who shoots:—[see Scot] a reckoning:—(pl. Shŏt *and* Shŏts) a small, granular bullet; a bullet:—balls.

Shōte, *n.* [From Shoot, to grow up.] A young hog; a pig:—written also *shoat*.
Shŏt′-gŭn, *n.* A gun for sporting purposes, &c.
Should (shûd), *v. auxiliary and defective.* [A.-S. *sceolde, scolde*, pl. *sceoldon.*—See Shall.] Usually denoting obligation, duty, or possibility, and regarded as the preterite of *shall*.
Shōul′dẹr, *n.* [A.-S. *sculder;* Dut. *schouder;* Dan. *skulder;* Ger. *schulter.*] The joint which connects the arms to the body:—a prominence.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shouldering, shouldered.] To push; to put on the shoulder.
Shōul′dẹr-bĕlt, *n.* A belt crossing the shoulder.
Shōul′dẹr-blāde, *n.* The scapula.
Shōul′dẹr-străp (shōl′dẹr-), *n.* (*Mil. & Nav.*) A strap worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, bearing a device indicating his rank.
Shout, *n.* [Etymology doubtful.—Cf. Icel. *skuta, skuti*, a taunt.] A loud cry of triumph or exultation.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* shouting, shouted.] To cry in triumph or exultation.
Shōve (shŭv), *v. a.* [A.-S. *scofian, scufan;* Dut. *schuiven;* Dan. *skuffe;* Ger. *schieben*, part. *geschoben.*] [*pp.* shoving, shoved.] To push; to rush against.—2, *n.* The act of shoving; a push.
Shŏv′el (shŭv′vl), *n.* [A.-S. *scofl;* Ger. *schaufel:* root of Shove.] A tool for digging, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shovelling, shovelled.] To throw with a shovel.
Shŏv′el-hăt, *n.* A broad-brimmed hat worn by clergymen.
Shŏv′el-lẹr, *n.* One who shovels:—a duck.
Shōw (shō), *v. a.* [A.-S. *sceawian*, to see; Dut. *schouwen*, Dan. *skue*, Ger. *schauen*, to view.] [*i.* showed; *pp.* showing, shown.] To present to the view; to exhibit; to prove; to direct:—written also *shew*.—2, *v. n.* To appear; to look.—3, *n.* Exhibition; a spectacle; display.
Shōw′brĕad (shō′brĕd), *n.* Twelve loaves of unleavened bread, representing the twelve tribes of Israel:—written also *shewbread*.
Shŏŵ′ẹr (shöû′ẹr), *n.* [A.-S. *scur;* Dut. *schoer;* Ger. *schauer.*] A short fall of rain or hail:—any very liberal distribution.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* showering, showered.] To rain in showers.—3, *v. a.* To pour down.
Shŏŵ′ẹr-y̧, *a.* Raining in showers; rainy.
Shōw′ị-ly̧ (shō′ẹ-lẹ), *ad.* In a showy way.
Shōw′ị-nĕss, *n.* State of being showy.
Shōw′y̧ (shō′ẹ), *a.* Splendid; magnificent; gay; finical; gaudy; foppish; ostentatious.
Shrănk, *i.* from *shrink*. Shrunk.
Shrăp′nel, *n.*; pl. **Shrăp′nel**. [Named from the inventor.] A shell filled with balls, which, when fired, explodes, projecting the balls; spherical case-shot.
Shrĕd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *screade*, a strip; *screadian*, to shred; Ger. *schrot*, a piece; *schroten*, to cut.] [*i.* shred; *pp.* shredding, shred.] To cut into small pieces.—2, *n.* A small piece cut off; a fragment.
Shrew (shrū), *n.* [A.-S. *screawa*, a shrew-mouse; Ger. *scher, schermaus:* related to Shear and to Shred. In many countries the shrew is considered a venomous animal: hence the extension of the term to a scold.] A brawling woman; a termagant:—a small animal, the shrew-mouse.
Shrewd (shrūd), *a.* [From O. E. *shrew*, to curse, to beshrew: *shrewd* meant accursed, then malicious, then cunning.] Sly; cunning; sensible.
Shrewd′ly̧ (shrūd′lẹ), *ad.* Cunningly; slyly.
Shrewd′nẹss (shrūd′nẹs), *n.* Sly cunning.
Shrew′ịsh (shrū′ịsh), *a.* Froward; clamorous.
Shrew′ịsh-ly̧ (shrū′ịsh-lẹ), *ad.* Frowardly.
Shrew′ịsh-nĕss (shrū′ịsh-nĕs), *n.* Petulance.
Shrew′-mōuse (shrū′mōûs), *n.* A small animal.
Shriēk (shrēk), *v. n.* [Sw. *skrik*, Dan. *skrig*, Irish *sgreach*, a cry.—See Screech.] [*pp.* shrieking, shrieked.] To cry out in anguish.—2, *n.* A cry of anguish or horror; a scream.
Shriēv′ạl-ty̧ (shrēv′ạl-tẹ), *n.* Office of a sheriff.
Shrĭft, *n.* [A.-S. *scrift;* Dan. *skrifte;* Sw. *skrift.*—See Shrive.] Absolution by a priest.
Shrīke, *n.* [From its *shriek.*] The butcher-bird.
Shrĭll, *a.* [Local Ger. *schrell, schrill*, shrill; *schrillen*, to sound shrill; Norw. *skræla, skryla*, to cry aloud; *skræl*, Scot. *skirl*, a loud cry.] Piercing, or tremulous, as sound.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* shrilling, shrilled.] To utter a shrill sound.—3, *v. a.* To utter in a shrill voice.
Shrĭll′nẹss, *n.* The quality of being shrill.
Shrĭl′ly̧, *ad.* With a shrill noise.
Shrĭmp, *n.* [Allied to Scrimp and Shrink: named from its wrinkled appearance.] A small crustacean:—a dwarf.
Shrīne, *n.* [A.-S. *scrin;* Ger. *schrein;* Fr. *écrin;* L. *scrinium*, a desk.] A case to hold things sacred.
Shrĭnk, *v. n.* [A.-S. *scrincan*, O. Dut. *schrinken*, to shrink; Sw. *skrynkla*, to wrinkle.] [*i.* shrunk; *pp.* shrinking, shrunk.] To contract itself; to shrivel; to fall back or withdraw, as from danger.—2, *n.* A corrugation; a contraction.
Shrĭnk′ạġe, *n.* The act of shrinking; contraction.
Shrīve, *v. a. & v. n.* [A.-S. *scrifan*, to shrive, to impose a penance on: probably from L. *scribere*, to write, to bring a legal action against.] [*i.* shrove *or* shrived; *pp.* shriving, shriven.] To hear and absolve at confession.
Shrĭv′el (shrĭv′vl), *v. a. & v. n.* [O. Northumbrian *screpa*, to pine; Norw. *skripa*, to waste; *skryp*, Dan. *skröbelig*, weak: akin to Rivel and to Shrink.] [*pp.* shrivelling, shrivelled.] To contract or be contracted into wrinkles; to shrink.
Shrōud, *n.* [A.-S. *scrud*, Dan. *skrud*, attire; Icel. *skrud*, equipment, a ship's shrouds: closely akin to Shred.] Dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shrouding, shrouded.] To shelter; to cover; to dress.
Shrōudṣ, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Large ropes of a ship.



Shrouds.

Shrōve′tīde, *n.* [See Shrive.] The time immediately preceding Lent.
Shrŭb, *n.* [A.-S. *scrob*, a shrub.—See Scrub.] A dwarfish tree or plant; a bush:—[Arab. *shirb*, a drink.—See Sherbet] a beverage composed of spirit with acid and sugar.
Shrŭb′bẹr-y̧, *n.* A plantation of shrubs.
Shrŭb′by̧, *a.* Full of, or like, shrubs; bushy.
Shrŭg, *v. a. & v. n.* [Cf. Local Sw. *skrukka*, to shrink up; *skrugeg*, wrinkled; Norw. *skrokken*, wrinkled; *skrekka*, to wrinkle; Gael. *sgreag*, to shrivel.] [*pp.* shrugging, shrugged.] To draw up the shoulders, &c.—2, *n.* A contraction of the shoulders.
Shrŭnk, *i. & p.* from *shrink*.
Shrŭnk′en (shrŭnk′kn), *p.* from *shrink*.
Shŭck, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *schote*, a husk.] Husk or shell:—a shock.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shucking, shucked.] To peel the husk or shell from; to husk.
Shŭd′dẹr, *v. n.* [A frequentative verb; O. Saxon *skuddian*, O. Dut. *schudden*, to shake; Ger. *schüttern, schütteln, schütten*, to shake: akin to Shed and Shoot.] [*pp.* shuddering, shuddered.] To quake with fear; to quiver.—2, *n.* A tremor; state of trembling.
Shŭd′dẹr-ĭng, *n.* The act of trembling; tremor.
Shŭf′fle, *v. a.* [A frequentative of Shove.] [*pp.* shuffling, shuffled.] To throw into disorder; to confuse; to change the position of.—2, *v. n.* To throw cards into a new order:—to play mean tricks:—to shove the feet.—3, *n.* The act of shuffling; a trick.
Shŭf′flẹr, *n.* One who shuffles or plays tricks.
Shŭf′fling, *n.* Disorder; trick; a shuffle.
Shŭn, *v. a.* [A.-S. *scunian*, to reject, to flee; Norw. *skunna*, to hurry.] [*pp.* shunning, shunned.] To keep clear of; not to associate with; to abstain from; to *avoid;* to decline.

Shŭnt, *n.* [O. E. *shunten*, to start aside, to flee; Icel. *skunda*, to hurry: a variant of SHUN.] A turning off to a short siding; a railway switch:—a telegraph switch.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shunting, shunted.] To move off or change; to switch off.

Shŭt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *scyttan*, to fasten; from *scutian*, *sceotan*, to shoot, as a bolt; Dut. *schutten*, to shut, to lock.—See SHOOT.] [*i.* shut; *pp.* shutting, shut.] To make close or tight; to close; to confine; to imprison; to bar; to exclude; to contract.—2, *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself.—3, *n.* A close; a small door or cover.

Shŭt'ter, *n.* One that shuts; a cover.

Shŭt'tle (shŭt'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *scyttels*, a bar, a bolt; Dan. *skytte*, *skyttel*, a shuttle; from the root of SHOOT.] An instrument which guides the thread in weaving.

Shŭt'tle-cŏck, *n.* [SHUTTLE, from its motion, and COCK, from its feathers.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

Shȳ, *a.* [A.-S. *sceoh*, Ger. *scheu*, timid; Dan. *sky*, Sw. *skygg*, skittish.] Reserved; coy; cautious; suspicious.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* shying, shied.] To fling; to throw.—3, *v. n.* [Sw. *sky*, to shun.] To start aside.

Shȳ'ly, *ad.* With shyness; not familiarly.

Shȳ'ness, *n.* State of being shy; coyness.

Sī-ăl'a-gŏgue (-gŏg), *n.* [Gr. σίαλον, spittle, and ἀγωγός, leading; ἄγειν, to lead.] (*Med.*) A medicine that causes the flow of saliva.

Sĭb'i-lance, *or* **Sĭb'i-lăn-cy**, *n.* Hissing sound.

Sĭb'i-lant, *a.* [L. *sibilans*.—See SIBILATE.] Sounding like the letter *s*.—2, *n.* A hissing letter, as *s*.

Sĭb'i-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *sibilare*, *sibilatum*, to hiss; *sibilus*, a hiss, hissing.] [*pp.* sibilating, sibilated.] To pronounce with a hissing sound; to mark with a cedilla in order to indicate a hissing sound.

Sĭb-i-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *sibilatio*.] A hissing; a hissing sound.

Sĭb'yl, *n.* [L. *sibylla*; Gr. σίβυλλα.] A prophetess among the pagans.

Sĭb'yl-līne, *a.* [L. *sibyllinus*.] Of or belonging to a sibyl.

Sĭc, *ad.* [L. for "so."] So; thus:—often introduced in brackets after a word or quotation, to signify that, though it may seem strange, it is given precisely as the author used it.

Sĭc [for *such*], *or* **Sĭc'can** [for *such an* or *such one*], *a.* Such. [Lowland Scotch.]

Sĭck, *a.* [A.-S. *seoc*, Dut. *ziek*, Dan. *syg*, Ger. *siech*, Goth. *siuks*, sick; *siukan*, to be ill.] Afflicted with disease; ill in health; sickly:—affected with nausea.

Sĭck'en (sĭk'kn), *v. n.* [*pp.* sickening, sickened.] To become sick.—2, *v. a.* To make sick.

Sĭck'ish, *a.* Somewhat sick; nauseating.

Sĭck'ish-nĕss, *n.* State of being sickish.

Sĭc'kle (sĭk'kl), *n.* [A.-S. *sicol*; Ger. *sichel*; Campanian Latin *secula*; L. *secare*, to cut.] A hook with which grain is reaped.

Sĭck'li-nĕss, *n.* The state of being sickly.

Sĭck'ly, *a.* Not healthy; not sound; visited with sickness; diseased; faint; weak.

Sĭck'ness, *n.* [A.-S. *seocnes*.] Disease; illness:—nausea.

Sīde, *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *side*; Dut. *zijde*; Icel. *sida*; Ger. *seite*.] The part of an animal fortified by ribs:—a part; margin; edge:—party.—2, *a.* Lateral; oblique; indirect; long.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* siding, sided.] To take sides; to join a party.

Sīde'bōard, *n.* A side-table with drawers.

Sīde'ling, *a.* Inclined; sloping; oblique.

Sīde'lŏng, *a.* [Cf. HEADLONG.] Lateral; oblique; not direct.—2, *ad.* Laterally; on the side; sidewise.

Si-dē're-al, *a.* [L. *sideralis*, or *sidereus*; *sidus*, *sideris*, a constellation, a star.] Relating to the stars; starry.

Sĭd'er-īte, *n.* [Gr. σιδηρίτης, of iron; σίδηρος, iron.] (*Min.*) A carbonate of iron:—an indigo-blue variety of quartz.

Sīde'-săd-dle, *n.* A woman's saddle.

Sīde'wâlk (-wâk), *n.* A walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street.

Sīde'wāyş, *or* **Sīde'wīşe**, *ad.* On one side.

Sīd'ing, *n.* A side-track of a railway:—material for sides, as of buildings.

Sī'dle (sī'dl), *v. n.* [From SIDE.] [*pp.* sidling, sidled.] To go sidewise or with one side foremost.

Siēġe (sēj), *n.* [Fr. *siége*, a seat, a siege; It. *seggio*, for *sedio*, a seat; *assedio*, *assegio*, a siege; Late L. *assedium*, a siege; *ad*, at, and *sedere*, to sit down; L. *obsidium*; *ob*, against, and *sedere*, to sit down; *sedes*, a seat (*q. v.*).] The act of besetting a fortified place with an army; act of besieging.

Sī'e-nīte, *n.* [Named from *Syene*, in Egypt.] A rock resembling granite.

Sī-ĕn'na, *n.* [From *Siena*, a city of Italy.] An earth used as a pigment.

Sī-ĕr'ra, *n.* [Sp. for "a mountain-range,"—also for "a saw:" named from the saw-tooth-like succession of peaks; or, as some say, from Arab. *çahra*, a waste, a desert.] A mountain-range.

Sī-ĕs'ta, *n.* [Sp. for "afternoon:" said to be for *sexta*, sixth (hour).] Rest; an afternoon nap.

Sieve (sĭv), *n.* [A.-S. *sife*; Dut. *zeef*, *zift*; Ger. *sieb*: perhaps akin to Local Eng. *seave*, Icel. *sef*, Sw. *säf*, Dan. *siv*, a rush.] A vessel with a bottom of net-work, by which flour is separated from bran, or fine powder from coarse; a searce; a bolter:—a basket of a certain measure.

Sĭft, *v. a.* [A.-S. *siftan*; Dut. *ziften*.—See SIEVE.] [*pp.* sifting, sifted.] To separate by a sieve:—to examine.

Sīgh (sī), *v. n.* [A.-S. *sican*, Sw. *sucka*, Dan. *sukke*, to sigh.] [*pp.* sighing, sighed.] To emit the breath audibly.—2, *n.* A violent emission of the breath.

Sīght (sīt), *n.* [A.-S. *siht*, *gesiht*; *seon*, *gesegn*, to see (*q. v.*); Dut. *gezigt*; Dan. *sigte*; Ger. *sicht*.] The sense of seeing; act of seeing; vision; view; spectacle; a *show*.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* sighting, sighted.] To get a view of; to look at.

Sīght'less (sīt'les), *a.* Wanting sight; blind.

Sīght'li-nĕss (sīt'li-nĕs), *n.* Comeliness.

Sīght'ly (sīt'le), *a.* Pleasing to the eye.

Sĭg'mŏid, / **Sĭg-mŏid'al**, } *a.* [Gr. σιγμοειδής, shaped like the letter *sigma*.] Curved like the Greek letter *sigma* or the English letter *s* or *c*.

Sīgn (sīn), *n.* [L. *signum*, Fr. *signe*, a sign.] A token of one's occupation; an indication; a signal; a mark; a device:—a wonder; a miracle:—a monument; a memorial:—a symbol:—a constellation in the zodiac.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *signer*, L. *signare*, to sign.] [*pp.* signing, signed.] To mark; to show; to ratify.—3, *v. n.* To make signs or signals.

Sĭg'nal, *n.* [Late L. *signale*, a signal; *signalis*, belonging to a sign; Fr. *signal*, a signal; *signaler*, to signal.] A sign that gives notice; a mark.—2, *a.* Eminent; memorable; remarkable.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* signalling, signalled.] To make known by signals:—to communicate with by signals.

Sĭg'nal-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* signalizing, signalized.] To make signal; to celebrate; to give signals to.

Sĭg'nal-ly, *ad.* Remarkably; memorably.

Sĭg'na-to-ry, *n.* One who affixes one's signature; a signer.—2, *a.* Of or relating to signature; affixing, or having affixed, one's signature; signing:—used in signing or in sealing.

Sĭg'na-tūre, *n.* [L. *signatura*.—See SIGN.] A person's name signed:—mark; stamp.—(*Printing*.) A letter or figure to distinguish sheets or half-sheets; a printed sheet or half-sheet.

Sīgn'er (sīn'er), *n.* One who signs.

Sĭg'net, *n.* [Fr.; dim. of *signe*, a sign.] A seal, particularly a king's seal.

Sig-nĭf'i-cance, / **Sig-nĭf'i-can-cy**, } *n.* [L. *significantia*.] Power of signifying; meaning; force; expressiveness; energy; importance; moment; consequence.

Sig-nĭf′i-cant, *a.* [L. *significans*, a pres. part.—See SIGNIFY.] Expressive; important.
Sig-nĭf′i-cant-ly, *ad.* With significance.
Sĭg-ni-fi-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *significatio*.] The act of signifying; meaning; import; significance.
Sig-nĭf′i-ca-tive, *a.* [L. *significativus*.] Strongly expressive.
Sĭg′ni-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *signifier;* L. *significare; signum*, a sign, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* signifying, signified.] To make known; to declare; to mean; to import.—2, *v. n.* To express meaning with force; to mean:—to be of use.
Sîgn′ior (sēn′yur), *n.* A title. See SEIGNIOR.
Sĭgn′-măn′ū-al (sīn′măn′yu-al), *n.* The signature of a king, written with his own hand.
Signor (sēn′yōr), *n.* [It.; L. *senior*, older, an elder.] The title by which gentlemen are addressed in Italy:—equivalent to our *Mr.* or *Sir.*
Signora (sēn-yō′ra), *n.* [It.] The feminine of *Signor:*—equivalent to our *Mrs.*, *Madame.*
Sīgn′-pōst (sīn′pōst), *n.* A post on which a sign hangs or is fixed.
Sī′lence, *n.* [L. *silentia; silere*, to be silent.] State of being silent; *taciturnity;* quiet; secrecy; stillness; obscurity.—2, *interj.* Be silent; be still.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* silencing, silenced.] To forbid to speak; to still.
Sī′lent, *a.* [L. *silens*, pres. part. of *silere*, to be still.] Not speaking; mute; *dumb;* taciturn.
Sī′lent-ly, *ad.* Without speech or noise.
Sī′lex, *n.* [L. *silex, silicis*, flint.] (*Min.*) Flint; silica.
Silhouette (sĭl′ō-ĕt′), *n.* [From Étienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759, who was considered unduly parsimonious: named from the cheapness of this kind of likeness.] A portrait or profile, represented in black.
Sĭl′i-ca, *n.* [From L. *silex*, flint.] (*Min.*) An earth found in rock crystal, quartz, sand, flint, &c.
Si-lĭç′i-fȳ, *v. n.* [L. *silex, silicis*, flint, and *fieri*, to become.] [*pp.* silicifying, silicified.] To enter into combination with silica; to become impregnated with silica.—2, *v. a.* To petrify by means of silica.
Si-lĭ′′cious (se-lĭsh′us), *a.* [L. *siliceus.*] Relating to, or containing, silex or silica; flinty:—written also *siliceous.*
Sĭl′i-cle, *n.* [L. *silicula*, dim. of *siliqua*, a pod.] A two-leaved pod; siliqua.
Sĭl′i-cŏn, *n.* The chemical base of silica.
Sĭl′i-qua, *n.* [L. for "a pod;" Fr. *silique.*] A pod; a seed-vessel.
Sĭl-i-quōse′, *or* **Sĭl′i-quoŭs**, *a.* Having pods.
Sĭlk, *n.* [A.-S. *seolc;* Icel. *silki;* Dan. *silke;* from L. *sericum*, silk, through Slavic derivatives; the L. is from *Seres*, the name of a far Oriental people.—Cf. Gr. σήρ, Chinese *si*, Corean *soi*, the silkworm.] A fine, soft thread or filament spun by silk-worms; stuff made of the thread.
Sĭlk′en (sĭlk′kn), *a.* Made of silk; soft.
Sĭlk′i-nĕss, *n.* State of being silky; softness.
Sĭlk′-worm (-würm), *n.* A larva that spins silk.
Sĭlk′y, *a.* Made of silk; soft; tender; silken.
Sĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *syl;* Dan. *syld;* Icel. *syll* or *svill;* Ger. *schwelle:* it is a rise or *swell* above the ground.] A bottom-piece of timber; ground-sill.
Sĭl′la-bŭb, *n.* [Said to be for *slap-up.*—Cf. Low Ger. *slabb′ut*, Swiss *schlabutz*, O. E. *sillabouk, merrybouk*, a sillabub.] A liquor made of milk and wine or milk and cider and sugar.
Sĭl′li-nĕss, *n.* State of being silly; folly.
Sĭl′ly, *a.* [A.-S. *sælig*, timely, happy; *sæl*, time, opportunity, happiness; Dut. *zalig*, blessed; Ger. *selig*, good, happy.—Cf. O. L. *sollus*, complete; L. *salvus*, safe.] Senseless; weak; foolish; *simple.*
Sī′lō, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sirus*, Gr. σιρός, a pit.] (*Agric.*) The pit or ditch in which ensilage is stored.
Sĭlt, *n.* [Sw. *sila*, Local Eng. *sile*, to filter: akin to A.-S. *sihan*, Ger. *seihen*, to filter.] Sand, clay, and earth deposited by running water.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* silting, silted.] To become choked.
Si-lū′ri-an, *a.* [L. *Siluria*, South Wales: named from the ancient British tribe called *Silures.*] Noting rocks below the old red sandstone.
Sĭl′van, *a.* Woody. See SYLVAN.
Sĭl′ver, *n.* [A.-S. *seolfor;* Dut. *zilver;* Ger. *silber;* Russ. *serebro;* Lith. *sidabras.*—Cf. L. *sidus*, a star; Lith. *swidus*, bright.] A white precious metal; money.—2, *a.* Made of or like silver; white.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* silvering, silvered.] To cover with silver.—4, *v. n.* To assume a silvery appearance.
Sĭl′ver-ĭng, *n.* Art of covering with silver.
Sĭl′ver-smĭth, *n.* One who works in silver.
Sĭl′ver-y, *a.* Besprinkled with or like silver.
Sĭm′i-an, *a.* [L. *simia*, an ape: perhaps akin to *similis*, like; perhaps to *simus*, Gr. σιμός, flat-nosed.] Of or relating to, or resembling, an ape.
Sĭm′i-lar, *a.* [Fr. *similaire*, L. *similis*, like; *simul*, at once.—See SAME.] Having resemblance; like.
Sĭm-i-lăr′i-ty, *n.* *Likeness;* resemblance.
Sĭm′i-lar-ly, *ad.* With resemblance.
Sĭm′i-lē, *n.* [L. *simile*, a like thing.—See SIMILAR.] (*Rhet.*) A resemblance in things dissimilar; a comparison; similitude.
Si-mĭl′i-tūde, *n.* [L. *similitudo*, likeness.—See SIMILAR.] Resemblance; comparison.
Sĭm′mer, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Cf. Dan. *summe*, Ger. *summen*, Local Sw. *summa*, to hum.] [*pp.* simmering, simmered.] To boil gently with a hissing sound.—2, *n.* A gentle boiling.
Sĭm′nel, *n.* [Late L. *siminellus*, a kind of cake; *simella*, L. *simila*, fine flour; Ger. *semmel*, wheat bread.] A kind of rich cake.
Si-mō′ni-ăc, *n.* [Late L. *simoniacus.*—See SIMONY.] One who practises simony.
Sĭm-o-nī′a-cal, *a.* Relating to simony.
Sĭm′o-ny, *n.* [Late L. *simonia;* from *Simon Magus*, who desired to purchase spiritual gifts.] The crime of buying or selling church preferment.
Si-mô͞om′, *n.* [Arab. *samum; samm*, poisoned; or Coptic *psmom.*] A hot, dry wind in Africa and Arabia:—called also *simoon* and *samiel.*
Sĭm′per, *v. n.* [Norw. *semper*, fine; Local Dan. *semper, simper*, prudish; Local Ger. *zimpern*, to be coy; nasalized from the root of Sw. & Low Ger. *sipp*, prim, finical: from the root of the verb *sip*, to drink finically.] [*pp.* simpering, simpered.] To smile foolishly; to smile.—2, *n.* A foolish or affected smile.
Sĭm′per-ĭng-ly, *ad.* With a foolish smile.
Sĭm′ple (sĭm′pl), *a.* [Fr.; L. *simplus*, or *simplex*, plain,—literally, one-fold: root of *singuli*, one by one, and *plicare*, to fold.—See DOUBLE.] Plain; artless; natural:—single; unmingled; not complex:—silly; foolish.—2, *n.* A single ingredient; a drug; an herb:—used collectively for persons of ignoble birth; plebeians. In this sense used also in the plural.
Sĭm′pler, *n.* A collector of herbs or simples; an [herb-doctor.]
Sĭm′ple-ton, *n.* [Probably from O. Fr. *simpleton*, an augmented form of *simplet*, a simple-minded person.] A silly person; a trifler.
Sim-plĭç′i-ty, *n.* [L. *simplicitas;* Fr. *simplicité.*] Folly:—state of being simple; plainness; artlessness.
Sĭm-pli-fi-cā′tion, *n.* The act of simplifying.
Sĭm′pli-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *simplifier;* L. *simplex*, simple, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* simplifying, simplified.] To render simple or plain.
Sĭm′ply, *ad.* In a simple manner; plainly.
Sĭm-ū-lā′crum, *n.* [L. for "a likeness," "an unreal appearance;" *simulare*, to feign.] An image or representation merely, as distinguished from the reality; a semblance.
Sĭm′ū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *simulare, simulatum*, to feign; *similis*, like; *simul*, with.] [*pp.* simulating, simulated.] To feign; to counterfeit. [pretence.]
Sĭm-ū-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *simulatio.*] A feigning; false
Sī-mul-tā′ne-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *simultané;* L. (fictive) *simultaneus;* Late L. *simultim*, at the same time; L. *simul*, together.] Being at the same time.

Sī-mul-tā'ne-oŭs-ly, *ad.* At the same time.

Sĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *syn*; Dan. *synd*; Dut. *zonde*; Ger. *sünde*.—Cf. L. *sons*, *sontis*, sinful: probably from the root of Skr. *sant*, *asant*, being; L. *esse*, to be; the guilty person being spoken of as the one who *was it*, or who *it was*.] A violation of the laws of God; iniquity; wickedness; evil.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* sinning, sinned.] To violate the laws of God; to offend.

Sĭn'a-pĭsm, *n.* [L. *sinapis*, Gr. *σίναπι*, mustard; *σιναπισμός*, a mustard plaster.] A mustard poultice.

Since, *conj.* [O. E. *sithens*, *sithen*; A.-S. *siddan*; *sid*, after, and *dan*, then.—Cf. Ger. *seit*, after; *seitdem*, since.] Because that; seeing that.—2, *ad.* Ago; before this; from that time.—3, *prep.* After; from some time past.

Sin-cēre', *a.* [L. *sincerus*, pure, true; origin not certain: the old derivation from *sine*, without, and *cera*, wax, is now generally rejected.] Honest; not feigned; *hearty*; cordial; earnest; real; uncorrupt; genuine; candid.

Sin-cēre'ly, *ad.* Honestly; cordially.

Sin-cĕr'i-ty, *n.* [L. *sinceritas*.] State of being sincere; honesty; purity; frankness; candor.

Sĭnch, *n.* [Sp. *cincha*, or *cincho*; L. *cinctus*, a girdle.] A saddle-girth for a horse.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sinching, sinched.] To saddle, as a horse.

Sĭn'ci-pŭt, *n.* [L.; *semi*, half, and *caput*, a head.] (*Anat.*) The fore part of the head.

Sīne, *n.* [L. *sinus*, a fold, a gulf, the bosom; applied incorrectly or fancifully to a straight line.] (*Geom.*) A straight line drawn from one end of the arc of a circle perpendicularly to the radius, passing through the other end.

Sī'ne, *prep.* [L.] Without.

Sī'ne-cūre, *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care.] An office which has revenue without any duties or employment.

Sĭn'ew (sĭn'yu), *n.* [A.-S. *sinu*, Dut. *zenuw*, Ger. *sehne*, O. Ger. *senawa*, Icel. *sin*, a sinew; Skr. *snava*, a tendon.—Cf. Lettish *sinu*, Skr. *si*, to bind.] A tendon; muscle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sinewing, sinewed.] To knit as by sinews.

Sĭn'ew-lĕss (sĭn'yu-), *a.* Having no sinews; weak.

Sĭn'ew-y (sĭn'yu-e), *a.* Strong; nervous.

Sĭn'fûl, *a.* [A.-S. *synfull*.] Partaking of sin; addicted to sin; unholy; iniquitous; impious; wicked; evil.

Sĭn'fûl-ly, *ad.* In a sinful manner.

Sĭn'fûl-nĕss, *n.* Iniquity; wickedness; sin.

Sing, *v. n.* [A.-S. *singan*, Dut. *zingen*; Dan. *synge*; Ger. *singen*.] [*i.* sung *or* sang: *pp.* singing, sung.] To form the voice to melody; to carol.—2, *v. a.* To relate or celebrate in poetry or song; to utter harmoniously; to chant; to hymn.

Singe (sĭnj), *v. a.* [A.-S. *sengan*, to singe,—literally, to cause to sing (like burning hair); Dut. *zengen*; Ger. *sengen*.] [*pp.* singeing, singed.] To scorch; to burn slightly.—2, *n.* A slight burn on the surface.

Singe'ing, *n.* The act of one who singes.

Sĭng'er, *n.* One who is skilled in singing.

Sĭng'ing, *n.* Utterance of melodious sounds.

Sĭn'gle (sĭng'gl), *a.* [Late L. *singulus*, single; L. *singuli*, one by one.—See SINGULAR.] One; not double; only; alone; *solitary*; sole; particular; individual; pure; uncompounded; simple:—unarmed.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* singling, singled.] To move at a gait between a pace and a trot (said of a horse).—3, *v. a.* To select; to choose from.

Sĭn'gle-hănd'ed, *a.* & *ad.* Alone; unaided.

Sĭn'gle-nĕss, *n.* State of being single.

Sĭn'gle-stĭck, *n.* [Because used with one hand.] A cudgel; a game with cudgels.

Sĭn'gle-trēē, *n.* A whipple-tree.

Sĭn'gly, *ad.* Individually; only; by himself.

Sĭng'sŏng, *n.* A drawling, half-singing tone.

Sĭn'gū-lar (sĭng'gyu-lar), *a.* [L. *singularis*, single; *singuli*, one by one.] Single; not plural; unique:—*particular*; rare; unusual; odd.

Sĭn-gū-lăr'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *singularité*; L. *singularitas*.] State of being singular; strangeness; oddity; peculiarity; a curiosity.

Sĭn'gū-lar-ly, *ad.* In a singular manner.

Sĭn'is-ter, *or* **Si-nĭs'ter**, *a.* [L. *sinister*, left-hand, inauspicious; but in more ancient times the Romans considered the left hand highly auspicious.] Being on the left hand; left, not right; unlucky:—malicious; wicked.

Sĭnk (sĭngk), *v. n.* [A.-S. *sincan*; Dut. *zinken*; Dan. *synke*, *sænke*; Ger. *sinken*, *senken*.] [*i.* sunk *or* sank; *pp.* sinking, sunk.] To fall gradually; to go or tend to the bottom; not to swim; to decline.—2, *v. a.* To immerse; to delve; to depress.—3, *n.* A drain; a place of filth.

Sĭnk'ing-fŭnd, *n.* A portion of revenue set apart for the reduction of a public debt.

Sĭn'less, *a.* [A.-S. *synleas*.] Exempt from sin; innocent.

Sĭn'less-nĕss, *n.* Exemption from sin.

Sĭn'ner, *n.* One who sins; an offender.

Sĭn'o-ple, *n.* [Fr. *sinople* (*Her.*), green; Late L. *sinopis*, reddish green; Gr. *σινωπίς*, a colored earth from *Sinope*, on the Euxine.] (*Min.*) A species of quartz.—(*Her.*) A green color.

Sĭn'ter, *n.* [Ger. for "cinder" (*q. v.*).] A mineral, carbonate of lime.

Sĭn'ū-āte, *v. a.* [L. *sinuare*, *sinuatum*, to wind; *sinus*, a curve.] [*pp.* sinuating, sinuated.] To bend in and out.—(*Bot.*) Having a wavy margin.

Sĭn-ū-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *sinuatio*.] A bending in and out.

Sĭn-ū-ōse', *a.* Turning in and out; sinuous.

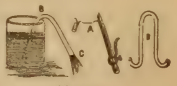
Sĭn-ū-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *sinuosité*.—See SINUOUS.] Quality of being sinuous; a turn or curve; a series of curves.

Sĭn'ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *sinuosus*.—See SINUS.] Bending in and out; sinuose.

Sī'nus, *n.* [L. *sinus*, a curve, a gulf, a bend, a bosom.] A bay of the sea:—a fold.

Sĭp, *v. a.* & *v.* [illegible] [O. Dut. *sippen*, to sip: closely related to [illegible], to sup (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* sipping, sipped.] To drink by small draughts.—2, *n.* A very small draught.

Sī'phon, *n.* [Gr. *σίφων*, L. *sipho*, a pipe.] A bent pipe or tube used for drawing liquor from a cask.



Siphons.

Sĭr, *n.* [A form of SIRE.] A word of respect in addressing a man in conversation:—the title of a baronet or knight.

Sīre, *n.* [Fr. *sire*, *sieur*, It. *ser*, O. Fr. *senre*, sir, master, lord; L. *senior*, an elder, older.—See SENIOR.] A father:—a word of respect to a king.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* siring, sired.] To generate or beget.

Sī'ren, *n.* [L. *siren*; Gr. *σειρήν*: probably at first a bird-name; Aryan root *swar*, to sound.] A goddess or sea-monster, fabled to have enticed men by singing, and to have devoured them:—an enticing woman:—an instrument for determining the number of vibrations produced in musical sounds of different pitch:—an instrument emitting an exceedingly shrill sound, used for signalling during fogs, &c.:—an amphibian with both lungs and gills.

Si-rē'ni-a, *n. pl.* [So called because the manatee was formerly thought to have suggested the fable of the mermaids, which seem to be identical with the sirens.] An order of mammals comprising the dugongs and manatees or sea-cows.

Si-rē'ni-an, *n.* One of the *Sirenia*; a dugong or manatee.

Sĭr'i-ŭs, *n.* [L.; Gr. *σείριος*.] (*Astron.*) The great dog-star; the brightest star visible.

Sĭr'lŏin, *n.* The loin of beef. See SURLOIN.

Si-rŏc'cō, *n.* [It.; Sp. *siroco*; Arab. *sharq*, the east; *shuruq*, rising.] A warm, relaxing south wind in the south of Europe, &c.

Sir′rah (săr′ra *or* sĭr′ra), *n.* or *interj.* [A form of SIR; Icel. *sira*, sirrah; Prov. *sira*, sir (*q. v.*).] A term of contemptuous address.

Sir′up (sĭr′up *or* sŭr′rup), *n.* [Fr. *sirop*, O. Fr. *ysserop*, Sp. *xarope*, *axarope*, Arab. *sharab*, a syrup, a drink.—See SHERBET.] Vegetable juice boiled with sugar.

Sĭs′kin, *n.* [Dan. *sisgen*; Sw. *siska*: imitative of its note.] A small song-bird.

Sĭs′ter, *n.* [Icel. *systir*; Dan. *söster*; Dut. *zuster*; Russ. *sestra*; A.-S. *sweostor*; Goth. *swistar*; Ger. *schwester*; Skr. *svasri.*] A female born of the same parents.

Sĭs′ter-hood (-hûd), *n.* State or duty of a sister:—a society of women.

Sĭs′ter-ĭn-lâw, *n.* A sister of a husband or wife; a brother's wife.

Sĭs′ter-ly, *a.* Like or becoming a sister.

Sĭt, *v. n.* [A.-S. *sittan*; Dut. *zitten*; Dan. *sidde*; Ger. *sitzen*; Skr. *sad*, L. *sedere*, to sit.] [*i.* sat; *pp.* sitting, sat *or* sitten:—*sitten* is obsolete.] To repose on a seat; to rest; to stay:—to hold a session:—to incubate.

Sīte, *n.* [L. *situs*, a site,—properly, a manner of lying; *sinere*, *situm*, to permit,—originally, to place, to put, to lay.] Situation; position; ground-plot.

Sĭt′făst, *a.* [SIT and FAST.] Maintaining the same site; stable.—2, *n.* A hard, persistent tumor.

Sīthe, *n.* [See SCYTHE.] An instrument for mowing; a scythe.

Sĭt′ting, *n.* Act of resting; session:—a seat, as in a church:—incubation.

Sĭt′ū-ate, Sĭt′ū-āt-ed, *a.* [Late L. *situare*, *situatum*, to place; L. *sinere*, *situm*, to permit,—also to place.] Having a situation; seated.

Sĭt-ū-ā′tion, *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *situatio.*] Location in respect to something else; place; station; post; a position; a site:—condition; state.

Sĭtz′-băth, *n.* [Ger. *sitz*, a seat.] A bath taken in a sitting posture:—the tub or vessel in which such a bath is taken.

Sĭx, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *six*; Dut. *zes*; Dan., Icel., & L. *sex*; Ger. *sechs*; Gr. ἕξ; Per. & Skr. *shash.*] Twice three; one more than five.

Sĭx′fōld, *a.* [SIXTH and FOLD.] Six times told.

Sĭx′pence, *n.* An English coin; half a shilling.

Sĭx′pen-ny, *a.* Worth sixpence.

Sĭx′tēēn (sĭks′tēn), *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *six-tine*: SIX and TEN.] Six and ten.

Sĭx′tēēnth, *a.* The ordinal of sixteen.

Sĭxth, *a.* [A.-S. *sixta*; Ger. *sechst*; L. *sextus.*] Next after the fifth.—2, *n.* A sixth part.

Sĭxth′ly, *ad.* In the sixth place.

Sĭx′ti-ĕth, *a.* The tenth six times repeated.

Sĭx′ty, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *sixtig*; Ger. *sechzig.*] Six times ten.

Sīz′a-ble, *a.* Of considerable or of proper bulk.

Sī′zar, *n.* [From SIZE, an allowance (of bread).—See SIZE.] A poor student

Sī′zar-shĭp, *n.* Rank or station of a sizar.

Sīze, *n.* [O. E. *size*, an allowance; for *assize.*] Bulk; bigness:—[It. *sisa*, for *assisa*, an assize (*q. v.*),—formerly also a glue or size, that which adjusts or makes to sit or suit, as glue prepares a surface for paint; L. *ad*, to, and *sedere*, to sit] a viscous substance.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sizing, sized.] To adjust:—to cover with size.

Sīz′ing, *n.* Food for students:—a covering with size:—a viscous, glutinous substance.

Sĭz′zle, *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. Local E. *siss*, Dut. *sissen*, Gr. σίζειν, to hiss.] [*pp.* sizzling, sizzled.] To hiss from the action of fire.

Skāte, *n.* [Dut. *schaatsen*, Dan. *sköite*, a skate; Sw. *skid*, a snow-shoe or skate; A.-S. *scide*, a billet, a skid (*q. v.*).] An iron to slide with on ice:—[Icel. *skata*; L. *squatus*, *squatina*; Celt. *sgat*] a flat fish like the ray.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* skating, skated.] To slide with skates.

Skāt′er, *n.* One who skates.

Skein (skān), *n.* [O. Fr. *escaigne*; Irish *sgainne*, a skein,—also a break or flow; Gael. *sgeinnidh*, flax, a thread.] A knot of thread, silk, or yarn.

Skĕl′e-ton, *n.* [Gr. σκελετόν, a mummy, any thing dried; σκέλλειν, to dry.] (*Anat.*) All the bones of a human or animal body, dried, cleaned, and disposed in their natural situation:—an outline.

Skĕp′tic, *n.* A doubter. See SCEPTIC.

Skĕp′ti-cal, *a.* Doubting. See SCEPTICAL.

Skĕp′ti-cĭsm, *n.* Doubt. See SCEPTICISM.

Skĕtch, *v. a.* [Dut. *schets*, Ger. *skizze*, It. *schizzo*, a sketch; L. *schedium*, an extemporaneous poem; *schedius*, Gr. σχέδιος, sudden; σχεδόν, near, close; root σχε-, to hold.] [*pp.* sketching, sketched.] To trace the outlines of; to plan.—2, *n.* An outline; a rough draft; a delineation; design; a first or imperfect plan.

Skĕtch′y, *a.* Like a sketch; hasty or slight.

Skew, *a.* [Icel. *skeifr*, Dan. *skiev*, Sw. *skef*, Dut. *scheef*, Ger. *schief*, oblique; root of Ger. *scheu*, shy; Gr. σκαιός, L. *scævus*, left, left-hand.] Oblique; twisted.—2, *n.* A twist:—an oblique arch.—3, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* skewing, skewed.] To twist; to move obliquely.

Skew′er, *n.* [Local E. *skiver*, It. *skifa*, Sw. *skifva*, a splinter, a shiver (*q. v.*).] A small wooden or iron pin.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* skewering, skewered.] To fasten with skewers.

Skĭd, *n.* [Icel. *skid*, A.-S. *scide*, a billet of wood; Ger. *scheit*, a log, a stick; Local E. *shide*, a split or thin piece of wood.] A timber that preserves a ship's side:—a short piece of timber; a slider.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* skidding, skidded.] To check, as a wheel, with a skid, in descending a hill.

Skĭff, *n.* [Ger. *schiff*, a ship.—Cf. L. *scapha*, a boat.—See SHIP.] A small, light boat.

Skĭl′fûl, *a.* Able to perform; experienced in; skilled; well versed; dexterous; *clever.*

Skĭl′fûl-ly, *ad.* Dexterously; with skill.

Skĭl′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Dexterity; art; ability.

Skĭll, *n.* [Icel. *skil*, discernment; Dan. *skiel*, a limit, a boundary; Sw. *skäl*, reason; Icel. *skilja*, to divide, to distinguish; root *skal*, to cleave.] Knowledge; experience; dexterity.

Skĭlled (skĭld), *a.* Knowing; skilful.

Skĭl′let, *n.* [O. Fr. *escuellette*, dim. of *escuelle*, Fr. *écuelle*, a dish; L. *scutella*, a salver; *scuta*, *scutra*, a dish.—See SCUTTLE.] A small kettle or boiler.

Skĭm, *v. a.* [From SCUM.—Cf. Ger. *schäumen*, to skim; *schaum*, scum.] [*pp.* skimming, skimmed.] To clear off, as the cream or scum:—to pass near the surface of.—2, *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along.

Skĭm′mer, *n.* One who or that which skims:—a [vessel.

Skĭm′-mĭlk, *n.* Milk deprived of the cream.

Skĭm′ming, *n.* The act of one that skims:—that which is skimmed off.

Skĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *scinn*; Icel. *skinn*; Dan. *skind.*—Cf. Ger. *schinden*, to flay.] The natural covering of the flesh.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* skinning, skinned.] To flay:—to cover with skin.—3, *v. n.* To become covered with skin.

Skĭn′-dēēp, *a.* Slight; superficial.

Skĭn′flĭnt, *n.* A niggard; a miser.

Skĭnk, *n.* [L. *scincus*; Gr. σκίγκος.] A lizard of various species.

Skĭn′ner, *n.* One who skins; a dealer in skins.

Skĭn′ni-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being skinny.

Skĭn′ny, *a.* Consisting of skin; wanting flesh.

Skĭp, *v. n.* [Cf. Irish *sgiob*, to snatch, a snatch; Gael. *sgiab*, to start quickly; Welsh *ysgipio*, to snatch away; *ysgip*, a quick snatch; Skr. *kship*, *kshap*, to throw.] [*pp.* skipping, skipped.] To pass by leaps; to leap; to jump.—2, *v. a.* To pass by:—to miss; to omit.—3, *n.* A light leap or bound; a spring:—a break; an omission.

Skĭp′-jăck, *n.* An upstart:—a child's toy or play:—a fish, the stickleback:—a click-beetle.

Skĭp′per, *n.* One who or that which skips:—[Dut. *schipper*, from *schip*, a ship (*q. v.*); Dan. *skipper*; Sw. *skeppare*] a shipmaster.

Skĭr'mish, *n.* [O. Fr. *escarmouche*, O. Fr. *escrimer* (stem in part. *escrimiss-*), It. *scaramuccia*, *schermugio*, a skirmish; *schermire*, to fence; *schirmisco*, I fence; *scherma*, fencing, defence; from the root of Ger. *schirm*, a shield.] A slight fight in war; a contest. —2, *v. n.* [*pp.* skirmishing, skirmished.] To fight loosely or in parties.

Skĭr'mish-er, *n.* One who skirmishes.

Skĭr'ret, *n.* [Said to be for *sugar-root.*] A vegetable and its edible root.

Skĭrt, *n.* [Icel. *skyrta*, Sw. *skjorta*, Dan. *skiorte*, a shirt (*q. v.*).] A garment hanging loose from the waist:—a loose edge; a margin; a border.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* skirting, skirted.] To run along the edge of.

Skĭt, *n.* [Sw. *skytt*, an archer; Icel. *skuti*, *skuta*, a taunt: akin to SHOOT.] A gibe; a jeer.

Skĭt'tish, *a.* [Sw. *skutta*, to leap: akin to SHOOT.] Shy; easily frightened; fickle.

Skĭt'tish-ly, *ad.* Shyly; wantonly; fickly.

Skĭt'tish-nĕss, *n.* Shyness; fickleness.

Skĭt'tleș (skĭt'tlz), *n. pl.* [Dan. *skyttel*, Norw. *skutel*, a shuttle (*q. v.*): root of SHOOT.] The game of ninepins.

Skī'ver, *or* **Skĭv'er**, *n.* [Etymologically identical with SHIVER and SKEWER.] A split sheepskin tanned:—split leather:—a shoemaker's knife.

Skŭlk, *v. n.* [Dan. *skulke*, Sw. *skolka*, to skulk.—Cf. Icel. *skolla*, Dut. *schuilen*, to skulk; Dan. *skiul*, Icel. *skjol*, a place of shelter.] [*pp.* skulking, skulked.] To hide; to lurk in fear.

Skŭlk'er, *n.* One who skulks.

Skŭll, *n.* [Icel. *skal*, Dan. *skaal*, a bowl: root of SHELL and SCALE.] The bony case that encloses the brain; the cranium or brain-pan:—an oar.

Skŭll'-căp, *n.* A cap fitting closely to the skull.

Skŭnk, *n.* [Abenaki, *seganku*; Cree, *secawk*.—Cf. the *Checauqua*, or Skunk, river, in Iowa. The name *Chicago*, or "wild onion" ("strong-smelling"), is from the same Algonkin roots.] A fetid animal of North and South America.

Skȳ (skī) [skyī, *S. J. F. W. K. Sm.*], *n.* [Icel. & Dan. *sky*, a cloud; A.-S. *scua*, a shade; Skr. *sku*, to cover.] The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the firmament; atmosphere.

Skȳ'lärk, *n.* A lark that mounts and sings.

Skȳ'lärk-ing, *n.* Merriment; rough play.

Skȳ'līght (skī'līt), *n.* A window in a roof.

Skȳ'-rŏck-et, *n.* A kind of rising firework.

Slăb, *n.* [Cf. Prov. *esclapo*, a slab; *esclapa*, to split; Welsh *llab*, a strip.] A plane of stone:—an outside plank.

Slăb'ber [slŏb'ber, *S. P. K.*; slăb'ber *or* slŏb'ber, *W. Sm.*], *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Ger. *schlabbern*, O. Dut. *slabben*, to slaver (*q. v.*).—Cf. Irish *slab*, Gael. *slaib*, mire.] To sup up hastily:—to smear with a liquid; to drivel; to slaver; to slobber.

Slăb'by, *a.* [Irish *slab*, Gael. *slaib*, mire; *slaibeach*, miry.—Cf. Ger. *labbe*, soft.] Thick; viscous; wet; muddy.

Slăck, *a.* [A.-S. *sleac*, slow; Icel. *slakr*, Local Ger. *schlack*, Dan. *slak*, slack.] Not tense; loose:—remiss; not diligent.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* slacking, slacked.] To loosen; to relax; to slacken:—[cf. SLAKE] to deprive of cohesion, as lime; to slake.—3, *v. n.* To become slack; to be remiss; to flag; to abate; to slacken.—4, *n.* [See SLAG.] Coal broken in small pieces:—the loose part of a rope or sail.

Slăck'en (slăk'kn), *v. a.* [Icel. & Sw. *slakna*; Ger. *schlackern*; A.-S. *sleacian*.—See SLACK.] [*pp.* slackening, slackened.] To relax; to slack.—2, *v. n.* To be remiss; to flag; to slack.

Slăck'ly, *ad.* Loosely; negligently; remissly.

Slăck'ness, *n.* State of being slack.

Slăg, *n.* [Sw. *slagg*, dross; Icel. *slagna*, to flow over; Ger. *schlacke*, Low Ger. *slakke*, slag: perhaps from the root of Ger. *schlagen*, to beat.] The dross or recrement of metal.

Slāin (slān), *p.* from *slay*.

Slāke, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sleccan*, Icel. *slökva*, Sw. *släcka*, to quench.—See SLACKEN.] [*pp.* slaking, slaked.] To quench; to extinguish:—to deprive of cohesion, as lime; to slack.—2, *v. n.* To become slaked.

Slăm, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Norw. *slamra*, *slemma*; Icel. *slamra*, imitative, and akin to SLAP.] [*pp.* slamming, slammed.] To shut hard; to crush; to beat.—2, *n.* A bang:—a defeat at cards.

Slăn'der, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *esclandre*, a slander, a scandal (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* slandering, slandered.] To censure falsely; to defame; to *asperse*; to calumniate; to traduce.—2, *n.* The utterance of false and malicious reports against another; defamation; reproach; calumny; detraction; aspersion.

Slăn'der-er, *n.* One who slanders.

Slăn'der-oŭs, *a.* Abusive; calumnious.

Slăn'der-oŭs-ly, *ad.* With false reproach.

Slăng, *n.* [Norw. *sleng*, a trick, a slinging; *slengjeord*, a slang word, an insulting word: root of SLING.] Low, vulgar language; cant.

Slăng'y, *a.* Characterized by or consisting of slang.

Slănt, *or* **Slănt'ing**, *a.* [Local Sw. *slant*, slippery; *slenta*, to cause to slide; Sw. *slinta*, to slip; *slant*, did slip; Low Ger. *slindern*, to slide.] Oblique; sloping.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* slanting, slanted.] To turn aslant or aside; to slope.—3, *v. n.* To slope.

Slăp, *n.* [Low Ger. *slapp*, Ger. *schlappe*, a slap; *schlappen*, to slap: imitative.] A blow with the hand open.—2, *ad.* With a sudden and violent blow.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* slapping, slapped.] To strike with the open hand.

Slăp-dăsh', *ad.* All at once; with hurry.

Slăsh, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *esclecher*, *esclicer*, to cut: a variant of SLICE.] [*pp.* slashing, slashed.] To cut; to cut with long cuts.—2, *v. n.* To cut or strike at random.—3, *n.* A cut; a wound; a cut in cloth.

Slăt, *n.* [O. E. *sclat*, O. Fr. *esclat*, a slat, lath, or slate (*q. v.*).] A narrow, thin piece of wood in the bottom of a cart or a bedstead.

Slāte, *n.* [O. Fr. *esclat*, a piece, a slate; Fr. *éclat*, a splinter (see ÉCLAT): root of Ger. *schleissen*, to slit.] A kind of stone:—a thin plate of stone.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* slating, slated.] To cover with slate or slates.

Slāt'er, *n.* One who covers with slates.

Slāt'ing, *n.* Act of covering with slates:—a covering of slates.

Slăt'tern, *n.* [Local Eng. *slatter*, to be untidy; *slat*, to throw; Icel. *sletta*, to slap; Norw. *slett*, a blow: akin to SLAY.] An untidy woman; a slut.

Slăt'tern-ly, *a.* Not clean; slovenly.—2, *ad.* Awkwardly; negligently.

Slā'ty, *a.* Resembling slate; laminated.

Slâugh'ter (slâw'ter), *n.* [A.-S. *sleaht*; Dut. & Dan. *slagt*; Ger. *schlacht*; Icel. *slatr*, slaughter; *slatra*, to slaughter.—See SLAY.] Great destruction of life; *carnage*; massacre; butchery.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* slaughtering, slaughtered.] To put to death by a weapon; to butcher; to slay.

Slăv, *n.* [Russ. *slovo*, Pol. *slowo*, a word: thus the meaning of *Slav* is one who speaks: the Poles call the Germans *Niemiec*, from *niemyi*, dumb.] One of an Aryan race inhabiting the greater portion of the east of Europe (the Russians, Poles, Czechs, and Croats are examples):—the tongue of the Slavs.

Slāve, *n.* [Fr. *esclave*, Ger. *sklave*, a slave,—originally, a Slav: the Germans and French at one period held great numbers of Slavs in bondage.] One who is the property of another; a bondman; a *servant*; a drudge.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* slaving, slaved.] To drudge; to toil:—to carry on the slave-trade; to procure slaves.

Slāve'-hōld'er, *n.* One who owns slaves.

Slāv'er, *n.* One who slaves:—a slave-ship.

Slăv'er, *n.* [Icel. *slafr*: perhaps akin to L. *saliva*, spittle.] Spittle running from the mouth.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [Icel. *slafra*; Low Ger. *slabbern*; Ger. *schlabbern*.] [*pp.* slavering, slavered.] To emit spittle; to slabber.

Slāv′er-y̆, *n.* State of subjection to the will of another; condition of a slave; servitude.
Slāve′-trāde, *n.* The traffic in slaves
Slāv′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or their tongues:—written also *Sclav, Sclavic.*
Slāv′ish, *a.* Servile; mean; base; dependent.
Slāv′ish-ly̆, *ad.* In a slavish manner.
Slâw, *n.* [Dut. *slaa*, salad (*q. v.*); *kool slaa*, cabbage salad.] Sliced cabbage used as a salad.
Slāy (slā), *v. a.* [A.-S. *slean*, for *slahan;* Dut. *slaan;* Icel. *sla;* Dan. *slaae;* Ger. *schlagen:* root *slah*, to smite.] [*i.* slew; *pp.* slaying, slain.] To kill; to destroy; to butcher.
Slāy′er (slā′er), *n.* A killer; a destroyer.
Slēave, *n.* [Dan. *slöife*, a loose knot; Sw. *slejf*, a knot; Ger. *schleife*, a loop; *schleifen*, to slip (*q. v.*).—Cf. Ger. *schlaff*, loose.] The knotted part of silk or thread.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sleaving, sleaved.] To separate into threads.
Slēa′zy̆, *a.* [Cf. Ger. *schleissig*, easily split, threadbare.] Weak; thin; flimsy.
Slĕd, *n.* [Icel. *sledi;* Dan. *slæde;* Sw., Norw., & Dut. *slede;* Ger. *schlitten;* Irish, *slaod.*—See Slide.] A carriage drawn on runners on snow. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sledding, sledded.] To carry or transport on a sled.
Slĕdġe, *n.* [A.-S. *slecge;* Dut. *slegge, slegel;* Icel. *sleggja;* Ger. *schlägel; schlag*, a blow: root *slah*, to smite.] A large hammer:—[a corruption of Sled] a sled; a sleigh.
Slēēk, *a.* [Icel. *slikr*, E. Fris. *slicht*, O. Dut. *sleyck*, smooth.—Cf. Dut. *slijk*, Ger. *schlick*, grease, slime. —See Slight.] Smooth; glossy; not rough.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sleeking, sleeked.] To render soft, smooth, or glossy.
Slēēk′ly̆, *ad.* Smoothly; glossily; softly.
Slēēk′ness, *n.* Smoothness; glossiness.
Slēēp, *v. n.* [A.-S. *slæpan;* Dut. & Goth. *slepan;* Ger. *schlafen.*] [*i.* slept; *pp.* sleeping, slept.] To take rest; to slumber; to repose.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *slæp;* Dut. *slaap;* Goth. *sleps;* Ger. *schlaf:* akin to Ger. *schlaff*, lax.] Repose; slumber; a nap.
Slēēp′er, *n.* One who sleeps:—[cf. Norw. *sleip*, a wooden rail, a road-timber: root of Slip] a railway tie or sill:—a floor-timber.
Slēēp′i-ly̆, *ad.* Drowsily; lazily; stupidly.
Slēēp′i-nĕss, *n.* Disposition to sleep.
Slēēp′ing, *p. a.* Being not awake:—inactive.
Slēēp′less, *a.* Wanting sleep; awake.
Slēēp′less-nĕss, *n.* Want of sleep.
Slēēp′-wâlk-er (-wâwk-er), *n.* A somnambulist.
Slēēp′y̆, *a.* Disposed to sleep; drowsy; dull.
Slēēt, *n.* [Norw. *sletta*, sleet; *sletta*, to fling.—Cf. Icel. *slydda*, Dan. *slud*, sleet.] Rain mixed with hail or snow.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* sleeting, sleeted.] To snow with a mixture of rain.
Slēēt′y̆, *a.* Bringing, or consisting of, sleet.
Slēēve, *n.* [A.-S. *slefe, slyf*, a sleeve; *slefan*, to clothe; *slipan, slupan*, Dan. *slibe*, O. E. *slive*, to slip (*q. v.*).] The dress that covers the arm.
Slēēve′less, *a.* Having no sleeves.
Sleigh (slā), *n.* [Fris. *sle* or *slede*, Norw. *slee* or *slede*, a sled (*q. v.*).] A vehicle for travelling, drawn on runners, upon the snow; a sledge.
Sleigh′ing (slā′ing), *n.* The act of travelling or transporting with sleighs:—the condition of the roads when sleighs can be used.
Sleīght (slīt), *n.* [Icel. *slægd*, cunning; Sw. *slögd*, dexterity; *slög*, expert, sly (*q. v.*).] Art; artifice; dexterity.
Slĕn′der, *a.* [O. Dut. *slinder;* O. Fr. *esclendre.*—Cf. O. Dut. *slinder*, a water-snake, and Ger. *schlender*, a train of a dress: probably akin to Slide.] Thin; small; slight; weak.
Slĕn′der-ly̆, *ad.* Without bulk; slightly.
Slĕn′der-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being slender.
Slĕpt, *i.* & *p.* from *sleep.*
Sleūth (slūth), *n.* Same as Slot.
Sleūth′-hōūnd, *n.* A dog that pursues by following the slot or sleuth:—a bloodhound.
Slew (slū), *i.* from *slay.*

Sley (slā), *n.* [A.-S. *slæ*, a sley; Icel. *sla*, a beam.] A weaver's reed.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* sleying, sleyed.] To part or twist.
Slīce, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *esclice*, a piece; *esclier*, to slit; Ger. *schleise*, a splint; *schleissen*, to slit (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* slicing, sliced.] To cut into thin pieces; to divide.—2, *n.* A thin, broad piece cut off:—a shovel.
Slĭck, *a.* See Sleek.
Slīde, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [A.-S. *slidan*, Celt. *slaod*, to slide; Lith. *slidus*, slippery; Skr. *sri*, to flow.] [*i.* slid; *pp.* sliding, slidden *or* slid.] To pass along smoothly; to glide.—2, *n.* A smooth passage; even course.
Slight (slīt), *a.* [O. Dut. *schlicht*, O. Fris. *sliucht*, slight; Sw. *slät*, smooth, trifling; Goth. *slaights*, Ger. *schlicht*, simple, smooth. There are many words of this type meaning either slight or smooth. — Cf. Sleek.] Small; weak; feeble; slim; *superficial;* negligent; careless; *cursory.*—2, *n.* Neglect; contempt; scorn.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* slighting, slighted.] To treat as unworthy of notice; to *neglect;* to *disregard.*
Slight′ly̆ (slīt′le), *ad.* In a slight manner.
Slight′ness (slīt′nes), *n.* Weakness; neglect.
Slĭm, *a.* [Dan. & Sw. *slem*, Ger. *schlimm*, bad.] Weak; slight; slender; thin of shape.
Slīme, *n.* [A.-S. *slim;* Dut. *slijm;* Dan. *sliim;* Ger. *schleim.*] A viscous or glutinous substance.
Slī′mi-nĕss, *n.* Viscosity; glutinous matter.
Slĭm′ness, *n.* State or quality of being slim.
Slī′my̆, *a.* Overspread with slime; glutinous.
Slĭng, *n.* [A.-S. *slingan*, Dan. *slynge*, to throw; Ger. *schlingen*, to twist; base *slang*, to twist.] A missive weapon for stones; a throw:—a bandage to sustain a limb:—a drink. —2, *v. a.* [*i.* slung; *pp.* slinging, slung.] To throw by a sling; to [cast.
Slĭng′er, *n.* One who slings.
Slĭnk, *v. n.* [A.-S. *slincan*, Low Ger. *sliken*, Ger. *schleichen*, to sneak.] [*i.* slunk; *pp.* slinking, slunk.] To sneak; to steal away.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Cf. Sling, to cast.] To miscarry; to cast.
Slĭp, *v. n.* [A.-S. *slipan, sleopan*, Dut. *slippen, sluipen*, Icel. *sleppa*, to slip; Dan. *slippe*, to escape; Ger. *schleifen*, to glide away; *schlüpfen*, to slip: root *sarp*, to creep.] [*pp.* slipping, slipped.] To slide; to glide; to go:—to err.—2, *v. a.* To convey secretly; to let loose.—3, *n.* False step; error:—escape:—a twig; a cutting:—an opening between wharves:—a loose garment; a pillow-case: — [A.-S. *slype*, a viscid substance; *slupan*, to dissolve] a thin paste of clay and water.
Slĭp′knŏt (-nŏt), *n.* A knot easily untied.
Slĭp′per, *n.* One who slips:—a thin shoe.
Slĭp′per-i-ly̆, *ad.* In a slippery manner.
Slĭp′per-i-nĕss, *n.* State of being slippery.
Slĭp′per-y̆, *a.* Smooth like ice; causing to slip; hard to hold:—uncertain; changeable.
Slĭp′shŏd, *a.* Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels; wearing slippers.
Slĭt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *slitan;* Icel. *slita;* Dan. *slide;* Dut. *slijten;* Ger. *schleissen;* O. Ger. *slizan.*] [*i.* slit *or* slitted; *pp.* slitting, slit *or* slitted.] To cut lengthwise, to cut.—2, *n.* A long cut, or narrow opening.
Slī′ver, *or* **Slĭv′er**, *n.* [A.-S. *slifan*, to cleave.] A thin piece cut or split off.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* slivering, slivered.] To split; to tear off; to slit.
Slŏb′ber, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [See Slabber and Slaver.] [*pp.* slobbering, slobbered.] To slaver; to slabber.
Slōe (slō), *n.* [A.-S. *sla;* Dut. *slee;* O. Dut. *sleen;* Ger. *schlehe;* Russ. *sliva:* akin to O. Dut. *sleeuw*, tart or sharp.] Fruit of the blackthorn; a plum.
Slō′gan, *n.* [Gael. *sluagh-ghairm; sluagh*, an army, and *gairm*, a call.] A battle-cry, as of a clan.
Slōōp, *n.* [Dut. *sloep:* probably a form of Shallop.] A small *vessel* with one mast:—a vessel of war smaller than a frigate.
Slŏp, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *sloppe*, thin dung; *slupan*, to dissolve; Icel. *slöp*, offal; Gael. *slaib*, mire:

allied to SLIP.] [*pp.* slopping, slopped.] To dash with water; to spill.—2, *n.* Liquid spilt:—mean liquor:—dirty water.—*pl.* [A.-S. *slop*, a frock; Dut. *slobbe*, loose trousers; Icel. *sloppr*, a loose garment; Dan. *slæb*, Ger. *schleppe*, a train; *schlaff*, loose.] Ready-made clothes.

Slōpe, *a.* [Akin to SLIP.] Oblique; not perpendicular.—2, *n.* An oblique direction; a declivity.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* sloping, sloped.] To form to obliquity or declivity.—4, *v. n.* To take an oblique direction.

Slŏp'py, *a.* Miry and wet; plashy; sloshy.

Slŏsh, *n.* [See SLUSH.] Snow in a melting state; slush.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* sloshing, sloshed.] To flounder, as in slush or mud.

Slŏsh'y, *a.* Plashy; sloppy; slushy.

Slŏt, *n.* [Probably a form of SLIT.] A long hole or slit in a plate of metal:—[Icel. *slod*, Norw. *slöda*, a track or trail; *slæda*, to trail: akin to SLIDE] the track of a wild animal.

Slōth, *n.* [A.-S. *slæwd*, sloth; *slaw*, slow (*q. v.*).] Slowness; tardiness; laziness:—a South-American edentate animal living in trees.

Slōth'fûl, *a.* Idle; sluggish; indolent.

Slōth'fûl-ly, *ad.* Idly; lazily; with sloth.

Slōth'fûl-nĕss, *n.* Laziness; torpor.

Slouch, *n.* [Icel. *slokr*, a slouching fellow; *slakr*, slack (*q. v.*); Sw. *sloka*, to droop.] A clown:—a clownish gait.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* slouching, slouched.] To have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner.—3, *v. a.* To depress; to press down.

Slough (slŭf), *n.* [Jutish *slug*, Norw. *slo*, Ger. *schlauch*, a skin.] The skin which a serpent casts off:—the part that separates from a foul sore.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [*pp.* sloughing, sloughed.] To part from the sound flesh.

Slough (slöû) [slŭf, *Ja. K.*], *n.* [A.-S. *sloh*, Irish *sloc*, a pit; Gael. *slugaid*, a slough; *sluig*, Ger. *schlucken*, to swallow.] A deep, miry place.

Slough'y (slöû'e), *a.* Miry; boggy; muddy:—(slŭf'e) tending to slough, like a foul sore.

Slŏv'en, *n.* [O. Dut. *sloef*, *slof*, a sloven; *slof*, neglect: akin to SLIP.] One carelessly or dirtily dressed; a lazy fellow.

Slŏv'en-li-nĕss, *n.* Negligence of dress, &c.

Slŏv'en-ly, *a.* Indecently negligent of dress.—2, *ad.* In a coarse, inelegant manner.

Slōw (slō), *a.* [A.-S. *slaw*, Dut. *slee*, Dan. *slöv*, Sw. *slö*, dull, blunt.] Not swift; late; dull; tardy:—used in composition; as, *slow*-paced.

Slōw'ly (slō'le), *ad.* Not swiftly; not rashly.

Slōw'ness, *n.* Want of velocity; delay.

Slōw'-worm (slō'wŭrm), *n.* [A.-S. *sla-wyrm*; *slahan*, to strike; Norw. *slo*; *slaa*, to strike: it was supposed to be venomous.] The blind-worm.

Slŭb, *n.* [Cf. Ger. *schleppen*, to draw: akin to SLIP.] A roll of wool slightly twisted.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* slubbing, slubbed.] To form into slubs.

Slŭdge, *n.* [See SLUSH.] Mire; soft mud; slosh; slush.

Slue (slū), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Derivation uncertain.] [*pp.* sluing, slued.] To turn about its axis; to turn; to slide laterally.

Slŭg, *n.* [Dan. *slug*, drooping; Norw. *sloka*, to slouch; Low Ger. *slukk*, downcast; *slakk*, loose, slack (*q. v.*).] A drone:—a hinderance:—a snail without a shell:—a snail-like larva:—a piece of metal shot from a gun.

Slŭg'gard, *n.* [SLUG, with the pejorative suffix *-ard.*] An idler; a lazy fellow.—2, *a.* Lazy; sluggish.

Slŭg'gish, *a.* Inert; lazy; slothful; idle; slow; moving slowly; inactive; *indolent.*

Slŭg'gish-ly, *ad.* Dully; lazily; idly.

Slŭg'gish-nĕss, *n.* Dulness; sloth; laziness.

Sluice (slūs), *n.* [Ger. *schleuse*, O. Fr. *escluse*, Fr. *écluse*, Sp. *esclusa*, L. *exclusa*, a floodgate; *excludere*, to shut out, to exclude (*q. v.*).] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water; a stream of water.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sluicing, sluiced.] To emit by floodgates.

Slŭm, *n.* [Akin to SLUMP, to sink; Ger. *schlamm*, mire.] A filthy back street or alley.

Slŭm'ber, *v. n.* [Dut. *sluimeren*; Dan. *slumme*, *slumre*; Sw. *slumra*; Ger. *schlummern.*] [*pp.* slumbering, slumbered.] To sleep lightly; to doze.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *sluma*; Ger. *schlummer.*] Light sleep; repose; a doze.

Slŭmp, *v. n.* [Cf. Scot. *slump*, a marsh; Ger. *schlamm*, mire.] [*pp.* slumping, slumped.] To sink, go down, or tread through snow, mire, &c.

Slŭng, *i.* & *p.* from *sling.*

Slŭng'-shŏt, *n.* An offensive weapon consisting of a metal ball attached to a strap or cord.

Slŭnk, *i.* & *p.* from *slink.*

Slŭr, *v. a.* [Local E. *slur*, mud, dirt; Icel. *slora*, *slodra*, to track; Norw. *slöre*, to sully; O. Dut. *sleuren*, *slooren*, to draggle.—See SLOT.] [*pp.* slurring, slurred.] To sully; to soil; to reproach:—to disparage.—2, *n.* Slight reproach; a trick; a mark:—a glide in music.

Slŭsh, *n.* [Local Ger. *schlotz*, mud; Sw. *slaska*, to dabble; *slask*, dirty water.] Snow in a melting state; slosh:—a pool:—grease.

Slŭt, *n.* [Icel. *slöttr*, Norw. *slott*, Dut. *slodder*, a lazy man; Dan. *slatte*, a slut; *slat*, loose; *slatten*, dangling.] A dirty woman; a slattern:—a bitch.

Slŭt'tish, *a.* Dirty; not nice; not cleanly.

Slȳ, *a.* [Icel. *slægr*, Dan. *slug*, *slu*, Ger. *schlau*, sly; Sw. *slög*, dexterous, cunning; base *slag*, to strike.] Meanly artful; insidious; *cunning.*

Slȳ'ly, *ad.* With secret artifice; insidiously.

Slȳ'ness, *n.* Artful secrecy; art; cunning.

Smăck, *v. n.* [A.-S. *smæc*, taste; Dut. *smaken*, Dan. *smage*, to taste; Ger. *geschmack*, taste; *schmecken*, to taste.—Cf. Ger. *schmatzen*, to smack the lips; *schmatz*, a smack, a kiss.] [*pp.* smacking, smacked.] To have a taste.—2, *v. a.* To move, as the lips; to kiss.—3, *n.* Taste; savor:—a loud kiss:—[Sw. *smacka*, Dan. *smække*, to strike; *smæk*, a blow; Dut. *smakken*, to throw; Ger. *schmatzen*, to fell] a blow by the hand:—[O. Dut. *smak*; Dan. *smakke*: perhaps related to A.-S. *snacc*, Icel. *snekka*, a snake-like ship, a long ship.—See SNAKE] a small sailing-vessel.

Smâll, *a.* [A.-S. *smæl*, small, thin; Dut. & Dan. *smal*, Ger. *schmal*, narrow; Goth. *smals*, small.—Cf. Dan. *smaa*, Icel. *smar*, small.] Little; not great; slender; minute.—2, *n.* The small or narrow part of any thing.

Smâll'-ärmṣ, *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, &c.

Smâll'-bēer, *n.* Beer of little strength.

Smâll'-pŏx, *n.* An eruptive malignant disease.

Smâlt, *n.* [Dut. *smalt*; It. *smalto*; Ger. *schmelz.*—See SMELT.] A beautiful blue substance, made by fusing glass with oxide of cobalt, &c.

Smärt, *n.* [Dut. *smart*; Dan. *smerte*; Ger. *schmerz.*] A quick, pungent, lively pain; pain.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *smeortan*; Dut. *smarten*; Dan. *smerte*; Ger. *schmerzen*, to smart: akin to L. *mordere*, to bite.] [*pp.* smarting, smarted.] To feel quick, pungent, lively pain.—3, *a.* Pungent; sharp; quick; brisk; lively; active; vigorous:—witty; acute:—showy.

Smärt'ly, *ad.* Sharply; briskly; vigorously.

Smärt'ness, *n.* Quickness; vigor.

Smăsh, *v. a.* [Imitative.—Cf. MASH, CRASH, and SMACK.] [*pp.* smashing, smashed.] To break in pieces; to dash.—2, *n.* State of being crushed; a crush; the act of dashing in pieces.

Smăt'ter, *v. n.* [O. E. *smatter*, to prate; Sw. *smattra*, *snattra*, to cackle.—Cf. Ger. *schnacken*, to prate; *schnack*, chat.] [*pp.* smattering, smattered.] To talk superficially.—2, *n.* Superficial knowledge.

Smăt'ter-ĭng, *n.* Superficial knowledge.

Smēar, *v. a.* [A.-S. *smerian*, *smyrian*, Dut. *smeren*, Ger. *schmieren*, to grease, to smear; A.-S. *smeru*, Dut. *smeer*, Dan. *smör*, Ger. *schmeer*, fat.—Cf. Gr. σμάειν, σμήχειν, to smear.] [*pp.* smearing, smeared.] To besmear; to soil; to daub.—2, *n.* An ointment; any fat liquor.

Smēar'y, *a.* Dauby; adhesive.
Smĕll, *v. a.* [Dut. *smeulen*, Low Ger. *smelen*, to smoulder.—Cf. Dan. *smul*, dust; Sw. *smolk*, dust; *smula*, a crumb.] [*i.* smelt; *pp.* smelling, smelt.] To perceive by the nose.—2, *v. n.* To perceive or emit smell.—3, *n.* Power of smelling:—scent; odor.
Smĕll'ing, *n.* The power of perceiving smells.
Smĕlt, *i.* & *p.* from *smell*.—2, *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *smelt*; Norw. *smelta*: perhaps related to SMALL, or to A.-S. *smeolt*, smooth.—Cf. SMOLT.] A small sea-fish.—3, *v. a.* [Dan. *smelte*, Sw. *smälta*, Ger. *schmelzen*, to melt.] [*pp.* smelting, smelted.] To extract metal from ore.
Smĕlt'er, *n.* One who melts ore.
Smew, *n.* [Possibly for *sea-mew*.] A kind of sea-bird; a salt-water duck.
Smī'lăx, *n.* [L. & Gr.] A plant of many species.
Smīle, *v. n.* [Dan. *smile*, Sw. *smila*, O. Ger. *smielen*, *smiren*, Skr. *smi*, to smile.—Cf. L. *mirari*, to wonder.] [*pp.* smiling, smiled.] To express pleasure by the countenance; to look gay; to be propitious.—2, *n.* A look of pleasure or kindness.
Smīl'ing-ly, *ad.* With a look of pleasure.
Smïrch, *v. a.* [Softened from *smerk*, a variant of SMEAR.] [*pp.* smirching, smirched.] To cloud; to soil; to smutch.
Smïrk, *v. a.* [A.-S. *smercian*: akin to SMILE.] [*pp.* smirking, smirked.] To smile affectedly or wantonly.—2, *n.* An affected smile.
Smīte, *v. a.* [A.-S. *smitan*; Dut. *smijten*; Sw. *smida*; Ger. *schmeissen*: the original root of these words meant to rub, to stroke, to smear (*q. v.*).] [*i.* smote; *pp.* smiting, smitten *or* smit.] To strike; to kill; to afflict; to blast.—2, *v. n.* To strike; to collide.
Smīt'er, *n.* One who smites.
Smĭth, *n.* [A.-S. *smid*, Dan. *smed*, Ger. *schmied*, a smith; *schmieden*, to forge: akin to SMOOTH, but not directly related to SMITE.] One who works in metals.
Smĭth'y, *n.* [A.-S. *smidde*; Icel. *smidja*; Ger. *schmiede*.] The shop of a smith; a stithy.
Smĭt'ten (smĭt'tn), *p.* from *smite*. Struck.
Smŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *smoc*; from *smeogan*, to creep into; Icel. *smokkr*, from *smjuga*, to creep through, to put on, as a garment.—Cf. Ger. *schmuck*, attire, dress.] A woman's under-garment; a shift.
Smōke, *n.* [A.-S. *smoca*, smoke; *smeocan*, to smoke; Dut. *smook*, Ger. *schmauch*, smoke; Dan. *smöge*, to smoke.—Cf. Irish *much*, Welsh *mwg*, Gael. *smuid*, smoke; Gr. σμύχειν, to burn slowly.] A sooty exhalation or vapor arising from burning wood, &c.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* smoking, smoked.] To emit smoke; to inhale and exhale the vapor of burning tobacco.—3, *v. a.* To scent, drive, or dry by smoke.
Smōk'er, *n.* One who smokes.
Smō'ki-ly, *ad.* So as to be full of smoke.
Smō'ki-nĕss, *n.* State of being smoky.
Smō'ky, *a.* Emitting smoke; fumid:—obscure.
Smôôth, *a.* [A.-S. *smede*, *smoede*, smooth; *smedian*, to smooth: akin to SMITH.] Even; glossy; soft:—mild.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* smoothing, smoothed.] To level; to make easy; to soften.
Smôôth'en (smô'thn), *v. a.* [*pp.* smoothening, smoothened.] To make smooth.
Smôôth'ly, *ad.* Not roughly; evenly; mildly.
Smôôth'ness, *n.* Evenness of surface.
Smōte, *i.* from *smite*.
Smŏth'er, *v. a.* [A.-S. *smorian*, Scot. *smoor*, Dut. *smooren*, to smother; O. Dut. *smoor*, fume; Gael. *smuid*, smoke.] [*pp.* smothering, smothered.] To suffocate by smoke or by excluding air; to stifle; to suppress.—2, *v. n.* To be suffocated:—to smoke.—3, *n.* Suppression:—smoke; dust.
Smōul'der, *v. n.* [Dan. *smuldre*, to moulder, to crumble; *smul*, dust; Low Ger. *smölen*, Dut. *smeulen*, to smoulder: closely related to SMOTHER.] [*pp.* smouldering, smouldered.] To burn and smoke without flame or vent.

Smŭdġe, *n.* [A variant of SMOKE.—Cf. Gael. *smuid*, smoke.] A dense smoke:—[a variant of SMUTCH] a stain or blot.
Smŭg, *a.* [Dan. & Low Ger. *smuk*, Ger. *schmuck*, neat, trim; *schmücken*, to adorn: akin to SMOCK.] Nice; spruce; trim.
Smŭg'gle (smŭg'gl), *v. a.* [Dan. *smugle*, Dut. *smokkelen*, frequentative of Norse *smjuga*, to creep.—Cf. A.-S. *smeogon*, to creep.] [*pp.* smuggling, smuggled.] To import or export secretly, or without paying the duties.
Smŭg'gler, *n.* One who smuggles.
Smŭg'gling, *n.* A secret importation of goods.
Smŭt, *n.* [Sw. *smuts*, Dan. *smuds*, Ger. *schmutz*, filth.] A spot with soot or coal:—a fungus or mildew in grain; a blight:—obscenity.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* smutting, smutted.] To mark with soot, coal, or dirt; to soil; to taint with mildew.—3, *v. n.* To gather smut.
Smŭtch, *v. a.* [An older form of SMUT.] [*pp.* smutching, smutched.] To blacken with smoke or soot.—2, *n.* A stain, or foul spot.
Smŭt'ti-ly, *ad.* Blackly; smokily:—obscenely.
Smŭt'ti-nĕss, *n.* State of being smutty.
Smŭt'ty, *a.* [Dut. *smoddig*; Sw. *smutsig*; Ger. *schmutzig*.] Having smut; dirty:—obscene.
Snăck, *n.* [A form of SNATCH.] A share; a part taken:—a luncheon.
Snăf'fle (snăf'fl), *n.* [Dut. *snavel*, a muzzle; Ger. *schnabel*, a bill, a mouth-piece: root of SNAP.] A bridle which crosses the nose.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* snaffling, snaffled.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle.
Snăg, *n.* [Local E. *snag*, to cut; Gael. *snagair*, *snaigh*, to cut.] A protuberance; a tooth; a branch:—a tree having its roots fastened at the bottom of a river, or a branch of such a tree.
Snāil, *n.* [A.-S. *snægl*, a snail, dim. of *snaca*, a snake; Ger. *schnecke*, Sw. *snäcka*, Dan. *snegl*, Icel. *snigill*, a snail.] A slimy animal with a spiral shell.
Snāke, *n.* [A.-S. *snaca*; Icel. *snakr*; Dan. *snog*; Sw. *snok*: akin to SNEAK.—Cf. Skr. *naga*, a serpent.] A serpent.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* snaking, snaked.] (*Naut.*) To wind a small rope spirally round a larger one:—to drag or haul.
Snāke'rôôt, *n.* [From their repute as cures in snake-bite.] A medicinal plant of many kinds.
Snā'ky, *a.* Serpentine; belonging to a snake.
Snăp, *v. a.* [Dut. *snappen*; Dan. *snappe*; Ger. *schnappen*.] [*i.* snapped *or* snapt; *pp.* snapping, snapped *or* snapt.] To break short:—to strike:—to catch at; to bite.—2, *v. n.* To break short; to crack:—to try to bite; to snarl.—3, *n.* A quick breaking or bite; catch:—a sharp noise.
Snăp'-drăg-on, *n.* A kind of play:—a plant.
Snăp'pish, *a.* Eager to bite; peevish; tart.
Snăp'pish-ly, *ad.* Peevishly; tartly.
Snăp'pish-nĕss, *n.* Peevishness; tartness.
Snåre, *n.* [A.-S. *snear*, Dut. *snaar*, a string; Dan. *snare*, Sw. *snara*, O. Ger. *snarahha*, a noose; Icel. *snara*, to twist.] A gin; a net; a noose; a trap:—the string of a drum.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* snaring, snared.] To entrap; to ensnare. [head.
Snåre'-drŭm, *n.* A drum with strings across one
Snärl, *v. n.* [Imitative: O. E. *snar*, to show the teeth; O. Dut. *snarren*, Ger. *schnarren*, to snarl; Icel. *snörgla*, to rattle in the throat; *snörgl*, a rattling sound.—See SNORE.] [*pp.* snarling, snarled.] To growl; to speak roughly.—2, *v. a.* To entangle:—to embarrass; to twist.—3, *n.* [A form of SNARE.] Entanglement:—a quarrel.
Snärl'er, *n.* One who snarls; a surly fellow.
Snärl'ing, *p. a.* Growling; snappish; cross.
Snătch, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Dut. & Low Ger. *snakken*, to gasp, to move the jaws: a form parallel to SNAP.] [*pp.* snatching, snatched.] To seize hastily; to bite.—2, *n.* A hasty catch; a broken part; a fit.
Snăth, *n.* [A.-S. *snæd*, a snath; *snithan*, to cut.] The handle of a scythe.
Snēak, *v. n.* [A.-S. *snican*, to creep; Dan. *snige*, to sneak; Irish *snaigh*, to creep.] [*pp.* sneak-

ing, sneaked.] To creep or withdraw slyly or meanly; to skulk; to truckle.—2, *n.* A sneaking fellow; a niggard.
Snēak'ing, *p. a.* Servile; mean; niggardly.
Snēer, *v. n.* [O. E. *snar*, Dan. *snærre*, to show the teeth.—See Snarl.] [*pp.* sneering, sneered.] To show contempt by looks or actions; to scoff; to jeer; to gibe.—2, *n.* A look or expression of contempt; scorn; jeer.
Snēer'ing-ly, *ad.* With a look of scorn.
Snēeze, *v. n.* [Dan. *snuse*, to sniff; *fnyse*, to snort; *nyse*, to sneeze; A.-S. *fneosan*, Icel. *fnasa*, Dut. *fniezen*, *niezen*, Ger. *niesen*, to sneeze.] [*pp.* sneezing, sneezed.] To emit breath or air audibly and spasmodically through the nose.—2, *n.* Emission of breath by the nose.
Snēez'ing, *n.* The act of sneezing; sternutation.
Snĭck'er, *v. n.* [Imitative.] [*pp.* snickering, snickered.] To laugh slyly; to giggle.—2, *n.* A half-suppressed laugh; a giggle.
Snĭff, *v. n.* [Dan. *snive*, Icel. *snippa*, to sniff; Sw. *snyfta*, to sob.—See Snuff.] [*pp.* sniffing, sniffed.] To draw breath up the nose; to snuff.—2, *n.* An act of sniffing.
Snĭg'ger, *v. n.* [See Snicker.] [*pp.* sniggering, sniggered.] To giggle; to snicker.
Snĭp, *v. a.* [Dut. *snippen*; Ger. *schnippen*.—Cf. Snap and Nip.] [*pp.* snipping, snipped.] To cut with scissors; to clip.—2, *n.* A chip; a shred; a share; a snack.
Snīpe, *n.* [A.-S. *snite*; Icel. *snipa*; Dan. *sneppe*; Dut. *snep*; Ger. *schnepfe*: akin to O. Dut. *snebbe*, Ger. *schnabel*, a bill.] A small fen-fowl with a long bill.

Snipe.

Snĭv'el (snĭv'vl), *n.* [A frequentative of Sniff.—See Snuffle.] Mucus of the nose.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* snivelling, snivelled.] To run at the nose:—to cry childishly; to complain.
Snĭv'el-ler (snĭv'vl-er), *n.* A weak lamenter.
Snĭv'el-ling (snĭv'vl-ing), *a.* Whining.
Snŏb, *n.* [Icel. *snapr*, a dolt, an idiot; Local Sw. *snopp*, a boy: related to Snub.] One who during a strike continues to work:—a vulgar upstart.
Snŏb'ber-y, *n.* The characteristics of a pretentious and vulgar person.
Snŏb'bish, *a.* Vulgar and pretentious.
Snōōd, *n.* [A.-S. *snod*, a fillet; Icel. *snudr*, a twist; *snua*, Dan. *snoe*, to twist.] A fillet; a ribbon:—a snare.
Snōōze, *v. n.* [Lith. *snusi*, to doze; Dan. *snuse*, to sniff.—Cf. Local Ger. *pfnausen*, to breathe through the nose.—Cf. Sneeze.] [*pp.* snoozing, snoozed.] To slumber.—2, *n.* A slumber.
Snōre, *v. n.* [A.-S. *snora*, a snoring; O. Dut. *snorren*, to grumble; Ger. *schnarren*, to rattle, to snarl (*q. v.*).—Cf. Ger. *schnarchen*, to snore; Dut. & Low Ger. *snorken*, to snort (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* snoring, snored.] To breathe hard and audibly through the nose, as in sleep.—2, *n.* A noise through the nose in sleep.
Snōrt, *v. n.* [Dan. *snorke*, Ger. *schnarchen*, to snore, to snort.] [*pp.* snorting, snorted.] To blow hard through the nose.—2, *n.* An act or sound of snorting.
Snōut, *n.* [Sw. *snut*; Dan. *snude*; Dut. *snuit*; Ger. *schnauze*.] The nose of a beast; the nozzle.
Snōw (snō), *n.* [A.-S. *snaw*, Dut. *sneeuw*, Dan. *snee*, Ger. *schnee*, snow.—Cf. Gr. *νίφει*, L. *ningit*, it snows; L. *nix*, *nivis*, Gr. *νίφα*, snow; Zend *çnizh*, to snow.] Vapor frozen in flakes:—[Dut. *snaauw*.—Cf. Low Ger. *snau*, a beak] a kind of brig or ship.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* snowing, snowed.] To fall in snow or flakes.
Snōw'bàll, *n.* A ball of snow:—a shrub.
Snōw'-bōūnd, *a.* Blockaded with snow.
Snōw'-drĭft, *n.* A drift or heap of snow.
Snōw'-drŏp, *n.* A plant and its very early flower.
Snōw'-shōe, *n.* A shoe, or light machine, or racket, used for travelling on deep snow.
Snōw'y, *a.* Full of snow; white like snow.
Snŭb, *n.* [Dan. *snibbe*, Sw. *snubba*, to snub, to check: akin to Snip.] A snag; a knot in wood:—a check.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* snubbing, snubbed.] To check; to reprimand; to nip; to cut short.
Snŭb'-nōsed (-nōzd), *a.* [Cf. Sw. *snubba*, to cut off.—See Snub.] Having a short nose.
Snŭff, *n.* [Dan. *snubbe*, to nip, to snub; Local Sw. *snoppa*, to snip (*q. v.*).] The burnt wick of a candle:—[Ger. *schnupf*; Sw. *snus*] powdered tobacco drawn up by the nose.—2, *v. a.* [Dut. *snuiven*, to blow the nose; *snuf*, a smell; Sw. *snufva*, Ger. *schnupfen*, to snuff.—See Sniff and Snuffle.] [*pp.* snuffing, snuffed.] To inhale; to smell; to scent:—to crop the snuff, as of a candle.—3, *v. n.* To snort; to draw breath by the nose:—to sniff in contempt.
Snŭff'bŏx, *n.* A box in which snuff is carried.
Snŭff'ers, *n. pl.* A utensil to snuff candles.
Snŭf'fle (snŭf'fl), *v. n.* [Dan. *snövla*; Ger. *schnuffeln*.] [*pp.* snuffling, snuffled.] To speak through the nose.
Snŭff'y, *a.* Soiled with snuff:—sulky.
Snŭg, *v. n.* [Icel. *snöggr*, O. Sw. *snygg*, Dan. *snög*, trim, neat; Norse *snikka*, to cut.] [*pp.* snugging, snugged.] To lie close; to snuggle.—2, *a.* Close; concealed; convenient; comfortable.
Snŭg'gle (snŭg'gl), *v. n.* [A frequentative of Snug.] [*pp.* snuggling, snuggled.] To lie close, snug, or warm.
Snŭg'ly, *ad.* In a snug manner; closely.
Snŭg'ness, *n.* Retiredness; closeness.
Sō, *ad.* [A.-S. & Goth. *swa*, Dut. *zoo*, Dan. *saa*, Ger. *so*, as, so: akin to Skr. *sva*, one's self; L. *suus*, one's own.] In like manner; thus; therefore; the same; in the same manner or degree.
Sōak, *v. a.* [A.-S. *socian*, to soak, to suck (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* soaking, soaked.] To steep.—2, *v. n.* To be steeped.
Sōak'er, *n.* One who soaks:—a tippler.
Sōap (sōp), *n.* [A.-S. *sape*; Dut. *zeep*; Dan. *sæbe*; Ger. *seife*; Fr. *savon*; L. *sapo*, *saponis*.] A substance compounded of oil and alkali, used in washing and shaving.
Sōap'stōne, *n.* [From its soapy feel.] A magnesian stone; steatite.
Sōap'sŭds, *n.* [See Suds.] Water impregnated with soap.
Sōap'y, *a.* Resembling soap; soft.
Sōar (sōr), *v. n.* [Fr. *essorer*; It. *sorare*; L. *ex*, out, and *aura*, the air.] [*pp.* soaring, soared.] To fly aloft; to tower; to mount.—2, *n.* A towering flight; ascent.
Sōar'ing, *n.* The act of mounting aloft.
Sŏb, *v. n.* [A.-S. *siofan*, to sigh, to sough; Ger. *seufzen*, to sigh.] [*pp.* sobbing, sobbed.] To sigh with sorrow convulsively.—2, *n.* A convulsive sigh; audible grief.
Sō'ber, *a.* [Fr. *sobre*; L. *sobrius*; *so-* (for *se-*) negative, and *ebrius*, drunken.] Temperate; regular; moderate; *abstemious*:—cool; calm; sedate; serious.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sobering, sobered.] To make sober; to calm.—3, *v. n.* To recover from intoxication:—to become more moderate in views, character, or conduct.
Sō'ber-ly, *ad.* Temperately; calmly.
Sō'ber-nĕss, *n.* Temperance; calmness.
So-brī'e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *sobriété*; L. *sobrietas*.] Quality of being sober; temperance; soberness; *abstinence*:—sedateness.
Sobriquet (sōb'rē-kā'), *n.* [Fr. *sobriquet*,—formerly *soubriquet*; probably from *sous*, under, and *briquet*, a tinder-box,—formerly also the throat; hence a chuck under the chin, an act of contempt or undue familiarity, an affront.] A nickname.
Sŏc'age, *n.* [O. E. *sac*, the power of settling disputes, judicial authority; A.-S. *sacan*, to contend; *socn*, an inquiry.] (*Law.*) An ancient tenure of lands by service:—written also *soccage*.
Sō-ci-a-bĭl'i-ty (sō-she-a-bĭl'e-te), *n.* State of being sociable; sociableness.

Sō′ci-a-ble (sō′she-a-bl), *a.* [L. *sociabilis; sociare*, to accompany; *socius*, a follower, a companion; *sequi*, to follow.] Inclined to company; affable; conversable; *social*.—2, *n.* A gathering of people for social purposes [Amer.]:—a kind of phaeton.

Sō′ci-a-ble-nĕss (sō′she-a-bl-nĕs), *n.* State of being sociable; inclination to company.

Sō′ci-a-bly (sō′she-a-ble), *ad.* Conversably.

Sō′cial (sō′shal), *a.* [L. *socialis; socius*, a companion.] Relating to society, to mankind, or to the public interest:—companionable; sociable.

Sō′cial-ĭşm, *n.* A phase of communism involving the abolition of private property and of all effort for individual welfare or advantage.

Sō′cial-ĭst, *n.* An advocate for socialism, or a community of property.—2, *a.* Of or relating to socialism.

Sō-cial-ĭst′ic, *a.* Relating to socialism.

Sō′cial-ly (sō′shal-le), *ad.* In a social way.

So-cī′e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *société*, L. *societas*, association.] Union of a number of persons in one general interest; a community; a company; partnership; an association for the promotion of some object, scientific, literary, religious, political, or benevolent.

So-cĭn′i-an, *n.* A follower of Socinus, who denied the divinity and preëxistence of Christ.—2, *a.* Of or belonging to Socinianism.

So-cĭn′i-an-ĭşm, *n.* The doctrines of Socinus.

Sō-ci-ŏl′o-ğĭst, *n.* One versed in the science of sociology.

Sō-ci-ŏl′o-ğy (sō-she-ŏl′o-je), *n.* [L. *socius*, an associate, and Gr. λόγος, a discourse.] The science of, or a treatise on, society; political science.

Sŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *socc*, L. *soccus*, a low shoe.] A short stocking:—the shoe worn by the ancient comic actors:—comedy.

Sŏck′et, *n.* [A dim. of Sock.] A hollow; the receptacle of the eye.

Sŏc′le (sŏk′kl), *n.* [It. *zoccolo*, dim. of *zocco*, a shoe; L. *socculus*.—See Sock.] A square member or piece of masonry, of greater breadth than height, used instead of a pedestal.

So-crăt′ic, } **So-crăt′i-cal,** } *a.* Relating to Socrates, or to his manner of teaching.

Sŏd, *n.* [Dut. *zode*, Ger. *sode*, turf; from its soaked or sodden state.—See Seethe.] A turf; a clod. —2, *a.* Made of turf.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* sodding, sodded.] To cover with sods or turf.—4, *i.* from *seethe*. Seethed.

Sō′da, *n.* [It. *soda*, soda; *sodo* (fem. *soda*), for *solido*, solid (*q. v.*); Fr. *soude*, glass-wort, a plant which yields soda: the name was probably given to the plant from its stiffness.] An alkali, oxide of sodium.

So-dăl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *sodalitas; sodalis*, a companion.] A fellowship; a fraternity.

Sō′da-wâ′ter, *n.* Water impregnated with carbonic acid gas.

Sŏd′den (sŏd′dn), *p.* from *seethe*. Seethed.

Sŏd′dy, *a.* Turfy; full of sods.

Sŏd′er, *n.* & *v. a.* [*pp.* sodering, sodered.] See Solder.

Sō′di-ŭm, *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of soda.

Sŏd′om-īte, *n.* One guilty of sodomy.

Sŏd′o-my, *n.* [From the ancient city of *Sodom*.] An unnatural crime.

So-ĕv′er, *ad.* A word usually joined with a pronoun or an adverb, as *whosoever, howsoever*.

Sō′fa, *n.* [Arab. *suffah* or *suffat*, a couch.] A long, soft, easy seat, with a back.

Sŏf′fit, *n.* [Fr. *soffite*; It. *soffita*; L. *suffigere, suffixum*, to fasten beneath.—See Fix.] (*Arch.*) The under part of a cornice.

Sŏft (sŏft *or* sâwft), *a.* [A.-S. *softe, sefte*; O. Sax. *safto*; Ger. *sanft, sacht*; Dut. *sagte, zacht*.] Not hard; yielding; tender; easy; mild; *gentle*:—weak; simple.—2, *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast.

Sŏft′en (sŏf′fn), *v. a.* [*pp.* softening, softened.] To make soft.—2, *v. n.* To grow soft.

Sŏft′ly, *ad.* With softness; gently.

Sŏft′ness, *n.* Quality of being soft.

Sŏg′ğy, *a.* [Icel. *söggr*, damp; *saggi*, dampness.—Cf. Sag.] Moist; damp; soaked.

Sō-hō′, *interj.* A form of calling; halloo.

Sŏĭl, *v. a.* [Fr. *souille*, mud; *souiller*, to defile: probably related to L. *suillus*, swine-like (*sus*, a swine), but not to Soil, earth, nor to Sully.] [*pp.* soiling, soiled.] To foul; to dirty; to pollute; to sully:—[Fr. *soûl*, one's fill; L. *satullus*, filled; *satur*, full; *satis*, enough] to feed with green fodder, as cattle.—2, *n.* [L. *solum*; Fr. *sol*.] Dirt; ground; earth:—compost.

Sŏĭl′ing, *n.* Act of one who soils:—act of feeding cattle with green fodder.

Soirée (swâ-rā′), *n.* [Fr. *soir*, evening; *soirée*, evening, an evening party; It. *serata*, evening; L. *serus*, late.] An evening party.

Sō′journ, *v. n.* [Fr. *séjourner*; O. Fr. *sojourner*; It. *soggiornare*; L. *sub*, under, and *diurnare*, to stay; *diurnus*, daily.] [*pp.* sojourning, sojourned.] To dwell awhile in a place; to have a temporary abode; to abide.—2, *n.* A temporary residence.

Sō′journ-er, *n.* A temporary dweller.

Sō′journ-ĭng, *n.* The act of one who sojourns; a temporary residence; sojourn.

Sŏl, *n.* [L.] The sun.—[Fr.] A French copper coin; a sou. See Sou.

Sŏl, *n.* [From the same mnemonic verses from which the other names on the gamut were taken.—See Do.] A note in music.

Sŏl′ace, *v. a.* [L. *solatium*; *solari*, to console.] [*pp.* solacing, solaced.] To comfort; to console; to cheer.—2, *n.* Comfort in grief; consolation; alleviation; relief; recreation; pleasure.

Sō′lar, *a.* [L. *solaris*; *sol*, Skr. *sura*, the sun; *svar*, the sun, heaven.] Relating to, or proceeding from, the sun; measured by the sun.

Sōld, *i.* & *p.* from *sell*.

Sŏl′dan, *n.* Emperor of Turkey. See Sultan.

Sŏl′der (sŏl′der *or* sâw′der), *v. a.* [Fr. *soudure*, solder; *souder*, to solder; L. *solidare*, to make solid (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* soldering, soldered.] To unite or fasten with metallic cement; to cement; to soder.—2, *n.* A metallic cement; soder.

Sōl′dier (sōl′jer), *n.* [Fr. *soldat*; Late L. *soldare*, *soldatus*, to pay; O. Fr. *soldier*, Late L. *soldarius*, a soldier; *soldum*, pay; L. *solidus*, solid,—also a coin (whence the Fr. *sou*). Some have assigned it to the root of Sell, as if a soldier were one who has sold his services; others to the Latinized Aquitanian *soldurius*, a retainer,—a word used by Cæsar.] A man in military service; a fighting man; a warrior.

Sōl′dier-ly (sōl′jer-le), *a.* Martial; warlike.

Sōl′dier-y (sōl′jer-e), *n.* A body of soldiers.

Sōle, *n.* [A.-S. *sole*; L. *solea*.] The bottom of the foot or shoe:—[L. *solea*: so called from its resemblance in shape to the sole of the foot] a flat sea-fish.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* soling, soled.] To furnish with soles.—3, *a.* [Fr. *seul*, L. *solus*, alone.] Single; alone; only; solitary.

Sŏl′e-cĭşm, *n.* [Gr. σολοικισμός, incorrect speech, —literally, speech like that of the people of *Soli*, in Cilicia, who were proverbial for their incorrect use of the Greek language.] Impropriety in language; an offence against the rules of grammar or syntax.

Sōle′ly, *ad.* Singly; only; separately.

Sŏl′emn (sŏl′em), *a.* [L. *sollennis* or *solemnis*, annual, habitual, customary, festive,—also solemn; *sollus*, entire, and *annus*, a year.—Cf. L. *solus*, only; Gr. ὅλος, entire; Skr. *sarva*, all.] Anniversary:—religiously *grave*; awful; *formal*; ritual; serious.

So-lĕm′ni-ty, *n.* [L. *sollennitas* or *solemnitas*.] An annual or religious ceremony; a rite:—seriousness; gravity.

Sŏl-em-ni-zā′tion, *n.* The act of solemnizing.

Sŏl′em-nīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* solemnizing, solemnized.] To celebrate in due form; to perform religiously:—to make solemn.

Sŏl′emn-ly (sŏl′em-le), *ad.* In a solemn manner.

Sŏl-fä′, *v. n. & v. a.* [*pp.* solfaing, solfaed.] To pronounce the musical notes.—2, *n.* A system of writing, teaching, or reading music.

Sŏl-fĕg′ġiō (sŏl-fĕd′jō), *n.* [It.; from *solfa*, the gamut; *sol* and *fa*, notes of the gamut.] (*Mus.*) An exercise of the voice, through all the various intervals, upon the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.*

So-lĭç′it, *v. a.* [L. *sollicitare*, to solicit, to arouse; *sollus*, entire, and *ciere, citum*, to excite.] [*pp.* soliciting, solicited.] To importune; to entreat; to ask; to request; to implore; to beg; to beseech.

So-lĭç-i-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *sollicitatio.*] Importunity; [invitation.

So-lĭç′it-or, *n.* [Fr. *solliciteur*; L. *sollicitator.*] One who solicits:—a *lawyer* who practises in a court of chancery.

So-lĭç′i-toŭs, *a.* [L. *sollicitus.*] Anxious; careful; concerned.

So-lĭç′i-toŭs-ly, *ad.* Anxiously; carefully.

So-lĭç′i-tous-nĕss, *n.* Anxiety; solicitude.

So-lĭç′i-trĕss, *n.* A woman who solicits.

So-lĭç′i-tūde, *n.* [L. *sollicitudo.*] Anxiety; concern; *care.*

Sŏl′id, *a.* [L. *solidus*, solid.—Cf. *sollus*, entire; *solus*, alone, single.] Not fluid; compact; dense; *firm.*—2, *n.* A firm, compact body or substance.

Sŏl-i-dăr′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *solidarité*, community of interest; *solidaire*, conjoint, affecting all.—See Solid.] State of being bound together; joint interest; fellowship.

So-lĭd-i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Act of making solid.

So-lĭd′i-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *solidifier*; L. *solidus*, solid, and *fieri*, to become.] [*pp.* solidifying, solidified.] To make solid.—2, *v. n.* To become solid or firm. [ness; compactness.

So-lĭd′i-ty, *n.* [L. *soliditas*; Fr. *solidité.*] Firm-

Sŏl′id-ly, *ad.* Firmly; densely; compactly.

So-lĭl′o-quīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* soliloquizing, soliloquized.] To utter a soliloquy.

So-lĭl′o-quy, *n.* [L. *soliloquium*, a monologue; *solus*, alone, and *loqui*, to speak.] A discourse to one's self.

Sŏl-i-tâire′ (sŏl-e-târ′), *n.* [Fr.—See Solitary.] A hermit:—an ornament for the neck:—a game with cards:—a recently extinct bird.

Sŏl′i-ta-ri-ly, *ad.* In solitude.

Sŏl′i-ta-ri-nĕss, *n.* Solitude; retirement.

Sŏl′i-ta-ry, *a.* [Fr. *solitaire*; L. *solitarius*; *solus*, alone.] Living alone:—single.—2, *n.* One who lives alone.

Sŏl′i-tūde, *n.* [L. *solitudo*; *solus*, alone.] State of being alone; a lonely life or place; loneliness; seclusion; a desert.

Sō′lō, *n.*; pl. **Sō′lōeş.** [It.; L. *solus*, alone.] An air played or sung by one person.

Sō′lo-ist, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who performs alone as a singer or as a player on an instrument.

Sŏl′stice, *n.* [Fr.; L. *solstitium*; *sol*, the sun, and *sistere* (*stare*), *statum*, to halt, to stand.] The time when the sun is farthest from the equator, either north or south, and the days are longest or shortest.

Sol-stĭ″tial (sol-stĭsh′al), *a.* [L. *solstitialis.*] Belonging to or happening at the solstice.

Sŏl-ū-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being soluble.

Sŏl′ū-ble, *a.* [L. *solubilis.*—See Solve.] That may be dissolved; solvable; capable of dissolution.

So-lū′tion, *n.* The act of solving or of dissolving; explanation:—a liquid containing a dissolved substance.

Sŏlv′a-ble, *a.* That may be solved or paid.

Sŏlve, *v. a.* [L. *solvere, solutum*, to solve or dissolve; *so-*, apart, and *luere*, to set free.] [*pp.* solving, solved.] To clear; to explain; to resolve. [pay all debts.

Sŏlv′en-cy, *n.* State of being solvent; ability to

Sŏlv′ent, *a.* [L. *solvens*, dissolving.—See Solve.] Having power to dissolve; dissolving:—able to pay all debts.—2, *n.* A substance that dissolves.

Sŏlv′er, *n.* Whoever or whatever solves.

Sŏm′bre (sŏm′ber) [sŏm′ber, *C. St. Wb. H. I.*], *a.* [Fr., Sp. *sombrio*, dark; *sombra*, a shade; L. *ex* intensive, and *umbra*, a shadow.] Gloomy; dark.

Sombrero (sŏm-brā′rō), *n.* [Sp.; *sombra*, a shade.] A wide-brimmed hat.

Sŏme (sŭm), *a.* [A.-S. *sum*; Icel. *sumr*; Dan. *somme.*] More or less; certain; any.

Some. [Ger. *-sam*; Dut. *-zaam*; A.-S. *-som, -sum*: closely akin to Same.] A suffix expressive of cause, quality, or habit.

Sŏme′bod-y (sŭm′bod-e), *n.* One; a person indeterminate:—a person of consideration.

Sŏme′hŏw̑, *ad.* One way or other.

Sŏm′er-sâult, *n.* [Fr. *soubresault, soubresaut*; It. *sopra salto*; L. *supra*, over, and *saltus*, a leap.] A somerset.

Sŏm′er-sĕt, *n.* A leap with heels over head.

Sŏme′thing, *n.* A thing indeterminate; a part.—2, *ad.* In some degree.

Sŏme′tīme, *ad.* Once; at one time.

Sŏme′tīmeş, *ad.* Not never; now and then.

Sŏme′what (sŭm′hwŏt), *n.* Something; part.—2, *ad.* In some degree.

Sŏme′whêre (sŭm′hwâr), *ad.* In some place.

Som-năm-bū-lā′tion, *n.* Somnambulism.

Som-năm′bū-lĭşm, *n.* The act of walking in sleep; sleep-walking; somnambulation.

Som-năm′bū-lĭst, *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulare*, to walk.] One who walks in sleep.

Som-nĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *somnifer*; *somnus*, sleep, and *ferre*, to bring.] Causing sleep; somnific.

Som-nĭf′ic, *a.* [L. *somnificus*; *somnus*, sleep, and *facere*, to make.] Causing sleep; somniferous.

Sŏm′no-lĕnce, } *n.* [L. *somnulentia.*] Inclination **Sŏm′no-lĕn-cy**, } to sleep; drowsiness; sleepiness.

Sŏm′no-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *somnulentus*; *somnus*, sleep.] Inclined to sleep; sleepy.

Sŏn (sŭn), *n.* [A.-S. *sunu*, Dut. *zoon*, Dan. *sön*, Ger. *sohn*, Russ. *suin*, Gr. *υἱός*; Skr. *sunu*, a son; *su*, to beget.] A male child:—native:—descendant.

Sō′nant, *a.* [L. *sonare, sonantis*, to sound (*q. v.*).] Relating to or giving sound.

So-nä′ta, *n.* [It.; L. *sonare, sonatum*, to sound (*q. v.*).] (*Mus.*) A composition for a piano, organ, or other instrument.

Sŏng [sŏng, *H.*], *n.* [A.-S. *sang*, song; Dut. *zang*; Dan. & Ger. *sang.*—See Sing.] That which is sung; a hymn; a ballad; a poem; a lay; a strain.

Sŏng′ster, *n.* [A.-S. *sangestre*,—properly a feminine noun.] A person or a bird that sings.

Sŏng′stress, *n.* A female singer.

Sŏn′-in-lâw, *n.* The husband of a daughter.

Sŏn′net, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sonetto*; *sono*, a sound (*q. v.*).] A short poem; specially a poem consisting of fourteen lines, rhymed according to an intricate arrangement. [nets:—a small poet.

Sŏn-net-ēēr′, *n.* [It. *sonettiere.*] A writer of son-

So-nō′rous, *a.* [L. *sonorus*; *sonor, sonoris*, a sound (*q. v.*).] Loud; shrill; high-sounding.

So-nō′rous-ly, *ad.* With high sound.

So-nō′rous-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being sonorous.

Sŏn′shĭp, *n.* The relation of a son; filiation.

Sōōn, *ad.* [A.-S. *sona*; O. Fris. & O. Ger. *san*; Goth. *suns.*] Before long; shortly; quickly; early.

Soot (sôt *or* sût), *n.* [A.-S. & Sw. *sot*; Dan. *sod*; Lith. *sodis*; Gael. *suith*; Welsh, *swta.*] Condensed smoke.

Sōōth, *n.* [A.-S. *sod*, for *sand*, true; Dan. *sand*; Skr. *satya*, true; root of *as*, to be.—Cf. Ger. *sind*, L. *sunt*, they are.] Truth; reality:—prognostication:—fairness of speech.—2, *a.* True:—pleasant.

Sōōthe, *v. a.* [A.-S. *gesodian*, to prove to be true, to confirm; *gesod*, a flatterer: closely related to *sod*, true.] [*pp.* soothing, soothed.] To flatter; to calm; to mollify; to *allay*; to soften; to pacify; to mitigate.

Sōōth′er, *n.* One who soothes.

Sōōth′sāy-er, *n.* [Sooth, truth, and Sayer.] A foreteller; a predictor.

Sôôth′sāy-ing, *n.* Prediction; a foretelling.
Sôôt′i-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being sooty.
Soot′y (sôt′ẹ *or* sût′ẹ), *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, soot; fuliginous; black.
Sŏp, *n.* [Icel. *soppa;* O. Ger. *soppe:* closely related to SUP.] Any thing steeped in gravy or liquid:—a gift to pacify.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sopping, sopped.] To steep in gravy or any liquid.
Sŏph′ism, *n.* [Gr. σόφισμα, a captious argument, a fallacy.—See SOPHIST.] A specious but fallacious argument; a fallacy or deception in reasoning; *paralogism.*
Sŏph′ist, *n.* [Gr. σοφιστής, a skilled man; σοφίζειν, to instruct; σοφός, wise.] A captious or fallacious reasoner.
So-phĭs′tic, } *a.* [Gr. σοφιστικός.] Partaking
So-phĭs′ti-cal, } of sophistry; illogical; *fallacious.*
So-phĭs′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With sophistry.
So-phĭs′ti-cāte, *v. a.* [Late L. *sophisticare, sophisticatum,* to corrupt,—the Sophists being regarded as corrupters of the character and judgment.] [*pp.* sophisticating, sophisticated.] To adulterate; to corrupt.
So-phĭs-ti-cā′tion, *n.* Act of sophisticating:—[adulteration.
Sŏph′is-try, *n.* [Fr. *sophisterie.*] Fallacious reasoning; a subtle fallacy; false logic.
Sŏph′o-mōre, *n.* [Gr. σοφός, wise, and μωρός, a fool.] A student in an American college in his second year.
Sŏph-o-mŏr′ic, } *a.* Relating to sophomores;
Sŏph-o-mŏr′i-cal, } bombastic; inflated.
Sŏp-o-rĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *soporifer; sopor,* sleep, and *ferre,* to bring.—Cf. Skr. *svap,* to sleep.] Causing sleep; soporific.
Sŏp-o-rĭf′ic, *a.* [L. *sopor, soporis,* sleep, and *facere,* to make.] Causing sleep; narcotic.—2, *n.* A soporific medicine.
So-prä′nō, *n.* [It. *soprano,* highest,—also treble; Late L. *superanus,* a sovereign (*q. v.*).] (*Mus.*) The highest female or vocal part of music; treble.
Sŏr′cer-er, *n.* [Fr. *sorcier,* a wizard; Late L. *sortiarius,* a caster of lots; *sortiare,* L. *sortiri,* to cast lots; *sors, sortis,* a lot.] A conjurer; a magician.
Sŏr′cer-ĕss, *n.* A female magician.
Sŏr′cer-y, *n.* [O. Fr. *sorcerie;* Fr. *sorcellerie.*—See SORCERER.] The art of sorcerers; conjuration; magic; enchantment; witchcraft.
Sŏr′did, *a.* [L. *sordidus,* vile, mean, dirty; *sordes,* filth, blackness.] Vile; base; covetous; niggardly:—foul; dirty.
Sŏr′did-ly, *ad.* Meanly; poorly; covetously.
Sŏr′did-nĕss, *n.* Baseness; niggardliness.
Sōre, *n.* [A.-S. *sar,* Dut. *zeer,* It. *soro,* sore; Ger. *versehren,* to wound.] A place tender and painful; an ulcer.—2, *a.* Tender to the touch; painful:—easily vexed; sensitive:—afflictive; grievous.—3, *ad.* [Cf. Ger. *sehr,* very.] Intensely; in a great degree.
Sōre′ly, *ad.* With great pain or distress.
Sōre′ness, *n.* State of being sore.
Sŏr′ghum, *n.* [E. Indian, *sorghi.*] A cane or grass which yields sugar.
So-rī′tēs, *n.* [L.; Gr. σωρείτης, heaped; σωρός, a heap.] (*Logic.*) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms.
Sŏr′rel, *n.* [Fr. *surelle,* dim. of *sur,* sour (*q. v.*).] A plant having an acid taste.—2, *a.* [Fr. *saure;* It. *sauro, soro:* root of SEAR.] Reddish; inclined to redness.
Sŏr′ri-ly, *ad.* In a sorry manner; meanly.
Sŏr′ri-nĕss, *n.* Meanness; wretchedness.
Sŏr′rōw (sŏr′rō), *v. n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *sorg,* Dut. *zorg,* Ger. *sorge,* care, grief; Goth. *saurga,* sorrow; *sorgen,* to grieve; Ger. *sorgen,* to care for: originally it was unconnected with SORRY, which is now closely associated with it.] [*pp.* sorrowing, sorrowed.] To grieve; to be sad.—2, *n.* Grief; sadness; affliction; regret.
Sŏr′row-fûl, *a.* Full of sorrow; sad; mournful; grieving; melancholy; sorry; *dismal.*
Sŏr′row-fûl-ly, *ad.* In a sorrowful manner.
Sŏr′row-fûl-nĕss, *n.* Grief; sadness.
Sŏr′ry, *a.* [A.-S. *sarig,* sad; Dut. *zeerig,* sore (*q. v.*).] Grieved; sorrowful:—mean; vile.
Sôrt, *n.* [Fr. *sorte,* fashion, kind; It. *sorta,* kind, fashion, fate; L. *sors, sortis,* a lot, condition, state.] A class or order of persons or things; a kind; species; manner; rank.—*pl.* (*Printing.*) The letters, points, marks, quadrats, &c., which are contained in separate boxes.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sorting, sorted.] To distribute into classes; to arrange; to separate; to conjoin; to assort.—3, *v. n.* To consort: to join; to suit.
Sôrt′a-ble, *a.* That may be sorted.
Sôr-tiē′ (sôr-tē′), *n.* [Fr. *sortie,* Sp. *surtida,* It. *sortita,* a sally; Fr. *sortir,* Sp. *surtir,* It. *sortire,* to sally; L. *surgere, surrectum,* to rouse up.] A sudden attack made by the inhabitants of a besieged place upon the besiegers; a sally.
Sŏt, *n.* [A.-S. *sot,* foolish; Fr. *sot,* a fool; Sp. *zote,* a blockhead; Late L. *sotus* and *sottus:* origin doubtful.] An habitual drunkard; a toper; a tippler.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sotting, sotted.] To stupefy; to besot.—3, *v. n.* To tipple.
Sŏt′tish, *a.* Stupid, besotted; drunken.
Sôu (sô), *n.*; pl. **Sôus**. [O. Fr. *sol;* Fr. *sou;* L. *solidus,* solid,—also the name of a coin.] A French copper coin, the twentieth part of a franc.
Soŭgh (sŭf) [sŭf, *Ja. K. R. Wb.;* sŏf, *P. Sm.;* sŭf *or* sŏŵ, *St.*], *n.* [Icel. *sugr,* A.-S. *sweg,* a sough; *swogan,* to rustle: imitative.] A subterranean drain; a murmuring sound.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* soughing, soughed.] To emit a murmuring sound.
Sought (sâwt), *i.* & *p.* from *seek.*
Sōul (sōl), *n.* [A.-S. *sawol, sawul, sawl;* Icel. *sala;* Dan. *siæl;* Dut. *zeel;* Ger. *seele;* Goth. *saiwala.*] The immortal part of man; mind; spirit:—life; essence; energy:—a human being.
Sōul′less (sōl′lẹs), *a.* Without soul; mean.
Söŭnd, *a.* [A.-S. & Dan. *sund;* Ger. *gesund;* Dut. *gezond.*] Healthy; hearty; whole; sane:—right; not erroneous; orthodox:—strong; valid; stout:—deep; fast; thorough; entire; unbroken.—2, *n.* [Fr. *son,* L. *sonus,* Skr. *swana,* a sound; *svan,* to sound.] Any thing audible; noise; tone:—[A.-S. *sund,* a swimming, a sound; Dan. & Ger. *sund,* a sound, a strait: akin to SWIM.—Cf. Sp. *sonda,* a sound] a shallow sea:—the air-bladder of a fish:—a probe.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* sounding, sounded.] To make or emit a noise:—[Fr. *sonder,* to sound; *sonde,* a plummet: probably from the noun SOUND, a strait] to use the lead and line.—4, *v. a.* To try the depth of; to examine:—to cause to make a noise; to play on:—to celebrate by sound.
Söŭnd′ing, *a.* Having sound; sonorous.—2, *n.* The act of sounding; sound emitted:—a place fathomable at sea.
Söŭnd′ly, *ad.* Heartily; stoutly; rightly.
Söŭnd′ness, *n.* State of being sound.
Sŏup (sôp), *n.* [Fr. *soupe,* O. Dut. *sop, zop,* soup; *soppe,* a sop; Sw. *soppa,* a sop (*q. v.*).—See also SIP and SUP.] A decoction of flesh for food; a kind of broth.
Söŭr, *a.* [A.-S. *sur;* Dut. *zuur;* Dan. *suur;* Ger. *sauer.*] Acid; crabbed; tart:—sharp; harsh; acrimonious; peevish; morose; severe.—2, *n.* A sour or acid substance.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* souring, soured.] To make acid or uneasy.—4, *v. n.* To become acid or peevish.
Sōurce (sōrs), *n.* [Fr. *source,* a spring; *sourdre,* L. *surgere,* to rise.—See SURGE.] That from which any thing proceeds; a spring; a fountain; a head; an *origin;* first cause.
Söŭr′-cröŭt, *or* **Söŭr′-kröŭt**, *n.* [Ger. *sauer-kraut,* sour cabbage.] A German dish made of cabbage.
Söŭr′ly, *ad.* With acidity; with acrimony.
Söŭr′ness, *n.* Acidity:—asperity.
Söŭse (söŭs), *n.* [A variant of SAUCE.] Food made of pigs' feet and ears pickled; salt pickle:—a plunge or dip.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sousing, soused.] To parboil and steep in pickle:—to strike; to throw or plunge into water.—3, *v. n.* [Imita-

tive.—Cf. Ger. *sausen*, to rush, to rustle; *sause*, a wind; *saus*, a buzz, bluster, a storm.] To fall, as a bird on its prey.—4, *ad.* With a sudden plunge.

Sŏûth, *n.* [A.-S. *sud*, Dut. *zuid*, Dan. *syd*, Ger. *süd*, Icel. *sudr*, O. Icel. *sunnr*, O. Ger. *sund*, the south: closely akin to SUN.] One of the cardinal points; opposed to the *north;* the point toward the sun at noon.—2, *a.* Southern; meridional. —3, *ad.* Toward, or from, the south.

Sŏûth-ēast′, *n.* The point of the compass between the east and south.—2, *a.* Between the south and east. [the south-east.

Sŏûth-ēast′ẹr-ly, *or* **Sŏûth-ēast′ẹrn**, *a.* Toward

Sŏuth′ẹr-ly [sŭth′ẹr-le *or* sŏûth′ẹr-le, *W. J. Sm.*], *a.* Lying toward the south; relating to the south; southern.

Sŏuth′ẹrn [sŏûth′ẹrn *or* sŭth′ẹrn, *W. F. Ja. Sm.*], *a.* [A.-S. *sudan*, *suderne*, Dut. *zuider*, Dan. *sönden*, southern; O. Ger. *sundrôni*, southern,—literally, south-running.] Belonging to the south; meridional; southerly.

Sŏuth′ẹrn-ẹr, *n.* An inhabitant of the south.

Sŏuth′ẹrn-mōst, *a.* Farthest south.

Sŏuth′ẹrn-wood (-wûd), *n.* A fragrant plant.

Sŏûth′ing, *n.* Motion toward the south; the passing of a heavenly body over the meridian:—distance to the south.

Sŏûth′mōst, *a.* Farthest toward the south.

Sŏuth′rọn, *n.* An inhabitant of the south.

South′ward (sŏûth′ward *or* sŭth′ạrd), *n.* The southern parts, countries, or regions.—2, *ad.* Toward the south.

Sŏûth-wĕst′, *n.* The point of the compass between the south and west.—2, *a.* Between the south and west.

Sŏûth-wĕst′ẹr, *n.* A gale from the south-west:—a sailor's hat for rough weather.

Sŏûth-wĕst′ẹr-ly, *a.* Being in or coming from a south-west direction.

Sŏûth-wĕst′ẹrn, *a.* Toward the south-west.

Souvenir (sôv′nēr), *n.* [Fr. for a "remembrance," a "memorial;" *souvenir*, to remember; L. *subvenire*, to occur, to come to mind; *sub*, under, and *venire*, to come.] A remembrancer.

Sŏv′ẹr-eign (sŭv′ẹr-in *or* sŏv′ẹr-in), *a.* [Fr. *souverain*, sovereign; Late L. *superanus*, principal, chief; L. *super*, above.] Supreme in power; chief; predominant; powerful; efficacious; effectual.—2, *n.* One invested with absolute authority; a supreme ruler; a *monarch:*—an English gold coin of the value of 20s.

Sŏv′ẹr-eign-ty (sŭv′ẹr-in-te), *n.* Supreme power; high authority; royalty.

Sŏŵ, *n.* [A.-S. *su*, *sugu*; Dut. *zog*; Dan. *so*; Ger. *sau*; L. *sus*; Gr. σῦς *or* ὗς.—Cf. HOG.] A female pig; the female of a boar.

Sōw (sō), *v. a.* [A.-S. *sawan*; Dut. *zaaijen*; Ger. *säen*; L. *serere*, *sevi*, *satum*.] [*i.* sowed; *pp.* sowing, sown *or* sowed.] To scatter, as seed; to spread.—2, *v. n.* To scatter seed; to plant.

Sōw′ẹr (sō′ẹr), *n.* One who sows.

Sōwn (sōn), *p.* from *sow*.

Sŏy, *n.* [Japanese.] A kind of sauce from Japan:—a kind of bean from which soy is made.

Spä [spâw, *H. St. Sm.*], *n.* [From *Spa*, in Belgium.] A mineral spring, as at the town of *Spa*.

Spāce, *n.* [Fr. *espace*; L. *spatium*.—Cf. Gr. σπάειν, to draw; Skr. *sphay*, to swell.] Room; extension:—a short time.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spacing, spaced.] To arrange with suitable spaces.

Spā′cious (spā′shus), *a.* [Fr. *spacieux*; L. *spatiosus*.] Wide; extensive; roomy.

Spā′cious-nĕss (spā′shus-nĕs), *n.* Roominess.

Spāde, *n.* [A.-S. *spædu*, *spada*, Dan. & Dut. *spade*, Ger. *spate*, a spade; Gr. σπάθη, a blade.—Cf. It. *spada*, a sword.] A sort of shovel:—a suit of cards.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spading, spaded.] To dig up with a spade. [A fleshy spike.

Spā′dĭx, *n.* [L.; Gr. σπάδιξ, a palm-branch.] (*Bot.*)

Spahi (spä-ē), *n.* [Fr.—See SEPOY.] A Turkish or Algerian cavalryman.

Spāke, *v.* Did speak; spoke. [Antiq. & Poet.]

Spăn, *n.* [A.-S. *spannan*, to bind; Dut. *spannen*, to stretch, to yoke up, to harness up; A.-S. *spann*, Dut. *span*, Ger. *spanne*, a hand-breadth, a span; *spann*, a team.—Cf. Gr. σπάειν, to stretch.] The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger, extended; nine inches:—any short duration:—a *pair* or a team of horses:—extent, as of a bridge.—*Span roof*, a common roof of a house, consisting of two regularly-inclined sides.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spanning, spanned.] To measure, as by the hand extended.

Spăn′drẹl, *n.* [Probably from SPAN.] (*Arch.*) The triangular space included between the curve of an arch and the square head or drip-stone over it.

Spăṅ′gle, *n.* [Dim. of O. E. *spang*, Ger. & A.-S. *spange*, a clasp or brooch.—Cf. Gael. *spang*, that which shines; Lith. *spingĕti*, to glitter.] A small plate of shining metal.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spangling, spangled.] To besprinkle with spangles.

Spăn′iạrd (spăn′yạrd), *n.* A native of Spain.

Spăn′iẹl (spăn′yẹl), *n.* [Fr. *espagnol*, Sp. *español*, Spanish; Sp. *España*, L. *Hispania*, Spain; O. Fr. *espagneul*, a Spanish dog, a spaniel.] A sporting-dog. [lating to Spain.

Spăn′ish, *n.* The language of Spain.—2, *a.* Re-

Spăn′ish-flȳ, *n.* A fly used to raise blisters.

Spăṅk, *v. a.* [Imitative, or related to SPAN.] [*pp.* spanking, spanked.] To strike with the open hand.—2, *v. n.* To trot smartly.—3, *n.* A blow with the open hand.

Spăṅk′ẹr, *n.* A sail rigged with a gaff and boom.

Spăṅk′ing, *a.* Large; fine; strong. [Low.]

Spăn′-nĕw, *a.* [Ger. *spannen*; *span*, a chip, and *neu*, new; like a chip fresh from the block.] Quite new; brand-new.

Spăn′-worm (-würm), *n.* An insect larva, or caterpillar, which moves by loops or spans.

Spär, *n.* [A.-S. *spær*, *spær-stan*: perhaps related to SPUR.—Cf. Ger. *sparkalk*, plaster.] A crystallized mineral:—a boxing-match:—[Dut. *spar*; Irish *sparr*; Dan. *sparre*; Ger. *sparren*: probably related to SPEAR] a rafter:—a round piece of timber.—2, *v. n.* [Fr. *s'éparer*, O. Fr. *esparer*, to kick, to strike.—Cf. It. *sparare*, to kick, to let fly; Russ. *spor*, a dispute; Teutonic root *spar*, to shake.] [*pp.* sparring, sparred.] To fight; to quarrel; to dispute. [shoes.

Spăr′ạ-ble, *n.* [For *sparrow-bill*.] A small nail for

Spåre, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sparian*; Ger. & Dut. *sparen*; Dan. *spare*; L. *parcere*.] [*pp.* sparing, spared.] To preserve; to save:—to use frugally:—to *afford*; to grant:—to forbear to inflict or to punish.—2, *v. n.* To be frugal, tender, or merciful. —3, *a.* [A.-S. *spær*, *sperlic*; Ger. *spärlich*; Dan. *sparsom*; L. *parcus*.] Scanty; frugal:—lean; thin:—superfluous; not in use; not wanted.

Spåre′ly, *ad.* In a spare manner; sparingly.

Spåre′nẹss, *n.* State of being spare.

Spåre′rĭb, *n.* [SPARE, thin, and RIB.] Ribs of pork with little flesh.

Spår′ing, *a.* *Frugal;* saving; forbearing.

Spår′ing-ly, *ad.* Not abundantly; frugally.

Spärk, *n.* [A.-S. *spearca*, Low Ger. *sparke*, a spark; Icel. *spraka*, Dan. *sprage*, to crackle.] A particle of fire:—[cf. Local E. *sprack*, Local Sw. *spräk*, Norw. *spræk*, cheerful, lively] a gallant.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* sparking, sparked.] To play the gallant.

Spär′kle (spär′kl), *n.* [A dim. and frequentative of SPARK.] A spark; a luminous particle.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* sparkling, sparkled.] To emit sparks; to *shine;* to glitter.

Spăr′rōw, *n.* [A.-S. *spearwa*; Dan. *spurv*; O. Ger. *sparo*; Goth. *sparwa*; Ger. *sperling*: root *spar*, to shake, to quiver.] A small bird of many species.

Spăr′rọw-hâwk, *n.* A small kind of hawk.

Spär′ry, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, spar.

Spärse, *a.* [L. *spargere*, *sparsum*, to scatter.] Thinly scattered; not dense.

Spärse′ly, *ad.* In a sparse manner; thinly.

Spärse′nẹss, *n.* State of being sparse.

Spär'tan, *a.* Relating to Sparta:—hardy; brave. —2, *n.* A native of Sparta.
Spasm, *n.* [Gr. σπασμός; σπάειν, to draw.] A violent convulsion:—cramp.
Spas-mŏd'ic, *a.* Having spasms; convulsive; violent and short-lived.
Spas-mŏd'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a spasmodic manner.
Spăt, *i.* from *spit.* Did spit. [Nearly obs.]—2, *n.* [Akin to SPIT.] The young, or eggs, of an oyster:—[see SPIT and SPITFIRE] a slight quarrel.
Spāte, *n.* [Irish, *speid.*] A flood; a freshet.
Spa-thā'ceous (spa-thā'shus), *a.* [Neo-Latin, *spathaceus.*—See SPATHE.] (*Bot.*) Relating to, or enclosed in, a spathe.
Spāthe, *n.* [L. *spatha*, a spade.—See SPATULA.] (*Bot.*) A bract; a kind of sheath.
Spăth'ic, *a.* [Ger. *spath*, spar; *spaten*, a spade (*q. v.*).] (*Min.*) Foliated; lamellar.
Spăth'ōse, } *a.* Relating to, or formed like, a
Spăth'ous, } spathe; spathaceous:—sparry.
Spăt'ter, *v. a.* [Frequentative: allied to SPOT.] [*pp.* spattering, spattered.] To sprinkle; to throw; to asperse.
Spăt'ter-dăsh-es, *n. pl.* Coverings for the legs.
Spăt'ū-la, *n.* [L., dim. of *spatha*, a spade (*q. v.*).] An apothecary's knife.
Spăt'ū-lāte, *a.* Shaped like a spatula.
Spăv'in, *n.* [O. Fr. *esparvain*, Fr. *éparvin*, Sp. *esparavin*, a spavin, or a sparrow-hawk: from the hopping and sparrow-like gait of a spavined horse.—See SPARROW.] A disease or bony excrescence on the inside of a horse's hock.
Spăv'ined (spăv'ind), *a.* Diseased with spavin.
Spawn, *n.* [O. Fr. *espandre*, It. *spandere*, to spill; L. *expandere*, to spread, to expand (*q. v.*).—Cf. Fr. *épancher*, to spill; *épanouir*, to blossom, to expand.] The eggs of fish or frogs; offspring.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* spawning, spawned.] To deposit spawn; to produce, as fishes; to generate.
Spāy, *v. a.* [L. *spado*, Gr. σπάδων, a eunuch.] [*pp.* spaying, spayed.] To castrate (said of female animals).
Spēak, *v. n.* [A.-S. *sprecan* and *specan*; Dut. *spreken*; Ger. *sprechen.*] [*i.* spoke (*formerly* spake); *pp.* speaking, spoken (*obs.* spoke).] To express thoughts by words; to utter words; to talk; to discourse.—2, *v. a.* To utter; to pronounce; to *deliver.*
Spēak'er, *n.* One who speaks:—the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly.
Spēak'er-ship, *n.* The office of speaker.
Spēar, *n.* [A.-S. *spere*; Dut. & Ger. *speer*; Dan. *spær*; L. *sparus*: akin to SPAR.] A long, pointed weapon; a lance.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spearing, speared.] To kill or pierce with a spear.
Spēar'man, *n.* One who carries a spear.
Spēar'mint, *n.* A species of mint.
Spĕ''cial (spĕsh'al), *a.* [L. *specialis*, belonging to a species (*q. v.*).] Particular; peculiar; extraordinary; uncommon; especial.
Spĕ''cial-ist (spĕsh'al-ist), *n.* One devoted to a special pursuit.
Spĕ-ci-ăl'i-ty (spĕsh-e-ăl'e-te), *n.* [L. *specialitas*; Fr. *spécialité.*] The quality of being special; special characteristic:—specialty; special object or pursuit.
Spĕ-cial-i-zā'tion (spĕsh-al-e-zā'shun), *n.* [Fr. *spécialisation.*] Application to a special use.
Spĕ''cial-īze (spĕsh'al-īz), *v. a.* [Fr. *spécialiser.*] [*pp.* specializing, specialized.] To devote to special uses:—to form in a special way.
Spĕ''cial-ly (spĕsh'al-e), *ad.* Particularly; chiefly.
Spĕ''cial-ty (spĕsh'al-te), *n.* Particularity; special pursuit.—(*Law.*) A writing or deed under the hand and seal of the parties.
Spē'cie (spē'she), *n.* [Originally, money paid *in specie* [L.], *i.e.*, in visible coin; L. *species*, appearance.—See SPECIES.] Coin; gold, silver, or other metal used as currency.
Spē'cies (spē'shez), *n.* [L. *species*, appearance, kind; *specere*, to see.—See SPY.] A number of things comprehended under a genus; a group; a sort; a kind; a subdivision.
Spe-cĭf'ic, *a.* [Fr. *spécifique*; Late L. *specificus.*—See SPECIFY.] That makes a thing of the species of which it is; distinguishing one from another; peculiar:—appropriated to the cure of some disease.—2, *n.* An efficacious medicine.
Spe-cĭf'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a specific manner.
Spĕç-i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *spécification.*] Act of specifying; distinct notation; particular mention.
Spĕç'i-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *spécifier*; L. *species*, kind, and *fieri*, to become.] [*pp.* specifying, specified.] To mention particularly; to note distinctly; to particularize.
Spĕç'i-mĕn, *n.* [L. for "example," "proof;" *specere*, to see.] A small portion of any thing employed to show the quality of the whole; a part like the rest; a sample; *model.*
Spē'cious (spē'shus), *a.* [L. *speciosus*, good-looking; *species*, appearance.] Plausible; colorable:—not solidly but apparently good or right.
Spē'cious-ly (spē'shus-le), *ad.* Plausibly.
Spē'cious-nĕss, *n.* State of being specious.
Spĕck, *n.* [A.-S. *specca*, a spot; Low Ger. *spaken*, to spot; *spakig*, specked.] A small discoloration; a spot; a stain.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* specking, specked.] To spot; to stain in spots.
Spĕck'le (spĕk'kl), *n.* [A dim. of SPECK.] A speck; a little spot.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* speckling, speckled.] To mark with small spots.
Spĕc'ta-cle (-ta-kl), *n.* [Fr.; L. *spectaculum*, a show; *spectare*, to view; *specere*, *spectum*, to see.—See SPY.] A show; an exhibition; a sight.—*pl.* Glasses to assist the sight.
Spĕc'ta-cled (spĕk'ta-kld), *a.* Wearing spectacles.
Spec-tăc'ū-lar, *a.* Of the nature of a show.
Spec-tā'tor, *n.* [L. for "beholder;" *spectare*, to behold; *specere*, *spectum*, to see.] A looker-on; a beholder.
Spec-tā'tress, *n.* A female looker-on.
Spĕc'tral, *a.* Relating to spectres or the spectrum.
Spĕc'tre (spĕk'ter), *n.* [Fr. *spectre.*—See SPECTRUM.] An *apparition*; a ghost.
Spĕc'tro-scōpe, *n.* [L. *spectrum*, a spectrum, and Gr. root σκοπ-, to see.] An instrument for examining the spectra formed by passing the light-rays given forth from luminous bodies through a prism or a series of prisms. [to spectroscopy.
Spec-tro-scŏp'ic, *a.* Relating to the spectroscope or
Spĕc'tro-scō-pist, *or* **Spec-trŏs'co-pist**, *n.* One versed in the use of the spectroscope.
Spec-trŏs'co-py, *n.* The art of using the spectroscope; examination by the spectroscope.
Spĕc'trum, *n.*; pl. **Spĕc'tra.** [L. for "a vision," "a sight;" *specere*, to see.] A representation; an image; a visible form:—a figure of colored light formed by the dispersion of a beam of light by means of a prism.
Spĕc'ū-lar, *a.* [L. *specularis.*—See SPECULUM.] Relating to a mirror or glass.
Spĕc'ū-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *speculari*, *speculatum*, to behold; *specula*, a watch-tower; *specere*, to see.] [*pp.* speculating, speculated.] To meditate; to theorize:—to buy in order to sell again; to traffic; to make business ventures.
Spec-ū-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *speculatio*, a view.] The act of speculating; view; examination; contemplation; scheme; *theory*:—a mercantile transaction or venture. [tive; theoretical.
Spĕc'ū-la-tive, *a.* [L. *speculativus.*] Contempla-
Spĕc'ū-la-tive-ly, *ad.* Ideally; theoretically.
Spĕc'ū-lā-tor, *n.* [L. *speculator.*] One who speculates.
Spĕc'ū-la-to-ry, *a.* Exercising speculation.
Spĕc'ū-lum, *n.*; pl. **Spĕc'ū-la.** [L. for "a mirror;" *specere*, to see.] A mirror; a looking-glass:—a surgical instrument.
Spĕd, *i. & p.* from *speed.*
Spēech, *n.* [A.-S. *spæc.*—See SPEAK.] Articulate utterance; *language*; talk:—an address; an oration; a discourse.

Speech'less, *a.* Deprived of speech; unable to speak; *dumb;* mute; silent; taciturn.

Speed, *v. n.* [A.-S. *sped;* Dut. *spoed;* A.-S. *spowan*, to succeed.—Cf. Skr. *sphiti*, increase, success; *sphay*, to increase.] [*i.* sped; *pp.* speeding, sped.] To make haste; to move fast; to succeed.—2, *v. a.* To hasten; to despatch; to assist:—to test the speed of.—3, *n.* *Quickness;* celerity; *haste.*

Speed'er, *n.* One who speeds:—a machine.

Speed'i-ly, *ad.* With haste or speed; quickly.

Speed'well, *n.* A plant, veronica.

Speed'y, *a.* [A.-S. *spedig.*] Quick; swift; not slow; near at hand; near in future time.

Spell, *n.* [A.-S. *spel;* Icel. *spjal;* A.-S. *spellian*, to tell, to relate.] A charm; incantation; enchantment:—[A.-S. *spelian*, to act as proxy; Ger. *spielen*, to play] a turn of work:—a short time:—[see SPILE] a slip of paper or thin wood.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *spellian*, to relate; Dut. *spellen*, to spell; and partly, it may be, from O. E. *spell*, a splint, a pointer.—See SPILE.] [*i.* spelled *or* spelt; *pp.* spelling, spelled *or* spelt.] To name or write the letters forming a word:—to discover by marks:—to relieve by taking a turn at work.

Spell'bound, *a.* Bound by a spell.

Spell'er, *n.* One who spells:—a spelling-book.

Spell'ing, *n.* Act of one who spells; orthography.

Spell'ing-book (-bûk), *n.* A book teaching orthography; an elementary school-book.

Spelt, *n.* [A.-S. & Dut. *spelt;* Ger. *spelz.*] A kind of grain or wheat.—2, *i.* & *p.* from *spell.*

Spel'ter, *n.* [Low Ger. *spialter;* Dut. *spiauter.*—Cf. Icel. *spilda*, a flake; Goth. *spilda*, a tablet; Ger. *spalten*, to split.] Impure or commercial zinc.

Spence, *n.* [O. Fr. *despense*, a store-room.—See DISPENSE.] A pantry:—a living-room.

Spen'cer, *n.* [Named from John Charles, third earl *Spencer*, 1782–1845. The family name was once *despenser*, signifying a dispenser, a steward.] A short outer garment:—a kind of sail.

Spend, *v. a.* [A.-S. *spendan;* Ital. *spendere;* from L. *dispendium*, expense; *dis-*, apart, and *pendere*, to weigh, to dispense.] [*i.* spent; *pp.* spending, spent.] To consume; to exhaust; to waste; to expend.—2, *v. n.* To make expense; to be lost, expended, or used up.

Spend'thrift, *n.* A prodigal; a lavisher.

Sperm, *n.* [Gr. σπέρμα, seed; σπείρειν, to sow.] Animal seed; spawn:—spermaceti.

Sper-ma-ce'ti, *n.* [Late L. *sperma ceti*, whale's sperm; *cetus*, Gr. κῆτος, a whale.] A substance obtained from the oil found in the head of the sperm-whale,—used for candles, &c.

Sper-mat'ic, *a.* [Gr. σπερματικός.—See SPERM.] Relating to, or consisting of, sperm; seminal.

Sper-ma-to-zo'on, *n.*; pl. **Sper-ma-to-zo'a.** [Gr. σπέρμα, σπέρματος, seed, and ζῷον, an animal.] A vibratile spermatic cell.

Sperm'-oil, *n.* Oil from the sperm-whale.

Sperm'-whale, *n.* Spermaceti whale; cachalot.

Spew (spū), *v. a.* [A.-S. *spiwan;* Dut. *spuuwen;* Dan. *spye;* Ger. *speien;* L. *spuere.*—See SPIT.] [*pp.* spewing, spewed.] To vomit; to cast forth.—2, *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach.

Sphac'e-late (sfas'e-lāt), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Gr. σφάκελος, gangrene.] [*pp.* sphacelating, sphacelated.] To mortify.

Sphac-e-la'tion, *n.* Mortification; gangrene.

Sphag'nous, *a.* [Gr. σφάγνος, a kind of moss.] Mossy; boggy.

Sphe'noid, **Sphe-noid'al**, *a.* [Gr. σφήν, a wedge; σφηνοειδής, wedge-shaped.] Wedge-shaped:—applied to a bone in the head.

Spher'al, *a.* [L. *sphæralis.*—See SPHERE.] Of or pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; inhabiting the spheres:—rounded into a sphere:—complete; perfect.

Sphere (sfēr), *n.* [L. *sphæra*, Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball: akin to σπείρειν, to throw, to scatter.] A solid body bounded by a surface of which every point is equally distant from the centre within; a *globe;* orb:—circuit; province:—compass of knowledge or action.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sphering, sphered.] To form or place in a sphere.

Spher'ic, **Spher'i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. σφαιρικός.] Relating to, or formed like, a sphere; globular.

Spher'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In the form of a sphere.

Sphe-ric'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being spherical.

Spher'ics, *n.* The doctrine and properties of the sphere; spherical trigonometry.

Sphe'roid, *n.* [Gr. σφαιροειδής, sphere-like.] A body resembling a sphere.

Sphe-roid'al, *a.* Having the form of, or like, a [spheroid.

Spher'ule, *n.* [L. *sphærula*, a little sphere (*q. v.*).] A little globe or sphere.

Sphinc'ter, *n.* [Gr. σφιγκτήρ; σφίγγειν, to bind.] A constrictory muscle.

Sphinx, *n.* [L.; Gr. σφίγξ; from σφίγγειν, to bind, to pinch, to choke.] A monster having the face of a woman and the body of a lion:—a fabulous monster which slew those who could not guess the riddles it proposed.

Spi'cate, *a.* [L. *spicare*, *spicatum*, to furnish with a spike (*q. v.*).] (*Bot.*) Spiked; having a spike.

Spice, *n.* [L. *species*, a kind,—later, a drug.] An aromatic substance used in cookery:—a small quantity:—a seasoning.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spicing, spiced.] To season with spice; to flavor.

Spi'cer-y, *n.* [Fr. *épicerie.*—See SPICE.] Spices:—a repository of spices.

Spi'ci-ly, *ad.* In a pungent manner; piquantly.

Spic'u-la, *n.*; pl. **Spic'u-læ.** [L.; dim. of *spica*, a spike.] A small spike; a spikelet; a spicule.

Spic'ule, *n.* A small spike; a spicula.

Spi'cy, *a.* Aromatic:—pungent; keen; piquant.

Spi'der, *n.* [For *spinner;* Dut. *spin*, Dan. *spinder*, Ger. *spinne*, a spider.] An insect or animal that spins a web for flies:—a sort of iron stewpan.

Spie'gel-ei-sen (-ī-zn), *n.* [Ger. for "mirror-iron."] A form of iron used in making Bessemer steel.

Spig'ot, *n.* [Dim. of SPIKE.] A pin or peg to stop [a hole; a faucet.

Spike, *n.* [L. *spica*, a spike, an ear of corn; Dut. *spijker*, Icel. *spik*, Dan. *spiger*, Ger. *spieker*, a nail.] An ear of corn:—a large nail:—a long cluster of flowers.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spiking, spiked.] To fasten or set with spikes, &c.

Spike'let, *n.* A little spike.

Spike'nard, *n.* [SPIKE and NARD.] An aromatic plant and its oil or balsam.

Spi'ky, *a.* Having spikes; having a point.

Spile, *n.* [A.-S. & Dut. *speld*, a pin; *spil*, an axis; root of Ger. *spalten*, to cleave.] A peg; a wooden pin; a spigot.

Spill, *v. a.* [A.-S. *spillan*, *spildan*, to destroy; *spild*, destruction; root of Ger. *spalten*, to split.] [*i.* spilt *or* spilled; *pp.* spilling, spilt *or* spilled.] To shed; to pour out.—2, *v. n.* To waste; to be shed.—3, *n.* [See SPILE.] A plug or spile; a spigot:—a twist of paper.

Spilth, *n.* [A.-S. *spild*, destruction, spilling.] That which is spilt.

Spin, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *spinnan;* Dut. *spinnen;* Ger. *spinnen;* from the root of Gr. σπάειν, to draw out.] [*i.* spun *or* span; *pp.* spinning, spun.] To draw out into threads; to form threads:—to protract; to draw out:—to move or whirl swiftly.—2, *n.* A rapid course.

Spin'ach (*or* spin'aj), *n.* [Fr. *épinard;* O. Fr. *espinace;* Sp. *espinaca;* Arab. *isfanaj*, *asfanakh.*] A garden-plant, cultivated for the table:—written also *spinage.*

Spin'a-ker, *or* **Spin'na-ker**, *n.* [A variant of SPANKER; affected by SPIN, to race.] (*Yachting.*) A jib-headed racing-sail.

Spi'nal, *a.* [L. *spinalis.*] Relating to the spine or [backbone.

Spin'dle (spin'dl), *n.* [A.-S. *spinl;* Ger. *spindel:* root of SPIN.] A pin used in spinning; a stalk.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* spindling, spindled.] To shoot into a small stalk.

Spīne, *n.* [L. *spina*, a thorn,—also the backbone; from its processes.] The backbone:—a large thorn; a prickle; a projecting point.

Spi′nel [spi-nĕl′, *I. N.*], *n.* [Fr. *spinelle;* It. *spinella.*] A species of ruby; a gem.

Spĭn′et, *or* **Spi-nĕt′**, *n.* [O. Fr. *espinette;* Ital. *spinetta:* from its inventor, G. *Spinetti*, who lived in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.] A musical stringed instrument; a small harpsichord.

Spī-nĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *spina*, a thorn, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing thorns.

Spĭn′ner, *n.* One who spins:—a spider.

Spĭn′ner-ĕt, *n.* A spider's organ for spinning.

Spĭn′ning-whēēl, *n.* A wheel for spinning.

Spĭn′ny, **Spĭn′ney**, *n.* [Fr. *épinaie*, L. *spinetum*, a thicket of thorns; *spina*, a thorn.] A copse; a grove of trees.

Spī′nōse, *a.* [L. *spinosus.*] Spinous; spiny; thorny.

Spī-nŏs′i-ty, *n.* [L. *spinositas.*] State of being spiny or thorny.

Spī′nous, *a.* Thorny; spinose.

Spĭn′ster, *n.* [Dut. *spinster*, a female spinner.—See Spin.] A woman that spins:—a maiden:—an unmarried woman.

Spī′ny, *a.* Thorny; briery; perplexed.

Spĭr′a-cle, *or* **Spī′ra-cle**, *n.* [L. *spiraculum; spirare*, to breathe.] A breathing-hole; a vent; a pore.

Spī-ræ′a, *n.* [L.; Gr. σπειραία; σπεῖρα, a coil, a wreath.] A genus of shrubs and herbs.

Spī′ral, *a.* [L. *spiralis.*—See Spire.] Winding or circular, like a screw.

Spī′ral-ly, *ad.* In a spiral form.

Spīre, *n.* [L. *spira*, Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil.] A curve line; a wreath:—[A.-S. *spir*, a stalk; Dan. *spire*, a sprout; Ger. *spiere*, a spar.—Cf. Spear] a steeple:—a sprout.—2. *v. n.* [*pp.* spiring, spired.] To shoot up pyramidally.

Spĭr′it, *n.* [L. *spiritus*, a breathing, a spirit; *spirare*, to breathe.] An intelligent being imperceptible to the corporeal senses; an immaterial substance; the *soul;* a ghost:—temper; disposition:—excitement; ardor; vigor; life; strong liquor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spiriting, spirited.] To animate; to excite; to inspirit:—to kidnap; to convey secretly and swiftly.

Spĭr′it-ed, *a.* Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

Spĭr′it-ed-ly, *ad.* In a lively manner.

Spĭr′it-ĭşm, *n.* [Fr. *spiritisme.*] A belief in spirit independent of the body; a belief in the possibility of intercourse with spirits.

Spĭr′it-ĭst, *n.* [Fr. *spiritiste.*] One who believes in the possibility of intercourse with spirits.

Spĭr′it-lĕss, *a.* Wanting spirit; dejected; low.

Spĭr′it-lĕv′el, *n.* A levelling instrument formed of a glass tube filled with spirit of wine.

Spĭr-i-tō′şō. [It.] (*Mus.*) With spirit.

Spĭr′its, *n. pl.* Alcoholic distilled liquor:—vivacity; liveliness of manner.

Spĭr′it-ū-al (spĭr′it-yu-al), *a.* [L. *spiritualis.*—See Spirit.] Relating to the spirit or soul; partaking of spirit; immaterial; incorporeal:—relating to religion; holy; pure; heavenly:—ecclesiastical; not temporal.

Spĭr′it-ū-al-ĭşm, *n.* [Fr. *spiritualisme.*] Spiritual nature:—the doctrine that all that is real is spiritual:—opposed to *materialism:*—the doctrine that intercourse is held with departed spirits.

Spĭr′it-ū-al-ĭst, *n.* [Fr. *spiritualiste.*] One who is spiritual:—an adherent to spiritualism.

Spĭr-it-ū-ăl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *spiritualitas.*] State of being spiritual; immateriality:—pure devotion.

Spĭr-it-ū-al-i-zā′tion, *n.* Act of spiritualizing.

Spĭr′it-ū-al-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *spiritualiser.*] [*pp.* spiritualizing, spiritualized.] To render spiritual; to refine; to purify:—to raise by distillation.

Spĭr′it-ū-al-ly, *ad.* In a spiritual manner.

Spĭr′it-ū-oŭs (spĭr′it-yu-ŭs), *a.* [Fr. *spiritueux.*] Having the quality of spirit; active; ardent.

Spī-rŏm′e-ter, *n.* [L. *spirare*, to breathe, and Gr. μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of air concerned in respiration.

Spĭrt, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *spryttan*, to shoot; *spreotan*, to sprout.] [*pp.* spirting, spirted.] To stream or throw out, as a fluid; to throw out; to *spurt.*—2, *n.* An ejection; a short effort; a spurt.

Spĭt, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [A.-S. *spittan;* Dan. *spytte;* Ger. *spützen;* L. *spuere*, *sputum.*] [*i.* spit *or* spat; *pp.* spitting, spit, spitted *or* spitten:—*spat*, *spitted*, and *spitten* are nearly obsolete.] To throw out spittle; to eject.—2, *n.* Saliva; spittle:—[A.-S. *spitu*, Dut. *spit*, Dan. *spid*, Ger. *spitze*, a point; Icel. *spyta*, a spit] a rod or prong used for roasting meat:—a long sand-bank.—3, *v. a.* [*i.* & *p.* spitted.] To put on a spit.

Spīte, *n.* [A contraction of Despite.] A sudden fit of ill-will; malice; rancor; hate; malignity:—defiance; despite.—*In spite of*, notwithstanding; in defiance of.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spiting, spited.] To vex; to thwart; to offend.

Spīte′fụl, *a.* Full of spite; malicious.

Spīte′fụl-ly, *ad.* Maliciously; malignantly.

Spīte′fụl-nĕss, *n.* Malice; malignity.

Spĭt′tle, *n.* [A dim. of Spit; A.-S. *spatl.*] Moisture of the mouth; saliva.

Spit-tōōn′, *n.* A vessel or box to spit in.

Spĭtz, / **Spĭtz′-dŏg**, *n.* [Ger. *spitz*, sharp, a sharp-nosed dog.] A small variety of dog with silky hair, erect ears, and a sharp nose.

Splăsh, *v. a.* [A variant of Plash: imitative.] [*pp.* splashing, splashed.] To spatter with water or mud.—2, *n.* Water and mud thrown; a stain.

Splăsh′y, *a.* Full of dirty water; wet.

Splāy, *v. a.* [For *display. Display* formerly meant to carve at table,—hence, to disjoint.] [*pp.* splaying, splayed.] To dislocate or break:—to slope.—2, *n.* A sloping surface.—3, *a.* Displayed; turned outward.

Splēēn, *n.* [L. *splen* or *lien;* Gr. σπλήν; Skr. *plihan.*] A spongy viscus; the milt:—the fancied seat of melancholy and ill-humor:—ill-will; spite; ill-humor:—melancholy.

Splēēn′fụl, *a.* Peevish; fretful; spleeny.

Splēēn′y, *a.* Peevish; fretful; splenetic.

Splĕn′did, *a.* [L. *splendidus; splendere*, to shine.] Having splendor or great show; brilliant; showy; magnificent; heroic; *sublime.*

Splĕn′did-ly, *ad.* Magnificently; showily.

Splĕn′dor, *n.* [L.—See Splendid.] A great show or display; great brightness; *brilliancy;* lustre; magnificence; grandeur; pomp.

Splĕn′e-tĭc [sple-nĕt′ik, *K. C. Ash, St. I. N.*], *a.* [L. *spleneticus.*] Full of spleen; fretful; peevish; irritable.

Splĕn′ic, *a.* [Gr. σπληνικός.] Relating to the spleen.

Splīce, *n.* [Dut. *splitsen*, Dan. *splidse*, Ger. *splissen*, to splice: root of Split:—ropes are split before splicing.] The joining of two ropes without a knot; a part added or spliced on.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* splicing, spliced.] To join the ends of a rope.

Splĭnt, / **Splĭn′ter**, *n.* [Ger., Dan., & Sw. *splint*, a splint; Dut. *splinter:* root of Split.] A thin piece of wood; a piece of wood split off:—a tumor.—2, *v. a.* [Dut. *splinteren*, Dan. *splintre*, Sw. *splinia*, to split, to shiver.] [*pp.* splinting, splinted; splintering, splintered.] To secure by splints; to splinter.

Splĭn′ter-y, *a.* Having splinters; scaly.

Splĭt, *v. a.* [Dan. *splitte;* Dut. *splijten;* Ger. *spleissen.*] [*i.* split (*rarely* splitted); *pp.* splitting, split, *rarely* splitted.] To part asunder; to cleave; to divide.—2, *v. n.* To burst in sunder; to crack.—3, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *split;* Ger. *spleisse;* Dut. *spleet.*] The act of splitting; crack; division.

Splŭt′ter, *n.* [Imitative.—Cf. Sputter.] Bustle; tumult. [Vulg.]—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* spluttering, spluttered.] To speak confusedly:—to spatter.

Spŏd′ū-mēne, *n.* [Gr. σποδούμενος, burnt to ashes; σποδοῦν, to consume; σποδός, ashes, embers.] A foliated mineral.

Spŏĭl, *v. a.* [Fr. *spolier*, L. *spoliare*, to despoil; *spolium*, spoil, booty.] [*pp.* spoiling, spoiled *or* spoilt.] To plunder; to rob; to corrupt.—2, *v. n.*

To practise robbery:—to decay.—3, *n.* Plunder; pillage; booty; robbery.

Spoil'er, *n.* One who spoils; a plunderer.

Spōke, *n.* [A.-S. *spaca;* Dut. *speek;* Ger. *speiche:* akin to SPIKE.] A bar of a wheel:—a round of a ladder.—2, *i.* from *speak.*

Spō'ken (spō'kn), *p.* from *speak.*

Spōkes'man, *n.* One who speaks for another.

Spō'li-āte, *v. a.* [L. *spoliare, spoliatum,* to spoil.] [*pp.* spoliating, spoliated.] To rob; to plunder.

Spō-li-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *spoliatio.*] The act of robbing or plundering; robbery; plunder.

Spŏn-dā'ic, } *a.* [L. *spondaicus;* Gr. σπονδεια-
Spŏn-dā'i-cal, } κός.] Belonging to, or containing, a spondee.

Spŏn'dēē, *n.* [Gr. σπονδεῖος; σπονδαί, a solemn treaty; σπονδή, a solemn libation; σπένδειν, to pour: so called from its slow and solemn effect in verse.—Cf. L. *spondere,* to pledge.] A foot of two long syllables.

Spŏnge (spŭnj), *n.* [L. *spongia;* Gr. σπογγιά, σπόγγος *or* σφόγγος.—Cf. FUNGUS.] A soft, porous marine substance:—a substance for wiping and cleaning, or for imbibing moisture:—soft dough.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sponging, sponged.] To wipe, as with a sponge; to blot:—to squeeze; to harass; to oppress.—3, *v. n.* To imbibe:—to live by mean arts.

Spŏn'gi-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being spongy.

Spŏn'gi-ōle, *n.* [L. *spongiola,* a dim. of *spongia,* a sponge.] A minute absorbing organ at the end of a rootlet; a minute sponge-like organ.

Spŏn'gy, *a.* Soft and full of holes; wet.

Spŏn'sion, *n.* [L. *sponsio,* a pledge; *spondere, sponsum,* to pledge; Gr. σπένδειν, to pour a libation.] The act of becoming a surety.

Spŏn'sor, *n.* [L.—See SPONSION.] One who is surety for an infant in baptism; a godfather or a godmother.

Spŏn'sor-shĭp, *n.* State or office of a sponsor.

Spŏn-ta-nē'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *spontanéité.*] Voluntariness.

Spon-tā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [L. *spontaneus; sponte,* of one's own accord; related to *spondere,* to pledge.] Acting of itself; *voluntary.*

Spon-tā'ne-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Voluntarily.

Spon-tōōn', *n.* [Fr. *sponton,* It. *spontone, spuntone,* a half-pike; *spuntare,* to break off the point; L. *ex,* off, and *punctum,* a point (*q. v.*).] A weapon like a halberd.

Spōōk, *n.* [Dut. *spook;* Ger. *spuk.*] A ghost; a [phantom.

Spōōl, *n.* [Dut. *spoel;* Dan. *spole;* Ger. *spule.*] A cylinder to wind thread on.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spooling, spooled.] To wind, as on a spool.

Spōōm, *v. n.* [See SPUME.] [*pp.* spooming, spoomed.] (*Naut.*) To be driven by the wind.

Spōōn, *n.* [A.-S. *spon,* Dut. & Dan. *spaan,* Ger. *span,* a chip.] A utensil used in eating soft food.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* spooning, spooned.] To lade with a spoon:—to act the lover; to be sentimental.

Spōōn'-bĭll, *n.* A bird of the heron tribe.

Spōōn'drĭft, *n.* [SPUME and DRIFT.] The light spray blown off the waves by the wind.

Spōōn'ey, *a.* Soft, as if fed on spoon-meat; weak-minded:—weakly or foolishly in love.

Spōōn'fûl, *n.*; pl. **Spōōn'fûls**. As much as a spoon can hold.

Spōōn'meat, *n.* Food taken with a spoon.

Spōōr, *n.* [Dut.—See SPUR.] The track of a wild animal.

Spo-răd'ic, *a.* [Gr. σποραδικός; σπείρειν, to sow.] Scattered; sporadical; attacking few at a time:—applied to diseases.

Spōre, *n.* [Gr. σπόρος, seed, a sowing; σπείρειν, to sow.] (*Bot.*) The reproductive substance of a flowerless plant.

Spōrt, *n.* [For *disport* (*q. v.*).] Diversion; frolic; mirth:—diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, &c.:—something of abnormal form.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sporting, sported.] To divert; to make merry.—3, *v. n.* To play; to frolic:—to game:—to assume an unusual form.

Spōrt'fûl, *a.* Full of sport; merry; sportive.

Spōrt'fûl-ly, *ad.* With sport; merrily.

Spōrt'ive, *a.* Gay; merry; playful; jocose.

Spōrt'ive-ly, *ad.* In a sportive manner.

Spōrts'man, *n.*; *pl.* **Spōrts'men**. One who pursues field-sports, as hunting, &c.

Spōrts'man-shĭp, *n.* Practice of sportsmen.

Spŏr'ûle, *n.* [Fr.; dim. of SPORE.] A minute spore.

Spŏt, *n.* [Dut. *spat;* Dan. *spætte:* probably related to SPIT.] A blot; taint; a stain; a speck; disgrace:—a small place.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spotting, spotted.] To mark with spots; to disgrace.

Spŏt'less, *a.* Free from spots; innocent.

Spŏt'less-nĕss, *n.* State of being spotless.

Spŏt'ty, *a.* Full of spots; spotted.

Spōû'sal, *a.* Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal.—2, *n.* Marriage. See ESPOUSALS.

Spōûse, *n.* [Fr. *époux, épouse;* O. Fr. *espous;* L. *sponsus,* betrothed; *spondere, sponsum,* to pledge.] A husband or a wife; a person married.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spousing, spoused.] To espouse.

Spōût, *n.* [Sw. *sputa,* for *spruta,* Dut. *spuiten,* to spout; *spuit,* a spout: related to SPIRT and SPROUT.] A pipe or projecting mouth of a vessel; a water-spout; a falling stream.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spouting, spouted.] To pour with violence; to mouth.—3, *v. n.* To issue as from a spout.

Sprāin, *v. a.* [Fr. *épreindre,* O. Fr. *espreindre,* to press; L. *exprimere,* to express (*q. v.*), to squeeze out: put by confusion for STRAIN.] [*pp.* spraining, sprained.] To overstrain the ligaments.—2, *n.* A strain of ligaments without dislocation; a violent straining; a wrench.

Sprăng, *i.* from *spring.* Sprung.

Sprăt, *n.* [Dut. & Old Low Ger. *sprot.*—Cf. *sprod,* a young salmon: perhaps related to SPROUT.] A small sea-fish, allied to the herring.

Sprâwl, *v. n.* [A frequentative of SPREAD; Sw. *sprattla,*—locally, *spralla.*] [*pp.* sprawling, sprawled.] To spread and stretch the body or limbs about widely; to struggle.

Sprāy, *n.* [Cf. Dut. *spreidan,* to spread; Low Ger. *spree,* a spreading; Dut. *sprei,* a bed-spread.] Water in fine particles:—[Dan. *sprag,* a sprig (*q. v.*)] a twig.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spraying, sprayed.] To besprinkle with spray.

Sprĕad (sprĕd), *v. a.* [A.-S. *sprædan;* Dut. *spreiden;* Ger. *spreiten;* Dan. *sprede.*] [*i.* spread; *pp.* spreading, spread.] To extend in all directions; to expand; to divulge; to disseminate; to diffuse.—2, *v. n.* To extend itself.—3, *n.* Extent; expansion:—a cloth or cover.

Sprēē, *n.* [Irish *spre,* a flush, animation; *spraic,* vigor; Fr. *esprit,* spirit (*q. v.*).] A noisy frolic; a drinking-bout.

Sprĭg, *n.* [A.-S. *sprec;* Icel. *sprek;* Dan. *sprag;* Low Ger. *sprikk;* Lith. *sproga:* root of SPROUT and SPRING.] A small branch; a twig:—a brad.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sprigging, sprigged.] To mark or adorn with sprigs.

Sprīght (sprīt), *n.* [For *spirit.*] A spirit; a sprite.

Sprīght'li-nĕss (sprīt'-), *n.* Vigor; gayety.

Sprīght'ly (sprīt'le), *a.* [See SPIRIT.] Gay; lively.

Sprĭng, *v. n.* [A.-S. *springan;* Dut. & Ger. *springen;* Dan. *springe.*] [*i.* sprung *or* sprang; *pp.* springing, sprung.] To begin to grow; to issue; to arise:—to bound; to leap; to start.—2, *v. a.* To start; to rouse; to discharge.—3, *n.* The vernal season, containing the months of March, April, and May:—an elastic body or contrivance:—elastic force; a bound; a leap:—a fountain; a source.

Sprĭnge, *n.* [From SPRING.] A gin; a noose to catch by a jerk.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* springeing, springed.] To ensnare; to catch in a trap.

Sprĭng'-hâlt, *n.* A lameness or halting, causing a horse to twitch up his legs.

Sprĭng'i-nĕss, *n.* Elasticity:—wetness.

Sprĭng'-tīde, *n.* The highest tide for the month, at new and full moon:—opposed to *neap-tide.*

Sprĭng'y, *a.* Full of springs and fountains:—that springs; elastic.

Sprĭn′kle (sprĭng′kl), *v. a.* [A.-S. *sprengen*, Ger. *sprenkeln*, Dut. *sprenkelen*, to sprinkle,—originally, to cause to spring (*q. v.*); Ger. *sprenkel*, a sprinkle.] [*pp.* sprinkling, sprinkled.] To scatter; to besprinkle; to disperse; to bedew; to wash.—2, *v. n.* To scatter drops; to rain.—3, *n.* A small quantity scattered.

Sprĭnk′ler, *n.* One who sprinkles.

Sprĭnk′lịng, *n.* A scattering in small drops.

Sprĭnt, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *spretta*, base *sprant*, to spurt, to spring.] A short foot-race.

Sprĭt, *n.* [A.-S. *spreot*, Dut. & Ger. *spriet*, Dan. *spröd*, a pole, a shoot: root of SPROUT.] A sprout:—a small diagonal boom.

Sprīte, *n.* [Fr. *esprit*, a spirit (*q. v.*).] A spirit; a sprigbt; a goblin; an elf.

Sprĭt′sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail attached to a yard under the bowsprit:—a sail mounted with a sprit.

Sprŏût, *v. n.* [O. Fris. *spruta*, Dut. *spruiten*, Low Ger. *spruten*, Ger. *spriessen*, to sprout; Dut. *spruit*, Icel. *sproti*, Ger. *spross*, a sprout.] [*pp.* sprouting, sprouted.] To germinate; to shoot.—2, *n.* The shoot of a vegetable.

Sprûce, *a.* [O. E. *Spruce*, Prussia, or Prussian; spruce-leather was a fine Prussian leather. The costume of the early Prussian gentry was proverbially rich and costly.] Nice; trim; neat without elegance.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* sprucing, spruced.] To dress with affected neatness.—3, *v. a.* To trim; to dress; to prink.—4, *n.* [Ger. *sprossen-fichte*, spruce,—literally, *sprout-fir:* spruce timber was early imported from Prussia (O. E. *Spruce*, or *Sprucia*), whence came a confusion of names.—Cf. Ger. *sprossen-bier*, spruce-beer, — literally, sprout-beer.] An evergreen tree; a species of fir.

Sprûce′lỵ, *ad.* In a spruce or nice manner.

Sprûce′ness, *n.* Neatness; trimness.

Sprŭng, *i. & p.* from *spring*.

Sprȳ, *a.* [Local Sw. *sprygg*, *spräg*, lively; Norw. *spræk*, cheerful.] Nimble; active; lively.

Spŭd, *n.* [A form of SPADE or SPIT.] A short knife; a tool to cut up weeds.

Spūme, *v. n.* [L. *spuma*, foam; *spuere*, to spit.] [*pp.* spuming, spumed.] To foam; to froth.—2, *n.* Foam; froth; scum.

Spū′mous, *or* **Spū′mỵ**, *a.* Frothy; foamy.

Spŭn, *i. & p.* from *spin*.

Spŭnk, *n.* [Irish *sponc*, sponge, tinder; L. *spongia*, sponge (*q. v.*).] Touchwood; rotten, inflammable wood; tinder:-spirit; mettle. [Vulgar.]

Spŭnk′ỵ, *a.* Spirited; fiery; brisk.

Spür, *n.* [A.-S. *spura*, or *spora;* Dut. *spoor*, Dan. *spore*, a spur.—Cf. A.-S. *spor*, Ger. *spur*, a track: related to SPAR.] A sharp goad worn on the heel by horsemen:—an incitement:—a snag; a branch:—a branch of a mountain-range.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spurring, spurred.] To prick with a spur; to incite; to urge forward:—to fix a spur to.

Spürge, *n.* [O. Fr. *spurge*, or *espurge;* L. *ex*, out, and *purgare*, to purge (*q. v.*).] A plant violently purgative, of many species.

Spū′ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *spurius*, illegitimate, false.] Counterfeit; false; illegitimate.

Spū′ri-ous-nĕss, *n.* State of being spurious.

Spürn, *v. a.* [A.-S. *speornan*, Icel. *sperna*, to kick: probably related to SPUR; in its present meaning it is related to L. *spernere*, to despise, which seems to be a kindred word.] [*pp.* spurning, spurned.] To kick:—to reject with disdain; to scorn; to despise; to disdain.—2, *v. n.* To manifest disdain:—to kick.—3, *n.* A kick:—contemptuous treatment.

Spürred (spürd), *a.* Wearing spurs.

Spür′ri-ẹr, *n.* One who makes spurs.

Spürt, *n.* [See SPIRT.] A sudden ejection; a jet:—[Icel. *sprettr*, a leap, or spurt; *spretta*, to start.—Cf. SPRINT, and Local E. *sprunt*, a struggle] short effort:—written also *spirt*.—2, *v. n. & v. a.* [*pp.* spurting, spurted.] To fly or throw out.

Spŭt′tẹr, *v. n.* [A frequentative of SPOUT.—Cf. Ger. *spützen*, to spit (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* sputtering, sputtered.] To emit moisture or drops of water; to spit much:—to speak hastily.—2, *v. a.* To throw out with noise.—3, *n.* Moisture thrown out in drops:—uproar; clatter.

Spȳ, *n.* [O. Fr. *espier*, to espy (*q. v.*); Ger. *spähen*, to spy; L. *specere*, to see; Skr. *spaç*, to spy.] A secret emissary sent to watch the actions of an enemy.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* spying, spied.] To discover at a distance; to search.—3, *v. n.* To search narrowly; to act as a spy.

Spȳ′-glȧss, *n.* A small or short telescope.

Squab (skwŏb), *a.* [Local Sw. *sqvabb*, loose flesh; *sqvabbig*, flabby; Norse *kveppa*, Ger. *schwabbelen*, to shake.] Unfeathered; thick and stout.—2, *n.* A kind of sofa; a cushion:—a short, fat person:—a young pigeon.

Squab′ble (skwŏb′bl), *v. n.* [Local Sw. *skvabbel*, a dispute; *skvappa*, to chide.—Cf. SCUFFLE.] [*pp.* squabbling, squabbled.] To quarrel; to fight; to struggle in contest; to scuffle.—2, *n.* A brawl; a quarrel.

Squad (skwŏd), *n.* [Fr. *escadre*, It. *squadra*, a squadron, a square (*q. v.*).] A small party or company of men.

Squad′rọn (skwŏd′rụn), *n.* [Fr. *escadron;* It. *squadrone:* augmentative of *squadra*, a square (*q. v.*).] A body of armed men; a part of an army:—a part of a fleet.

Squal′ịd (skwŏl′ịd), *a.* [L. *squalidus; squalere*, to be foul, rough, or stiff.] Foul; nasty; filthy.

Squạ-lĭd′i-tỵ, *n.* Quality of being squalid.

Squal′ịd-nĕss (skwŏl′ịd-nĕs), *n.* Squalidity.

Squȧll, *v. n.* [Icel. *skvala*, to bawl; *skval*, an outcry.—Cf. SQUEAL; also Ger. *schallen*, a loud call.] [*pp.* squalling, squalled.] To scream, as a child; to cry.—2, *n.* A loud scream:—[Sw. *sqval*, *sqvalregn; sqvala*, to gush] a gust of wind.

Squȧll′ỵ, *a.* Windy; gusty; stormy.

Squā′lŏr [skwŏl′lẹr, *St. I. N.*], *n.* [L.—See SQUALID.] Filth; foulness. [Covered with scales; scaly.

Squā′mous, *a.* [L. *squamosus; squama*, a scale.]

Squan′dẹr (skwŏn′dẹr), *v. a.* [Nasalized from root of Dan. *squatte*, to splash, to dissipate; Sw. *sqvättra*, to lavish; *sqvätta*, to squirt.] [*pp.* squandering, squandered.] To spend profusely.

Squâre, *a.* [Fr. *carré*, O. Fr. *esquarré*, square; *esquarre*, It. *squadra*, a square; L. *ex* intensive, and *quadratus*, squared.—See QUADRATE.] Having four equal sides and four right angles; four-cornered: — parallel; equal; exact; well set; exactly suitable: — honest; fair; equitable.—*Square root*, the number which multiplied by itself produces the square; as, 4 is the *square root* of 16.—2, *n.* A figure with four right angles and four equal sides:—a square space:—an open space in a town:—[Fr. *équerre*, a square, a rule] a measuring-rule:—the product of a number multiplied into itself.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* squaring, squared.] To form with right angles; to fit.—4, *v. n.* To suit with; to fit with. [rough.

Squạr-rōse′, *a.* [L. *squarrosus*.] (*Bot.*) Jagged;

Squash (skwŏsh), *v. a.* [Fr. *écacher*, to crush; Late L. *excoactare*, to constrain, to press; *ex* intensive, and *coactare*, to force, to squeeze; *co-*, together, and *agere*, to drive.] [*pp.* squashing, squashed.] To crush into pulp.—2, *n.* Any thing soft:—[Algonkin, *askutasquash; ask*, raw; pl. *asquash*] a garden-vegetable and its fruit.

Squat (skwŏt), *v. n.* [Fr. *catir*, *écatir*, O. Fr. *esquatir*, to press; L. *ex* intensive, and *coactare*, to press together.—See SQUASH; also It. *quatto*, squatting, cowering.] [*pp.* squatting, squatted.] To sit close to the ground:—to settle on public lands without a title.—2, *a.* Cowering:—short and thick.

Squat′tẹr (skwŏt′tẹr), *n.* One who squats.

Squȧw, *n.* [Algonkin.] An Indian woman or wife.

Squȧwk, *v. n.* [See SQUEAK: imitative.] [*pp.* squawking, squawked.] To cry with a harsh voice, like a peacock.—2, *n.* A loud, harsh cry.

Squēak, *v. n.* [Sw. *sqväka*, Norw. *skvaka*, to cackle, to croak: imitative.] [*pp.* squeaking, squeaked.] To make a shrill noise; to cry.—2, *n.* A cry of pain; a shrill, quick noise.

Squēal, *n.* [Sw. *sqväla;* Norw. *skvella:* imitative.] A shrill, sharp cry.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* squealing, squealed.] To cry with a shrill, sharp voice; to cry with pain, or as a pig.

Squēam′ish, *a.* [Norw. *sveim*, a sickness; Icel. *swimi*, a swimming; A.-S. *swima*, Dan. *svime*, a faint.—See SWIM.] Easily disgusted; *fastidious.*

Squēam′ish-nĕss, *n.* Fastidiousness.

Squēēze, *v. a.* [A.-S. *cwisan, cwesan, cwysan*, Sw. *qväsa*, Ger. *quetschen*, to crush.] [*pp.* squeezing, squeezed.] To press; to oppress; to crush.—2, *v. n.* To urge one's way; to crowd.—3, *n.* The act of squeezing; a compression; a hug.

Squĕlch, *v. a.* [Probably a corruption of QUELL or QUENCH.] [*pp.* squelching, squelched.] To crush; to put down. [Colloq.]

Squĭb, *n.* [Icel. *svipa*, to flash; Ger. *schwippe*, a lash, a switch: akin to SWEEP.] A little firework, or a paper cylinder filled with explosive materials:—a skit; a lampoon.

Squĭd, *n.* [Cf. Icel. *skvetta*, to squirt.] A cuttlefish:—an artificial bait for fish.

Squĭll, *n.* [Fr. *squille;* L. *scilla, squilla;* Gr. σκίλλα.] The sea-onion; a bulbous medicinal root; scilla:—a shell-fish:—an insect.

Squĭnt, *a.* [Dut. *schuinte*, a slope: related to SKEW.] Having an oblique look; awry.—2, *n.* An oblique look.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* squinting, squinted.] To look obliquely or awry.

Squīre, *n.* [A contraction of ESQUIRE.] A country gentleman.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* squiring, squired.] To attend; to wait on; to esquire.

Squĭrm, *v. n.* [Dut. *swermen*, to wander.—Cf. SWARM, in the sense of to climb.] [*pp.* squirming, squirmed.] To wind about, as an eel.

Squĭr′rel (skwĭr′rel, skwĕr′rel, *or* skwŭr′rel), *n.* [Fr. *écureuil;* O. Fr. *escurel;* L. *sciurus;* Late L. *scurellus;* Gr. σκίουρος, a squirrel; σκία, a shadow, and οὐρά, a tail.] A small, active, rodent animal, that lives in the woods.

Squĭrt, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Sw. *squätta*, Icel. *skvetta*, to squirt: the *r* is intrusive.] [*pp.* squirting, squirted.] To throw out or gush out in a quick stream.—2, *n.* A pipe to eject liquor; a stream.

Stăb, *v. a.* [Irish *stobaim*, Gael. *stob*, to stab; *stob*, a stub, a stake, a weapon.] [*pp.* stabbing, stabbed.] To pierce; to wound mortally.—2, *v. n.* To give a wound; to offer a stab.—3, *n.* A wound with a sharp weapon.

Sta-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *stabilitas.*—See STABLE.] Stableness; steadiness; firmness; fixedness; permanence; *constancy.*

Stā′ble, *a.* [L. *stabilis*, firm, stable; *stare*, to stand (*q. v.*).] Fixed; steady; constant; *firm.*—2, *n.* [Fr. *étable*, L. *stabulum*, a stall; *stare*, to stand.] A house for horses and cattle.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* stabling, stabled.] To dwell in a stable, as beasts.—4, *v. a.* To put into a stable.

Stā′bling, *n.* A house or room for beasts.

Stăb′lish, *v. a.* [For *establish.*] [*pp.* stablishing, stablished.] To confirm; to establish.

Stā′bly, *ad.* In a stable manner; firmly.

Stăc-cä′tō. [It. for "detached;" *staccare*, to detach, to unhook; *stacca*, a hook.] (*Mus.*) Denoting a pointed, distinct, and striking manner.

Stăck, *n.* [Icel. *stakkr;* Sw. *stack;* Dan. *stak.*—See STAKE and STICK.] A large pile of hay or grain: [cf. Icel. *stakka*, a stump, a stake; *stack*, a high rock] a column of chimneys or funnels; a chimney.—2, *v. a.* [Sw. *stacka;* Dan. *stakke.*] [*pp.* stacking, stacked.] To pile up regularly in stacks.

Stăd′dle (stăd′dl), *n.* [A.-S. *stæthel*, a support, a prop; Dan. *stade*, a standing.] A young tree.

Stā′di-ŭm, *n.*; pl. **Stā′di-a.** [L.; Gr. στάδιον,—originally, a fixed measure; root *sta-*, to stand (*q. v.*).] A race-ground:—one-eighth of a Roman mile; 607 feet.

Stăff, *n.*; pl. **Stāveș**, *or* **Stăveș.** [A.-S. *stæf;* Icel. *stafr;* Dut. *staf;* Ger. *stab:* akin to L. *stipes*, a stock, a post; root *sta-*, to stand.] A stick used in walking; a prop:—ensign of office:—a stanza or series of verses:—lines and spaces in written music.—See STAVES.—2, *n.*; pl. **Stăffs.** A set of officers attached to a commander of an army.

Stăg, *n.* [Icel. *steggr*, a male; *stiga*, to mount.] A male red deer; male of the hind:—a bull castrated when grown up.

Stā̄ge, *n.* [Fr. *étage;* It. *staggio*, a prop; L. *stare*, *statum*, to stand (*q. v.*).] A raised floor or platform on which any show is exhibited, or on which speakers stand, or for other uses:—the theatre:—a place in which rest is taken on a journey:—a step in progress; a stop:—the distance between two resting-places:—a stage-coach.

Stā̄ge′-cōach (stāj′kōch), *n.* A public coach.

Stā̄g′er, *n.* A player:—an old practitioner.

Stăg′g̃er, *v. n.* [O. Dut. *staggeren;* Icel. *stakra*, frequentative of *staka* or *stjaka*, to push,—originally, to push with a stake (*q. v.*); Scot. *stacher*, to totter.] [*pp.* staggering, staggered.] To reel; to faint:—to hesitate.—2, *v. a.* To make to reel:—to alarm.

Stăg′g̃erș, *n. pl.* A kind of horse apoplexy.

Stā̄g′ing, *n.* A stage; a scaffolding.

Stăg′nant, *a.* [L. *stagnans*, stagnating.—See STAGNATE.] Motionless; still; not flowing.

Stăg′nāte, *v. n.* [L. *stagnare*, *stagnatum*, to be stagnant; *stagnum*, a pool; root *sta-*, to stand (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* stagnating, stagnated.] To have no course or stream. [motion; stop.

Stag-nā′tion, *n.* [L. *stagnatio.*] A cessation of

Stāid, *a.* [From STAY (*q. v.*), to make steady.] Sober; grave; regular; steady.

Stāid′ness, *n.* Sobriety; gravity; regularity.

Stāin, *v. a.* [For *distain.*] [*pp.* staining, stained.] To blot; to maculate; to color; to discolor:—to tarnish; to disgrace.—2, *n.* Discoloration; a blot; a spot; a *blemish:*—a taint of guilt; shame; disgrace.

Stāin′less, *a.* Free from blots or spots.

Stâir, *n.* [A.-S. *stæger;* from *stigan*, to climb, to mount.] A step.—*pl.* A series of steps.

Stâir′cāse, *n.* A whole set of stairs, with the frame or walls supporting the steps.

Stâir′wāy, *n.* A set of stairs; a passage by stairs.

Stāke, *n.* [A.-S. *staca;* Dan. *stage;* Sw. & Ger. *stake;* Ger. *stechen*, to pierce, to stick (*q. v.*).] A post; a wager; a pledge.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* staking, staked.] To mark with posts or stakes:—to put to hazard; to hazard; to wager.

Sta-lăc′tīte, *n.* [Gr. σταλακτός, dripping; σταλάζειν (for σταλάειν), to drip.] (*Min.*) A concretion of carbonate of lime, pendent like an icicle.

Stăl-ac-tĭt′ic, } *a.* Relating to, or formed like,
Stăl-ac-tĭt′i-cal, } stalactites.

Sta-lăg′mīte, *n.* [Gr. στάλαγμα, a drop, something dropped; σταλάζειν, to drop.] (*Min.*) A deposit of carbonate of lime, as on a floor.

Stăl-ag-mĭt′ic, *a.* Relating to stalagmites.

Stāle, *a.* [O. Dut. *stel*, old, stale: probably it meant at first tasting of the stall (*q. v.*) or stable; Fr. *étale*, slack; *étal*, a shop or stall.] Stagnant; old; not fresh; vapid; tasteless from age; worn out; faded; long kept.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *stæl;* Dut. *steel;* Ger. *stiel.*—Cf. Gr. σταλίς, a stake; στελεόν, a handle; στήλη, a column; στέλλειν, to set; L. *stilus*, a stem.] A long handle:—[Ger. *stallen*, Sw. *stall*, to pass urine; *stallning*, urine: probably kindred to *stall*, to halt, to stop a horse.—Cf. It. *stallare*, to dung; *stalla*, a stall, a stable] urine of beasts.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* staling, staled.] To void urine, as a beast.

Stāle′māte, *n.* [Ger. *stellen*, to fix, and *matt*, a mate at chess.] The position of the king in chess when he cannot be moved except into check.

Stâlk (stâwk), *v. n.* [A.-S. *stælcan*, Dan. *stalke*, to stalk, to go warily or with lifted feet; A.-S. *stealc*, high. In the sense of to hunt it seems re-

lated to STEAL.] [*pp.* stalking, stalked.] To walk with stately steps.—2, *v. a.* To hunt by stealthy approach.—3, *n.* [Dan. *stilk*, Sw. *stjelk*, diminutives: root of STALK, a handle.—Cf. Gr. *στέλεχος*, a stem.] The stem of a plant, of a quill, &c. :—a stately step or gait.

Stâlk′ing-hörse (stâwk′ing-hörs), *n.* A horse used by fowlers :—a mask; a pretence.

Stâlk′y (stâwk′ẹ), *a.* Hard as or like a stalk.

Stâll, *n.* [A.-S. *steal*, *stæl*, Dut. *stal*, Sw. & Ger. *stall*, Late L. *stallum*, Fr. *étal*, O. Fr. *estal*, a stall.—Cf. Gr. *στέλλειν*, to set; root *sta-*, to stand: akin to L. *stabulum*, a stable (*q. v.*), and to Ger. *stelle*, a place.] A crib for horses, &c. :—a bench; a seat :—a place where something is sold.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stalling, stalled.] To place or keep in a stall.—3, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Cf. Ger. *stellen*, to fix, to set; *stelle*, a place.] To stick fast, as in the mire.

Stâll′-fĕd, *a.* Fed in a stall with dry feed.

Stăll′ion (stăl′yun), *n.* [It. *stallone;* Fr. *étalon; étal*, It. *stallo*, a stall (*q. v.*), because kept in the stall and not for work.] A horse not castrated.

Stâl′wart, *a.* [A.-S. *stælwyrde*, *stealwurde*, perhaps for *steal*, a stall, a place, and *worthy*,—*i. e.*, worth a place: perhaps for *steal* and *worthy*,—*i. e.*, worth stealing, or clever at stealing.] Stout; robust; lusty; brave; bold; large and strong.

Stā′men, *n.*; pl. **Stā′mens**. [L. for "that which stands;" hence, an upright warp in a loom,—also a thread, a fibre; *stare*, to stand.] (*Bot.*) The fertilizing organ of a flower, consisting of filament, anther, and pollen.—pl. **Stăm′i-na**. Foundation; texture.—*pl.* First principles of any thing :—the solids of the human body.

Stăm′i-na, *n. pl.* (used also as *sing.*) [See STAMEN.] Main strength; native vigor; endurance.

Stăm′i-nate, *a.* [L. *staminatus*.—See STAMEN.] Relating to, or furnished with, stamens.

Sta-mĭn′e-oŭs, *a.* [L. *stamineus*.] Consisting of stamens.

Stăm′mer, *v. n.* [Dut. *stameren*, *stamelen*, Ger. *stammern*, *stammeln*, to stammer; A.-S. *stamer*, stammering; frequentative of the root *sta-*, to stand.] [*pp.* stammering, stammered.] To falter or hesitate in speaking; to stutter.—2, *v. a.* To utter with hesitation.—3, *n.* A stutter; a broken utterance.

Stăm′mer-er, *n.* One who stammers.

Stăm′mer-ĭng, *p. a.* Hesitating in speech.—2, *n.* Impediment in speech.

Stămp, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stempen*, Dut. *stampen*, Dan. *stampe*, Ger. *stampfen*, Fr. *estamper*, *étamper*, Gr. *στέμβειν*, to stamp; Skr. *stambh*, to make hard or firm.] [*pp.* stamping, stamped.] To strike with the foot :—to mark; to impress with some mark or figure.—2, *v. n.* To strike the foot downward.—3, *n.* [Ger. *stampfe;* Fr. *estampe*, *étampe;* Sp. *estampa*.] An instrument for making an impression :—a mark; an impression; a print; a cut; a picture :—a cast; form :—authority.

Stămp′-ăct, *n.* An act imposing a duty by stamps.

Stăm-pēde′, *n.* [Sp. *estampido*, a crash, a break; *estampar*, to stamp, to make tracks.] A sudden fright and scampering, as of wild horses.

Stănch, *v. a.* [Fr. *étancher*, Sp. *estancar*, Late L. *stancare*, to stanch; *stanca*, a dam, from L. *stagnum*, a pond.—See STANK.] [*pp.* stanching, stanched.] To hinder from running; to stop.—2, *v. n.* To cease to flow; to stop.—3, *a.* [Fr. *étanche*, Sp. *stanco*, *estanco*, stanch, water-tight.—See the verb.] Sound; firm; trusty; hearty.

Stăn′chion (stăn′shun), *n.* [Fr. *étançon*, O. Fr. *estançon*, a prop; Fr. *étancer*, to prop; from L. *stare*, to stand, or from the root of STANCH.] A prop; a support :—an upright piece of timber; an upright bar to which an ox is fastened in the stall.

Stănch′ness, *n.* The quality of being stanch.

Stănd, *v. n.* [A.-S. & Goth. *standan*, Icel. *standa*, Dut. *staan* (imp. *stond*), Dan. *staae* (imp. *stod*), Ger. *stehen* (imp. *stand*), L. *stare*, Russ. *stoiate*, Skr. *stha*, to stand; Gr. *ἔστην*, I stood: root *sta-*, to stand, found in all Aryan tongues.] [*i.* stood; *pp.* standing, stood.] To be upon the feet; to remain erect :—to halt; to persist; to abide; to stay; to stop.—2, *v. a.* To endure; to abide; to suffer :—to set up.—3, *n.* A station; a halt; perplexity; a small table; a frame to place things on.

Stănd′ard, *n.* [O. Fr. *astandard*, *estendart;* O. Dut. *standaert;* Ger. *standarte;* It. *stendardo;* Sp. *estandarte;* from L. *extendere*, to extend, to spread: much influenced by STAND. The word may be said to have a double origin.] An ensign of war; a banner :—that which has been tried by the proper test; an established rule or *model;* a criterion; a test; a rate :—a standing tree or stem.—2, *a.* Affording a test to others.

Stănd′ing, *p. a.* Settled; lasting; stagnant; permanent.—2, *n.* Continuance; station; rank.

Stănd′ish, *n.* [STAND and DISH.] A stand or case for pen and ink.

Stănd′-pöint, *n.* [Ger. *standpunkt:* STAND and POINT.] A point of view.

Stănd′-still, *n.* A complete halt.

Stăng, *n.* [A.-S. *steng;* Dan. *stang;* Ger. *stange*.] A long bar; a pole; a shaft of a cart.

Stăn′hōpe, *n.* [The inventor's name.] A kind of chaise.

Stănk, *n.* [Walloon *stank* or *estank*, a ditch; Prov. *estanc*, Fr. *étang*, Sp. *estanque*, L. *stagnum*, a pond.—See STAGNANT and TANK.] A dam to stop water :—a pool or pond.—2, *i.* from *stink*. Stunk.

Stăn′na-ry, *n.* [Late L. *stannaria*, a tin-mine; L. *stannum* or *stagnum*, tin, which may be a special use of *stagnum*, a pool,—hence a vessel of fused metal: the cognate names of tin in the Celtic languages are referred to the Latin.] A tin-mine; tin-works.—2, *a.* Relating to tin-mines.

Stăn′nic, *a.* Relating to tin.

Stan-nĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [L. *stannum*, tin, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing tin.

Stăn′za, *n.* [It. for "a room," "a stanza;" Late L. *stantia*, an abode, a lodging,—properly, a halting; L. *stare*, to stand; *stans*, standing: so called from the pause at the end.] A set or series of lines adjusted to each other in a poem or hymn; a strophe.

Stā′ple (stā′pl), *n.* [Fr. *étape*, O. Fr. *estape*, *estaple*, mart; Ger. *stapel*, a storehouse,—originally a prop, and then a heap, a store; A.-S. *stapul*, a support; Dut. *stapel*, a support, a pile; Dan. *stabel*, a hinge, a pile.] A mart; an emporium :—an original material of a manufacture :—a fibre :—a chief article of produce :—a loop of iron.—2, *a.* Settled; established; principal.

Stär, *n.* [A.-S. *steorra;* Dut. *ster;* Dan. *stjarne;* Ger. *stern;* L. *stella* or *aster;* Gr. *ἀστήρ;* Skr. *tara*, *stara*, or *stri;* root of Skr. *stri*, L. *sternere*, to strew (*q. v.*).] An apparently small, luminous heavenly body :—mark of honor :—a distinguished performer on the stage :—an asterisk.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* starring, starred.] To bedeck with stars.—3, *v. n.* To act like, or to shine as, a star.

Stär′board, *n.* [A.-S. *steorbord*, steer-side; Dut. *stuurbord;* Dan. *styrbord*.] The right-hand side of a ship.

Stärch, *n.* [A.-S. *stearc*, *starc*, stiff, stark (*q. v.*); Ger. *stärke*, strength,—also starch.] A substance to stiffen linen with.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* starching, starched.] To stiffen with starch.

Stär′-chăm′ber, *n.* [Said to be from the stars painted upon the ceiling, or from Heb. *shetar* or *shtar*, a contract, an obligation.] An English criminal court, abolished in the time of Charles I.; also the room where the court was held.

Stärch′y, *a.* Partaking of, or like, starch; stiff.

Stâre, *v. n.* [A.-S. *starian*, Icel. *stara*, *stira*, Dan. *stirre*, Ger. *stieren*, to stare.—Cf. Ger. *starr*, stiff, fixed; root *sta-*, to stand.] [*pp.* staring, stared.] To look with fixed eyes; to gaze :—to glitter.—

2, *v. a.* To affect or influence by stares.—3, *n.* A fixed look:—[see STARLING] a bird, the starling. [shape.

Stär′fĭsh, *n.* A marine animal of a star-like

Stär′-gāz-ẹr, *n.* An astronomer; an astrologer.

Stär′ing, *p. a.* Gazing:—bristling:—bold:—very bright or glaring.

Stärk, *a.* [A.-S. *stearc,* Dan. *stærk,* Ger. *stark,* stiff, strong: root of STRETCH. The expression *stark naked* represents O. E. *start-naked,* tail-naked; O. E. *start, stert,* A.-S. *steort,* Dut. *stert,* Dan. *stiert,* Ger. *sterz,* a tail.] Mere; simple; plain; gross; sheer:—rigid; stiff.—2, *ad.* Wholly; entirely.

Stär′lẹss, *a.* Having no light of stars.

Stär′līght (stär′līt), *n.* The light of the stars.—2, *a.* Lighted by the stars.

Stär′ling, *n.* [A.-S. *stær, stearn;* Dan. *stær;* Ger. *staar;* L. *sturnus;* Gr. ψάρ.] A song-bird:—[cf. Ger. *starren,* to stiffen; *starr,* stiff] a defence to

Stär′lĭt, *a.* Lighted by stars. [piers.

Stärred (stärd), *a.* Decorated with stars.

Stär′ry̆, *a.* Consisting of, or like, stars; stellar.

Stär′-spăn-gled (-spăng-gld), *a.* Spotted with stars.

Stärt, *v. n.* [O. Dut. *steerten,* to flee, to turn tail; *steert,* a tail; Ger. *stürzen,* to throw, to hurl; *sturz,* a plunge, a fall; probably akin to *sterz,* a tail.] [*pp.* starting, started.] To rise or move suddenly; to set out; to begin a journey:—to wince; to shrink.—2, *v. a.* To alarm; to startle; to rouse; to put in motion:—to call forth; to produce.—3, *n.* A motion of terror; a quick spring:—the outset.

Stär′tle, *v. n.* [A frequentative of START.] [*pp.* startling, startled.] To shrink with sudden fear.—2, *v. a.* To fright; to shock; to deter.—3, *n.* Sudden alarm; a shock; terror.

Stär′tling, *p. a.* That startles; astonishing.

Stär-vā′tion, *n.* The act of starving; the state of being starved; famishment.

Stärve, *v. n.* [A.-S. *steorfan,* to die; *sterfan,* to kill; Dut. *sterven,* Ger. *sterben,* to die.] [*pp.* starving, starved.] To perish with hunger; to suffer hunger:—to perish with cold.—2, *v. a.* To kill or oppress with hunger.

Stärve′ling, *n.* A lean, meagre animal.—2, *a.* Hungry; lean; pining.

Stāte, *n.* [L. *status,* condition, standing, a state, dignity; *stare, statum,* to stand (*q. v.*).] Condition; *situation:*—rank; degree:—crisis:—pomp; dignity; grandeur:—estate:—civil power, not ecclesiastical; a body politic; a commonwealth; a kingdom or republic.—*pl.* Nobility; a legislative body.—2, *v. a.* [From the noun, in the sense of dignity, blazonry.] [*pp.* stating, stated.] To specify; to tell formally; to represent.

Stāt′ẹd, *p. a.* Regular; fixed; established.

Stāt′ẹd-ly̆, *ad.* Regularly; not occasionally.

Stāte′lị-nĕss, *n.* Grandeur; pomp; majesty.

Stāte′ly̆, *a.* Grand; lofty; majestic; august.

Stāte′mẹnt, *n.* The act of stating; a recital.

Stā′tẹr, *n.* [Gr. στατήρ,—originally, a weight; root *sta-,* to stand (*q. v.*).] An ancient Greek coin.

Stāte′-rô͝om, *n.* A magnificent apartment:—a room in a packet or steam-vessel.

Stātes′mạn, *n.* One versed in government or political science; a politician.

Stăt′ịc, } *a.* [Gr. στατικός, at rest, standing;
Stăt′ị-cal, } ἵστημι, I stand.] Relating to statics:—acting in equilibrium:—not dynamic.

Stăt′ịcs, *n.* Science of forces in equilibrium.

Stā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *statio,* a standing; *stare, statum,* to stand (*q. v.*).] A fixed place:—a place of stopping, as on a railroad:—*situation;* condition of life; post; office; state; rank.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stationing, stationed.] To place in a certain post or rank; to set; to fix; to establish.

Stā′tiọn-ạ-ry̆, *a.* [L. *stationarius.*] Fixed; not progressive; standing; motionless; permanent.

Stā′tiọn-ẹr, *n.* [Originally, one who had a *station* or stand for selling wares.] A dealer in paper, &c.

Stā′tiọn-ĕr-y̆, *n.* The wares of a stationer.

Stā′tĭst, *n.* A statesman:—a statistician.

Stạ-tĭs′tịc, } *a.* Relating to statistics, or to the
Stạ-tĭs′tị-cạl, } resources of a country.

Stạ-tĭs′tị-cạl-ly̆, *ad.* In a statistical manner.

Stăt-ịs-tĭ″ciạn (stăt-ịs-tĭsh′ạn), *n.* [Fr. *statisticien.*] One who is versed in statistics.

Stạ-tĭs′tịcs, *n.* [Fr. *statistique;* Ger. *statistik.*—See STATE.] A collection of facts relating to a country or its inhabitants; the science which treats of the population, strength, and resources of nations.

Stăt′ụ-ạ-ry̆, *n.* [L. *statuarius.*—See STATUE] The art of carving or casting statues; sculpture:—a statue, or collection of statues; statues collectively:—a sculptor; a carver.

Stăt′ụe (stăt′yụ), *n.* [L. *statua; stare, statum,* to stand (*q. v.*).] An image of marble, bronze, or other substance.

Stăt-ụ-ĕsque′ (stăt-yụ-ĕsk′), *a.* [From STATUE: on type of *picturesque.*] Like a statue.

Stăt-ụ-ĕtte′, *n.* [Fr.; It. *statuetta;* dim. of *statua,* a statue.] A small statue.

Stăt′ụre (stăt′yụr), *n.* [L. *statura; stare, statum,* to stand (*q. v.*).] Height of any animal.

Stā′tụs, *n.* [L. for "condition," "state" (*q. v.*).] Standing; situation; rank.

Stăt′ūte (stăt′yūt), *n.* [L. *statutum,* a law; *statuere,* to establish; *status,* position, state (*q. v.*); *stare, statum,* to stand.] A law enacted by a legislative body; a positive law; an edict.

Stăt′ụ-tọ-ry̆, *a.* Enacted by statute.

Stäunch (stänch), *v. a., v. n., & a.* See STANCH.

Stāve, *v. a.* [See STAFF.] [*i. & pp.* stove *or* staved.] To break in pieces; to push.—2, *n.* A thin piece of timber in a barrel or other cask:—a metrical portion; a staff.

Stāveş, *or* **Stāveş,** *n.*; pl. of *staff.*

Stāy, *v. n.* [Fr. *étai,* O. Fr. *estaye,* O. Dut. *staeye* or *stade,* a prop; A.-S. *stede,* stead, place; *stæd,* a shore, a bank; Icel. *stöd,* a haven, refuge, roadstead: root *sta-,* to stand.—See STEAD.] [*i.* staid *or* stayed; *pp.* staying, staid *or* stayed.] To continue in a place; to remain; to wait; to stop; to sojourn; to *abide.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* staying, stayed.] To stop; to restrain:—to support.—3, *n.* Continuance; a stop:—a support:—[A.-S. *stæg;* Dut., Dan., & Ger. *stag;* root *stig,* to climb.—See STAIR] a rope to support a mast.

Stāy′lāce, *n.* A lace to fasten stays with.

Stāyş, *n. pl.* A bodice, or a waistcoat for women:—large ropes to support a ship's mast.

Stāy′-sāil, *n.* A sail supported by a stay.

Stĕad, *n.* [A.-S. *stede,* Dan. *sted,* a place; Ger. *stadt,* a town; *statt,* a place; L. *statio,* a station (*q. v.*).] Room; place (preceded by *in;* as, in *stead,* in his *stead*):—the frame of a bed.

Stĕad′fạst (stĕd′fạst), *a.* [A.-S. *stedefæst; stede,* a place (stead), and *fæst,* firm, fast; Dan. *stadfast.*] Established or *fast* in place; steady; *firm;* fixed; constant:—determined.

Stĕad′fạst-ly̆, *ad.* Firmly; steadily.

Stĕad′fạst-nĕss, *n.* Firmness; constancy.

Stĕad′ị-ly̆ (stĕd′ẹ-lẹ), *ad.* With steadiness.

Stĕad′ị-nĕss, *n.* Stability; *constancy.*

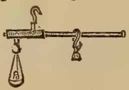
Stĕad′y̆ (stĕd′ẹ), *a.* [A.-S. *stæddig;* from *stæd, stede,* a place; Dan. *stadig,* steady; Ger. *stätig,* continual.] Firm; regular; constant; uniform; not fickle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* steadying, steadied.] To make or keep steady.

Steāk (stāk), *n.* [Icel. *steik,* a steak; *steikja,* to roast on a spit or stick (*q. v.*); Sw. *stek,* Dan. *steg,* a roast.—Cf. Ger. *anstechen,* to put on a spit.] A slice of beef, &c.; a collop.

Stēal, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stelan;* Dut. *stelen;* Dan. *stiæle;* Ger. *stehlen.*] [*i.* stole; *pp.* stealing, stolen.] To take what is another's unlawfully; to take by theft; to withdraw privily.—2, *v. n.* To practise theft; to withdraw privily.

Stĕalth (stĕlth), *n.* [From STEAL; Icel. *stuldr,* Dan. *styld,* Sw. *stöld,* theft.] Theft; a secret act; privacy; secrecy.—*By stealth,* secretly.

Stĕalth′ĭ-ly̆, *ad.* In a stealthy manner.
Stĕalth′y̆, *a.* Performed by stealth; sly.
Stēam, *n.* [A.-S. *steam*, Dut. *stoom*, steam; A.-S. *steman*, to steam.] An elastic fluid, into which water is converted by heat; vapor.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* steaming, steamed.] To send up vapors; to fume:—to travel or move forward by steam. —3, *v. a.* To heat with, or expose to, steam; to apply steam to; to concoct with steam.
Stēam′-bōat, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam.
Stēam′-ĕn-gĭne, *n.* An engine acted on by the expansive force of steam.
Stēam′er, *n.* One who steams:—a vessel or ship propelled by steam; a steam-ship.
Stēam′-shĭp, *n.* A ship propelled by steam.
Stēam′-tŭg, *n.* A steam tow-boat.
Stē′a-rīne, *n.* [Gr. στέαρ, fat, tallow.] A hard fatty substance.
Stē′a-tīte, *n.* [L. *steatitis*, a kind of stone; Gr. στεατίτης, fatty, or doughy; στέαρ, fat, or dough.] Soapstone; a species of talc.
Stēēd, *n.* [A.-S. *steda*, a stallion; Icel. *stedda*, Ger. *stute*, a mare: root of STUD.—Cf. Irish *stead*, Gael. *steud*, a horse.] A horse for state or for war.
Stēēl, *n.* [A.-S. *style*; Dut. *staal*; Icel. *stal*; Ger. *stahl*.] Iron combined with carbon; any thing made of steel, as weapons:—armor.—2, *a.* Made of steel.—3, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stylan*; Icel. *stæla*; Ger. *stählen*.] [*pp.* steeling, steeled.] To edge with steel; to harden.



Steelyard.

Stēēl′yard [stĭl′yard, *J. F. H. St.*; stēl′yard *or* stĕl′yard, *Sm.*], *n.* [STEEL and YARD: probably named from the Steelyard, a market-place in London where steel and other goods were sold.] A kind of balance for weighing.
Stēēp, *a.* [A.-S. *steap*, O. Fris. *stap*, steep; Norw. *stup*, a cliff; *stuppa*, to fall, to stoop (*q. v.*).] Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous.—2, *n.* A precipice; a steep ascent or descent:—a liquid used in steeping.—3, *v. a.* [Icel. *steypa*, to pour; Dan. *stöbe*, Sw. *stöpa*, to cast (as metals), to steep: a causal extension of meaning from STOOP (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* steeping, steeped.] To soak; to macerate; to dip.
Stēē′ple, *n.* [A.-S. *stypel*, *stepel*; from *steap*, high, steep (*q. v.*).] A turret or tower of various forms, usually attached to a church; a spire.
Stēēp′ly̆, *ad.* With precipitous declivity.
Stēēp′nĕss, *n.* State of being steep.
Stēēr, *n.* [A.-S. *steor*; Ger. *stier*; Goth. *stiur*.—Cf. L. *taurus*, Gr. ταῦρος, a bull; Zend *çtaora*, a beast of burden; Skr. *sthurin*, a pack-horse; from root of A.-S. & Dan. *stor*, large; Skr. *sthula* or *sthura*, great, coarse.] A young bullock or ox.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *steoran*, Dut. *sturen*, Dan. *styre*, Ger. *steuern*, to steer; Dut. *stuur*, Dan. *styr*, Ger. *steuer*, a rudder.—Cf. Gr. σταυρός, a stake.] [*pp.* steering, steered.] To direct; to guide in a passage.—3, *v. n.* To direct a course.
Stēēr′ăge, *n.* Act of steering a ship; direction:—an apartment in the fore part of a ship for the crew and for poorer passengers.—*Steerage passenger*, one who occupies the steerage.
Stēērs′man, *n.* One who steers a ship; a pilot.
Stē′la [L.], *or* **Stē′lē** [Gr.; root στα-, to stand], *n.* A small column in a building.
Stĕl′lar, *a.* [L. *stellaris*; *stella*, a star (*q. v.*).] Relating to the stars; starry; astral.
Stĕl′late, *a.* Radiated or pointed, as a star; starred.
Stĕl′lĭ-fōrm, *a.* [L. *stella*, a star, and *forma*, shape.] Star-shaped.
Stĕl′lū-lar, *a.* [L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella*, a star.] Star-like; stellar; starry.
Stĕm, *n.* [A.-S. *stæfn*, *stemn*, *stefna*; closely related to *stæf*, a staff (*q. v.*); Ger. & Dan. *stamme*, Dut. *stam*, a stem, a post.] The stalk of a plant or tree; a stalk; a twig:—a family; race:—[a special use of the above; it means simply a post] the prow of a ship.—2, *v. a.* [Icel. *stemma*, Dan. *stemme*, Ger. *stemmen*, to dam,—properly, to stop with logs or stems.] [*pp.* stemming, stemmed.] To oppose, as a current; to stop; to check:—to make headway against.
Stĕm′-wīnd-er, *n.* A watch wound up by turning the stem, and not by a key.
Stĕnch, *n.* [Related to STINK, as *drench* to *drink*: A.-S. *stenc*, a smell; *stanc*, past tense of *stincan*, to smell.—See STINK.] A fetid or bad smell; a stink.
Stĕn′cil, *n.* [Fr. *étinceler*, O. Fr. *estinceler*, to sparkle; in heraldry, to set with stars.—See TINSEL.] A thin piece of leather or metal, perforated, used in painting and marking.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stencilling, stencilled.] To paint or form with a stencil.
Ste-nŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One versed in stenography.
Stĕn-o-grăph′ic, *a.* Relating to stenography.
Ste-nŏg′ra-phy̆, *n.* [Gr. στενός, close, narrow, and γράφειν, to write.] Short-hand writing.
Stĕnt, *n.* [See STINT and STUNT.] A task; an allotted piece of work.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stenting, stented.] To assign a task to; to stint.
Sten-tō′ri-an, *a.* [Related to Gr. στένειν, to groan, to make a noise.] Relating to *Stentor* (Homer's loud-voiced herald):—loud; vociferous.
Stĕp, *v. n.* [A.-S. *stapan*, to go.—Cf. STAMP.] [*pp.* stepping, stepped.] To move with the feet; to go; to walk; to proceed.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *stæpe*, a pace.] A pace; a footstep:—a stair:—a round of a ladder:—a degree:—an action; a proceeding.—*Step*, used as a prefix in composition [A.-S. *steop-*; Dut. & Ger. *stief-*; Dan. *sted-*; root of O. Ger. *stiufan*, to deprive], denotes relationship by marriage; as, *step*-father, *step*-mother, *step*-son, *step*-daughter.
Stĕppe, *n.* [Russ. *stepe*.] A vast uncultivated plain or prairie.
Stĕp′ping-stōne, *n.* A stone to step on in crossing mud or water:—any aid or means to advancement.
Stĕr-co-rā′ceous (-shus), *a.* [L. *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung.] Relating to dung.
Stēre, *n.* [Fr. *stère*; Gr. στερεός, hard, stiff, solid.—Cf. Ger. *starr*, stiff.] The metric unit of solid measure, 35.3171 cubic feet; a cubic metre; a kilolitre.
Stĕr-e-o-grăph′ic, *a.* Relating to stereography.
Stĕr-e-ŏg′ra-phy̆, *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of drawing the forms of solid bodies upon a plane.
Stĕr-e-ŏm′e-try̆, *n.* Art of measuring solid bodies.
Stĕr-e-ŏp′ti-cŏn, *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, and ὀπτικός, belonging to sight.—See OPTIC.] An optical instrument which throws the reflection of photographic views on a screen, so that they stand out in relief.
Stĕr′e-o-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, and σκοπεῖν, to see.] An optical instrument which causes the images of two pictures of the same object to combine so as to appear a solid body.
Stĕr-e-o-scŏp′ic, *a.* Relating to the stereoscope.
Stĕr′e-o-ty̆pe [stē′re-o-tīp, *N. W. C. H.*], *n.* [Gr. στερεός, solid, and τύπος, a type.] A plate of fixed metallic type for printing:—the art of forming metallic plates for printing.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stereotyping, stereotyped.] To make stereotype plates; to print by the use of stereotype plates.—3, *a.* Pertaining to stereotype.
Stĕr′e-o-ty̆p-er, *n.* One who stereotypes.
Stĕr-e-ŏt′y̆-py̆, *n.* [See STEREOTYPE.] The art or occupation of producing stereotype plates, or of stereotype printing.
Stĕr′ĭle, *a.* [L. *sterilis*, barren.—Cf. Gr. στερεός, hard, solid, dry, barren.] Barren; unfruitful; not fertile.
Ste-rĭl′ĭ-ty̆, *n.* [Fr. *stérilité*; L. *sterilitas*.] Barrenness; unfruitfulness.
Stĕr′ĭl-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *stériliser*.] [*pp.* sterilizing, sterilized.] To make barren.
Stĕr′let, *n.* [Fr. *sterlet*; Russ. *sterliadj*.—See STURGEON.] A kind of sturgeon.

Stĕr′lĭng, *a.* [Properly, the money of the Easterlings, or Eastern (German or Baltic) merchants: so called in England in early times.] Genuine; standard; pure; real; substantial:—applied to English money.
Stẽrn, *a.* [A.-S. *styrne*, severe; *styrnan*, to be severe; Icel. *stura*, gloom; *storr*, large.—Cf. Ger. *starr*, stiff.] Severe of look; harsh; rigid.—2, *n.* [Icel. *stjorn*, steerage.—See STEER.] The hind part of a ship, &c.
Stẽr′nal, *a.* Relating to the sternum.
Stẽrn′ly, *ad.* In a stern manner; severely.
Stẽrn′ness, *n.* Severity of look; harshness; rigor; inflexibility; severity; *austerity*.
Stẽrn-shēēts′, *n. pl.* A part of a boat near the stern.
Stẽr′num, *n.* [Neo-Latin; Gr. στέρνον, the breast.] (*Anat.*) The breast-bone.
Stẽr-nū-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *sternūtatio*; *sternutare*, frequentative of *sternuere*, to sneeze.] The act of sneezing.
Ster-nū′ta-to-ry, *n.* Medicine for sneezing.—2, *a.* Causing sneezing.
Stẽr′to-rous, *a.* [L. *stertere*, to snore.] Respiring deeply; snoring.
Stĕt, *v. imperative.* [L.] Let it stand. [A direction to compositors.]
Stĕth′o-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. στῆθος, the chest, and σκοπεῖν, to examine, to see.] (*Med.*) An instrument used in auscultation, for exploring the chest.
Stē′ve-dōre, *n.* [Sp. *estivador*, a packer; *estivar*, to stow; L. *stipare*, to pack; Gr. στείβειν, to stamp (*q. v.*).] A man employed in loading and unloading vessels.
Stew (stū), *v. a.* [O. E. *stuwyn*, to bathe; *stw*, a bath, a hot-house; It. *stufa*, Sp. *estufa*, Fr. *étuve*, a stove, a sweating-room.—See STOVE.] [*pp.* stewing, stewed.] To boil or seethe slowly.—2, *v. n.* To be seethed slowly.—3, *n.* Meat stewed:—a hot-house; a brothel:—confusion.
Stew′ard, *n.* [A.-S. *stiweard*, a steward; from *stigo*, a sty, and *weard*, a guardian.] A manager of another's affairs.
Stew′ard-ĕss, *n.* A woman who attends to ladies on shipboard.
Stew′ard-ship, *n.* The office of a steward.
Stew′ish, *a.* Suiting the brothel or stews.
Stew′păn, *n.* A pan used for stewing.
Stĭck, *n.* [A.-S. *sticca*; Ger. *stecken*; Icel. *stika*: akin to STAKE.] A small piece of wood; a club; a cane; a staff:—[A.-S. *stecan*, Ger. *stechen*, Dut. *steken*, Dan. *stikke*, Sw. *stikka*, to stab, to prick] a stab; a thrust.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* stuck; *pp.* sticking, stuck.] [A.-S. *stician*, Dut. *steken*, Ger. *stechen*, to adhere.] To fasten on; to attach; to affix; to set:—to stab; to pierce with a pointed weapon.—3, *v. n.* To adhere; to cleave:—to stop; to remain; to be constant:—to hesitate.
Stĭck′i-nĕss, *n.* Adhesive quality; viscosity.
Stĭck′-lăc, *n.* Lac in its natural state.
Stĭc′kle (stĭk′kl), *v. n.* [A frequentative of STICK, to adhere.—But see STICKLER.] [*pp.* stickling, stickled.] To contest; to altercate:—an arbitrator; an umpire.
Stĭc′kle-băck, *n.* [A.-S. *sticel*, a sting.—Cf. STICK, to prick.] A fish with a spiny back.
Stĭc′kler, *n.* [A.-S. *stihtan*, *stihtian*, to govern, to dispose; Dut. *stichten*, Ger. *stiften*, to institute, to establish: root of STOP.] A contender for trifles:—a second in a contest; an umpire.
Stĭck′y, *a.* Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.
Stĭff, *a.* [A.-S. *stif*; Dut. *stijf*; Dan. *stiv*; Ger. *steif*.] Rigid; inflexible; stubborn; *formal*.
Stĭf′fen (stĭf′fn), *v. a.* [Sw. *stifna*; Dan. *stivne*.—See STIFF.] [*pp.* stiffening, stiffened.] To make stiff.—2, *v. n.* To grow or become stiff.
Stĭff′ly, *ad.* Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.
Stĭff′-nĕcked (stĭf′nĕkt), *a.* Having a stiff neck; stubborn; obstinate; headstrong.
Stĭff′ness, *n.* State of being stiff.
Stī′fle (stī′fl), *v. a.* [Icel. *stifla*, to dam, to choke; Norw. *stivla*, to check; a frequentative of *stiva*, to stiffen (*q. v.*); confused also with STIVE.] [*pp.* stifling, stifled.] To suffocate; to smother; to choke; to suppress.

Stĭg′ma, *n.*; pl. **Stĭg′mas**, *or* **Stĭg′ma-ta**. [Gr. στίγμα, a prick, a brand; στίζειν, to prick: root of STICK.] A brand; a mark of infamy; a blot; disgrace:—a wound or scar.—(*Bot.*) The top of the pistil.
Stĭg-ma-ti-zā′tion, *n.* A marking, as with wounds.
Stĭg′ma-tīze, *v. a.* [Gr. στιγματίζειν, to mark or brand.—See STIGMA.] [*pp.* stigmatizing, stigmatized.] To mark, as with infamy; to fix a stigma upon; to brand; to reproach.
Stīle, *n.* [A.-S. *stigel*; *stigan*, to mount.] A set of steps to pass over a fence:—[Fr. *stile*; L. *stilus*, for *stiglus*, a writing point or tool; root of STIGMA] pin of a sundial:—a sharp point or style.
Sti-lĕt′tō, *n.* [It.; dim. of *stilo*, L. *stilus*, a point, a stile (*q. v.*).] A small, round dagger:—an instrument to make eyelet-holes.
Stĭll, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stille*, Ger. *still*, Dut. *stil*, Dan. *stille*, still, quiet; root of A.-S. *steal*, a place.—See STALL.] [*pp.* stilling, stilled.] To make silent; to quiet.—2, *a.* Silent; quiet; calm:—motionless.—3, *ad.* Till now; nevertheless; always.—4, *n.* [L. *stillare*, to distil (*q. v.*); *stilla*, a drop.] A vessel for distillation; an alembic.
Stĭll′-bōrn, *a.* Born lifeless; dead-born.
Stĭll′-līfe, *n.* (*Painting.*) A representation of such things as are without animal life.
Stĭll′ness, *n.* Quiet; silence; taciturnity.
Stĭl′ly, *ad.* Silently; not loudly; calmly.—2, *a.* Still; calm; quiet. [Poet.]
Stĭlt′ed, *a.* Elevated and artificial; pompous.
Stĭlt, *n.* [Sw. *stylta*, Dan. *stylte*, Dut. *stelt*, Ger. *stelze*, a stilt.—Cf. Dan. *stylte*, to stalk; *stolt*, proud.—See STALK.] A walking support used by boys:—a plough-handle.
Stĭm′ū-lant, *a.* [L. *stimulans*.—See STIMULATE.] Stimulating; exciting.—2, *n.* A stimulating medicine; any thing that stimulates; excitement; stimulus.
Stĭm′ū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *stimulare*, *stimulatum*, to goad; *stimulus*, a goad; root of STIGMA (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* stimulating, stimulated.] To goad; to prick forward; to excite; to spur on; to quicken.
Stĭm-ū-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *stimulatio*.] The act of stimulating; excitement:—action of stimulants.
Stĭm′ū-lā-tive, *a.* Stimulating.—2, *n.* That which stimulates.
Stĭm′ū-lŭs, *n.*; pl. **Stĭm′ū-lī**. [L. for "a goad."—See STIMULATE.] A spur; that which stimulates; a stimulant.
Stĭng, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stingan*, Dan. *stinge*, to sting; forms parallel to STICK (*q. v.*).] [*i.* stung; *pp.* stinging, stung.] To pierce or wound with a point or sting.—2, *n.* A sharp point:—any thing that gives pain:—remorse of conscience.
Stĭn′ġi-nĕss, *n.* Niggardliness; covetousness.
Stĭng-rāy′, *n.* A large fish with a sharp spine in its tail; a ray of several species.
Stĭn′ġy, *a.* [Cf. Local & Colloquial *skinch*, *skimp*, to be close; A.-S. *scencan*, to deal out, to pour out; from *sceanc*, a shank, a hollow bone,—hence, a pipe. From the same source comes Ger. *schenken*, to send, to give, to pour out.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.
Stĭnk, *v. n.* [A.-S. *stincan*; Dut. & Ger. *stinken*.] [*i.* stunk *or* stank; *pp.* stinking, stunk.] To emit an offensive smell.—2, *n.* An offensive smell; stench.
Stĭnt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *styntan*, Icel. *stytta*, for *stynta*, to shorten, to limit.—See STUNT.] [*pp.* stinting, stinted.] To bound; to limit; to confine:—to assign.—2, *n.* A limit; a quantity assigned.
Stīpe, *n.* [L. *stipes*, a stem.] The stalk of a fern-leaf; a stem.
Stī′pend, *n.* [L. *stipendium*; *stips*, a small coin, a payment, and *pendere*, to weigh out, to pay.] Wages; a settled pay; salary.
Stī-pĕn′di-a-ry, *a.* [L. *stipendiarius*.] Relating to a stipend; receiving a stipend or pay.—2, *n.* One who receives a stipend.

Stĭp′ple (stĭp′pl), *v. a.* [Dut. *stippel*, a dot; *stippelen*, to speckle; *stippen*, to prick: a dim. of Stab.] [*pp.* stippling, stippled.] To engrave by means of dots.—2, *n.* A mode of engraving by dots. [of dots.

Stĭp′pling, *n.* The act of engraving by the use

Stĭp′ụ-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *stipulari*, *stipulatus*, to bargain, to arrange; O. L. *stipulus*, firm. The derivation from *stipula*, a straw (as a pledge), is discredited.] [*pp.* stipulating, stipulated.] To contract; to engage.

Stĭp′ụ-lạte, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stipules.

Stĭp-ụ-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *stipulatio.*] The act of stipulating; a contract; a bargain; terms; condition; *article*.

Stĭp′ụ-lā-tọr, *n.* [L.] One who contracts.

Stĭp′ụle, *n.* (*Bot.*) [L. *stipula*, a diminutive of *stips* or *stipes*, a stalk.—Cf. Stubble.] A scale at the base of a petiole or a leaf-stalk.

Stĭr, *v. a.* [A.-S. *styrian*, to move; Ger. *stören*, to disturb; Icel. *styrr*, a stir.—Cf. L. *sternere*, to scatter.] [*pp.* stirring, stirred.] To put in motion; to instigate; to move; to agitate; to incite; to rouse; to raise.—2, *v. n.* To move; to be in motion.—3, *n.* Tumult; commotion; disturbance.

Stĭr′rụp (stĭr′rụp *or* stŭr′rụp) [stĕr′rụp, *F. Ja. Sm. St. I.*], *n.* [A.-S. *stirap; stigan*, to mount, and *rap*, a rope; Ger. *stegreif*, a stirrup.] An iron for a horseman's foot to rest in.

Stĭtch, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stice*, a pricking; *stician*, to stick; Ger. *stich*, a stitch; *sticken*, to stitch: a softened form of Stick.] [*pp.* stitching, stitched.] To sew; to join; to unite.—2, *v. n.* To work with a needle.—3, *n.* A pass of a needle:—a sharp pain.

Stĭth′y, *n.* [Icel. *stedi*, Sw. *städ*, an anvil; from its firmness: akin to Steady.] An anvil; a smithy:—a disease in oxen.

Stīve, *v. a.* [L. *stipare*, to pack: akin to Stove and Stew.] [*pp.* stiving, stived.] To stuff up; to stow:—to heat. [copper coin, worth two cents.

Stī′vẹr, *n.* [Dut. *stuiver;* Ger. *stüber.*] A Dutch

Stōat, *n.* [Perhaps O. E. *stot*, a male animal.—Cf. Sw. *stut*, a bull.] An animal, the ermine.

Stŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *stocc;* Dut. & Dan. *stok;* Ger. *stock;* Fr. *estoc:* akin to Stick and Stake.] The trunk, stem, or body of a plant or tree:—a post:—a dunce; a dolt:—a close neck-cloth; a cravat:—lineage; race:—cattle in general:—a store; a capital; capital in shares; a fund of money:—the frame of a gun:—a handle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stocking, stocked.] To store; to fill sufficiently.

Stŏck-āde′, *n.* [From Stock, a stake or post; formed in imitation of Sp. *estocada*, It. *stoccata*, a defence, a thrust in fencing; *stocco*, a short sword: cognate with Stock.] An enclosure of pointed stakes.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stockading, stockaded.] To fortify with pointed stakes.

Stŏck′fĭsh, *n.* Codfish dried hard, without salt.

Stŏck′hōld-ẹr, *n.* An owner of stock.

Stŏck′ịng, *n.* [From Stock, a trunk, a post.] A covering for the leg and foot.

Stŏcks, *n. pl.* A structure for confining the legs of offenders:—a frame:—public or other funds.

Stŏck′-stĭll, *a.* Motionless; quite still.

Stŏck′y, *a.* Stout; short and thick.

Stō′ịc, *n.* [Gr. στωικός, a stoic; στοά, or στωά, a colonnade; since Zeno taught under a colonnade at Athens.] A philosopher of the sect of Zeno:—one who is stoical or unfeeling.

Stō′ịc, } *a.* Relating to the Stoics:—cold; want-
Stō′ị-cạl, } ing feeling or sensibility.

Stō′ị-cạl-ly, *ad.* In a stoical manner.

Stō′ị-cĭşm, *n.* The system, doctrines, or manners of the Stoics:—insensibility; apathy.

Stōk′ẹr, *n.* [Dut. *stoker*, a kindler; *stoken*, to kindle: akin to Stick; from the use of a poker in stirring fires.] One who attends to a fire in a brew-house or steam-engine.

Stōle, *n.* [A.-S. *stole*, L. *stola*, Gr. στολή, a robe; στέλλειν, to set, to array, to equip.] A long vest; a robe; a vestment of a priest or of a matron.—2, *i.* from *steal*. [thetic.

Stŏl′ịd, *a.* [L. *stolidus.*] Very dull; stupid; apa-

Stọ-lĭd′ị-ty, *n.* [L. *stoliditas.*] Stupidity; apathy; heaviness.

Stō′lọn, *n.* [Fr.; L. *stolo*, *stolonis*, a shoot.] (*Bot.*) A rooted creeping shoot or runner.

Stŏl-ọ-nĭf′ẹr-oŭs, *a.* [L. *stolo*, a shoot, and *ferre*, to bear.] Putting forth stolons.

Stō′mạ, *n.*; pl. **Stōm′ạ-tạ**. [Gr. στόμα, a mouth.—Cf. Zend *çtaman*, a mouth.] A breathing-pore; a leaf-pore.

Stŏm′ạch, *n.* [L. *stomachus*, Gr. στόμακος, a mouth, gullet, stomach; dim. of στόμα, a mouth.] The organ in which food is digested:—appetite:—temper:—pride.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stomaching, stomached.] To receive or hold in the stomach:—to resent:—to put up with.

Stŏm′ạ-chẹr, *n.* An ornament for the breast.

Stọ-măch′ic, *n.* A medicine for the stomach.—2, *a.* [Gr. στομαχικός, relating to the stomach.] Relating to, or good for, the stomach.

Stōne, *n.* [A.-S. *stan;* Dut. *steen;* Dan. *sten;* Ger. *stein.*—Cf. Gr. στία, a stone.] A concretion of some species of earth, as lime, clay, silex, &c., smaller than a *rock*, and larger than *gravel;* a mineral not ductile or malleable:—a gem:—a concretion in the kidneys or bladder:—a weight of fourteen pounds:—a monument:—a case containing a kernel or seed.—2, *a.* Made or consisting of stone.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* stoning, stoned.] To beat or kill with stones.

Stōne′-blīnd, *a.* Completely blind.

Stōne′-frụ̂it, *n.* Peaches, plums, apricots, &c.

Stōne-mā′son (-mā′sn), *n.* A mason who works in stone.

Stōne′-wåre, *n.* Ware made of flint and clay.

Stōn′ị-ly, *ad.* With stony coldness or hardness; hardly; unfeelingly; unrelentingly.

Stōn′ị-nĕss, *n.* The state of being stony.

Stōn′y, *a.* Made of or full of stones; hard.

Stood (stûd), *i. & p.* from *stand*.

Stook (stûk) [stōk, *Ja. K. N. C. St.*], *n.* [Low Ger. *stuke*, Ger. *stauch*, a stack: root of Stow.] A shock of corn containing twelve sheaves.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stooking, stooked.] To set up in stooks.

Stôōl, *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *stol;* Dut. *stoel;* Ger. *stuhl.*—Cf. Russ. *stol*, Lith. *stalas*, a table; Gr. στήλη, a pillar; στα-, to stand.] A seat without a back; a bench:—evacuation from the bowels.—[L. *stolo*, a shoot.] (*Bot.*) A plant; a shoot.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* stooling, stooled.] To send out shoots.

Stôōl′-pĭğ-eọn, *n.* [Local E. *stale*, a decoy:—akin to *stall*, to halt, to stop.] A decoy pigeon:—a person used as a decoy.

Stôōp, *v. n.* [A.-S. *stupian*, O. Dut. *stuypen*, to stoop; Sw. *stupa*, to fall.] [*pp.* stooping, stooped.] To bend down; to bend forward:—to yield; to submit; to condescend.—2, *n.* The act of stooping:—[see Stoup] a vessel of liquor:—[Dut. *stoep.*—See Step] a porch with steps; door-steps.

Stŏp, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stoppian*, Dut. *stoppen*, Dan. *stoppe*, Ger. *stopfen*, to stop; It. *stoppare*, to stop, to cram with tow; L. *stupa*, Gr. στύππη, tow.—Cf. Fr. *étouper*, O. Fr. *estuper*, to stop, to stuff (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* stopping, stopped.] To hinder from proceeding; to check; to *hinder;* to obstruct; to close up.—2, *v. n.* To cease to proceed; to pause.—3, *n.* A pause; a *cessation:*—obstruction; obstacle:—a mark or point in writing or printing:—regulation in music; a set of organ-pipes. [off.

Stŏp′-cŏck, *n.* A pipe made to turn water on or

Stōpe, *v. a.* [Root of Step.] [*pp.* stoping, stoped.] To cut away in steps.—2, *n.* One of a series of steps or shelves in a mine.

Stŏp′pạġe, *n.* Act of stopping; obstruction.

Stŏp′pẹr, } *n.* [Cf. Estoppel.] That by which any
Stŏp′ple, } hole of any vessel is filled up; a plug.

Stōr'aġe, *n.* Act of, or pay for, storing.
Stō'răx, *n.* [L. *storax* or *styrax;* Gr. στύραξ.] A plant:—a fragrant resin; styrax.
Stōre, *n.* [Late L. *staurum* or *instaurum*, a store; L. *instaurare*, to build: cognate with Gr. σταυρός, a stake,—also upright; Skr. *sthavara*, fixed, stable; *stha*, to stand (*q. v.*).] A large quantity; plenty; a stock accumulated:—a magazine:—a storehouse:—a warehouse:—a retailer's shop.—*Military stores*, provisions, clothing, arms, ammunition, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* storing, stored.] To furnish; to lay up; to hoard.
Stōre'hōuse, *n.* A magazine; a warehouse.
Stȯrk, *n.* [A.-S. *storc;* Dut., Dan., & Ger. *stork.*] A large bird of passage.
Stȯrm, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Dan. *storm;* Ger. *sturm;* Gael. & Irish, *stoirm:* root of STREW; L. *sternere*, to overthrow.] A violent wind accompanied by rain, hail, or snow; a tempest; a high *wind:*—violent assault:—tumult; bustle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* storming, stormed.] To attack by force or violence.—3, *v. n.* To raise tempests; to rage.
Stȯrm'i-nĕss, *n.* State of being stormy.
Stȯrm'y, *a.* Tempestuous; windy; violent.
Stō'ry, *n.* [From L. *historia*, history (*q. v.*).] A narration either true or false; a narrative; a tale; a fable; a fiction:—[probably from O. Fr. *estorer*, to build, to store (*q. v.*); *estorée*, built] a stage or floor of a building; a loft; a set of rooms.
Stôup [stôûp, *N.;* stōup *or* stôûp, *St.*], *n.* [A.-S. *steap*, Dut. *stoop*, Ger. *stauf*, a cup.] A basin for holy water in a church:—a bucket; a pitcher.
Stôût, *a.* [A.-S. *stolt*, bold; Ger. *stolz;* O. Dut. *stolt*, bold; O. Fr. *estout*, stout; probably related to SOLID.] Strong; fleshy; *robust:*—valiant; brave:—obstinate; stubborn.—2, *n.* Strong beer.
Stôût'ly, *ad.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately.
Stôût'ness, *n.* Strength; valor; boldness.
Stōve, *n.* [O. Dut. & Low Ger. *stove*, a stew (*q. v.*), a hot-house; Ger. *stube*, a room; It. *stufa*, Sp. *estufa*, Fr. *étuve*, a stove; O. Ger. *stupa*, a bath-room.] A hot-house:—a place for a fire.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stoving, stoved.] To keep warm in a house heated.—3, *i. & p.* from *stave.*
Stō'ver, *n.* [O. Fr. *estover*, provisions: probably akin to STOW.] Fodder for cattle; hay; straw.
Stōw (stō), *v. a.* [A.-S. *stow*, O. Fris. *sto*, a place.] [*pp.* stowing, stowed.] To lay up; to reposit in order.
Stōw'aġe, *n.* Act of stowing:—room; deposit.
Stra-bĭs'mus, *n.* [Neo-Latin; Gr. στράβισμος, a squint; στραβός, L. *strabus*, squinting: root of Gr. στρέφειν, to turn.] (*Med.*) An obliquity of the axis of the eye; a squinting; cross-eye.
Străd'dle, *v. n.* [A frequentative of STRIDE.] [*pp.* straddling, straddled.] To separate the legs widely; to walk awkwardly; to stride.—2, *n.* Divarication; stride.
Străg'gle, *v. n.* [O. E. *strackle*, frequentative of *straken*, A.-S. *strican*, to go, to strike (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* straggling, straggled.] To wander; to rove: to ramble:—to be dispersed.
Străg'gler, *n.* A wanderer; a rover.
Straight (strāt), *a.* [A.-S. *streht*, stretched; *streccan*, to stretch (*q. v.*).] Not crooked; direct.—2, *ad.* Immediately; directly.
Straight'en (strā'tn), *v. a.* [*pp.* straightening, straightened.] To make straight.
Straight-fŏr'ward, *a.* Direct; upright.
Straight'ly (strāt'le), *ad.* In a right line:—strictly.
Straight'ness (strāt'nes), *n.* Rectitude.
Straight'wāy (strāt'wā), *ad.* Immediately.
Strāin, *v. a.* [L. *stringere*, to stretch (*q. v.*); O. Fr. *estraindre.*] [*pp.* straining, strained.] To force through some porous substance, or through interstices; to filter:—to sprain:—to make tense; to force; to constrain.—2, *v. n.* To make violent efforts.—3, *n.* A violent effort; sprain:—a style of speaking:—a song; a note:—turn:—stock or breed.
Strāin'er, *n.* He who or that which strains:—an instrument of filtration; a filter.
Strāit, *a.* [O. Fr. *estreit;* Fr. *étroit;* L. *stringere*, *strictum*, to stretch; *strictus*, strict, stretched.] Narrow; close; strict; difficult.—2, *n.* A narrow pass or channel, as between two seas:—state of distress; difficulty.
Strāit'en (strā'tn), *v. a.* [*pp.* straitening, straitened.] To make narrow; to contract:—to confine; to distress.
Strāit'lāced (-lāst), *a.* Stiff; strict; rigid.
Strāit'ly, *ad.* Narrowly; strictly; closely.
Strāit'ness, *n.* Narrowness; rigor; distress.
Strāke, *n.* [A form of STREAK.] An iron plate by which the joints in the fellies of a wheel are defended; the rim or tire of a wheel:—a seam between two planks in a ship.
Stra-mō'ni-ŭm, *n.* [Neo-Latin; perhaps from the root of *sternere*, *stravi*, *stratum*, to overthrow; from its narcotic qualities.] The thorn-apple; a narcotic plant used in medicine.
Strănd, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., Dan., & Ger. *strand;* Icel. *strönd.*] Verge of the sea or a river; shore:—[Dut. *streen*, *streng*, Ger. *strähne*, a skein; *strang*, a string (*q. v.*); Gr. στραγγός, twisted] a lesser cord in a rope or twist.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stranding, stranded.] To force on the strand or shallows.—3, *v. n.* To run aground.
Strānġe, *a.* [Fr. *étrange;* O. Fr. *estrange;* L. *extraneus*, foreign, extraneous (*q. v.*).] Foreign; unknown; *odd.*
Strānġe'ly, *ad.* In a strange manner; oddly.
Strānġe'ness, *n.* Quality of being strange.
Strān'ġer, *n.* [Fr. *étranger;* O. Fr. *estrangier.*—See STRANGE.] One unknown; a foreigner.
Străn'gle (străng'gl), *v. a.* [L. *strangulare;* Gr. στραγγαλόειν; στραγγάλη, a halter; στραγγός, twisted.] [*pp.* strangling, strangled.] To kill by intercepting the breath; to choke.
Străn'gu-lā-ted, *a.* Strangled; compressed.
Străn-gu-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *strangulatio.*—See STRANGLE.] The act of strangling.
Străn'gu-ry, *n.* [L. *stranguria;* Gr. στραγγουρία; στράγξ, a drop, and οὖρον, urine (*q. v.*).] A difficulty in voiding urine.
Străp, *n.* [A.-S. *strop;* L. *struppus* or *stroppus*, a thong; Gr. στρόφος, a cord; στρέφειν, to twist.] A strip of leather; a strop.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* strapping, strapped.] To beat or sharpen with a strap.
Străp'ping, *a.* Vast; large; vigorous. [Low.]
Străss, *n.* [Its inventor's name.] A kind of glass for artificial gems.
Strā'ta, *n. pl.* [L.] Layers. See STRATUM.
Străt'a-ġĕm, *n.* [Gr. στρατήγημα, a military act; στρατηγός, a general, στρατός, an army, and ἄγειν, to lead.] A plan or scheme to obtain some advantage; a manœuvre; a trick; a ruse.
Stra-tĕġ'ic, } *a.* [Gr. στρατηγικός.] Pertaining
Stra-tĕġ'i-cal, } to or performed by strategy.
Străt'e-ġist, *n.* One versed in strategy.
Străt'e-ġy, *n.* [Gr. στρατηγία; στρατηγός, a general.—Cf. STRATAGEM.] Military science; tactics.
Străt-i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Arrangement in layers.
Străt'i-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *stratum*, a layer, and *fieri*, to become.] [*pp.* stratifying, stratified.] To range in beds or layers; to form into strata.
Strā'tum, *n.;* pl. **Strā'ta**. [L. for "a layer;" *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread, to lay flat.] A layer; a layer of gravel, earth, stone, or rocks.
Strâw, *n.* [A.-S. *streaw;* Icel. *stra;* Dut. *stroo;* Ger. *stroh;* Dan. *straa:* akin to STREW.] The stalk of grain, as wheat, rye, &c.
Strâw'ber-ry, *n.* [A.-S. *streaberige:* probably from the strawy look of its runners.] A plant and its fruit.
Strâw'-cŏl-or, *n.* The color of straw.
Strâw'-cŏl-ored (strâw'kŭl-urd), *a.* Of the color of straw; light yellow.
Strâw'y, *a.* Made of straw; like straw; light.
Strāy, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *estraier*, from *estrée*, a street (*q. v.*).—Cf. Prov. *estradier*, a rover; *estrada*, a street.] [*pp.* straying, strayed.] To wander; to rove; to err.—2, *n.* An animal lost by wandering.—3, *a.* Gone astray; wandering.

Strēak, *n.* [A.-S. *strica*, Dan. *streg*, Dut. *streek*, a stroke.—See STRIKE.] A line of color; a stripe; a mark.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* streaking, streaked.] To stripe; to variegate; to dapple.
Strēam, *n.* [A.-S. *stream*, Dut. *stroom*, Dan. *strŏm*, Ger. *strom*, a stream.—Cf. Skr. *sru*, Gr. *ῥέειν*, to flow.] A running water; a current. —2, *v. n.* [*pp.* streaming, streamed.] To flow; to run; to issue forth.
Strēam'er, *n.* An ensign; a flag; a pennon.
Strēam'let (strēm'let), *n.* A small stream.
Strēēt, *n.* [A.-S. *stræt;* L. *strata via*, a paved way; *sternere*, *stratum*, to throw down, to scatter, to pave.] A public way in a town or city; a way; a paved way between houses.
Strĕngth, *n.* [From STRONG, as *length* from *long.*] The active power of an animal body; power of endurance or resistance:—intellectual power; power of any kind; force; vigor; energy; potency:—a fortress:—support.
Strĕngth'en (strĕng'thn), *v. a.* [*pp.* strengthening, strengthened.] To make strong.—2, *v. n.* To grow strong.
Strĕn'ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *strenuus;* Gr. *στρηνής*, strong.] Bold; active; ardent; zealous; earnest; urgent; spirited; energetic; vehement.
Strĕn'ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a strenuous manner.
Strĕn'ū-ous-nĕss, *n.* State of being strenuous.
Strĕss, *n.* [Sometimes equivalent to DISTRESS; O. Fr. *estrecir*, fictive L. *strictiare*, to pinch, to straiten; L. *ex*, out, and *stringere*, *strictum*, to strain (*q. v.*).] Importance; weight; violence; force; strain; *emphasis;* accent.
Strĕtch, *v. a.* [A.-S. *streccan*, Dut. *strekken*, Ger. *strecken*, to stretch.—Cf. A.-S. *stræc*, strong (*q. v.*); *stearc*, stark; L. *stringere*, *strictum*, to strain; Gr. *στραγγός*, twisted: akin to STRING and STRAIGHT.] [*pp.* stretching, stretched.] To extend; to expand; to draw out.—2, *v. n.* To be extended or drawn out.—3, *n.* Extension; reach; effort; strain.
Strĕtch'er, *n.* He who or that which stretches:—a litter for carrying wounded men.
Strew (strū *or* strō), *v. a.* [A.-S. *streowian*, from *streaw*, straw (*q. v.*); Dut. *strooijen*, from *stroo*, straw.—Cf. Ger. *streuen*, Dan. *strŏe*, to strew.] [*i.* strewed; *pp.* strewing, strewed *or* strewn.] To spread; to scatter; to strow.
Strī'æ, *n. pl.* [L.] Minute channels, lines, or flutings.—(*Arch.*) Fillets in fluted columns.
Strī'ate, *or* **Strī'āt-ed**, *a.* [L. *striare*, *striatum*, to furrow; *stria* or *strix*, a furrow.] Formed in striæ; furrowed; channelled.
Strī-ā'tion, *n.* The state of being striated:—a minute line or channel; the arrangement of striæ.
Strĭck'en (strĭk'kn), *p.* from *strike.* Afflicted; smitten:—far gone; advanced in years.
Strĭct, *a.* [L. *stringere*, *strictum*, to strain (*q. v.*).] Exact; severe; rigorous; rigid.
Strĭct'ly, *ad.* Exactly; precisely; rigorously.
Strĭct'ness, *n.* Quality of being strict; exactness; severity; rigor; *austerity.*
Strĭct'ūre (strĭkt'yur), *n.* [L. *strictura*, a contraction; *stringere*, *strictum*, to strain.] A stroke:—contraction:—a touch of criticism; a critical remark; a censure; *animadversion.*
Strīde, *n.* [A.-S. *stridan*, Low Ger. *striden*, *streven*, to stride, to walk with effort,—properly, to strive (*q. v.*).] A long step; a straddle.—2, *v. n.* [*i.* strode *or* strid; *pp.* striding, stridden *or* strid.] To walk with strides or long steps; to straddle.
Strī'dent, *a.* [L. *stridere*, to creak; part. *stridentis.*] Harsh and shrill; grating.
Strī'dŏr, *n.* [L.] A shrill, grating sound.
Strĭd-ū-lā'tion, *n.* The act of stridulating, or making a shrill, grating noise.
Strĭd'ū-loŭs, *a.* [L. *stridulosus*, *stridulus.*—See STRIDENT.] Making a small noise; creaking.
Strīfe, *n.* [From STRIVE (*q. v.*); O. Fr. *estrif*, Fris. *strid*, Dut. *strijd*, Ger. *streit*, strife.] Contention; contest; *discord.*
Strĭg'il, *n.* [L. *strigilis.*—Cf. *stringere*, to strain, to draw, to rub.] A flesh-scraper.
Strīke, *v. a.* [Dut. *strijken*, Dan. *stryge*, Ger. *streichen*, to stroke,—also to rove; A.-S. *strican*, to go, to touch lightly.] [*i.* struck; *pp.* striking, struck *or* stricken.] To hit with a blow; to smite:—to contract:—to lower, as colors.—2, *v. n.* To hit; to collide; to dash:—[A.-S. *strican*, to go] to go; to move swiftly:—to cease from work in order to obtain higher wages.—3, *n.* A dry measure:—strickle:—a sudden revolt, as of workmen, to obtain higher wages.
Strīk'er, *n.* A person or thing that strikes.
Strīk'ing, *p. a.* Surprising; wonderful.
Strīk'ing-ly, *ad.* So as to affect or surprise.
Strĭng, *n.* [A.-S. *strenge;* Dut. *streng;* Ger. *strang:* akin to STRAIN.—Cf. Gr. *στραγγάλη*, a halter; *στραγγός*, twisted; L. *stringere*, to draw.] A cord; line; tendon; fibre:—series.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* strung; *pp.* stringing, strung *or* stringed.] To furnish with strings; to put in tune:—to deprive of strings:—to file or put on a string; to file.
Strĭnged (strĭngd), *a.* Having strings.
Strĭn'gen-cy, *n.* The state or quality of being stringent; severity; rigor.
Strĭn'gent, *a.* [L. *stringere*, *strictum*, to draw, to bind; part. *stringentis.*] Binding; strict; severe; rigid.
Strĭng'er, *n.* One who strings:—a long beam.
Strĭng'-hâlt, *n.* A disorder or convulsive action in the hind leg of a horse; spring-halt.
Strĭng'i-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being stringy.
Strĭng'y, *a.* Fibrous; filamentous; ropy.
Strĭp, *v. a.* [A.-S. *strypan*, Dut. *stroopen*, to plunder, to strip,—formerly, to flay.] [*i.* stripped; *pp.* stripping, stripped, *sometimes* stript.] To deprive of covering; to make naked; to divest; to rob.—2, *v. n.* To undress; to disrobe.—3, *n.* A long narrow shred or piece; a slip.
Strīpe, *v. a.* [Dut. *streep*, Low Ger. *stripe*, Ger. *streif*, a stripe, a strip: akin to STRIP in the sense of to flay.] [*pp.* striping, striped.] To variegate with lines:—to beat.—2, *n.* A colored streak:—a blow; a lash:—a mark made by a lash.
Strī'ped [strīpt, *I. St. Wb.;* strīp'ed, *H.*], *a.* Having stripes or colored streaks.
Strĭp'ling, *n.* [A dim. of STRIP,—meaning one as thin as a strip or streak.] A young person; a youth; a tall or growing lad.
Strīve, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *estriver;* Low Ger. *streven*, to strive,—also to stride (*q. v.*).] [*i.* strove; *pp.* striving, striven.] To struggle; to labor; to contend; to aim.
Strŏb'ile, *n.* [L. *strobilus;* Gr. *στρόβιλος*; from *στρέφειν*, to twist.] (*Bot.*) The fruit or cone of the fir-tree or of other similar trees.
Strōde, *v.* Did stride.
Strōke, *n.* [From STRIKE.] A blow; a knock:—a gentle rubbing movement:—an effort:—affliction:—touch of a pencil:—the man who rows the aftmost oar, and who gives time to the others. —2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stracian;* Ger. *streichen.*—See STRIKE.] [*pp.* stroking, stroked.] To rub gently; to soothe.
Strōll, *v. n.* [A parallel form of STRAGGLE.—Cf. Swiss *strolchen*, root of Ger. *streichen*, to strike, to ramble.—See STRIKE and STRUGGLE.] [*pp.* strolling, strolled.] To wander; to ramble; to rove.—2, *n.* A ramble; a wandering.
Strōll'er, *n.* A vagrant; a wanderer.
Strŏng, *a.* [A.-S. *strang*, Dut., Ger., & Dan. *streng*, strict.] Having strength; powerful; *cogent;* mighty; hale; robust:—intoxicating.
Strŏng'hōld, *n.* A fortified place; a fastness.
Strŏng'ly, *ad.* With strength; powerfully.
Strŏn'ti-a (strŏn'she-a), *n.* [Named from the mineral *strontian.*] Oxide of strontium.
Strŏn'ti-an (strŏn'she-an), *n.* [From the parish of *Strontian* (strŏn-tē'an), in Scotland.] A mineral containing strontia.
Strŏn'ti-ŭm (strŏn'she-ŭm), *n.* A rare metal.

Strŏp, *n.* [See STRAP.] A piece of rope:—a strap; a razor-strop.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stropping, stropped.] To apply a strop to; to strap.

Strō'phe, *n.* [Gr. στροφή, a turning; στρέφειν, to turn.] (*Poetry.*) A division of a Greek choral poem or ode; a stanza.

Strōve, *i.* from *strive.*

Strōw (strō), *v. a.* [See STREW.] [*i.* strowed; *pp.* strowing, strowed *or* strown.] To spread by scattering; to scatter; to strew.

Strŭck, *i.* & *p.* from *strike.*

Strŭct'ū-ral, *a.* Relating to structure.

Strŭct'ūre (strŭkt'yur), *n.* [L. *structura; struere, structum*, to heap up, to build.] Form; construction:—an edifice.

Strŭg'gle (strŭg'gl), *v. n.* [A frequentative form of STRIKE.—Cf. Ger. *straucheln*, Dut. *struikelen*, to stumble.] [*pp.* struggling, struggled.] To labor; to strive; to contest.—2, *n.* Labor; *effort;* contest; conflict.

Strŭm, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. DRUM and THRUM.] [*pp.* strumming, strummed.] To play, as a piano, coarsely and without expression.

Strū'ma, *n.* [L.: akin to *struere*, to build.] Scrofula:—goitre; a swelling.

Strū-mōse', **Strū'mous**, *a.* [L. *strumosus.*—See STRUMA.] Scrofulous.

Strŭm'pet, *n.* [It. *strupare*, Sp. *estrupar*, L. *stuprare*, to ravish; *stuprum*, ravishment.] A lewd woman; a prostitute.

Strŭng, *i.* & *p.* from *string.*

Strŭt, *v. n.* [Dan. *strude, strutte*, Low Ger. *strotzen*, to strut; *strutt*, stiff.] [*pp.* strutting, strutted.] To walk with affected dignity.—2, *n.* An affected, stately walk:—a support; a prop.

Strÿch'ni-a, **Strÿch'nine**, *n.* [Gr. στρύχνος, nightshade.] A poisonous, alkaloidal substance, used in medicine.

Stŭb, *n.* [A.-S. *styb;* Dan. *stub;* Dut. *stobbe.*—Cf. Gr. στύπος, a stump; L. *stipes*, a stem; Skr. *stamba*, a post: akin to STAND.] A thick, short stock; a log; a stump:—the part of a leaf left in a check-book after a check is removed.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stubbing, stubbed.] To grub up; to clear off.

Stŭb'bed, *a.* Truncated; short and thick.

Stŭb'ble (stŭb'bl), *n.* [Ger. & Dut. *stoppel;* O. Fr. *estouble;* L. *stipula*, dim. of *stipes*, a stalk.] Stalks of grain after reaping.

Stŭb'born, *a.* [O. E. *styburne*, stiff, austere; A.-S. *styb*, a stub (*q. v.*).] Obstinate; inflexible; stiff.

Stŭb'born-ly, *ad.* Obstinately; inflexibly.

Stŭb'born-nĕss, *n.* Obstinacy; contumacy.

Stŭc'cō, *n.* [It.; Ger. *stuck*, plaster: akin to Ger. *stück*, a patch, a piece.] A fine plaster for walls.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stuccoing, stuccoed.] To plaster walls with stucco.

Stŭck, *i.* & *p.* from *stick.*

Stŭd, *n.* [A.-S. *studu*, Sw. & Dan. *stöd*, Icel. *stod*, a post; root *sta-*, to stand.] A piece of timber for a support; a post:—a knob; a nail:—[A.-S., Icel., & Dan. *stod;* Ger. *gestüt*, a stud; Lith. *stodas*, a drove of horses; root *sta-*, to stand: this word is related to STEED] a set of horses.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* studding, studded.] To adorn; to set with.

Stŭd'ding-sāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) A narrow sail set at the outer edge of the square-sail.

Stū'dent, *n.* [L. *studere*, part. *studentis*, to study, to be zealous.] One devoted to study; a scholar.

Stŭd'-hörse, *n.* A breeding horse; a stallion.

Stŭd'ied (stŭd'id), *a.* Learned; versed in study:—premeditated; precise; formal.

Stū'di-ō, *n.*; pl. **Stū'di-ōş**. [It. for a "study" (*q. v.*), a "school."] An artist's workshop.

Stū'di-oŭs, *a.* [L. *studiosus.*] Devoted to study; diligent; careful.

Stū'di-oŭs-ly, *ad.* With study; diligently.

Stū'di-ous-nĕss, *n.* Addiction to study.

Stŭd'y, *n.* [O. Fr. *estudie;* Fr. *étude;* L. *studium*, study, zeal.] Application to books and learning; attention; meditation:—a room for study.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* studying, studied.] To think closely; to muse.—3, *v. a.* To search into; to learn; to strive zealously.

Stŭff, *n.* [Fr. *étoffe*, It. *stoffa*, Ger. *stoff*, stuff; L. *stupa*, tow, matter used in stuffing.] Any matter; materials; worthless matter:—cloth; fabric:—furniture; goods.—2, *v. a.* [Ger. *stopfen*, Fr. *étoffer*, to stuff; Late L. *stupare*, to stuff or stop (*q. v.*) with tow.] [*pp.* stuffing, stuffed.] To fill very full; to swell out:—to stifle.—3, *v. n.* To feed gluttonously; to cram.

Stŭff'ing, *n.* The act of filling:—stuff; that by which any thing is filled; ingredient.

Stŭf'fy, *a.* [Fr. *étouffer*, O. Fr. *estouffer*, to suffocate: it seems to represent *étoffer*, to stuff, but to come from a word parallel to Sp. *tufo*, Gr. τῦφος, vapor.] Close; musty:—obstinate:—resolute.

Stŭl-ti-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of stultifying.

Stŭl'ti-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *stultus*, a fool, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* stultifying, stultified.] To make or prove foolish.

Stŭm'ble (stŭm'bl), *v. n.* [Icel. & Norw. *stumra;* Local Sw. *stambla, stammra.* It is identical in origin, and, as sometimes used, in meaning, with STAMMER.] [*pp.* stumbling, stumbled.] To trip in walking or running; to slip; to err; to strike against something.—2, *n.* A trip in walking; a failure.

Stŭmp, *n.* [Dan. *stump*, Dut. *stomp*, Ger. *stumpf*, a stump, a stub (*q. v.*).—Cf. Norw. *stumme*, Ger. *stummel*, a stump.] The part of a body left after amputation; the stub of a tree, &c.—*Stump* is used in relation to electioneering or canvassing; as, a *stump* speech, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stumping, stumped.] To lop:—to canvass:—to puzzle; to challenge. [Low.]—3, *v. n.* To walk clumsily.

Stŭmp'y, *a.* Full of stumps; short.

Stŭn, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stunian*, to make a din; *stun*, a din: related to Ger. *stöhnen*, Gr. στένειν, to groan; Skr. *stan*, to resound.] [*pp.* stunning, stunned.] To confound with noise or a blow.

Stŭng, *i.* & *p.* from *sting.*

Stŭnk, *i.* & *p.* from *stink.*

Stŭnt, *v. a.* [A form of STINT; O. Sw. *stunt*, Icel. *stuttr*, for *stuntr*, short.] [*pp.* stunting, stunted.] To hinder from growth; to stint.—2, *n.* A check in growth:—an animal or plant that is stunted.

Stūpe, *n.* [L. *stupa* or *stuppa*, tow of flax.] Medicated cloth, &c., for a sore.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stuping, stuped.] To foment; to dress with stupes.

Stū-pe-făc'tion, *n.* [L. *stupefactio.*—See STUPEFY.] Insensibility; stupidity.

Stū-pe-făc'tive, *a.* Causing insensibility.

Stū'pe-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *stupéfier;* L. *stupefacere; stupere*, to be amazed, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* stupefying, stupefied.] To make stupid; to benumb; to deprive of sensibility.

Stu-pĕn'dous, *a.* [L. *stupendus*, amazing, to be wondered at; *stupere*, to be struck with wonder.—See STUPID.] Wonderful; astonishing.

Stu-pĕn'dous-ly, *ad.* Wonderfully.

Stu-pĕn'dous-nĕss, *n.* State or quality of being stupendous; wonderfulness.

Stū'pid, *a.* [L. *stupidus*, senseless; *stupere*, to be struck dumb with wonder.—Cf. Skr. *stubh, stumbh, stambh*, to stupefy; root *sta-*, to stand.] Dull; insensible; sluggish.

Stu-pĭd'i-ty, *n.* [L. *stupiditas;* Fr. *stupidité.*] State of being stupid; dulness.

Stū'pid-ly, *ad.* In a stupid manner; dully.

Stū'pid-nĕss, *n.* Dulness; stupidity.

Stū'pör, *n.* [L. for "amazement," "stupidity."—See STUPID.] Numbness; insensibility.

Stür'di-ly, *ad.* Stoutly; resolutely.

Stür'di-nĕss, *n.* Stoutness; hardiness.

Stür'dy, *a.* [O. Fr. *estourdi*, amazed, senseless, rash, brave; Fr. *étourdir*, It. *stordire*, to stun: perhaps from L. *ex* intensive, and *torpidus*, dull.—See TORPID.] Hardy; stout; obstinate; strong; sinewy; *robust;* firm; importunate.

Stŭr′ġeon (stŭr′jun), *n.* [A.-S. *styria, stiriga;* Late L. *sturio;* Ger. & Dan. *stör;* Fr. *esturgeon;* Sp. *esturion:* root of STIR; from the sturgeon's habit of floundering in the mud.] A large fish.

Stŭt′ter, *n.* [Ger. *stottern*, to stutter: imitative.—Cf. Icel. *stauta*, to beat,—also, to read with a stutter; Dan. *stode*, to jog, to push, to stumble on, to trip against.] Hesitation in speech; stammer.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* stuttering, stuttered.] To speak badly; to stammer.

Stŭt′ter-er, *n.* One who stutters.

Stȳ, *n.* [A.-S. *stigo*, Icel. *stia, sti*, Dan. *sti*, O. Ger. *stiga*, a pen; Ger. *steige*, a coop.] A pen for swine.—[Low Ger. *stieg*, Norw. *stig, sti*, A.-S. *stigen*, rising; from *stigan*, to climb.] (*Med.*) A little tumor on the eyelid:—written also *stye*. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stying, styed.] To shut in a sty.

Stȳġ′i-an, *a.* Relating to the river Styx; infernal.

Stȳle, *n.* [An incorrect spelling of STILE; L. *stilus*, a writing instrument,—also, a manner of writing.] A pencil used by the Romans for writing on waxed tablets:—manner of writing or speaking; diction:—mode of painting:—method; mode; manner:—fine or fashionable manner; fashion:—appellation; title:—a graver:—[Gr. στῦλος, a pillar] the pin or gnomon of a dial:—the stalk of a stigma; a filament:—mode of reckoning time.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* styling, styled.] To dignify or address by a title; to term; to call; to *name;* to entitle.

Stȳ′lish, *a.* Showy; modish; finical.

Stȳ′lish-nĕss, *n.* State or quality of being stylish.

Stȳ′list, *n.* A master of style.

Stȳp′tic, *n.* [Gr. στυπτικός; from στύφειν, to contract.] An astringent medicine or lotion.—2, *a.* Checking hemorrhage or bleeding; astringent.

Stȳ′răx, *n.* [L.] Same as STORAX.

Suā′sion (swā′zhun), *n.* [L. *suasio; suadere, suasum*, to persuade; *suadus*, pleasant, persuasive; *suavis*, sweet.] Act of persuading.

Suā′so-ry, *a.* [L. *suasorius.*] Tending to persuade.

Suāve, *or* **Suäve**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *suavis*, sweet.] Pleasing; agreeable.

Suăv′i-ty (swăv′e-te), *n.* [L. *suavitas;* Fr. *suavité.*] Mildness; softness.

Sŭb-. A Latin prefix signifying *under* or *below.* In composition it denotes *a subordinate degree.*

Sŭb-ăç′id, *a.* [L. *subacidus.*] Sour or acid in a small degree.

Sŭb′al-tĕrn, *or* **Sub-âl′tern**, *a.* [L. *subalternus*, inferior; *sub*, under, and *alter*, another.] Inferior; subordinate; lower.—2, *n.* A subaltern officer, or one under the rank of captain.

Sŭb-âu-dĭ″tion, *n.* [L. *subauditio; sub*, under, and *audire*, to hear.] An implied meaning.

Sŭb-com-mĭt′tee, *n.* A subordinate committee.

Sŭb-cŏn′tra-ry, *a.* [*Sub-* and CONTRARY.] Contrary in an inferior degree:—having a contrary order.

Sŭb-cu-tā′ne-oŭs, *a.* [*Sub-* and CUTANEOUS.] Situated just below the skin; pertaining to tissues just below the skin.

Sŭb-dēa′con (sŭb-dē′kn), *n.* [*Sub-* and DEACON.] An under-deacon.

Sŭb-di-vīde′, *v. a.* [L. *subdividere.*—See DIVIDE.] [*pp.* subdividing, subdivided.] To divide again; to divide what has been already divided.

Sŭb-di-vĭ″sion (sŭb-de-vĭzh′un), *n.* [L. *subdivisio.* —See DIVISION.] Act of subdividing; division of a part.

Sub-dū′a-ble, *a.* That may be subdued.

Sub-dūe′, *v. a.* [L. *subducere; sub*, under, and *ducere*, to draw; O. Fr. *souduire.*] [*pp.* subduing, subdued.] To make subject; to subjugate; to vanquish; to *conquer;* to crush.

Sub-dū′er, *n.* One who subdues; a conqueror.

Sŭb-ĕd′i-tor, *n.* [*Sub-* and EDITOR.] A subordinate or assistant editor.

Sŭb-ġē′nus, *n.* [*Sub-* and GENUS.] A subdivision [of a genus.

Sŭb-jā′cent, *a.* [L. *subjacere, subjacentis*, to lie under; *sub*, under, and *jacere*, to lie.] Lying under or beneath.

Sub-jĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *subicere, subjectum; sub*, under, and *jacere*, to throw.] [*pp.* subjecting, subjected.] To put under; to enslave; to subjugate:—to make liable; to expose.

Sŭb′ject, *a.* Placed under the power of:—exposed; liable; *obnoxious.*—2, *n.* One who lives under the dominion of another; opposed to *ruler:*—any topic or thing to be treated of; *matter;* a theme. —(*Gram.*) The nominative of a verb.—(*Logic.*) The term or thing about which something is affirmed or denied. See OBJECT.

Sub-jĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *subjectio.*] The act of subjecting; state of being subject; submission; subjugation.

Sub-jĕc′tive, *a.* [L. *subjectivus.*] Relating to the subject or the conscious subject. See OBJECTIVE.

Sub-jĕc′tive-ly, *ad.* In relation to the subject.

Sŭb-jec-tĭv′i-ty, *n.* State of being subjective.

Sub-jŏin′, *v. a.* [L. *subjungere.*—See JOIN.] [*pp.* subjoining, subjoined.] To add to the end; to annex; to *affix.*

Sŭb′ju-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *subjugare, subjugatum; sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke.] [*pp.* subjugating, subjugated.] To conquer; to subdue.

Sŭb-ju-gā′tion, *n.* The act of subduing; conquest.

Sub-jŭnc′tive, *a.* [L. *subjunctivus.*—See SUBJOIN.] Subjoined to something.—(*Gram.*) Noting a mood of verbs which implies doubt, condition, or contingency.

Sŭb-lēase′, *n.* [*Sub-* and LEASE.] A lease by a tenant to another tenant; an under-lease.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* subleasing, subleased.] To sublet.

Sŭb-lĕt′, *v. a.* [*Sub-* and LET.] [*i.* sublet; *pp.* subletting, sublet.] To under-let, as land.

Sŭb′li-māte, *v. a.* [L. *sublimare, sublimatum*, to raise; *sublimis*, high.] [*pp.* sublimating, sublimated.] To raise into vapor in a chemical vessel by heat; to sublime:—to exalt.

Sŭb′li-mate, *n.* A substance sublimated.—2, *a.* Raised by sublimation or heat.

Sŭb-li-mā′tion, *n.* [L. *sublimatio.*] Exaltation:—a chemical process of converting solids into vapor.

Sub-līme′, *a.* [L. *sublimis*, lofty.] Partaking of sublimity; high in place or style; lofty; grand; great; magnificent; splendid; superb; heroic. —2, *n.* A grand or lofty style; sublimity.—3, *v. a.* [See SUBLIMATE.] [*pp.* subliming, sublimed.] To raise; to exalt:—to sublimate; to raise into vapor by heat.

Sub-līme′ly, *ad.* In a sublime manner.

Sub-lĭm′i-ty, *n.* [L. *sublimitas.*] State of being sublime; grandeur; loftiness of style or sentiment.

Sŭb-lĭn′gual, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *lingua*, the tongue.] Being under the tongue.

Sŭb-lū′nar, **Sŭb′lu-nā-ry**, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *luna*, the moon.] Situated beneath the moon; terrestrial; worldly.

Sŭb-ma-rīne′, *a.* [*Sub-* and MARINE.] Being, or acting, under the sea.

Sub-mĕrġe′, *v. a.* [L. *submergere, submersum.*—See MERGE.] [*pp.* submerging, submerged.] To drown; to put under water; to immerse.—2, *v. n.* To go under water.

Sub-mĕr′ġence, *n.* The act of submerging; state of being submerged.

Sub-mĕr′sion, *n.* [L. *submersio.*—See SUBMERGE.] Submergence.

Sub-mĭs′sion (sub-mĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *submissio.*—See SUBMIT.] The act of submitting; compliance; resignation; obedience.

Sub-mĭs′sive, *a.* Ready to yield submission; compliant; yielding; *obedient; humble.*

Sub-mĭs′sive-ly, *ad.* With submission.

Sub-mĭs′sive-nĕss, *n.* Submissive disposition.

Sub-mĭt′, *v. a.* [L. *submittere*, to let down, to yield; *sub*, under, and *mittere*, to send.] [*pp.* submitting, submitted.] To resign; to yield; to refer.—2, *v. n.* To be subject; to surrender.

Sub-ŏr′di-nate, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *ordo, ordinis*, a rank.] Inferior in order, authority, rank, nature, or power; subject; subaltern.—2, *n.*

One who is subordinate or inferior in rank or authority; a subject.
Sub-ör'di-nāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* subordinating, subordinated.] To make subordinate.
Sub-ör-di-nā'tion, *n.* Inferiority; subjection.
Sub-örn', *v. a.* [L. *subornare; sub*, under, secretly, and *ornare*, to furnish.—See Adorn.] [*pp.* suborning, suborned.] To procure by improper means:—to bribe:—to induce to commit perjury.
Sŭb-or-nā'tion, *n.* The act of suborning.
Sŭb-pœ'na, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *pœna*, penalty.] (*Law.*) A writ or process to cause the attendance of a witness.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* subpœnaing, subpœnaed.] To serve with a subpœna.
Sub-scrībe', *v. a.* [L. *subscribere, subscriptum; sub*, under, and *scribere*, to write.] [*pp.* subscribing, subscribed.] To write or annex one's name to; to sign:—to consent to; to attest.—2, *v. n.* To give consent; to agree.
Sub-scrīb'er, *n.* One who subscribes.
Sŭb'script, *a.* [See Subscribe.] Underwritten; subscribed.
Sub-scrĭp'tion, *n.* [L. *subscriptio.*] The act of subscribing; that which is subscribed; a signature; attestation.
Sŭb'se-quĕnce, *n.* State of following or being subsequent; consequence.
Sŭb'se-quĕnt, *a.* [L. *subsequi, subsecutum*, to follow closely; *sub*, under, and *sequi*, to follow; *subsequens*, following.] Following; not preceding; being later; posterior; consequent.
Sŭb'se-quĕnt-ly, *ad.* At a later time.
Sub-sërve', *v. a.* [L. *subservire; sub*, under, and *servire*, to serve (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* subserving, subserved.] To be subservient to; to promote; to serve instrumentally.
Sub-sër'vi-ence, } *n.* State of being subservient;
Sub-sër'vi-en-cy, } fitness; use.
Sub-sër'vi-ent, *a.* [L. *subserviens*, part. from *subservire*, to subserve (*q. v.*).] Useful as an instrument; subsidiary; instrumental; serviceable.
Sub-sīde', *v. n.* [L. *subsidere; sub*, under, and *sedere*, to sit.] [*pp.* subsiding, subsided.] To sink down or to the bottom; to become lower; to settle; to *abate.*
Sub-sīd'ence, } *n.* [L. *subsidentia.*] The act of
Sub-sīd'en-cy, } subsiding or sinking.
Sub-sĭd'i-a-ry, *a.* [L. *subsidiarius*, in reserve.—See Subsidy.] Assistant; aiding; helpful.
Sŭb'si-dīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* subsidizing, subsidized.] To furnish with a subsidy.
Sŭb'si-dy, *n.* [L. *subsidium*, aid, reserve force; *sub*, under, and *sedere*, to sit.] Aid in money to a foreign power to enable it to carry on war; a subvention.
Sub-sĭst', *v. n.* [L. *subsistere*, to exist; *sub*, under, and *sistere*, to stand, to cause to stand (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* subsisting, subsisted.] To continue; to have existence; to live; to remain; to inhere.—2, *v. a.* To feed; to maintain.
Sub-sĭst'ence, *n.* [L. *subsistentia*, substance, existence.] The act of subsisting; real being:—means of support; maintenance.
Sŭb'sŏĭl, *n.* [*Sub-* and Soil.] A layer of soil under the surface.
Sŭb'stance, *n.* [L. *substantia*, material; *sub*, under, and *stare*, to stand.] Something existing; essential part; something real:—goods; estate.
Sub-stăn'tial (sub-stăn'shal), *a.* [L. *substantialis.*] Relating to substance; having substance; real; not imaginary; material; solid.
Sub-stăn-ti-ăl'i-ty (sub-stăn-she-ăl'e-te), *n.* State of being substantial; reality.
Sub-stăn'tial-ly, *ad.* In substance; truly.
Sub-stăn'ti-āte (sub-stăn'she-āt), *v. a.* [*pp.* substantiating, substantiated.] To establish by proof; to prove; to verify.
Sŭb'stan-tĭve, *n.* [L. *substantivus.*] Whatever exists; a noun.—2, *a.* Betokening existence.
Sŭb'stan-tĭve-ly, *ad.* As a substantive.
Sŭb'sti-tūte, *v. a.* [L. *substituere, substitutum; sub*, under, and *statuere, statutum*, to place.—See Statute.] [*pp.* substituting, substituted.] To put in the place of another; to exchange one for another.—2, *n.* One put or acting in place of another; a person or thing substituted.
Sŭb-sti-tū'tion, *n.* [L. *substitutio.*] The act of substituting; state of being substituted; thing substituted.
Sŭb-strā'tum, *n.*; pl. **Sŭb-strā'ta.** [L.—See Stratum.] A stratum lying under another stratum.
Sŭb-strŭct'ūre (sŭb-strŭkt'yur), *n.* [*Sub-* and Structure.] A structure or building under another; a foundation.
Sŭb-tăn'ġent, *n.* [*Sub-* and Tangent.] Part of a produced axis, between a tangent and an ordinate both drawn to the same point in a curve.
Sŭb-tĕnd', *v. a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *tendere*, to stretch.] [*pp.* subtending, subtended.] To be extended under.
Sŭb'ter. [L.] A Latin preposition, signifying *under;* as a prefix, equivalent to *sub.*
Sŭb'ter-fūġe, *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *subterfugium;* L. *subter*, secretly, and *fugium*, flight.] A shift; evasion; trick.
Sŭb-ter-rā'ne-an, } *a.* [L. *subterraneus; sub*, un-
Sŭb-ter-rā'ne-oŭs, } der, and *terra*, the earth.] Lying under the surface of the earth.
Sŭb'tile [sŭb'til *or* sŭt'tl, *I. St. P. K.*], *a.* [L. *subtilis*, fine,—perhaps, at first, finely woven; *tela*, a web.] Thin; rare; fine:—acute:—subtle.
Sŭb-til-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of subtilizing or making subtile; rarefaction; refinement.
Sŭb'til-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* subtilizing, subtilized.] To make thin or less coarse; to refine.—2, *v. n.* To refine in argument.
Sub-tĭl'i-ty, *or* **Sŭb'til-ty**, *n.* [L. *subtilitas.*] State of being subtile; thinness; fineness:—cunning; subtlety; slyness; artifice.
Sŭbt'le (sŭt'tl), *a.* [*comp.* subtler; *sup.* subtlest.] [A variant of Subtile; O. Fr. *soutil.*] Sly; artful; *cunning;* crafty; keen; acute.
Sŭbt'le-nĕss (sŭt'tl-nĕs), *n.* Quality of being subtle; subtlety.
Sŭbt'le-ty (sŭt'tl-te), *n.* State of being subtle; artfulness; *evasion;* cunning; acuteness.
Sŭbt'ly (sŭt'tle), *ad.* Slyly; artfully.
Sub-trăct', *v. a.* [L. *subtrahere, subtractum; sub*, under, and *trahere*, to draw.] [*pp.* subtracting, subtracted.] To take a smaller number from a greater; to deduct; to withdraw.
Sub-trăc'tion, *n.* [L. *subtractio.*] The act of subtracting: deduction.
Sub-trăc'tive, *a.* Tending to subtract.
Sŭb'tra-hĕnd, *n.* [L. *subtrahendus*, that ought to be subtracted.] The number to be subtracted.
Sŭb'ürb, *n.* [L. *suburbium; sub*, near, and *urbs, urbis*, a town.] The outer part or confines of a city.
Sŭb-ürb'an, *a.* [L. *suburbanus.*—See Urban.] Relating to a suburb.
Sub-vĕn'tion, *n.* [L. *subventio*, a coming to one's assistance; *sub*, under, and *venire*, to come.] The act of coming under; aid; a grant of money.
Sub-vër'sion, *n.* [L. *subversio.*] The act of subverting; ruin.
Sub-vër'sive, *a.* That subverts; destructive.
Sub-vërt', *v. a.* [L. *subvertere, subversum*, to overthrow; *sub*, to or from beneath, and *vertere*, to turn.] [*pp.* subverting, subverted.] To overthrow; to *overturn;* to invert; to upset; to destroy; to ruin.
Sub-vërt'er, *n.* One who subverts.
Sŭc-ce-dā'ne-oŭs, *a.* [L. *succedaneus.*—See Succeed.] Acting as a substitute.
Sŭc-ce-dā'ne-ŭm, *n.* [L.—See Succeed.] A substitute.
Suc-cēēd', *v. n.* [L. *succedere*, to follow; *sub*, near, under, and *cedere, cessum*, to go.] [*pp.* succeeding, succeeded.] To follow:—to prosper.—2, *v. a.* To *follow;* to be subsequent to:—to prosper; to make successful.
Suc-cĕss', *n.* [L. *successus*, result.—See Succeed.] The happy termination of any affair; prosperity; good fortune; luck.

Suc-cĕss′fụl, *a.* Prosperous; *fortunate.*
Suc-cĕss′fụl-ly, *ad.* Prosperously.
Suc-cĕs′sion (suk-sĕsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *successio.*] The act of succeeding or following in order; order of events; a *series;* a lineage; order of descendants. [order.
Suc-cĕs′sive, *a.* [L. *successivus.*] Following in
Suc-cĕs′sive-ly, *ad.* In succession or order.
Suc-cĕs′sor [sŭk′ses-ẹr, *S. E. F.*], *n.* [L.—See SUCCEED.] One who follows another.
Suc-cĭnct′ (suk-sĭngkt′), *a.* [L. *succingere, succinctum,* to gird; *sub,* under, and *cingere,* to gird.] Short; concise; summary.
Suc-cĭnct′ly, *ad.* Briefly; concisely.
Suc-cĭnct′ness, *n.* Brevity; conciseness.
Suc-cĭn′ic (suk-sĭn′ịk), *a.* [L. *succinum,* amber.—Cf. *succus,* juice.] Derived from amber.
Sŭc′cor, *v. a.* [Fr. *secours,* L. *succursus,* aid; *sub,* under, up to, and *currere,* to run.] [*pp.* succoring, succored.] To help; to assist; to relieve.—2, *n.* Aid; assistance; relief; help.
Sŭc′co-ry, *n.* [See CHICCORY.] A plant, the root of which is used in adulterating coffee; chiccory.
Sŭc′co-tăsh, *n.* [Algonkin.] Food made of unripe maize and beans boiled.
Sŭc′cụ-lĕnce, } *n.* Quality of being succulent;
Sŭc′cụ-lĕn-cy, } juice; juiciness.
Sŭc′cụ-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *succulentus,* juicy; *succus,* juice.—See SUCK.] Full of juice; juicy; moist.
Suc-cŭmb′, *v. n.* [L. *succumbere; sub,* down, and *cumbere,* for *cubare,* to lie.] [*pp.* succumbing, succumbed.] To yield; to submit; to sink.
Suc-cŭs′sion, *n.* [L. *succussio; succutere, succussum,* to shake; *sub,* and *quatere,* to shake.] The act of shaking; a shaking.
Sŭch, *a.* & *pron.* [A.-S. *swylc;* Dut. *zulk;* Dan. *slig;* Ger. *solch;* Goth. *swaleiks; swa,* so, and *leiks,* like.] Of that kind; of the like kind:—the same; noting a person or thing.
Sŭck, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *sucan,* Dan. *suge,* Ger. *saugen,* Gael. *sug,* L. *sugere, suctum,* to suck; *succus* or *sucus,* juice.] [*pp.* sucking, sucked.] To draw with the mouth; to imbibe; to draw the breast; to inhale.—2, *n.* The act of sucking; milk from the breast.
Sŭck′ẹr, *n.* One that sucks:—the embolus of a pump, &c.:—a shoot of a plant:—a fish.
Sŭck′le (sŭk′kl), *v. a.* [*pp.* suckling, suckled.] To nurse at the breast.
Sŭck′ling, *n.* A young child still suckled.
Sŭc′tion, *n.* [L. *sugere, suctum,* to suck.] The act of sucking; a drawing in.
Sū′dạ-tọ-ry, *n.* [L. *sudatorium; sudator,* a sweater; *sudare,* to sweat.] A hot-house; sweating-bath.
Sŭd′dẹn, *a.* [Fr. *soudain,* It. *subitano,* L. *subitaneus,* sudden; *subitus,* quick; *sub,* under, stealthily, and *ire,* to go.] Happening without notice; unexpected; abrupt; hasty; precipitate.—2, *n.* An unexpected time or occurrence; as, on a *sudden,* —*i.e.*, suddenly.
Sŭd′dẹn-ly, *ad.* Without notice; hastily.
Sŭd′dẹn-nĕss, *n.* State of being sudden.
Sū-dọ-rĭf′ic, *a.* [L. *sudor,* sweat (*q. v.*), and *facere,* to make.] Provoking or causing sweat.—2, *n.* A medicine promoting sweat.
Sū′drạ, *n.* [Hind.] The lowest of the four great castes of India:—a member of that caste.
Sŭdṣ, *n. pl.* [See SEETHE, SOD.] Water impregnated with soap.
Sūe, *v. a.* [Fr. *suivre,* L. *sequi,* to follow.] [*pp.* suing, sued.] To prosecute by law:—to follow.—2, *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.
Sū′ẹt, *n.* [L. *sevum, sebum;* Sp. *sebo;* It. *sevo;* Fr. *suif;* O. Fr. *seu.*] Fat; fat about the kidneys.
Sū′ẹt-y, *a.* Consisting of, or like, suet.
Sŭf′fẹr, *v. a.* [Fr. *souffrir;* L. *sufferre; sub,* under, and *ferre,* to bear.] [*pp.* suffering, suffered.] To feel with a sense of pain; to *bear;* to undergo; to endure; to sustain:—to *tolerate;* to allow; to permit.—2, *v. n.* To endure pain of body or mind.
Sŭf′fẹr-ạ-ble, *a.* That may be borne.
Sŭf′fẹr-ạ-bly, *ad.* So as to be endured.
Sŭf′fẹr-ance, *n.* [Fr. *souffrance.*—See SUFFER.] Pain; patience; permission.
Sŭf′fẹr-ẹr, *n.* One who suffers or endures.
Sŭf′fẹr-ing, *n.* Pain suffered; distress.
Suf-fīce′ (suf-fīz′), *v. n.* [L. *sufficere,* to provide; *sub,* and *facere,* to make.] [*pp.* sufficing, sufficed.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the purpose.—2, *v. a.* To supply; to satisfy; to be enough for.
Suf-fĭ′′cien-cy (suf-fĭsh′ẹn-sẹ), *n.* [L. *sufficientia.*] State of being sufficient; *enough;* competence.
Suf-fĭ′′cient (suf-fĭsh′ẹnt), *a.* [L. *sufficiens,* pres. part. of *sufficere,* to suffice (*q. v.*).] Equal to an end; adequate; competent; enough.
Suf-fĭ′′cient-ly, *ad.* In a sufficient degree.
Sŭf′fĭx, *n.* A syllable annexed.
Suf-fĭx′, *v. a.* [L. *suffigere, suffixum; sub,* beneath, and *figere,* to fix.] [*pp.* suffixing, suffixed.] To add or annex a letter, syllable, or word.
Sŭf′fọ-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *suffocare, suffocatum,* to choke; *sub,* under, and *fauces,* the throat.] [*pp.* suffocating, suffocated.] To kill by stopping respiration; to smother; to stifle; to choke.
Sŭf-fọ-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *suffocatio.*] The act of suffocating.
Sŭf′fọ-cā-tive, *a.* Tending to choke.
Sŭf′frạ-găn, *n.* [Late L. *suffraganeus,* an assistant.—See SUFFRAGE.] A bishop, as subject to his metropolitan or archbishop.—2, *a.* Subordinate; assisting.
Sŭf′frage, *n.* [L. *suffragium,* a vote, assistance, recommendation; *suffragari,* to vote for; perhaps *sub,* and *-fragium,* a fragment: the ancients voted with potsherds.] A *vote;* voice given in a contest:—a petition or prayer.
Suf-fūṣe′, *v. a.* [L. *suffundere, suffusum; sub,* and *fundere,* to pour.] [*pp.* suffusing, suffused.] To spread over. [overspreading.
Suf-fū′ṣion (suf-fū′zhụn), *n.* [L. *suffusio.*] An
Sụg′ar (shụg′ar), *n.* [Fr. *sucre;* Sp. *azucar;* Arab. *sakkar;* Per. *shakar;* L. *saccharum.*—Cf. Skr. *çarkara,* gravel, candied sugar.] A sweet substance; the concrete juice of the sugar-cane, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sugaring, sugared.] To sweeten with sugar.
Sụg′ar-cāne (shụg′ar-kān), *n.* A cane from the juice of which sugar is made.
Sụg′ar-lōaf (shụg′-), *n.* A conical mass of sugar.
Sụg′ar-plŭm (shụg′-), *n.* A sweetmeat.
Sụg′ar-y (shụg′-), *a.* Sweet; tasting of sugar.
Sug-ġĕst′ (sug-jĕst′ *or* sud-jĕst′), *v. a.* [L. *suggerere, suggestum; sub,* under, and *gerere,* to carry.] [*pp.* suggesting, suggested.] To hint; to intimate. [timation.
Sug-ġĕst′ion, *n.* [L. *suggestio.*] Private hint; in-
Sug-ġĕs′tive, *a.* Making suggestions.
Sū′ị-cī-dạl, *a.* Relating to suicide.
Sū′ị-cīde, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sui,* of himself: on type of *homicide.*] Self-murder:—a self-murderer.
Sụit (sūt), *n.* [Fr. *suite,* a chase, pursuit, train; L. *secta,* a following; *sequi,* to follow.—See SUE.] A set of the same kind:—a petition; courtship:—prosecution:—retinue. See SUITE.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* suiting, suited.] To agree; to accord.—3, *v. a.* To fit; to adapt to; to agree with.
Sụit′ạ-ble (sū′tạ-bl), *a.* Fit; apt; meet; proper; appropriate; *agreeable; answerable; convenient.*
Sụit′ạ-ble-nĕss, *n.* Fitness; agreeableness.
Sụit′ạ-bly, *ad.* Agreeably; according to.
Suīte (swēt), *n.* [Fr.—See SUIT.] Retinue; a train of followers; a suit.
Sụit′ọr, *n.* One who sues:—a wooer; a lover.
Sŭl′cate, } *a.* [L. *sulcare, sulcatum,* to furrow;
Sŭl′cāt-ẹd, } *sulcus,* Gr. ὁλκός, a furrow; ἕλκειν, to draw.] Grooved; furrowed; having furrows.
Sŭlk, *v. n.* [From SULKY.] [*pp.* sulking, sulked.] To indulge in a fit of sulks.
Sŭl′kị-ly, *ad.* In the sulks; morosely.
Sŭl′kị-nĕss, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.

Sŭlks, *n. pl.* A state or fit of sullenness.
Sŭl'ky, *a.* [A.-S. *solcen*, remiss, slothful, disgusted.] Silently sullen; morose; sour.—2, *n.* [So called from the supposed sulky disposition of a solitary rider.] A wheel-carriage for one person.
Sŭl'len, *a.* [O. Fr. *solain*, Prov. *solan*, solitary; L. *solus*, alone.] Morose; sour; gloomy; obstinate.
Sŭl'len-ly, *ad.* In a sullen manner; gloomily.
Sŭl'len-nĕss, *n.* Moroseness; sulkiness.
Sŭl'ly, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sylian*, Ger. *sühlen*, to defile; *suhle*, mire.—See Soil.] [*pp.* sullying, sullied.] To soil; to tarnish; to spot; to foul; to stain; to mar; to spoil.—2, *v. n.* To become soiled or spotted.—3, *n.* Blemish; stain.
Sŭl'phate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt or substance formed of sulphuric acid and a base.
Sŭl'phīde, *n.* A compound of sulphur and another element or equivalent body.
Sŭl'phīte, *n.* A salt of sulphurous acid.
Sŭl'phur, *n.* [L. *sulfur*; Skr. *çulvari.*] A mineral substance; brimstone.
Sul-phū're-oŭs, *a.* [L. *sulfureus.*] Containing, or impregnated with, sulphur.
Sŭl'phu-rĕt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of sulphur with an alkali, an earth, or a metal.
Sul-phū'ric, *a.* Relating to, or derived from, sulphur.—*Sulphuric acid*, a combination of sulphur and oxygen; oil of vitriol.
Sŭl'phu-roŭs, *a.* [L. *sulfurosus.*] Noting an acid formed of sulphur dioxide and water.
Sŭl'phur-y, *a.* Partaking of sulphur.
Sŭl'tan (*or* sul-tän'), *n.* [Arab. for "a prince," or "victorious."] The Turkish emperor, called the *Grand Sultan*; a Moslem ruler.
Sul-tā'na, *or* **Sul-tä'na**, *n.* [It.] A sultan's consort; the empress of the Turks.
Sŭl'tan-ate, *n.* Rule or dominions of a sultan.
Sŭl'tri-nĕss, *n.* The state of being sultry.
Sŭl'try, *a.* [See Swelter.] Hot and close; warm and moist; oppressively hot.
Sŭm, *n.* [L. *summa*, a sum, the chief part; *summus*, the highest; Fr. *somme.*] Whole amount; a quantity of money:—a problem or question in arithmetic.—2, *v. a.* [L. *summare.*] [*pp.* summing, summed.] To compute; to cast up; to add.
Sū'māch (shū'māk *or* sū'māk), *n.* [Fr. *sumac*; Sp. *zumaque*; Arab. *summaq.*] A tree or shrub used in medicine, dyeing, and tanning.
Sŭm'ma-ri-ly, *ad.* In a summary manner.
Sŭm'ma-rīze, *v. a.* [*pp.* summarizing, summarized.] To present in a summary; to sum up.
Sŭm'ma-ry, *a.* [Fr. *sommaire.*] *Short*; brief; compendious:—swift.—2, *n.* [L. *summarium*, a sum, a summation.] A compendium; *abridgment.*
Sum-mā'tion, *n.* [L. *summare*, *summatum*, to add.—See Sum.] Computation; addition.
Sŭm'mer, *n.* [A.-S. *sumer*; Dut. *zomer*; Dan. & Ger. *sommer*.—Cf. Zend *hama*, summer; Skr. *sama*, a year.] The warm season of the year, comprising June, July, and August.—[Fr. *sommier*, Late L. *sagmarius*, *salmarius*, a pack-horse; Gr. σάγμα, a pack-saddle; σάττειν, to pack.—See Sumpter.] (*Arch.*) A large piece of timber; a beam.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* summering, summered.] To pass the summer.—3, *v. a.* To carry through the summer.
Sŭm'mer-sĕt, *n.* See Somerset. [mer-like.
Sŭm'mer-y, *a.* Of or relating to summer; sum-
Sŭm'mit, *n.* [Fr. *sommet* or *sommité*; L. *summus*, the highest.] The highest point; the top.
Sŭm'mon, *v. a.* [Fr. *semondre*, *semoncer*, to call; L. *summonere*, to remind privately; *sub*, under, and *monere*, to admonish: it may in part stand for A.-S. *samanan*, to collect; *saman* or *sam*, together.—See Same.—Cf. Prov. *somonre*, to summon.] [*pp.* summoning, summoned.] To *call* with authority; to *cite*. [cites or summons.
Sŭm'mon-er, *n.* [O. Fr. *semonneur.*] One who
Sŭm'mons, *n.*; pl. **Sŭm'mons-es**. [Fr. *semonce*, a warning.—See Summons.] A call of authority.—(*Law.*) A writ; a citation.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *semoncer*, to call.] [*pp.* summonsing, summonsed.] To serve with a summons.
Sŭmp, *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *sump*, Ger. *sumpf*, a swamp (*q. v.*).] A drainage-well in a mine:—a salt-vat.
Sŭmp'ter (sŭm'ter), *n.* [O. Fr. *sommetier*, a pack-horse driver; Fr. *sommier*, a beast of burden.—See Summer, a beam.] A pack-horse or mule:—a muleteer.
Sŭmpt'ū-a-ry (sŭmt'yu-a-re), *a.* [L. *sumptuarius*; *sumptus*, expense.] Relating to expense; regulating the cost of living.—*Sumptuary laws*, laws regulating expense.
Sŭmpt'ū-oŭs (sŭmt'yu-ŭs), *a.* [L. *sumptuosus*, costly; *sumptus*, expense; *sumere*, *sumptum*, to expend; *sub*, secretly, and *emere*, to take, to buy.] Costly; expensive; splendid; luxurious.
Sŭmpt'ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Expensively; splendidly.
Sŭmpt'ū-ous-nĕss, *n.* Expensiveness.
Sŭn, *n.* [A.-S. *sunne*; Dut. *zon*; Ger. *sonne*; Goth. *sunna*; L. *sol*; Skr. *sunu*, *surya*; *su*, to generate.] The luminary that enlightens and warms the earth:—a sunny place.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* sunning, sunned.] To expose to, or warm in, the sun.
Sŭn'bēam (sŭn'bēm), *n.* A ray of the sun.
Sŭn'bŭrn, *n.* A tawniness produced by the sun.
Sŭn'bŭrnt, *a.* Scorched by the sun; tanned.
Sŭn'day (sŭn'da), *n.* [A.-S. *sunnan dæg*, the day of the sun.] The Christian Sabbath.
Sŭn'der, *v. a.* [A.-S. *sundrian*, Dan. *söndre*, Ger. *sondern*, to separate; A.-S. *sundor*, Dan. *sönder*, Ger. *sonder*, to separate.] [*pp.* sundering, sundered.] To part; to separate; to divide.—2, *n.* Two parts, or a severance into two parts: as, to cut in *sunder*.
Sŭn'dew, *n.* A plant of the genus *drosera*.
Sŭn'dī-al, *n.* A plate which shows the hour.
Sŭn'dŏwn, *n.* Sunset; sunsetting.
Sŭn'dries, *n. pl.* Several things; various things.
Sŭn'dry, *a.* [A.-S. *syndrig*; from *sundor*, separate.] Several; various; more than one.
Sŭn'fĭsh, *n.* A species of fish:—a jelly-fish.
Sŭn'flŏw-er, *n.* A large plant and its flower.
Sŭng, *i. & p.* from *sing*.
Sŭnk, *i. & p.* from *sink*.
Sŭnk'en (-kn), *p. a.* from *sink*. Low; sunk.
Sŭn'less, *a.* Wanting sun; wanting warmth.
Sŭn'līght (sŭn'līt), *n.* The light of the sun.
Sŭn'ny, *a.* Bright; clear; exposed to the sun.
Sŭn'rīse, } *n.* The time of the rising of the
Sŭn'rīs-ing, } sun; morning:—the east.
Sŭn'sĕt, *n.* The time of the setting of the sun; close of the day; evening:—the west.
Sŭn'shāde, *n.* A small parasol.
Sŭn'shīne, *n.* The radiant light of the sun.
Sŭn'shīn-y, *a.* Bright with the sun.
Sŭn'strōke, *n.* A stroke or injury produced by the violent heat of the sun; insolation.
Sŭp, *v. a.* [A.-S. *supan*; Dut. *zuipen*; Low Ger. *supen*.—Cf. Soup.] [*pp.* supping, supped.] To sip.—2, *v. n.* To eat supper.—3, *n.* A small draught or quantity of liquor.
Sū'per. [Gr. ὑπέρ, above; Skr. *upari*, above; *upara*, nearer; *upa*, near.—See Up.] A Latin preposition signifying *above*, *over*, or *excess*:—much used in composition.
Sū'per-a-ble, *a.* [L. *superabilis*; *superare*, to overcome; *super*, over.] That may be overcome.
Sū-per-a-bŏŭnd', *v. n.* [L. *superabundare*.—See Abound.] [*pp.* superabounding, superabounded.] To abound exceedingly; to be exuberant or very abundant.
Sū-per-a-bŭn'dance, *n.* [L. *superabundantia*.—See Abundance.] More than enough.
Sū-per-a-bŭn'dant, *a.* More than enough.
Sū-per-a-bŭn'dant-ly, *ad.* Excessively.
Sū-per-ădd', *v. a.* [L. *superaddere*.—See Add.] [*pp.* superadding, superadded.] To add over and above.
Sū-per-ăn'nu-āte, *v. a.* [L. *super*, above, and *annus*, the year.] [*pp.* superannuating, superannuated.] To impair by age.

Sū-pẹr-ăn-nụ̇-ā′tiọn, *n.* Disqualification by age:—retirement by reason of age.
Sụ-pĕrb′, *a.* [L. *superbus*, proud; *super*, above.] Grand; magnificent; splendid; majestic; august; stately.
Sụ-pĕrb′ly, *ad.* In a superb manner.
Sū-pẹr-căr′gō, *n.* [Sp. *sobrecargo.*—SUPER and CARGO.] An officer in a merchant-ship who superintends the commercial transactions of the voyage.
Sū-pẹr-cĭl′ị-oŭs, *or* **Sū-pẹr-cĭl′ious**, *a.* [L. *supercilium*, an eyebrow,—also disdain, pride, as expressed by lifting the brows; *super*, above, and *cilium*, the eyelid.] Haughty; arrogant; dictatorial.
Sū-pẹr-cĭl′ị-ous-nĕss, *n.* Haughtiness.
Sū-pẹr-ĕm′ị-nĕnce, *n.* [L. *supereminentia.*—See EMINENT.] Superior eminence.
Sū-pẹr-ĕm′ị-nĕnt, *a.* Very eminent.
Sū-pẹr-ĕm′ị-nĕnt-ly, *ad.* Very eminently.
Sū-pẹr-ĕr′ọ-gāte, *v. n.* [L. *supererogare*, *supererogatum*, to pay more than was expected; *super*, above, *e*, out, and *rogare*, to ask.] [*pp.* supererogating, supererogated.] To do more than duty requires.
Sū-pẹr-ĕr-ọ-gā′tiọn, *n.* [Late L. *supererogatio.*] Performance of more than duty requires.
Sū-pẹr-ĕr′ọ-gạ-tọ-ry [sū-pẹr-ẹ-rŏg′ạ-tọ-rẹ, *N. St. H. Wb.*], *a.* Exceeding duty.
Sū-pẹr-ĕx′cel-lence, *n.* High excellence.
Sū-pẹr-ĕx′cel-lent, *a.* [SUPER and EXCELLENT.] Very excellent.
Sū-pẹr-fĭ′′cial (sū-pẹr-fĭsh′ạl), *a.* [L. *superficialis.*—See SUPERFICIES.] Being on or covering the surface; shallow; slight.
Sū-pẹr-fĭ′′cial-ly (sū-pẹr-fĭsh′ạl-lẹ), *ad.* In a superficial manner; on the surface.
Sū-pẹr-fĭ′′cieṣ (sū-pẹr-fĭsh′ēz *or* sū-pẹr-fĭsh′ẹ-ēz), *n.* [L.; *super*, above, and *facies*, the face.] The exterior face of a body; outside; surface.
Sū-pẹr-fīne′, *a.* [SUPER and FINE.] Eminently fine; very fine.
Sū-pẹr-flū′ị-ty, *n.* [L. *superfluitas*; Fr. *superfluité.*] More than enough; plenty beyond use; superabundance; excess.
Sụ-pĕr′flụ-oŭs, *a.* [L. *superfluus*; *super*, over, and *fluere*, to flow.] Exuberant; unnecessary.
Sụ-pĕr′flụ-ous-nĕss, *n.* The state of being superfluous; superfluity.
Sū-pẹr-hū′man, *a.* [SUPER and HUMAN.] Above what is human.
Sū-pẹr-ịm-pōṣe′, *v. a.* [SUPER and IMPOSE.] [*pp.* superimposing, superimposed.] To lay on something; to lay above.
Sū-pẹr-ịn-cŭm′bent, *a.* [SUPER and INCUMBENT.] Lying or resting on.
Sū-pẹr-ịn-dūce′, *v. a.* [L. *superinducere*; *super*, upon, and *ducere*, to draw.—See INDUCE.] [*pp.* superinducing, superinduced.] To bring in as an addition.
Sū-pẹr-ịn-tĕnd′, *v. a.* [L. *superintendere*; *super*, over, and *intendere*, to apply the mind.—See INTEND.] [*pp.* superintending, superintended.] To oversee; to manage.
Sū-pẹr-ịn-tĕnd′ence, } *n.* The act of superin-
Sū-pẹr-ịn-tĕnd′en-cy, } tending; care.
Sū-pẹr-ịn-tĕnd′ent, *n.* [L. *superintendens*, superintending.] A director; an overseer.—2, *a.* Directing; overseeing.
Sụ-pē′rị-ọr, *a.* [L.; comparative of *superus*, high; *super*, above.] Higher; greater; preferable.—2, *n.* One who is above another:—the head-officer of a convent.
Sụ-pē-rị-ŏr′ị-ty, *n.* [L. *superioritas*; Fr. *supériorité.*] Higher rank or quality.
Sụ-pĕr′lạ-tīve, *a.* [L. *superlativus*; *superlatus*, excessive; *super*, beyond, and *ferre*, *latum*, to carry.] Noting the highest degree.—2, *n.* The highest degree or state.
Sụ-pĕr′lạ-tīve-ly, *ad.* In the highest degree.
Sụ-pĕr′nal, *a.* [Fr. *supernel*, L. *supernus*, upper; *super*, above.] Placed above; celestial.
Sū-pẹr-nā′tạnt, *a.* [L. *supernatare*, *supernatantis*, to float; *super*, above, and *natare*, frequentative of *nare*, to swim.] Swimming on the top.
Sū-pẹr-năt′ụ̇-rạl, *a.* [SUPER and NATURAL.] Above the powers of nature; miraculous.
Sū-pẹr-năt′ụ̇-rạl-ĭṣm, *n.* The doctrine of supernatural influence, agency, or power.
Sū-pẹr-năt′ụ̇-rạl-ly, *ad.* Above nature's power.
Sū-pẹr-nū′mẹr-ạ-ry, *a.* [L. *supernumerarius*; *super*, above, and *numerus*, a number.] Above a stated number.—2, *n.* A person or thing above the stated or required number.
Sū-pẹr-phŏs′phāte, *n.* [SUPER and PHOSPHATE.] A phosphate containing free phosphoric acid.
Sū-pẹr-săt′ụ̇-rāte, *v. a.* [SUPER and SATURATE.] [*pp.* supersaturating, supersaturated.] To saturate to excess.
Sū-pẹr-scrībe′, *v. a.* [L. *superscribere*, *superscriptum*; *super*, above, and *scribere*, to write.] [*pp.* superscribing, superscribed.] To write or subscribe on the outside; to direct, as a letter.
Sū-pẹr-scrĭp′tiọn, *n.* [L. *superscriptio.*] A writing on the outside of a letter, or upon something; *direction.*
Sū-pẹr-sēde′, *v. a.* [L. *supersedere*, to sit above, to be superior to,—hence, to pass over, to omit; *super*, above, and *sedere*, to sit (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* superseding, superseded.] To make void; to set aside; to annul; to overrule; to take the place of.
Sū-pẹr-sĕd′ụ̇re, *n.* The act of superseding.
Sū-pẹr-sĕr′vịce-ạ-ble, *a.* [SUPER and SERVICEABLE.] Too officious.
Sū-pẹr-stĭ′′tiọn (sū-pẹr-stĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *superstitio*, wonder, dread, scruple; *superstes*, one who stands near; *super*, near, and *sistere* (*stare*), *statum*, to stand still.] A false or spurious religion or belief; excessive exactness in religious opinions or practice.
Sū-pẹr-stĭ′′tious (sū-pẹr-stĭsh′ụs), *a.* [L. *superstitiosus.*] Addicted to, or full of, superstition; weakly scrupulous.
Sū-pẹr-stĭ′′tious-ly, *ad.* With superstition.
Sū-pẹr-stĭ′′tious-nĕss, *n.* Superstition.
Sū-pẹr-strŭct′ụ̇re (-strŭkt′yụr), *n.* [SUPER and STRUCTURE.] That which is built on a foundation; an edifice.
Sū-pẹr-vēne′, *v. n.* [L. *supervenire*, *superventum*; *super*, upon, and *venire*, to come.] [*pp.* supervening, supervened.] To come in unexpectedly.
Sū-pẹr-vĕn′tiọn, *n.* [L. *superventio.*] The act of supervening.
Sū-pẹr-vī′ṣal, *n.* Inspection; supervision.
Sū-pẹr-vīṣe′, *v. a.* [L. *super*, over, and *videre*, *visum*, to look.] [*pp.* supervising, supervised.] To overlook; to oversee.
Sū-pẹr-vĭ′′ṣiọn (-vĭzh′ụn), *n.* [See SUPERVISE.] Inspection.
Sū-pẹr-vī′ṣọr, *n.* An overseer; an inspector.
Sū-pẹr-vī′ṣọ-ry, *a.* Practising supervision.
Sū-pị-nā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *supinare*, *supinatum*, to lay backward.—See SUPINE.] State of being supine:—position of the hand with the palm upward.
Sụ-pīne′, *a.* [L. *supinus*, backward, one's back; from *sub*, under.—Cf. Gr. ὕπτιος, supine; from ὑπό, under; also L. *suppus*, head downward.] Lying with the face upward:—negligent; careless; indolent; stupid.
Sū′pīne, *n.* [L. *supinum*: perhaps so called because it *falls back* to the functions of the verb, though in form it is a verbal noun.] (*L. Gram.*) A kind of verbal noun.
Sụ-pīne′ly, *ad.* With the face upward; stupidly.
Sụ-pīne′ness, *n.* State of being supine.
Sŭp′per, *n.* [Fr. *souper*, supper,—also to sup.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast.
Sụp-plănt′, *v. a.* [L. *supplantare*, to trip up; *sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot.] [*pp.* supplanting, supplanted.] To displace by stratagem; to take the place of; to turn out.
Sŭp′ple (sŭp′pl), *a.* [Fr. *souple*, pliant; L. *supplex*, bending; *sub*, under, and *plicare*, to bend.] Easily

bent; pliant; *flexible;* yielding; soft; submissive; suppliant; fawning.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* suppling, suppled.] To grow soft; to grow pliant. —3, *v. a.* To make pliant.

Sŭp′plę-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *supplementum; supplere,* to fill up; *sub,* up, and *plere,* to fill.] An addition to supply defects.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* supplementing, supplemented.] To supply; to add.

Sŭp-plę-mĕnt′al, } *a.* Relating to a supple-
Sŭp-plę-mĕnt′a-ry, } ment; additional.

Sŭp′ple-nĕss, *n.* Pliantness; flexibility.

Sŭp′pli-ant, *a.* [Fr.; pres. part. of *supplier,* to pray.—See SUPPLICATE.] Entreating; beseeching.—2, *n.* A petitioner; a supplicant.

Sŭp′pli-cănt, *n.* [L. *supplicans,* supplicating.] One who supplicates.—2, *a.* Entreating; petitioning.

Sŭp′pli-cāte, *v. n.* [L. *supplicare, supplicatum,* to beg; *supplex,* bending,—hence, beseeching; *sub,* under, and *plicare,* to bend.] [*pp.* supplicating, supplicated.] To make a supplication; to implore; to entreat. [entreaty.

Sŭp-pli-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *supplicatio.*] A petition;

Sŭp′pli-ca-tō-ry, *a.* Petitionary; entreating.

Sup-plȳ′, *v. a.* [Fr. *suppléer,* L. *supplere,* to fill; *sub,* up, and *plere,* to fill.] [*pp.* supplying, supplied.] To fill up; to afford; to *furnish.*—2, *n.* Relief of want; sufficiency; stock; store; fund: —a sum or something granted or furnished.

Sup-pōrt′, *v. a.* [L. *supportare,* to carry; *sub,* under, and *portare,* to carry.] [*pp.* supporting, supported.] To sustain; to *bear;* to bear up; to endure; to uphold; to favor; to maintain.—2, *n.* A prop:—a maintenance.

Sup-pōrt′a-ble, *a.* Endurable; tolerable.

Sup-pōrt′er, *n.* One who supports.

Sup-pōş′a-ble, *a.* That may be supposed.

Sup-pōşe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *supposer:* in form it represents L. *sub,* under, and *pausare,* to halt; in meaning it represents L. *supponere, suppositum,* to place under; *sub,* under, and *ponere,* to place.] [*pp.* supposing, supposed.] To assume or admit without proof; to imagine; to believe; to think.

Sŭp-po-şĭ′′tion (sŭp-po-zĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *suppositio; supponere,* to suppose (*q. v.*), to substitute, to place under.] Act of supposing; that which is supposed; conjecture; a guess; a surmise; *hypothesis; opinion.*

Sup-pŏş-i-tĭ′′tious (sup-pŏz-ę-tĭsh′us), *a.* [L. *suppositicius.*] Not genuine; counterfeit:—supposed; not real.

Sup-pŏş′i-tive, *a.* Supposed; suppositional.

Sup-pŏş′i-tive-ly, *ad.* Upon supposition.

Sup-pŏş′i-to-ry, *n.* [L. *sub,* under, and *ponere, positum,* to place.] A medicated mass to be introduced into the rectum or the vagina.

Sup-prĕss′, *v. a.* [L. *supprimere, suppressum; sub,* under, and *primere,* to press.] [*pp.* suppressing, suppressed.] To overpower and crush; to subdue:—to restrain; to stifle; to conceal.

Sup-prĕs′sion (sup-prĕsh′un), *n.* [L. *suppressio.*] Act of suppressing; the thing suppressed:—concealment.

Sŭp′pū-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *suppurare, suppuratum; sub,* under, and *pus, puris,* pus (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* suppurating, suppurated.] To generate pus in.—2, *v. n.* To generate or form pus. rating; pus.

Sŭp-pū-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *suppuratio.*] Act of suppu-

Sŭp′pū-rā-tive, *a.* Digestive; generating pus.—2, *n.* A suppurating medicine.

Sū′pra. [L.—Cf. *superus,* high.] A Latin preposition, used in composition, and signifying *above* or *before.* [the orbit.

Sū-pra-ŏr′bi-tal, *a.* [SUPRA and ORBIT.] Above

Su-prĕm′a-cy, *n.* [Fr. *suprématie.*] State of being supreme; highest place; highest authority.

Su-prēme′, *a.* [L. *supremus,* highest; *superus,* high.] Highest in dignity and power.

Su-prēme′ly, *ad.* In the highest degree. [over.

Sur-. A prefix, from the French, denoting *more,* or

Sū′ral, *a.* [L. *sura,* the calf.] Being in the calf of the leg.

Sür′bāse, *n.* [SUR- and BASE.] (*Arch.*) A cornice or moulding above a pedestal; upper base.

Sur-cēase′, *v. n.* [Fr. *sursis,* suspension; *surseoir,* to suspend, to supersede (*q. v.*). It has no connection whatever, except in meaning, with CEASE.] [*pp.* surceasing, surceased.] To cease. —2, *v. a.* To cause to cease.—3, *n.* A cessation.

Sur-chärġe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *surcharger; sur,* over, and CHARGE.] [*pp.* surcharging, surcharged.] To overload; to overburden.—2, *n.* [Fr. *surcharge.*] An excessive load or charge.

Sür′cĭn-gle (sür′sĭng-gl), *n.* [O. Fr.; L. *super,* over, and *cingulum,* a girdle.] A girth:—a girdle of a cassock.

Sür′cōat, *n.* [Fr. *surcot.*—See SUR- and COAT.] A short coat worn over the dress.

Sürd, *a.* [L. *surdus,* deaf, indistinct.] (*Arith.*) Incommensurable.—2, *n.* An incommensurable or irrational number or quantity.

Sûre (shûr *or* shür), *a.* [Fr. *sûr,* O. Fr. *seur,* L. *securus,* secure (*q. v.*).] Certain; unfailing; infallible; confident; undoubting; safe; firm; stable.—2, *ad.* Certainly; without doubt.

Sûre′ly (shûr′lę), *ad.* Certainly; doubtless.

Sûre′ty (shûr′tę), *n.* [Fr. *sûreté,* security (*q. v.*).] State of being sure; certainty; safety:—security against loss or damage; a hostage; a bail; guarantee; a pledge:—one who gives security or is bound for another.

Sürf, *n.* [Probably a corruption of SOUGH.] The swell of the sea that breaks on the shore; a wave cresting into foam; breakers.

Sür′face, *n.* [Fr.; *sur,* L. *super,* above, and *face,* face (*q. v.*).] The superficies; the outside.

Sür′feit (sür′fit), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *sorfait,* excess; *sorfaire, surfaire,* to overdo; Fr. *sur,* L. *super,* and *faire,* L. *facere,* to do.] [*pp.* surfeiting, surfeited.] To feed to excess; to cloy.—2, *v. n.* To be fed to satiety.—3, *n.* Excess in eating; satiety.

Sürf′y, *a.* Abounding with surf.

Sürġe, *n.* [L. *surgere,* to rise; *sub,* under, upward, and *regere,* to rule, to direct.] A swelling sea; a *wave;* a billow.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* surging, surged.] To swell; to rise high.

Sür′ġeon (sür′jun), *n.* [See CHIRURGEON.] A professor of surgery; one who practises surgery.

Sür′ġer-y, *n.* [See CHIRURGY.] That part of the healing art which relates to external diseases and their treatment; art of curing by hand, by instruments, or external applications.

Sür′ġi-cal, *a.* [See CHIRURGICAL.] Pertaining to surgery.

Sür′li-nĕss, *n.* Moroseness; sour anger.

Sür′loĭn, *n.* [Fr. *surlonge; sur,* over, and *longe,* a loin (*q. v.*).] Loin of beef:—written also *sirloin.*

Sür′ly, *a.* [Either for *sourly,* or probably for *sirlike,* lordly, magisterial.] Morose; rough; uncivil; sulky.

Sur-mīşe′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *surmettre* (part. *surmis*), to accuse; *sur,* upon, and *mettre,* to put; L. *mittere,* to send.] [*pp.* surmising, surmised.] To suspect; to conjecture; to fancy; to imagine:—to hint; to intimate.—2, *n.* An imperfect notion; suspicion; conjecture.

Sur-mount′, *v. a.* [Fr. *surmonter; sur,* upon, and *monter,* to mount (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* surmounting, surmounted.] To rise above; to *conquer;* to overcome; to surpass; to exceed.

Sur-mount′a-ble, *a.* Conquerable; superable.

Sur-mŭl′let, *n.* [Fr. *surmulet:* perhaps *saur,* brown or red, and *mulet,* a mullet.] A marine fish, esteemed a delicacy.

Sür′nāme, *n.* [Fr. *surnom;* Sp. *sobrenombre;* It. *soprannome;* L. *super,* over, and NAME.] The family name of a person.

Sur-nāme′, *v. a.* [*pp.* surnaming, surnamed.] To name by an appellation.

Sur-pȧss′, *v. a.* [Fr. *surpasser; sur,* over, and *passer,* to pass (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* surpassing, surpassed.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond; to transcend; to outdo.

Sur-pāss′a-ble, *a.* That may be excelled.
Sur-pāss′ing, *p. a.* Excellent in a high degree.
Sur-pāss′ing-ly, *ad.* In an excellent manner.
Sûr′plice, *n.* [Fr. *surplis;* Sp. *sobrepelliz;* Late L. *superpelliceum; super*, above, and *pelliceum*, a pelisse (*q. v.*).] A clergyman's white garment.
Sûr′plŭs, *n.* [Fr.; *sur*, L. *super*, over, and *plus*, more.] An overplus; remaining part.
Sûr′plŭs-age, *n.* Overplus; surplus.
Sur-prī′şal, *n.* Act of surprising; surprise.
Sur-prīşe′, *n.* [Fr. *surprise.*] Act of surprising; act of taking unawares; state of being surprised:—*wonder;* sudden confusion; astonishment; amazement.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *surprendre*, part. *surpris; sur*, over, upon, and *prendre*, L. *prehendere*, to seize.—See PREHENSILE.] [*pp.* surprising, surprised.] To take unawares:—to astonish; to impress with wonder.
Sur-prīş′ing, *p. a.* Wonderful; astonishing.
Sur-prīş′ing-ly, *ad.* In a surprising manner.
Sŭr-re-bŭt′, *v. n.* [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, over, and REBUT.] [*pp.* surrebutting, surrebutted.] (*Law.*) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter.
Sŭr-re-bŭt′tal, *n.* The act or process of surrebutting.
Sŭr-re-bŭt′ter, *n.* (*Law.*) Answer to a rebutter.
Sŭr-re-jŏĭn′, *v. n.* [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, over, and REJOIN.] [*pp.* surrejoining, surrejoined.] (*Law.*) To reply to a defendant's rejoinder.
Sŭr-re-jŏĭn′der, *n.* An answer to a rejoinder.
Sur-rĕn′der, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *surrendre;* Fr. *sur*, over, and *rendre*, to give.—See RENDER.] [*pp.* surrendering, surrendered.] To render or give up; to *deliver* up; to relinquish; to *abandon.*—2, *v. n.* To lay down arms; to yield.—3, *n.* The act of surrendering.
Sŭr-rep-tĭ′′tious (sŭr-rep-tĭsh′us), *a.* [L. *surrepticius; surrepere*, to steal up to; *sub*, under, and *repere*, *reptum*, to creep.] Done by stealth; got or produced fraudulently.
Sŭr-rep-tĭ′′tious-ly, *ad.* By stealth.
Sŭr′ro-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *surrogare*, *surrogatum*, to substitute; *sub*, under, in place of, and *rogare*, to ask, to choose.] [*pp.* surrogating, surrogated.] To put in the place of.—2, *n.* A deputy:—a substitute:—an officer of a probate court.
Sur-rŏŭnd′, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *suronder*, to overflow; L. *super*, over, and *unda*, a wave. The meaning has been much affected by confusion with ROUND.] [*pp.* surrounding, surrounded.] To encompass; to enclose.
Sûr-sŏl′id, *n.* [Fr. *sursolide; sur*, above, and SOLID.] The fifth power of any number.
Sur-tôut′ (sur-tôt′), *n.* [Fr.; *sur*, over, and *tout*, all; L. *super totum*, over all.] An outside coat.
Surveillance (sûr′vāl′yäns′), *n.* [Fr.; *surveiller*, to oversee; L. *super*, over, and *vigilare*, to watch; *vigilantia*, watchfulness.] Supervision; oversight; superintendence.
Sur-vey′ (sur-vā′), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *surveer*, *surveier*, *sorvoir*, to survey, to look over; L. *super*, over, and *videre*, to see.] [*pp.* surveying, surveyed.] To view; to oversee:—to measure and estimate.
Sûr′vey (sûr′vā *or* sur-vā′), *n.* An attentive view; sight; *prospect;* retrospect:—result of surveying; mensuration.
Sur-vey′ing (sur-vā′ing), *n.* The art or act of measuring land; survey.
Sur-vey′or (sur-vā′or), *n.* One who surveys:—a measurer of land.—*Surveyor-general*, a principal surveyor; a public officer.
Sur-vī′val, **Sur-vī′vance**, *n.* [Fr. *survivance*, *survie.*] State or act of outliving another; survivorship.
Sur-vīve′, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Fr. *survivre*, L. *supervivere*, to outlive; *super*, over, and *vivere*, to live.] [*pp.* surviving, survived.] To outlive; to live longer than; to remain alive.
Sur-vīv′or, *n.* One who outlives or survives.
Sus-cĕp-ti-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* State of being susceptible; sensibility; feeling.
Sus-cĕp′ti-ble, *a.* [L. *susceptibilis; suscipere*, *susceptum*, to undertake; *sub*, under, and *capere*, to take.] Capable of admitting; feeling; tender; sensitive; sensible.
Sus-cĕp′tive, *a.* Susceptible; admitting.
Sŭs-cep-tĭv′i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility.
Sus-pĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *suspicere*, *suspectum; sub*, under, and *specere*, to look.] [*pp.* suspecting, suspected.] To have suspicion of; to mistrust; to apprehend; to *doubt.*—2, *v. n.* To imagine guilt; to fear.—3, *n.* [Fr. *suspect*, suspected.] A suspicious character:—one suspected of belonging to the criminal class.
Sus-pĕnd′, *v. a.* [L. *suspendere*, to hang up; *sub*, under, and *pendere*, to hang.] [*pp.* suspending, suspended.] To hang; to interrupt; to delay; to hinder; to withhold:—to keep in suspense or uncertainty:—to deprive of office for a time.
Sus-pĕnd′er, *n.* One who suspends or delays.—*pl.* Straps to sustain a garment.
Sus-pĕnse′, *n.* [L. *suspensus.*—See SUSPEND.] Uncertainty; indecision; doubt.
Sus-pĕn′sion, *n.* [L. *suspensio.*—See SUSPEND.] Act of suspending; state of being suspended; a cessation; delay; suspense:—a temporary privation of an office.
Sus-pĕn′so-ry, *a.* Suspending:—doubtful.
Sus-pĭ′′cion (sus-pĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *suspicio.*—See SUSPECT.] Act of suspecting; want of confidence; jealousy; mistrust.
Sus-pĭ′′cious (sus-pĭsh′us), *a.* [L. *suspiciosus.*] Inclined to suspect:—liable to suspicion; causing suspicion.
Sus-pĭ′′cious-ly, *ad.* In a suspicious manner.
Sus-pĭ′′cious-nĕss, *n.* Tendency to suspicion; liability to be suspected.
Sŭs-pi-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *suspiratio.*] The act of sighing; a sigh.
Sus-pīre′, *v. n.* [L. *suspirare; sub*, under, and *spirare*, to breathe.] [*pp.* suspiring, suspired.] To sigh; to breathe hard.
Sus-tāin′ (sus-tān′), *v. a.* [L. *sustinere; sub*, under, and *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* sustaining, sustained.] To bear; to hold up; to uphold; to support; to maintain; to endure:—to make good; to confirm; to corroborate.
Sus-tāin′er, *n.* One who sustains.
Sŭs′te-nance, *n.* [O. Fr.; L. *sustinentia.*—See SUSTAIN.] That which sustains life; subsistence; maintenance; food; victuals.
Sŭs-ten-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *sustentatio; sustentare*, frequentative of *sustinere*, to sustain.] Support; maintenance.
Su-sŭr′rus, *n.* [L.] A low, gentle, humming or murmuring sound.
Sŭt′ler, *n.* [Dut. *zoetelaar*, a sutler, a scullion; Ger. *sudelkoch*, or *sudler*, a dauber, a scullion, a bad cook; *sudeln*, to dabble: root of SEETHE.] One who follows an army as a seller of provisions.
Sut-tēē′, *n.* [Hind *sati;* Skr. *sati*, a true wife; *sant*, true, real, virtuous; *as*, to be.] A widow who is burnt on the funeral pile of her deceased husband:—the self-immolation of a widow. [India.]
Sŭt′ūre (sŭt′yur), *n.* [L. *sutura; suere*, *sutum*, to sew (*q. v.*).] A sewing up of wounds; a stitching; seam:—a junction of bones.
Sū′ze-rāin, *n.* [Fr. *suzerain;* fictive L. *suseranus* or *surseranus;* L. *susum* or *sursum*, above; *sub*, up, and *versum*, *vorsum*, turned; *vertere*, to turn.] A feudal lord or baron.
Sū′ze-rāin-ty, *n.* [Fr. *suzeraineté.*] Feudal authority or sovereignty; lordship.
Swab (swŏb), *n.* [Sw. *svab*, a fire-brush; Dut. *zwabber*, a drudge on a ship.] A kind of mop.—2, *v. a.* [Sw. *svabla;* Dan. *svabre;* Ger. *schwabbern.*—See SWEEP.] [*pp.* swabbing, swabbed.] To clean with a mop.
Swad′dle (swŏd′dl), *v. a.* [A frequentative of SWATHE; A.-S. *swedil*, a swaddling-band.] [*pp.* swaddling, swaddled.] To swathe; to bind.
Swad′dling-bănd, **Swad′dling-clŏth** (swŏd′-), *n.* A cloth wrapped round an infant.

Swăg, *v. n.* [A variant of SWAY.] [*pp.* swagging, swagged.] To sink down by its own weight; to hang heavy; to sag.—2, *n.* [Slang.] Booty; stolen goods.
Swāge, *n.* [Icel. *sveigja*, to bend; *sveggja*, to sway (*q. v.*).] A tool for shaping metal.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* swaging, swaged.] To shape by means of a swage.
Swăg′ger, *n.* [O. E. *swag*, Norw. *svaga*, to sway (*q. v.*).] An empty boast; bluster.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* swaggering, swaggered.] To bluster; to bully; [to brag.
Swăg′ger-er, *n.* A blusterer; a bully.
Swāin, *n.* [A.-S. *swan*, Icel. *sveinn*, Dan. *svend*, O. Ger. *suein*, a servant.] A young man; a pastoral youth; a rustic; a country laborer:—a lover; a wooer.
Swāle, *n.* [Probably related to SWILL, to wash.] A low, wet tract of land; a vale; a valley.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [*pp.* swaling, swaled.] To waste; to melt, as a candle; to consume.
Swal′lōw (swŏl′lō), *n.* [A.-S. *swalewe;* Dut. *zwaluw;* Dan. *svale;* Ger. *schwalbe.*—Cf. Gr. σαλεύειν, to shake, to toss; O. Dut. *swalpen*, to toss; *swalpe*, a tossing.] A small bird of passage:—the throat:—voracity:—a gulp.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *swelgan;* Dut. *zwelgen;* Dan. *svælge;* Ger. *schwelgen.*] [*pp.* swallowing, swallowed.] To take down the throat; to absorb; to take in; to engross.
Swăm, *i.* & *p.* from *swim.*
Swamp (swŏmp), *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *svamp*, Ger. *schwamm*, Goth. *swamms*, a sponge; Goth. *swumsl*, a swamp: akin to SWIM.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* swamping, swamped.] To whelm or sink:—to embarrass; to entangle with difficulties.
Swamp′y (swŏm′pe), *a.* Boggy; fenny; marshy.
Swan (swŏn), *n.* [A.-S. *swan;* Dut. *zwaan;* Dan. *svane;* Ger. *schwan.*] A large water-fowl.
Swan′s′-dōwn (swŏnz′-dōwn), *n.* The down of the swan:—a fine, soft, thin, woollen cloth.
Swap (swŏp), *v. a.* [Ger. *schwappen*, to strike (imitative),—also, to exchange; probably meaning to strike a bargain.] [*pp.* swapping, swapped.] To barter.—2, *n.* A blow:—exchange; swop.—3, *ad.* Hastily; with hasty violence.
Swârd, *n.* [Icel. *svördr*, skin, sward; Ger. *schwarte*, a rind, bark; Dan. *grönsværd*, greensward.—Cf. A.-S. *sweard*, Dut. *zwoord*, a bacon-skin.] The grassy surface of land; turf.
Swāre, *v.* Did swear. See SWEAR.
Swârm, *n.* [A.-S. *swearm;* Dut. *zwerm;* Dan. *sværm;* Ger. *schwarm.*—Cf. Ger. *schwirren*, to whir, to buzz; L. *susurrus*, a buzzing.] A multitude of bees:—a crowd.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [A.-S. *swirman.*] [*pp.* swarming, swarmed.] To rise, as bees:—to appear in multitudes:—to crowd; to press; to throng:—[akin to SQUIRM.—Cf. O. Fris. *swerva*, to creep; Local E. *swarve*, to climb; Ger. *schwärmen*, to move wildly] to climb by clasping.
Swârt, *a.* [A.-S. *sweart*, Dut. *zwart*, Dan. *sort*, Ger. *schwarz*, black.] Swarthy.
Swârth, *a.* Black; brown; swarthy.
Swârth′i-ly, *ad.* Blackly; duskily; tawnily.
Swârth′y, *a.* Dark of complexion; black; dusky.
Swash (swŏsh), *n.* [Imitative.—Cf. WASH.] (*Arch.*) An oval figure:—a swasher; a violent impulse of water:—a side-channel.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* swashing, swashed.] To bluster:—to splash; to dash.
Swash′bŭck-ler (swŏsh′-), *n.* A bully; a braggart.
Swath (swŏth) [swâth, *N. I. H.*], *n.* [A.-S *swadu;* Dut. *zwad;* Ger. *schwad.*] A line of grass cut down with a scythe:—a band; a fillet.
Swāthe, *n.* [A.-S. *swedian*, to enwrap; *swadu*, a shred.] A bandage; a band; a fillet.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* swathing, swathed.] To bind with bands; to confine.
Swāy, *v. a.* [Icel. *sveigja*, to bend; *svig*, a bend; Sw. *sviga*, to bend; Dan. *svaie*, to swing; Dut. *zwaaijen*, to swing, to turn; Norw. *sveigja*, to bend; *svaga*, to sway.] [*pp.* swaying, swayed.] To wield:—to influence; to bias:—to govern; to rule; to control; to direct.—2, *v. n.* To have weight; to bear rule:—to swing; to wave.—3, *n.* Power; rule; influence; direction:—swinging motion.
Swēar (swâr) [swăr, *H. St. I.*], *v. n.* [A.-S. *swerian*, to speak (see ANSWER), to declare, to swear; Dut. *zweren;* Dan. *sværge;* Ger. *schwören.*—Cf. Goth. *swaran*, Dan. *svare*, Icel. *svara*, to answer.] [*i.* swore (*formerly* sware); *pp.* swearing, sworn.] To declare or promise upon oath:—to use profane language.—2, *a.* To bind by an oath.
Swēar′er (swâr′er), *n.* One who swears.
Swēar′ing, *n.* The act of declaring upon oath.
Swĕat (swĕt), *n.* [A.-S. *swat;* Dut. *zweet;* Dan. *sved;* Ger. *schweiss*, *schwitze;* Skr. *sveda;* L. *sudor;* Gr. ἱδρώς.] Perspiration; a fluid:—labor; toil.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *swætan;* Ger. *schweissen*, *schwitzen;* Skr. *svid;* L. *sudare.*] [*i.* sweat, swet, *or* sweated; *pp.* sweating, sweat, swet, *or* sweated.] To emit moisture; to *perspire;* to swelter:—to toil; to labor; to drudge.—3, *v. a.* To emit as sweat:—to make to sweat or perspire:—to exude.
Swĕat′y, *a.* Covered or moist with sweat.
Swēde, *n.* A native of Sweden:—a ruta-baga.
Swēd′ish, *n.* The language of the Swedes.—2, *a.* Relating to Sweden or Swedes.
Swēēp, *v. a.* [A.-S. *swapan.*—See SWIFT and SWOOP.—Cf. Ger. *schweifen*, to sweep along, to rove; *schweif*, a train, a tail.] [*i.* swept; *pp.* sweeping, swept.] To move, clear, or clean with a broom; to brush:—to drive off at once.—2, *v. n.* To pass with violence or pomp.—3, *n.* The act of sweeping; a dash:—an engine for drawing water:—a chimney-sweeper:—a large oar.
Swēēp′er, *n.* One who sweeps.
Swēēp′ing, *p. a.* Driving or brushing away:—involving great number or extent; unqualified.
Swēēp′ings, *n. pl.* Things swept away.
Swēēp′stakes, *n.* (*Gaming.*) One who wins all:—a prize in a horse-race, made up of several stakes.
Swēēt, *a.* [A.-S. *swete;* Dut. *zoet;* Dan. *söd;* Ger. *süss.*—Cf. Skr. *svadu*, sweet; *svad*, to please, to taste; L. *suavis*, pleasant; *suadere*, to persuade.] Pleasing to any sense; not sour; saccharine; fragrant:—mild; soft; grateful.—2, *n.* Sweetness; something pleasing. [calf.
Swēēt′brĕad, *n.* The pancreas:—the thymus of a
Swēēt′brī-er, *n.* A fragrant shrub, eglantine.
Swēēt′-çiç′e-ly, *n.* A fragrant plant.
Swēēt′en (swē′tn), *v. a.* [*pp.* sweetening, sweetened.] To make sweet.—2, *v. n.* To grow sweet.
Swēēt′en-ing (swē′tn-ing), *n.* The act of making sweet:—that which sweetens.
Swēēt′heärt, *n.* A lover or mistress.
Swēēt′ing, *n.* A sweet, luscious apple.
Swēēt′ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet.
Swēēt′ly, *ad.* In a sweet manner; gently.
Swēēt′mēat, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar:—a confection or conserve.
Swēēt′ness, *n.* Quality of being sweet.
Swēēt′-ŏil, *n.* Olive-oil.
Swēēt′-po-tā′tō, *n.* An esculent root.
Swĕll, *v. n.* [A.-S. *swellan;* Dut. *zwellen;* Icel. *svella;* Ger. *schwellen.*] [*i.* swelled; *pp.* swelling, swelled, swollen, *or* swoln.] To grow large or turgid; to tumefy; to look big; to be inflated, puffed up, or elated.—2, *v. a.* To make tumid; to heighten; to inflate.—3, *n.* An extension of bulk; an increase:—a person of high rank, fashion, or importance; an aristocrat:—a fop. [Slang.]—4, *a.* Stylish; fashionable; aristocratic. [Slang.]
Swĕll′ing, *n.* The act of enlarging in bulk; inflation:—a morbid tumor; a protuberance.
Swĕll′-mŏb, *n.* A collective name for thieves who affect the dress and manners of gentlemen.
Swĕl′ter, *v. n.* [Cf. A.-S. *sweltan*, Icel. *svelta*, Goth. *swiltan*, to die: perhaps affected by confusion with A.-S. *swelan*, Ger. *schwelen*, to burn; *schwül*, sultry (*q. v.*): confused with WELTER.] [*pp.* sweltering, sweltered.] To suffer heat; to sweat.—2, *v. a.* To oppress with heat.

Swĕpt, *i. & p.* from *sweep.*

Swĕrve, *v. n.* [Dut. *zwerven*, to swerve, to rove, to revel; Dan. *svire*, to revel; *svirre*, to turn, to whirl; *svarre*, *svarbe*, Sw. *svarfva*, to turn in a lathe; A.-S. *sweorfan*, to polish.] [*pp.* swerving, swerved.] To wander; to deviate; to bend.

Swĕt, *i. & p.* from *sweat.*

Swĭft, *a.* [A.-S. *swift; swifan*, to move quickly. —Cf. SWEEP.] Quick; fleet; nimble; rapid; fast.—2, *n.* A bird like a swallow:—a species of newt, eft, or salamander.—*pl.* A reel for yarn.

Swĭft′-foot-ęd (-fût-ęd), *a.* Swift of foot.

Swĭft′ly, *ad.* Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly.

Swĭft′ness, *n.* *Quickness* of motion; speed; nimbleness; celerity; rapidity; velocity.

Swĭg, *v. n. & v. a.* [Cf. A.-S. *swegan*, to swallow.] [*pp.* swigging, swigged.] To drink greedily.—2, *n.* A large draught. [Vulg.]

Swĭll, *v. a.* [A.-S. *swilian*, to wash.—Cf. Ger. *schwelgen*, to guzzle. The connection of *swill* with *swallow* is very doubtful; and the old derivation of the noun from L. *suillus*, pertaining to swine (*sus*, a swine), is generally rejected.] [*pp.* swilling, swilled.] To drink grossly; to drench. —2, *n.* Swine's food.

Swĭm, *v. n.* [A.-S. *swimman; Dut. zwemmen;* Icel. *svimma;* Ger. *schwimmen.*] [*i.* swam *or* swum; *pp.* swimming, swum.] To float on the water; to move in the water; to glide along:—[A.-S. *swima*, a swimming, a faint; Icel. *svimi.*—Cf. Ger. *schwindel*, dizziness] to be dizzy.—2, *v. a.* To pass by swimming.—3, *n.* A motion in liquid; a sliding motion.

Swĭm′mer, *n.* One who swims. [water.

Swĭm′ming, *n.* The act of floating on or in

Swĭm′ming-ly, *ad.* With great success.

Swĭn′dle (swĭn′dl), *v. a.* [Ger. *schwindel*, dizziness; *schwindeln*, to be busy, to cheat; *schwindler*, a rash, giddy speculator, a cheat.—Cf. Ger. *schwinden*, to vanish, to die away; A.-S. *swindan*, to languish.] [*pp.* swindling, swindled.] To cheat in trade; to defraud.—2, *n.* A fraudulent act; a fraudulent scheme.

Swĭn′dler, *n.* One who swindles; a cheat.

Swīne, *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *swin*, Dut. *zwijn*, Dan. *sviin*, Ger. *schwein*, Russ. *svineya*, a swine; L. *sus*, a swine; *suinus*, swine-like; Gr. ὗς, a swine.] A hog; a pig:—hogs collectively.

Swīne′-hērd, *n.* A keeper of hogs.

Swĭng, *v. n.* [A.-S. *swingan*, to scourge, to flap; *swengan*, to shake; Dan. *svinge*, to swing; Ger. *schwingen*, *schwenken*, to swing.] [*i.* swung; *pp.* swinging, swung.] To move or wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to vibrate; to oscillate.—2, *v. a.* To make to play loosely; to wave.—3, *n.* The act of swinging; a waving motion; free course: —an apparatus for swinging.

Swĭnġe, *v. a.* [A.-S. *swengan*, to toss, to shake; *swingan*, to whip.—See SWING.] [*pp.* swingeing, swinged.] To whip; to bastinade; to punish:—to swing.

Swĭnġe′ing (swĭnj′ing), *a.* Great; huge.

Swĭng′ing, *a.* Vibrating; waving to and fro.

Swĭn′gle (swĭng′gl), *n.* [Dut. *zwingelen*, to swingle; Ger. *schwinge*, a swingle; *schwenkel*, a pendulum.—See SWING.] A wooden knife by which flax is beaten or swingled:—called also *swinglingknife*, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* swingling, swingled.] To beat and dress, as flax.

Swĭn′ish, *a.* Befitting swine; gross; brutal.

Swĭnk, *v. a.* [A.-S. *swincan*, to toil: closely related to SWING.] [*pp.* swinking, swinked.] To labor; to drudge.

Swīpe, *n.* [See SWEEP.] An engine or pole for drawing water; a sweep.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* swiping, swiped.] To strike with a sweeping stroke.

Swĭrl, *v. n.* [Norw. *svirla*, to whirl; *sverra*, to turn.] [*pp.* swirling, swirled.] To whirl.—2, *n.* A whirling motion.

Swĭss, *n.* A native of Switzerland.—2, *a.* Belonging to Switzerland.

Swĭtch, *n.* [O. Dut. *swick;* Sw. *sweg;* Norw. *svige;* Icel. *svigi:* closely related to SWAY.] A small, flexible twig:—a movable rail or contrivance for transferring cars from one track of a railroad to another; the shunt of an electrical apparatus, as a telegraph:—a quantity of false hair fastened together at one end, worn by ladies.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* switching, switched.] To lash; to whip; to jerk:—to turn from one track to another; to shunt.

Swĭtch′man, *n.* One who manages a switch.

Swĭv′el (swĭv′vl), *n.* [A.-S. *swifan*, to move quickly, to turn; Icel. *sveifla*, to turn.—See SWIFT.] A ring which turns on a staple:—a small cannon, turning on a staple.

Swivel.

Swŏb, *n. & v.* See SWAB.

Swōl′len (swō′ln), *p.* from *swell.*

Swōōn, *v. n.* [A.-S. *swogan*, to sough (*q. v.*), to sigh; *geswogen*, fainting; *geswowunng*, a faint; Low Ger. *swugten*, to sigh, to faint.] [*pp.* swooning, swooned.] To faint.—2, *n.* A fainting-fit.

Swōōp, *v. a.* [A.-S. *swapan*, to swoop, rush, or sweep; Icel. *sveipa*, to sweep or swoop; Ger. *schweifen*, to move along, to rove; A.-S. *swifan*, to move swiftly; Skr. *su*, Gr. σεύειν, to drive.] [*pp.* swooping, swooped.] To seize at once; to catch up.—2, *v. n.* To sweep downward; to stoop.—3, *n.* A seizing upon, as a bird of prey.

Swŏp, *n. & v.* See SWAP.

Sword (sōrd), *n.* [A.-S. *sweord;* Dut. *zwaard;* Dan. *sværd;* Ger. *schwert:* root of Skr. *sri*, to kill; whence *svaru*, an arrow, a thunderbolt.] A military weapon:—warfare; destruction.

Sword′-bĕlt, *n.* A belt for suspending a sword.

Sword′-fĭsh (sōrd′fĭsh), *n.* A fish with a long, sharp bone issuing from its head.

Swordş′man (sōrdz′man), *n.* One who carries a sword; a soldier; a fighting man:—a fencer.

Swōre, *i.* from *swear.*

Swōrn, *p.* from *swear.*

Swōūnd, *n.* A swoon. [Poet.]

Swŭm, *i. & p.* from *swim.*

Swŭng, *i. & p.* from *swing.*

Sўb′a-rīte, *n.* [Gr. Συβαρίτης, an inhabitant of Sybaris, an ancient Greek city in Italy, whose people were noted for luxurious living.] A person devoted to luxury.

Sўb-a-rĭt′ic, *a.* Relating to Sybaris; luxurious; wanton.

Sўc′a-mīne, *n.* [Gr. συκάμινος.] The mulberry.

Sўc′a-mōre, *n.* [Gr. συκόμορος; σῦκον, a fig, and μόρον, a mulberry; but perhaps in reality from Heb. *shiqmah* (pl. *shiqmoth*), a sycamore.] The plane-tree; button-wood:—a species of fig-tree: —a kind of maple.

Sўc′o-phăn-cy, *n.* Mean flattery; servility.

Sўc′o-phănt, *n.* [Gr. συκοφάντης, an informer,—literally, a fig-shower; σῦκον, a fig, and φαίνειν, to show: conjectured to mean one who reported the unlawful exportation of figs.] A mean *flatterer;* a parasite.

Sўc-o-phăn′tic, } *a.* Relating to, or like, a
Sўc-o-phăn′ti-cal, } sycophant; fawning.

Sȳ′e-nīte, *n.* [From *Syene*, in Upper Egypt.] A stone much like granite.

Sȳ-e-nĭt′ic, *a.* Like, or composed of, syenite.

Sўl′la-ba-ry, *n.* An alphabet of syllables.

Syl-lăb′ic, } *a.* [Gr. συλλαβικός.] Relating to,
Syl-lăb′i-cal, } or consisting of, syllables.

Syl-lăb-i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Formation of syllables.

Sўl′la-ble, *n.* [L. *syllaba;* Gr. συλλαβή; σύν, together, and λαμβάνειν (root λαβ-), to hold: the *l* in the last syllable is intrusive.] As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation.

Sўl′la-bŭb, *n.* See SILLABUB.

Sўl′la-bŭs, *n.* [L.; Late Gr. σύλλαβος.—See SYLLABLE.] A compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract.

Sўl′lo-ġism, *n.* [Gr. συλλογισμός; σύν, together, and λογίζομαι, to reckon; λόγος, a word or reason.] (*Logic.*) An argument stated in the correct logical form, and consisting of three propositions, the first two called the *premises* (major and minor), the third, the *conclusion.*

Sўl-lo-ġis′tic, } *a.* [Gr. συλλογιστικός.] Re-
Sўl-lo-ġis′ti-cal, } lating to or consisting of a syllogism.

Sўl-lo-ġis′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* By means of a syllogism.

Sўl′lo-ġize, *v. a.* [Gr. συλλογίζομαι.—See SYLLOGISM.] [*pp.* syllogizing, syllogized.] To express in the form of a syllogism; to formulate into a syllogism or syllogisms.—2, *v. n.* To reason by syllogism.

Sўlph, *n.* [Fr. *sylphe;* referred to Gr. σίλφη, a beetle; by others to Late L. *suleva, sulfi, sylphi,* a spirit: thought to be a Celtic word.] A fabled being of the air:—a moth.

Sўl′phid, *n.* [Fr. *sylphide.*] A little sylph.

Sўl′va, *n.* [L. *sylva* (better *silva*), a forest.] The trees of a country collectively.

Sўl′van, *a.* [L. *silvanus.*] Relating to woods; woody.—2, *n.* A fabled deity of the woods.

Sўl′vi-cŭlt-ūre, *n.* [L. *silva,* a forest, and *cultura,* culture (*q. v.*).] Culture of trees; arboriculture; forestry.

Sўm′bol, *n.* [L. *symbolum,* Gr. σύμβολον, a pledge, a sign; συμβάλλειν, to compare, to infer; σύν, together, and βάλλειν (root βολ-), to throw.] Type; emblem; sign:—a compendium:—a religious creed or confession.

Sym-bŏl′ic, } *a.* [Gr. συνβολικός.] Relating to
Sym-bŏl′i-cal, } symbols; emblematical.

Sym-bŏl′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a symbolic manner.

Sўm′bol-ism, *n.* An ascription of meaning to symbols or emblems:—the meaning of a type or ceremony:—a system of emblems.

Sўm-bol-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of symbolizing.

Sўm′bol-īze, *v. n.* [Fr. *symboliser.*] [*pp.* symbolizing, symbolized.] To have a resemblance.—2, *v. a.* To represent or set forth by emblems.

Sym-mĕt′ri-cal, *a.* Having symmetry; harmonious; proportional in the parts.

Sўm′me-try, *n.* [Gr. συμμετρία; σύν, with, and μέτρον, measure.] A due proportion; harmony.

Sўm-pa-thĕt′ic, } *a.* Having sympathy, or a
Sўm-pa-thĕt′i-cal, } feeling in common.

Sўm-pa-thĕt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* With sympathy.

Sўm′pa-thīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* sympathizing, sympathized.] To feel with or for another; to feel sympathy; to feel mutually.

Sўm′pa-thy, *n.* [Gr. συμπάθεια; σύν, with, and παθεῖν, to feel.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility or affection; tenderness; *pity.*

Sym-phō′ni-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. σύμφωνος.] Harmonious; musical.

Sўm′pho-ny, *n.* [Gr. συμφωνία, harmony; σύν, together, and φωνή, sound.] Harmony of mingled sounds:—an elaborate musical composition.

Sўm′phy-sis, *n.* [Gr. σύμφυσις; σύν, together, and φύειν, to grow.] A growing together, as of bones.

Sym-pō′şi-ŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. συμπόσιον, a drinking-party; σύν, together, and πόσις, a drinking; verbal root πο-, to drink.] The act of drinking or feasting together; a banquet; a merry-making.

Sўmp′tom (sĭm′tum), *n.* [L. *symptoma;* Gr. σύμπτωμα, a casualty; συμπίπτειν, to meet; σύν, with, and πίπτειν, to fall.] An indication of the state of health or disease; sign; token.

Sўmp-to-măt′ic, } *a.* Relating to symptoms;
Sўmp-to-măt′i-cal, } indicative.

Sўmp-to-măt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* By symptom.

Syn-, a prefix denoting *union,* is the Greek preposition σύν (L. *cum*), with, together. It is variously modified into *sy-, syl-,* and *sym-.*

Sўn′a-gŏgue, *n.* [L. *synagoga,* Gr. συναγωγή, an assembly; σύν, together, and ἀγωγή, a bringing or driving; ἄγειν, to drive.] An assembly of the Jews for worship:—a Jewish house of worship.

Sўn-ar-thrō′sis, *n.* [Gr. σύν, together, and ἄρθρον, a joint.] A conjunction of two bones.

Sўn′chro-nal, } *a.* Happening at the same
Syn-chrŏn′i-cal, } time; synchronous.

Sўn′chro-nism, *n.* [Gr. συγχρονισμός.—See SYNCHRONOUS.] Concurrence in time of two or more events; a happening together.

Sўn′chro-nīze, *v. n.* [Gr. συγχρονίζειν.] [*pp.* synchronizing, synchronized.] To agree in regard to time.

Sўn′chro-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. σύγχρονος; σύν, together, and χρόνος, time.] Happening at the same time; synchronal; synchronical.

Syn-clī′nal, *a.* [Gr. σύν, together, and κλίνειν, to incline.] (*Geol.*) Noting the line of depression between two anticlinal axes.

Sўn′co-pāte, *v. a.* [L. *syncopare, syncopatum,* to faint,—strictly, to cut short.—See SYNCOPE.] [*pp.* syncopating, syncopated.] To contract, as a word.

Sўn-co-pā′tion, *n.* Contraction of a word by syncope.—(*Mus.*) Interruption of the regular measure; inversion of the order of notes.

Sўn′co-pe, *n.* [L.; Gr. συγκοπή, a cutting short, a faint; σύν, together, and κόπτειν (base κοπ-), to cut.] The omission of one or more letters in the middle of a word.—(*Med.*) A fainting-fit.

Sўn′cre-tism, *n.* [Gr. συγκρητισμός, Cretan behavior; σύν, together, and κρητίζειν, to behave like a Cretan, to lie.] The blending of the tenets of different scholars or sects into one system.

Sўn′dic, *n.* [Gr. σύνδικος, a magistrate; σύν, with, and δίκη, justice.] A magistrate; a curator; a government official.

Sўn′di-cāte, *n.* [Fr. *syndicat.*] A council of syndics:—a body of persons organized for business purposes.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* syndicating, syndicated.] To pass sentence; to judge.

Sy-nĕc′do-che, *n.* [Gr. συνεκδοχή; σύν, together, ἐκ, out, and δέχομαι, I receive.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a part is put for the whole, or the whole for a part, a genus for a species, or a species for a genus.

Sўn-ec-dŏch′i-cal, *a.* Implying a synecdoche.

Sўn′od, *n.* [L. *synodus,* Gr. σύνοδος, a meeting; σύν, together, and ὁδός, a way, a coming.] An ecclesiastical *assembly;* a convention; a council:—an assembly composed of two or more presbyteries.

Sўn′o-dal, *a.* Relating to a synod; synodic.

Sy-nŏd′ic, } *a.* [Gr. συνοδικός.] Relating to a
Sy-nŏd′i-cal, } synod; transacted in a synod.

Sўn′o-nўme, *n.* [Fr. *synonime.*—See SYNONYMOUS.] One of two or more words of the same language which have the same or similar signification:—written also *synonym.*

Sy-nŏn′y-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. συνώνυμος: σύν, with, and ὄνομα *or* ὄνυμα, a name (*q. v.*).] Relating to synonymes:—having the same or similar meaning.

Sy-nŏn′y-moŭs-ly, *ad.* In a synonymous manner.

Sy-nŏn′y-my, *n.* [Gr. συνωνυμία.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing:—the use of synonymous words.

Sy-nŏp′sis, *n.*; pl. **Sy-nŏp′sēş**. [L.; Gr. σύνοψις, a complete view; σύν, together, and ὄψις, a seeing; verbal root ὀπ-, to see.] A collective view of a subject; general view; *abridgment.*

Sy-nŏp′tic, *a.* [Gr. συνοπτικός.—See SYNOPSIS.] Taking the same general view.

Sy-nŏp′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a synoptic manner.

Sy-nŏp′tist, *n.* An author of synoptic writings.

Sy-nō′vi-a, *n.* [Gr. σύν, with, and ᾠόν, L. *ovum,* an egg: it resembles the white of egg.] A fluid secreted in the joints.

Syn-tăc′ti-cal, *a.* Pertaining to syntax.

Syn-tăc′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* Conformably to syntax.

Sўn′tăx, *n.* [L. *syntaxis,* Gr. σύνταξις, an arrangement; σύν, with, and τάξις, order; τάσσειν (root τακ-), to arrange.] That part of grammar which teaches the proper construction of sentences:—arrangement of words in sentences.

Sўn'thę-sĭs, *n.*; pl. Sўn'thę-sēş. [Gr. σύνθεσις; σύν, together, and θέσις, a putting.—See THESIS.] The act of putting together different ingredients to form a compound; composition :—opposed to *analysis*.
Syn-thĕt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. συνθετικός.—See SYNTHESIS.] Relating to synthesis; compounding; not analytic.
Syn-thĕt'i-cal, }
Syn-thĕt'i-cal-ly, *ad.* By synthesis.
Sўph'i-lĭs, *n.* [From *Syphilus*, a personage in a poem of 1530, by Frascatoro; Gr. σῦς, a swine, and φίλος, loving.] (*Med.*) The venereal disease.
Sўph-i-lĭt'ic, *a.* Contaminated with syphilis.
Sў'phon, *n.* See SIPHON.
Sў'ren, *n.* See SIREN.
Sўr'i-ăc, *n.* The language of ancient Syria.—2, *a.* Relating to Syria or its language.
Sy-rĭn'ga, *n.* [Neo-Latin; Gr. σῦριγξ, a pipe.] A genus of shrubs, the lilac.
Sўr'inge, *n.* [Fr. *siringue*; L. *syrinx*, *syringis*, a pipe; Gr. σῦριγξ, a reed.] A pipe to squirt or inject a liquid with.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* syringing, syringed.] To cleanse with a syringe :—to inject through a syringe.
Sўr'up, *n.* Same as SIRUP.
Sўs'tem, *n.* [L. *systema*; Gr. σύστημα; σύν, together, and the base στη-, to stand (*q. v.*).] A combination of parts into a whole; a complete body; a method; a scheme.
Sўs-tem-ăt'ic, } *a.* [Gr. συστηματικός.] Relating to a system; methodical.
Sўs-tem-ăt'i-cal, }
Sўs-tem-ăt'i-cal-ly, *ad.* Methodically.
Sўs'tem-a-tĭst, } *n.* One who reduces things to a system.
Sўs'tem-a-tīz-er, }
Sўs'tem-a-tīze [sis-tĕm'a-tīz, *W.*], *v. a.* [Fr. *systématiser.*] [*pp.* systematizing, systematized.] To reduce to a system; to methodize; to regulate; to harmonize. [general system.
Sys-tĕm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a system, or to the
Sўs'to-lę, *n.* [Gr. συστολή, a contraction; σύν, together, and στέλλειν, to send.] (*Anat.*) Contraction of the heart.—(*Rhet.*) The shortening of a long syllable.
Sўz'y-gy (sĭz'e-je), *n.* [Gr. συζυγία, a conjunction, a union; σύζυγος, conjoined; σύν, with, and ζεύγνυμι, I join; ζυγόν, a yoke.] The place of the moon, or of a planet, when it is either in apposition with, or in opposition to, the sun.

T.

T, a mute consonant, has always, at the beginning and end of words, the same sound, except when placed before *h*.
Tăb, *n.* [Cf. Dut. *top*, Ger. *zopf*, a tuft.] An ornamental pendant :—a tag.
Tăb'ard, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *tabardo*, L. *tapete*, hangings. —See TAPESTRY.] A short gown; a coat without sleeves; a herald's coat.
Tăb'by, *n.* [Fr. *tabis*; Sp. *tabi*,—formerly *attabi*; Arab. *utabi*; named from a quarter of Bagdad, which was so called in honor of the Omeyyad prince Attab.] A kind of rich, waved silk.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tabbying, tabbied.] To give a wavy appearance to.—3, *a.* Brinded; brindled; varied in color.
Tăb'e-fy, *v. n.* [Fr. *tabefier*; L. *tabefieri*; *tabere*, to waste, and *fieri*, to become.] [*pp.* tabefying, tabefied.] To waste away; to emaciate.—2, *v. a.* To make lean.
Tăb'er-na-cle, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna*, a shed.—See TAVERN.] A tent or pavilion :—a place of worship; a box; a pyx.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* tabernacling, tabernacled.] To dwell; to sojourn.
Tā'bēş, *n.* [L.] (*Med.*) Emaciation; atrophy.
Tăb'id, *a.* [L. *tabidus*, wasting; *tabes*, decay; *tabere*, to waste.] Wasted or wasting by disease; consumptive.
Tā'ble, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tabula*; Dut. & Ger. *tafel*; root *ta*, to stretch.] Any flat or level surface :—a piece of furniture used for bearing food, &c. :—fare; entertainment :—a board :—a tablet :—an index; a collection of heads or numbers; a catalogue; a list; a syllabus; a synopsis.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* tabling, tabled.] To board.—3, *v. a.* To set down :—to reject; to postpone.
Tableau (tăb-lō'), *n.*; pl. Tableaux (tăb-lōz'). [Fr.; dim. of *table*.] A picture :—a list; a table.
Tā'ble-clŏth, *n.* Linen spread on a table.
Table-d'hôte (tä'bl-dōt'), *n.* [Fr.] An ordinary; a public table at a hotel.
Tā'ble-lănd, *n.* Level, elevated land; a plateau.
Tā'ble-spoon', *n.* A large spoon.
Tā-ble-spoon'ful, *n.*; pl. Tā-ble-spoon'fulş. Enough to fill a table-spoon.
Tăb'let, *n.* [Fr. *tablette*, dim. of *table*, a table.] A small table; a level surface :—a memorandum-book :—a form of medicine.
Tā'ble-tâlk (tā'bl-tâwk), *n.* Discourse at table.
Ta-boo', *n.* [Polynesian, *tabu*.] A strict or religious interdict.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tabooing, tabooed.] To interdict; to prohibit.
Tā'bor, *n.* [Per. *tabir*; O. Fr. *tabour*.—See TAMBOUR.] A drum beaten with one stick.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* taboring, tabored.] To beat lightly and frequently. [taboret.
Tăb'ret, *n.* [Dim. of TABOR.] A small tabor; a
Tăb'ū-lar, *a.* [L. *tabularis*.—See TABLE.] Relating to a table; being in the form of tables or synopses :—laminated.
Tăb'ū-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *tabula*, a table.] [*pp.* tabulating, tabulated.] To reduce to tables.
Tăb-ū-lā'tion, *n.* The process or result of tabulating.
Tăc-a-ma-hăc', *n.* [Probably a South-American name.] A tree :—a resin of various kinds.
Ta-chўg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ταχύς, swift, and γράφειν, to write.] The art of quick writing.
Tăç'it, *a.* [L. *tacitus*, silent; *tacere*, to be silent.] Silent; implied; not expressed.
Tăç'it-ly, *ad.* Without words; by implication.
Tăç'i-tūrn, *a.* [L. *taciturnus*.—See TACIT.] Habitually silent; reserved. [silence.
Tăç-i-tūrn'i-ty, *n.* [L. *taciturnitas*.] Habitual
Tăck, *v. a.* [Irish, *taca*; Gael. *tacaid*; Breton, *tach*; Low Ger. *takk*: akin to TAKE and TAG.] [*pp.* tacking, tacked.] To join; to unite; to fasten. —2, *v. n.* To turn about, as a ship.—3, *n.* A small nail :—the course of a ship :—a rope; a weather-clew or corner of a sail :—a lease.
Tăck'le, *n.* [Sw. *tackel*, Dan. *takkel*, Dut. *takel*, tackle; Sw. *tackla*, Dan. *takle*, Dut. *takelen*, to rig: root of TAKE. *Tackle* is that which holds.] Rigging; instruments of action; a pulley or system of pulleys; tackling.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tackling, tackled.] To supply with tackle; to harness :—[Colloq.] to attack.
Tăck'ling, *n.* Sailing-apparatus; tackle.
Tăct, *n.* [L. *tactus*, touch; *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] Skill; nice discernment; expertness.
Tăc'ti-cal, *a.* [Gr. τακτικός.] Relating to tactics.
Tac-tĭ''cian (-tĭsh'an), *n.* One skilled in tactics.
Tăc'tics, *n. pl.* [Gr. τακτικά; τάσσειν, to arrange; τακτός, arranged.] The science of disposing military and naval armaments for battle; military and naval preparations and manœuvres.
Tăc'tile, *a.* [L. *tactilis*.—See TACT.] Tangible :—pertaining to touch.

Tac-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Perceptibility by the touch.
Tăct'ū-al, *a.* Relating to touch.
Tăd'pōle, *n.* [Referred to TOAD, and POLL, the head.] A young larval frog or toad.
Tā'en (tān). A contraction of *taken*.
Tăf'fe-tạ, **Tăf'fe-ty**, *n.* [Fr. *taffetas*, It. *taffetà*, Per. *táftah*, taffety,—woven, twisted; *taftan*, to twist.] A thin, smooth, glossy, silk stuff, checkered, flowered, or striped.
Tăff'rail, *n.* [Dut. *tafereel*, a panel; dim. of *tafel*, a table (*q. v.*).] A rail round, or carved work on, a ship's stern:—written also *tafferel*.
Tăf'fy, *n.* [See DUFF.] A sort of candy; toffy.
Tăg, *n.* [Sw. *tagg*, Low Ger. *takk*, a point; Ger. *zacke*, a tooth.—See TACK.] A point of metal at the end of a string:—a touch or blow:—a play of children; tig.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tagging, tagged.] To fit with a tag; to join:—to follow.
Tăg'-răg, *n.* The lowest people; the rabble.
Tāil, *n.* [A.-S. *tægl*, *tægel*; Icel. *tagel*; Ger. *zagel*.] The hinder part or appendage of an animal; end.—[See ENTAIL.] (*Law.*) Limitation.
Tāiled (tāld), *a.* Furnished with a tail or tails.
Tāil'ings, *n. pl.* The refuse part of ore.
Tāi'lor (tā'lur), *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*; *tailler*, to cut; *taille*, a tally, a cutting; L. *talea*, a stick, a cutting.] One who makes clothes.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* tailoring, tailored.] To perform the work of a tailor.
Tāi'lor-ĕss, *n.* A female tailor.
Tāi'lor-ĭng, *n.* The business or work of a tailor.
Tāil'-piēce, *n.* A piece added; an appendage.
Tāint, *v. a.* [Fr. *teint*; *teindre*, to stain; L. *tingere*, *tinctum*, to tinge (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* tainting, tainted.] To sully; to infect; to corrupt; to defile; to pollute; to contaminate.—2, *n.* A stain; infection; corruption.
Tāke, *v. a.* [Icel. *taka*; Sw. *taga*; Dan. *tage*; Goth. *tekan*: akin to L. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] [*i.* took; *pp.* taking, taken.] To receive:—to seize; to catch; to accept what is offered; correlative of *give*, and opposed to *refuse*:—to hold:—to copy:—to endure; to bear:—to admit; to suppose:—to hire:—to use, as an oath.—2, *v. n.* To incline; to gain reception.
Tā'ken (tā'kn), *p.* from *take*.
Tā'ker, *n.* One who takes.
Tāk'ing, *n.* A seizure:—a portrait:—distress.—2, *p. a.* Pleasing; alluring:—infectious.
Tălc [tâwk, *S. P.*], *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *talco*; Arab. *talq*.] A foliated magnesian mineral of pearly lustre.
Tălck'y, *a.* Of the nature of talc; talcose.
Tăl-cōse', **Tăl'cous**, *a.* (*Min.*) Relating to, or resembling, talc; talcky.
Tāle, *n.* [A.-S. *talu*, Sw. *tal*, a number or narrative; Dut. *taal*, language; Icel. *tal*, talk; Ger. *zahl*, number:—See TELL.] A narrative; a story; a fable; a *novel*; a legend:—a numeral account; a reckoning.
Tāle'-beâr-er, *n.* An officious, malignant, or trifling informer; a telltale.
Tāle'-beâr-ing, *n.* The act of informing.
Tăl'ent, *n.* [L. *talentum*, Gr. τάλαντον, a balance, a weight, a sum of money; root of L. *tollere*, to lift.] A weight anciently used for money:—a faculty; endowment; ability; *gift*; *genius*.
Tăl'ent-ed, *a.* Possessing talents; gifted.
Tā'lēs, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Law.*) Persons summoned to serve on a jury from by-standers or persons present in court; talesmen.
Tāles'man, *n.* (*Law.*) A person among the by-standers summoned to serve on a jury.
Tăl'i-pŏt, **Tăl'i-pŏt**, *n.* [Singhalese.] A fine tall palm crowned with large, fan-like leaves.
Tăl'iş-măn, *n.* [Fr. & Sp.; Arab. *tilsam*, pl. *tilsaman*, a talisman; from Gr. τέλεσμα, a payment,—later, an initiation, a mystery; τελέειν, to complete; τέλος, an end.] A magical character or figure; a spell.
Tăl-iş-măn'ic, *a.* Relating to talismans.
Tâlk (tâwk), *v. n.* [Icel. *tulka*, Sw. *tolka*, Dan. *tolke*, to interpret, to explain; Icel. *tulkr*, Dan., Dut., & Sw. *tolk*, an interpreter; from the Lith. *tulkas*, an interpreter.—Cf. Skr. *tark*, to suppose, to talk; Russ. *tolk*, sense, interpretation, report.] [*pp.* talking, talked.] To speak; to converse.—2, *n.* Oral *conversation*; speech; familiar discourse; chat; report; rumor.
Tâlk'a-tive (tâwk'a-tĭv), *a.* Loquacious.
Tâlk'a-tive-nĕss (tâwk'a-tĭv-nĕs), *n.* Loquacity.
Tâlk'er (tâwk'er), *n.* One who talks.
Tâll, *a.* [Welsh & Cornish *tal*, high; Irish *talla*, fit, right, just; A.-S. *til*, fit, good, excellent; *tela*, *teala*, well, excellently.] High in stature; lofty; elevated.
Tâll'nĕss, *n.* Height of stature.
Tăl'lōw (tăl'lō), *n.* [Dan. & Ger. *talg*; Dut. *talk*; O. Dut. *talgh*.] A sort of animal fat or suet.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tallowing, tallowed.] To smear with tallow.
Tăl'low-chănd-ler, *n.* A maker of, or dealer in, tallow candles.
Tăl'low-y, *a.* Resembling tallow; greasy.
Tăl'ly, *v. a.* [Fr. *taille*, a notch, a tally; L. *talea*, a stick; Fr. *taillé*, notched.—See TAILOR.] [*pp.* tallying, tallied.] To make to fit; to fit; to suit.—2, *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform.—3, *n.* Any thing made to suit another:—a stick notched to keep accounts.
Tăl-ly-hō', *n.* & *interj.* [Fr. *taïaut*; from *au taillis*, to the copse-wood: this call on repetition becomes almost like *taïaut* in its pronunciation.] The huntsman's cry to his dogs.
Tăl'mud, *n.* [Chaldee for "instruction;" Heb. *talmid*, a scholar; *lamad*, to learn.] A book containing the traditions or unwritten laws of the Jews. [Talmud; Talmudical.
Tal-mŭd'ic, *or* **Tăl'mud-ĭc**, *a.* Belonging to the
Tal-mŭd'i-cal, *a.* Belonging to the Talmud.
Tăl'mud-ĭst, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.
Tăl'on, *n.* [Fr. *talon*; L. *talus*, later *talo*, the heel.] The claw of a bird of prey.
Tā'lus, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The ankle-bone.—(*Fort.*) A slope in a rampart or wall.—(*Min.*) A heap of fragments at the foot of a great rock.
Tām'a-ble, *a.* That may be tamed.
Tăm'a-răck, *n.* [Fr. *tamarac*; probably of Algonkin origin.] The larch-tree; hackmatack.
Tăm'a-rĭnd, *n.* [Fr. *tamarin*; Sp. & It. *tamarindo*; Arab. *tamr*, a date; Heb. *tamar*, a palm; Arab. *Hind*, India; *tamr 'ul Hind*, the Indian date.] A tree bearing an acid fruit.—*pl.* A preserve made of the fruit.
Tăm'a-rĭsk, *n.* [Fr. *tamaris*; L. *tamarix* or *tamariscus*; Skr. *tamalaka*, the black tree; *tamas*, darkness.] A flowering tree or shrub.
Tăm'bôur (tăm'bôr) [tăm'bur, *Sm. C. St.*], *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *tambor*; It. *tamburo*; Arab. *tambur*.—See TABOR.] A musical instrument; a tambourine; a little drum:—a drum-like frame to stretch cloth to be embroidered.
Tăm-bou-rîne' (tăm-bo-rēn'), *n.* [Fr. *tambourin*.—See TAMBOUR.] A kind of drum.
Tāme, *a.* [A.-S., Dut., & Dan. *tam*; Ger. *zahm*.—Cf. Skr. *dam*, Gr. δαμάειν, L. *domare*, to tame.] Not wild; accustomed to domestic life; *gentle*; subdued:—spiritless; dull.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* taming, tamed.] To make tame; to *reclaim*.
Tāme'ly, *ad.* Not wildly:—spiritlessly.
Tāme'ness, *n.* Quality of being tame.
Ta-mîl' [tăm'ĭl, *N. I.*], *n.* [Its native name.] The most cultivated of the Dravidian family of tongues, spoken in India and the north of Ceylon.
Tăm'my, *n.* [Fr. *tamis* or *étamine*; O. Fr. *estamine*; L. *stamineus*; from *stamen*, a thread (*q. v.*).] A thin woollen stuff highly glazed:—a bolter or strainer.
Tămp, *v. a.* [Fr. *étamper*, to stamp; Prov. *tampir*, to tap, to strike.] [*pp.* tamping, tamped.] To fill, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting, with brickdust, &c.
Tăm'per, *v. n.* [A modification of TEMPER in the sense of to moderate.] [*pp.* tampering, tampered.] To meddle; to practise secretly.

Tăm′pi-on, *n.* See TOMPION and TAMPON.

Tăm′pon, *n.* [Fr.; also *tapon* or *tape*, a plug or tap (*q. v.*).] A plug; a wad.

Tăn, *v. a.* [Bret. *tann*, an oak; Ger. *tanne*, a fir-tree; Fr. *tan*, oak bark.] [*pp.* tanning, tanned.] To convert skins into leather:—to make tawny; to embrown by the sun.—2, *n.* Bark of the oak, &c., bruised; ooze.

Tăn′a-ġer, *n.* [From a Brazilian name.] A genus of handsome birds.

Tăn′dem, *ad.* [L. *tandem*, at length.] A term denoting a method of driving two horses, one before the other.

Tăng, *n.* [Dut. *tang*, tongs (*q. v.*), pincers; O. Dut. *tanger*, tart, nipping.] A strong taste:—[equivalent to TINKLE] a clang; a ringing sound:—[see TANGLE] a sea-weed:—[Icel. *tangi*, a spit or point.—See TONGS] the projecting part of any thing securing it to a handle.

Tăn′ġen-cy, *n.* The act of touching; taction.

Tăn′ġent, *n.* [L. *tangere*, part. *tangentis*: Gr. verbal root ταγ-, to touch.] A right line touching a curve line.

Tăn′ġer-ïne, *n.* [From the town of *Tangier*.] A variety of orange.

Tăn′ġi-ble, *a.* [Fr.; L. *tangibilis; tangere*, to touch.] That may be touched.

Tăn′gle (tăng′gl), *v. a.* [Icel. *thöngull*, sea-weed; *thang*, kelp or tang.] [*pp.* tangling, tangled.] To implicate; to entrap.—2. *v. n.* To be entangled. —3, *n.* A knot of things interwoven:—sea-weed.

Tăn′ist, *n.* [Irish *tanaiste*, second,—hence, a lord, one of second rank.] (*Irish Hist.*) An elective lord or landed proprietor.

Tăn′ist-ry, *n.* [Ireland.] A tenure of land by election for life.

Tănk, *n.* [Port. *tanque*, Sp. *estanque*, Fr. *étang*, L. *stagnum*, a pool (Marathi *tanken*, Guzerati *tanki*, a reservoir, are probably from the Portuguese).] A cistern of water; a reservoir.

Tănk′ard, *n.* [O. Dut. *tanckaert*; O. Fr. *tanquard*; corrupted from L. *cantharus*, Gr. κάνθαρος, a pot, a cup.] A drinking-vessel with a cover.

Tăn′ner, *n.* One who tans leather.

Tăn′ner-y, *n.* [Fr. *tannerie*.—See TAN.] A place for tanning; a tanyard.

Tăn′nic, *a.* Noting an acid which tans leather.

Tăn′nin, *n.* [Fr. *tannin* or *tanin*.—See TAN.] Tannic acid.

Tăn′-pĭt, *n.* A pit in which leather is tanned.

Tăn′sy, *n.* [Fr. *tanaisie*; Sp. *tanaceto*; Late L. *tanacetum, tansetum* (which originally meant a tansy-bed); all corrupted from Gr. ἀθανασία, immortality; ἀ privative, and θάνατος, death.—Cf. IMMORTELLE, AMARANTH, Life Everlasting, and other similar plant-names: probably suggested by the enduring nature of the plant.] An odorous plant or herb.

Tăn′ta-līze, *v. a.* [From *Tantalus*, who was fabled to be placed up to his chin in water of which he was not allowed to drink.] [*pp.* tantalizing, tantalized.] To torment with false hopes; to tease; to provoke.

Tăn′ta-mount, *a.* [Old Law Fr. *tant amunte*, amounts to as much; Fr. *tant*, L. *tantus*, so much, and O. Fr. *amonter*, to amount.] Equivalent; equal.

Tan-tĭv′y, *or* **Tăn′ti-vy**, *ad.* [Imitative of the sound of a hunting horn.] At full speed.

Tăn′trums, *n. pl.* [Cf. Welsh *tant*, a start, an impulse.] High airs or freaks; bursts of passion or ill-humor. [Vulgar.]

Tăn′yärd, *n.* A place for tanning; tannery.

Tăp, *v. a.* [Fr. *taper* or *tapoter*.—Cf. Ger. *tap*, the paw,—also, a kick or blow; Icel. *tapsa*, to tap. Similar imitative words of like meaning are found in Arabic, Malay, and other languages.] [*pp.* tapping, tapped.] To touch lightly:—[A.-S. *tæppan*; Dut. *tappen*; Icel. *tappa*] to broach; to draw off.—2, *n.* A gentle blow:—[A.-S. *tæppe*; Dut. & Dan. *tap*; Ger. *zapfen*] a pipe; a spile.

Tāpe, *n.* [A.-S. *tæppe*, a fillet; L. *tapete*, hangings, cloth.—See TAPESTRY.] A narrow fillet or band of linen.

Tā′per, *n.* [A.-S. *taper, tapor*; Irish, *tapar*; Welsh, *tampr*.] A wax candle; a small light:—gradual contraction.—2, *a.* [For *taper*-like: candles are usually smaller toward the top.] Growing gradually smaller toward the end; pyramidal; conical; tapering.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* tapering, tapered.] To grow gradually smaller.—4, *v. a.* To make gradually smaller.

Tā′per-ïng, *p. a.* Growing gradually smaller.

Tā′per-nĕss, *n.* The state of being taper.

Tăp′es-try, *n.* [Fr. *tapisserie*; *tapis*, Ger. *teppich*, a carpet; L. *tapete*, hangings; Gr. τάπης, a rug; Per. *tabastah*, a carpet or cushion.] Ornamental, figured cloth for lining walls of apartments.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tapestrying, tapestried.] To adorn with tapestry.

Tāpe′-worm (-würm), *n.* A long intestinal worm.

Tăp-i-ō′ca, *n.* [Brazilian (Tupi) *tipioka*, the juice of the manioc.] A nutritious substance from the root of the manioc plant.

Tā′pir, *n.* [Brazilian (Tupi), *apy′ra*.] An animal resembling the hog.

Tapis (tăp′ę *or* tā′pis), *n.* [Fr.] A carpet; a cloth for a table.—*On the tapis*, under consideration.

Tăp′pet, *n.* [From the verb TAP.] A small lever or cam.

Tăp′-rōōt, *n.* The principal stem of a root.

Tăp′ster, *n.* [A.-S. *tæppestere* (fem.).—See TAP.] One who draws beer, &c.

Tär, *n.* [A.-S. *teoru, teru, taru*; Dut. *teer*; Dan. *tiære*; Ger. *theer*.] A dark, liquid pitch:—a sailor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tarring, tarred.] To smear over with tar.

Tăr-an-tĕl′la, *n.* [It.; named from the belief that the bite of the tarantula was followed by fits of dancing, or that its ill effects would be cured by dancing.] An Italian dance.

Ta-răn′tu-la, *n.* [Neo-Latin; It. *tarantola*; from *Taranto* or *Tarentum*, a town of Italy.] A venomous sort of spider.

Tär′di-grāde, *a.* [L. *tardus*, slow, and *gradi*, to go.] Moving slowly.

Tär′di-ly, *ad.* In a tardy manner; slowly.

Tär′di-nĕss, *n.* Slowness; lateness.

Tär′dy, *a.* [Fr. *tardif*, slow; *tard*, late; L. *tardus*, slow.] Slow; sluggish; dilatory; late.

Tåre, *n.* [Probably that which *tears* or destroys.] A weed:—the vetch:—[Sp. & It. *tara*, Arab. *tarha*, allowance; *tarh*, throwing; *taraha*, he threw] an allowance in weight for the cask, bag, &c.—2, *i.* from *tear*. Tore.

Tärġe, *n.* [See TARGET.] A buckler or shield.

Tär′ġet, *n.* [A.-S. *targe*; Fr. *targe*; Sp. *tarja*; It. *targa*; Ger. *tartsche*: probably from root of Ger. *zarge*, a frame; but cf. Arab. *darkat, darakat*, a shield.] A kind of buckler or shield worn on the left arm:—a mark to be shot at.

Tär′gum, *n.* [Chaldee; *targem*, to interpret.—See DRAGOMAN.] A Jewish paraphrase on some portion of Scripture in Chaldee.

Tär′gum-ïst, *n.* A writer in the Targums.

Tär′iff, *n.* [Sp. *tarifa*, Arab. *tarif*, giving information; *arf*, knowledge; *arafa*, he knew.] A table or schedule of duties payable to government on merchandise:—a list of charges or prices.

Tär′la-tăn, *n.* [Fr. *tarlatane*; It. *tarlato*, moth-eaten; *tarlo*, a moth.] A very thin dress stuff.

Tärn, *n.* [Icel. *tjörn*; Local Sw. *tärn, tjärn*.] A mountain lake; a fen; a pool.

Tär′nish, *v. a.* [Fr. *ternir*, part. *ternissant*, to tarnish; *terne*, dim.—Cf. A.-S. *dernan*, to hide; *derne*, secret, hidden.] [*pp.* tarnishing, tarnished.] To sully; to soil; to stain.—2, *v. n.* To lose brightness.

Tär-pâul′ing, *n.* [TAR and Local E. *palling*, a pall, a covering.—See PALL.] Tarred canvas:—a sailor:—written also *tarpawling* and *tarpaulin*.

Tăr′ra-gŏn, *n.* [Sp. *tarragona, tarragontia*; Arab. & Per. *tarkhun*, dragon-wort; from Gr. δράκων, a dragon (*q. v.*).] A plant, called *herb-dragon*.

Tăr'ry, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *targer*, Late L. (fictive) *tardicare*, L. *tardare*, to delay.—See TARDY.] [*pp.* tarrying, tarried.] To stay; to delay; to wait.—2, *n.* A delay; a stay.

Tär'ry, *a.* Consisting of tar; resembling tar.

Tär'sus, *n.*; pl. **Tär'sī**. [L.] The ankle.

Tärt, *a.* [A.-S. *teart*, sharp; from *tær*, to tear (*q. v.*).] Sour; acid; sharp; keen; severe.—2, *n.* [Fr. *tarte* or *tourte*; It. *tartara* or *torta*; L. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist.] A small pie.

Tär'tan, *n.* [Fr. *tartan*; O. Fr. *tiretaine*, linsey-woolsey; Sp. *tiritaña*, thin cloth; *tiritar*, to shiver.] A kind of checked woollen stuff:—[Fr. *tartane*; Sp. & It. *tartana*.—Cf. Arab. *tarrud*, a kind of ship: similar words are found in Sanskrit and in Slavic languages] a small coasting-vessel with one mast.

Tär'tar, *n.* [Fr. *tartre*; Late L. *tartarum*; Per. *durdi*, Arab. *durd*, *durdiy*, sediment.] A concrete salt:—a person of irritable temper:—[Per. *Tatar*] a native of Tartary.

Tar-tā're-an, *a.* [L. *Tartarus*; Gr. Τάρταρος, the lower world.] Infernal.

Tar-tăr'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting an acid from tartar.

Tär'tar-oŭs, *a.* Consisting of, or like, tartar.

Tärt'ly, *ad.* Sharply; sourly; with acidity.

Tärt'ness, *n.* Sharpness; sourness; severity.

Tär'trāte, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of tartaric acid and a base.

Tȧsk, *n.* [O. Fr. *tasque*; Fr. *tâche*; Late L. *tasca*, by metathesis for *taxa*, a tax (*q. v.*).] Employment; business imposed; something to be done; labor; work; a lesson.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tasking, tasked.] To impose a task on.

Tȧsk'mȧs-ter, *n.* One who imposes tasks.

Tăs'sel (tăs'sel *or* tŏs'sl), *n.* [A.-S. *tasul*, Fr. *tasseau*, O. Fr. *tassel*, a bracket; It. *tassello*, a collar, a square; Late L. *tassellus*, L. *taxillus*, a dim. of *talus*, a die, a knuckle-bone.] An ornamental bunch of silk, ribbon, &c.:—the flower or head of some plants, as of maize.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* tasselling, tasselled.] To put forth a tassel, as maize.

Tāste, *v. a.* [Fr. *tâter*, O. Fr. *taster*, It. *tastare*, to taste, to feel, to prove; fictive L. *taxitare*, frequentative of *taxare*, to feel, to handle, intensive of *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] [*pp.* tasting, tasted.] To perceive by the palate; to eat; to eat a little of.—2, *v. n.* To have a flavor.—3, *n.* Act of tasting; sense of tasting; a sensation made on the tongue and palate; flavor; relish:—intellectual discernment or relish for the works of nature or art.

Tāst'ed, *a.* Having a particular relish or taste.

Tāste'fûl, *a.* Showing or possessing good taste.

Tāste'fûl-ly, *ad.* In a tasteful manner.

Tāste'less, *a.* Having no taste; insipid.

Tāste'less-nĕss, *n.* Insipidity; want of taste.

Tāst'i-ly, *ad.* In a tasty manner.

Tāst'y, *a.* Having taste; nice; fine; tasteful.

Tăt'ter, *v. a.* [Icel. *töturr*, Norw. *totra*, a rag, a torn garment; Low Ger. *taltern*, rags.] [*pp.* tattering, tattered.] To tear; to rend.—2, *n.* A rag.—*pl.* Rags; a ragged dress.

Tăt-ter-de-măl'ion, *n.* A ragged fellow.

Tăt'ting, *n.* [Hind. *tat*, a kind of cloth; *tatta*, a screen.] A kind of narrow lace.

Tăt'tle (tăt'tl), *v. n.* [Low Ger. *tateln*, to tattle; *täteler*, a tattler: imitative.] [*pp.* tattling, tattled.] To prate; to talk idly; to blab.—2, *n.* Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

Tăt'tler, *n.* An idle talker; a prater.

Tat-tōō', *n.* [O. E. *taptoo*, Dut. *taptoe*, a tattoo; *tap*, a beer-faucet, and *toe*, closed, put-to, shut: it was a signal for closing the drinking-places about a camp.] A beat of drum at night:—[Polynesian, *tatau*; *ta*, a mark, or to strike] a puncture, or a figure formed by punctures, on the body.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tattooing, tattooed.] To form figures on the body by puncturing the skin and staining it. [Stretched out; tense.

Tâught (tâwt), *i.* & *p.* from *teach*.—2, *a.* (*Naut.*)

Täunt (tänt *or* tâwnt), *v. a.* [Fr. *tenter*, O. Fr. *tenter*, *tanter*, L. *tentare*, to try, to assail, to vex, to tempt (*q. v.*); possibly influenced in English by O. Fr. *taunt pour taunt*, tit for tat, a full equivalent; Fr. *tant*, L. *tantus*, so great.] [*pp.* taunting, taunted.] To reproach; to insult; to revile; to jeer.—2, *n.* Insult; sarcastic reproach.

Täunt'ing-ly, *ad.* With insult.

Tâu'rus, *n.* [L.; Gr. ταῦρος.—Cf. STEER.] (*Astron.*) The Bull, the second sign in the zodiac.

Tâut, *a.* [Dan. *taet*, tight (*q. v.*).] Tight; stretched tightly.

Tâu-to-lŏġ'ic, **Tâu-to-lŏġ'i-cal**, } *a.* Repeating the same thing; repetitious.

Tâu-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. ταυτολογία; ταὐτο for τὸ αὐτό, the same, and λέγειν, root λογ-, to speak.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

Tăv'ern, *n.* [Fr. *taverne*, L. *taberna*, a booth, a hut.] A house of entertainment; a public house; an inn; a hotel.

Tâw, *v. a.* [A.-S. *tawian*, to dress, to prepare, to scourge; Dut. *touwen*, to curry.] [*pp.* tawing, tawed.] To dress white or alum leather.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *taw*, an instrument; Goth. *tawi*, work: root of TOOL.] A marble to play with; a game.

Tâw'dri-ly, *ad.* In a tawdry manner.

Tâw'dri-nĕss, *n.* Gaudy or tawdry finery.

Tâw'dry, *a.* [From *St. Audry*, or Ethelrida, who for her youthful addiction to finery was punished, it was thought, by a swelling of the throat, of which she died.] Showy without elegance; gaudy.

Tâw'ni-nĕss, *n.* State of being tawny.

Tâw'ny, *a.* [Fr. *tanné*, tanned, tawny.—See TAN.] Dusky yellow, like things tanned.

Tăx, *n.* [Fr. *taxe*, a tax; *taxer*, to tax; L. *taxare*, to handle, to arrange, to appraise, to rate; intensive of *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] An impost; a rate; duty; tribute.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* taxing, taxed.] To load with imposts; to impose a tax on; to charge:—to accuse; to censure.

Tăx'a-ble, *a.* That may be taxed.

Tăx-ā'tion, *n.* The act of taxing; impost; tax.

Tăx-i-dĕr'mic, *a.* Relating to taxidermy.

Tăx'i-dĕr-mist, *n.* One versed in taxidermy.

Tăx'i-dĕr-my, *n.* [Gr. τάξις, arrangement; τάσσειν, to arrange, and δέρμα, a skin.] The art of arranging and preserving skins as specimens of natural history.

Tăx-ŏn'o-my, *n.* [Gr. τάξις, arrangement, and νόμος, a law.] The systematic classification of animals, plants, and minerals.

Tēa, *n.* [Chinese *te*, *cha*, or *tsa*, whence Fr. *thé*, Ger. *thee*, Malay *teh*, Port. *cha*, It. *cia*, tea.] A Chinese plant and its dried leaves; liquor made of it:—a watery infusion or decoction:—an afternoon repast.

Tēach (tēch), *v. a.* [A.-S. *tæcan*, to show, to teach; Ger. *zeigen*, Gr. δείκνυμι, to show.—See TOKEN.] [*i.* taught; *pp.* teaching, taught.] To instruct; to *inform*; to show; to show how to do.—2, *v. n.* To give instruction.

Tēach'a-ble, *a.* Willing to learn; docile.

Tēach'a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Aptness to learn.

Tēach'er, *n.* One who teaches; an instructor.

Tēach'ing, *n.* The act of instructing; instruction.

Tēa'cŭp, *n.* A small cup to drink tea from.

Tēak, *n.* [Malayalim, *tekka*; Tamil, *tekku*.] An Asiatic tree valued for its timber.

Tēal, *n.* [Dut. *telen*, to breed; *teling*, a generation, a brood, teal.—See TILL.] An aquatic fowl of the duck kind.

Tēam, *n.* [A.-S. *team*, a family (that which is set in order); Dut. *toom*, Dan. *tömme*, a rein; Ger. *zaum*, a bridle.] A number of horses or oxen harnessed together for drawing a carriage, &c.:—a horse and carriage:—a flock of birds:—a party of players.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* teaming, teamed.] To convey with a team.

Tēam'ster, *n.* A driver of a team.

Tēa′pŏt, *n.* A vessel in which tea is made.

Tēar (tēr), *n.* [A.-S. *tear;* Dan. *taar;* Ger. *zähre.* —Cf. Gr. δάκρυ; L. *dacrima, lacrima.*] Water from the eyes; moisture:—a drop, as of balsam.

Teȧr (târ), *v. a.* [A.-S. *teran;* Goth. *getairan;* Ger. *zerren.*—Cf. Gr. δέρειν, to flay.] [*i.* tore; *pp.* tearing, torn.] To pull in pieces; to rend; to laniate.—2, *v. n.* To fume; to rave; to rant.—3, *n.* A rent; fissure; laceration.

Tēar′fụl (tēr′fụl), *a.* Full of tears; weeping.

Tēar′lęss, *a.* Destitute of tears.

Tēașe (tēz), *v. a.* [A.-S. *tæsan.* Dan. *tæse,* Local Ger. *zaisen,* to pull, card, or comb.] [*pp.* teasing, teased.] To comb; to scratch, as cloth:—to vex with importunity; to annoy; to harass.

Tēa′ṣel (tē′zl), *n.* [A.-S. *tæsel,* from *tæsan,* to comb, to tease.] A prickly plant and its burr:—written also *teazle.*

Tēaṣ′ẹr, *n.* Whoever or whatever teases.

Tēa′spôôn, *n.* A spoon used in drinking tea.

Tēa′spôôn-fụl, *n.*; pl. **Tēa′spôôn-fụlṣ.** As much as a teaspoon holds.

Teat [tĭt, *Ke. H. El. Nares*], *n.* [A.-S. *tit;* Fr. *tette, teton, tétin;* Sp. *teta;* It. *tetta;* Ger. *zitze, tutte, tütte;* Icel. *tata;* Welsh, *did, diddi, teth;* Gr. τίτθη: many related words of the same meaning might be named.] A dug; a pap; a nipple.

Tĕch′nic, *n.* Technical skill; artistic execution.

Tĕch′ni-cal, *a.* [Gr. τεχνικός; τέχνη, an art.] Belonging to an art or a science; not in common or popular use.

Tĕch-ni-căl′i-ty, *n.* A thing peculiar to any art or science.

Tĕch′ni-cal-ly, *ad.* In a technical manner.

Tĕch′nics, *n. pl.* Technical terms or arts.

Tĕch-nîque′, *n.* [Fr.] See TECHNIC.

Tĕch-no-lŏg′ic, *a.* Same as TECHNOLOGICAL.

Tĕch-no-lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Relating to the arts.

Tĕch-nŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. τέχνη, an art, and λόγος, a discourse.] The arts:—a treatise on the arts, or on terms used in the arts.

Tĕch′y, *a.* [O. E. *teche,* a habit, a freak; Fr. *tache,* a blemish, a mark; It. *tacca,* Sp. *tacha,* a flaw, a defect.] Peevish; irritable; touchy.

Tĕd, *v. a.* [Cf. Icel. *tada,* hay (from a manured field); *tad,* manure; *tedja,* to spread manure: Norw. *tad,* manure; Local Ger. *zetten,* to strew.] [*pp.* tedding, tedded.] To spread abroad new-mown grass.

Tĕd′der, *n.* A machine for spreading hay.

Tē Dē′um, *n.* [L.] A hymn of praise.

Tē′dious (tē′dyus), *a.* [L. *tædiosus; tædium,* irksomeness; *tædet,* it irks.] Wearisome; irksome; tiresome from length or slowness.

Tē′dious-ly, *ad.* In a tedious manner.

Tē′dious-nĕss, *n.* Wearisomeness; prolixity.

Tē′di-ŭm, *n.* [L. *tædium.*] Irksomeness; wearisomeness; weariness.

Tēem, *v. n.* [A.-S. *tyman; team,* a family progeny. —See TEAM.] [*pp.* teeming, teemed.] To be pregnant; to be full or prolific.—2, *v. a.* To bring forth; to produce.

Tēen, *n.* [A.-S. *teona,* injury, accusation; *teon, tihan,* to accuse; Icel. *tjon,* loss; Ger. *zeihen,* to accuse.] Sorrow; grief; affliction.

Tēenṣ, *n. pl.* The years between twelve and twenty.

Tēeth, *n.* The plural of *tooth.*

Tēeth, *v. n.* [*pp.* teething, teethed.] To breed teeth.

Tēe-tō′tal, *a.* [A reduplication of TOTAL, in imitation of TEETOTUM.] Complete; total. [Colloq.]

Tēe-tō′tal-ẹr, *n.* An advocate of teetotalism.

Tēe-tō′tum, *n.* [So called because the appearance of the winning side, marked T (for L. *totum,* all), entitles the player to take the whole stake.] A small four-sided top made to spin by twirling it with the fingers.

Tĕg′men, *n.* [L.] A tegument.

Tĕg′ū-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *tegumentum,* a cover; *tegere,* to cover.—Cf. Gr. στέγειν, to cover.] A natural covering; the skin.

Tĕg-ū-mĕnt′a-ry, *a.* Relating to teguments.

Tẹ-hēe′, *v. n.* [Imitative.] [*pp.* teheeing, teheed.] To laugh.—2, *n.* A laugh.

Tēil, *n.* [Fr. *tille,* O. Fr. *teil,* L. *tilia,* the linden.] The lime-tree, or linden.

Tĕl′ẹ-grăm, *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, far off, and γράμμα, a writing.] A telegraphic despatch.

Tĕl′ẹ-grȧph, *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, far off, and γράφειν, to write.] A contrivance to convey intelligence to a distance by signals, styled the *electric* or *electro-magnetic telegraph:*—a semaphore.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* telegraphing, telegraphed.] To send by telegraph.

Tĕl-ẹ-grăph′ic, *a.* Relating to a telegraph.

Tẹ-lĕg′ra-phy, *n.* The art or practice of communicating intelligence by telegraph.

Tē-le-ŏl′o-ġĭst, *n.* One who believes or is versed in the doctrine of final causes.

Tē-le-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. τέλος, τέλεος, the end, and λόγος, a discourse.] The doctrine of final causes.

Tē′le-ŏst, **Tē-le-ŏs′te-an**, *n.* [Gr. τέλειος, complete, and ὀστέον, a bone.] (*Zoöl.*) A fish having a bony skeleton.

Tĕl′ẹ-phōne, *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, far off, and φωνή, a sound.] An instrument for the transmission of sound to a distance by means of an electric current.—2, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [*pp.* telephoning, telephoned.] To transmit a message, &c., by telephonic apparatus.

Tĕl-ẹ-phŏn′ic, *a.* Pertaining to the telephone.

Tẹ-lĕph′o-ny, *n.* The art of reproducing sounds at a distance by the aid of electricity, as by the telephone; phonic telegraphy.

Tĕl′ẹ-scōpe, *n.* [Gr. τῆλε, far off, and root σκοπ-, to see.] An optical instrument for viewing distant objects.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* telescoping, telescoped.] To run into so that the one encases the other, like the sides of a telescope.—3, *v. a.* To cause to run into each other; to cause to become encased or overlapped:—to incapsulate.

Tĕl-ẹ-scŏp′ic, **Tĕl-ẹ-scŏp′i-cal**, *a.* Belonging to a telescope; seeing at a distance.

Tĕll, *v. a.* [A.-S. *tellan,* to tell, to count; Dut. *tellen;* Dan. *tælle;* Ger. *zählen.*—See TALE.] [*i.* told; *pp.* telling, told.] To make known by words; to disclose; to utter; to relate; to inform; to betray; to count.—2, *v. n.* To give an account; to speak:—to have effect; to be useful or effective.

Tĕll′ẹr, *n.* One who tells:—an officer of a bank who receives or pays money.

Tĕll′ing, *p. a.* That tells; producing effect.

Tĕll′tāle, *n.* An officious tale-bearer.—2, *a.* Blabbing; telling tales.

Tẹl-lū′ric, *a.* Relating to the earth or to tellurium.

Tẹl-lū′ri-ŭm, *n.* [L. *tellus, telluris,* the earth.] A rare metal.

Tẹ-mĕr′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *témérité;* L. *temeritas.*—Cf. *temere,* rashly.] Rashness; extreme boldness.

Tĕm′pẹr, *v. a.* [Fr. *temperer,* L. *temperare,* to regulate, to qualify; *temperi,* seasonably; *tempus, temporis,* a season, a time.] [*pp.* tempering, tempered.] To mingle; to modify; to soften; to form to a proper hardness, as metals.—2, *v. n.* To be brought into or acquire a desired state; to become soft or pliable.—3, *n.* Due mixture of contrary qualities; *disposition* of mind; moderation; state of a metal as to hardness:—passion; irritation.

Tĕm′pẹr-a-mĕnt, *n.* [L. *temperamentum,* qualification, admixture.] Constitution; medium; due mixture; disposition; temper.

Tĕm′pẹr-ance, *n.* [Fr. *tempérance,* L. *temperantia,* moderation.—See TEMPER.] Moderation, especially in drink; sobriety; *abstinence:*—calmness. —2, *a.* Enjoining abstinence in the use of spirituous liquors.

Tĕm′pẹr-ate, *a.* [L. *temperare, temperatum,* to regulate.—See TEMPER.] Moderate in drink and food; abstinent; *abstemious;* not excessive.

Tĕm′pẹr-ate-ly, *ad.* Moderately; calmly.

Tĕm′pẹr-ạ-tūre, *n.* [Fr. *température;* L. *temperatura.*] Constitution of nature; state of the air as to heat and cold.
Tĕm′pẹred (tĕm′pẹrd), *a.* Disposed; softened.
Tĕm′pest, *n.* [Fr. *tempête*, a storm; L. *tempestas*, weather, a storm, a season or time.—See TEMPORAL.] A very violent wind, often attended with rain, hail, or snow; a violent storm; a hurricane:—a commotion.
Tẹm-pĕst′ū-oŭs (tẹm-pĕst′yụ-ŭs), *a.* Abounding in tempests; stormy; turbulent.
Tẹm-pĕst′ū-oŭs-ly̧, *ad.* In a stormy manner.
Tẹm-pĕst′ū-ous-nĕss, *n.* Storminess.
Tĕm′plạr, *n.* [L. *templaris*, belonging to a temple; from the Temple at Jerusalem.] A Knight Templar:—a student in the law. [London.]—The *Knights Templars* were a religious military order, instituted in the twelfth century for the defence of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.
Tĕm′plāte, *n.* [L. *templum*, a small beam; Late L. *templatus*, vaulted.] A thin plate; a long beam; a templet; a pattern.
Tĕm′ple, *n.* [A.-S. *tempel;* L. *templum.*—Cf. Gr. τέμενός, a sacred enclosure; τέμνειν, to cut: it was ground cut off from the rest.] An edifice appropriated to religious worship; a fane.—[L. *tempus*, pl. *tempora*, a time, a season,—also, the side of the head: probably because of the pulsation there visible.] (*Anat.*) The upper part of the side of the head, where the pulse is felt.—*pl.* A device in weaving for stretching the web transversely.
Tĕm′plẹt, *n.* [See TEMPLATE.] A piece of timber [in a building.
Tĕm′pọ-rạl, *a.* [L. *tempus*, pl. *tempora*, time,—also, a temple of the head.] Measured by time; not eternal; secular; not spiritual:—placed at the temples.
Tĕm-pọ-răl′ị-ty̧, *n.* [Late L. *temporalitas.*] A [secular possession.
Tĕm′pọ-rạl-ly̧, *ad.* With respect to this life.
Tĕm′pọ-rạ-rị-ly̧, *ad.* For a limited time.
Tĕm′pọ-rạ-ry̧, *a.* [L. *temporarius.*] Lasting only for a limited time; not permanent; transitory.
Tĕm-pọ-rị-zā′tiọn, *n.* Act of temporizing.
Tĕm′pọ-rīze, *v. n.* [Fr. *temporiser;* from L. *tempus*, *temporis*, time.] [*pp.* temporizing, temporized.] To comply with the times; to yield to circumstances; to trim.
Tĕmpt (tĕmt), *v. a.* [L. *temptare*, oftener *tentare*, to handle, to touch, to try; frequentative of *tenere*, *tentum*, to hold.] [*pp.* tempting, tempted.] To entice to ill; to *allure;* to strive to allure:—to test; to put to proof.
Tẹmp-tā′tiọn (tẹm-tā′shụn), *n.* Act of tempting; state of being tempted; enticement.
Tĕmpt′ẹr (tĕmt′ẹr), *n.* One who tempts.
Tĕmpt′ing (tĕmt′ing), *p. a.* Enticing; attractive.
Tĕmpt′ing-ly̧, *ad.* So as to tempt or entice.
Tĕmpt′ress (tĕm′tres), *n.* She that tempts.
Tĕn, *a. & n.* [A.-S. *ten*, *tyn;* Dut. *tien;* Goth. *taihun;* Ger. *zehn;* L. *decem;* Skr. *daçan.*] Twice five; the decimal number.
Tĕn′ạ-ble, *a.* [Fr.; *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold.] That may be maintained or held; defensible.
Tẹ-nā′cious (tẹ-nā′shụs), *a.* [Fr. *tenace;* L. *tenax*, *tenacis;* *tenere*, to hold.] Grasping; hard; holding fast; retentive:—cohesive; tough.
Tẹ-nā′cious-ly̧, *ad.* In a tenacious manner.
Tẹ-năç′ị-ty̧, *n.* [Fr. *ténacité;* L. *tenacitas.*] Quality of being tenacious.
Tĕn′ạn-cy̧, *n.* [Fr. *tenance.*] The state of a tenant.
Tĕn′ạnt, *n.* [Fr.; *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold.] One who holds lands or tenements belonging to another; an occupant.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tenanting, tenanted.] To hold or occupy as a tenant.
Tĕn′ạnt-ạ-ble, *a.* That may be tenanted.
Tĕn′ạnt-ry̧, *n.* A body of tenants. [fish.
Tĕnch, *n.* [Fr. *tanche;* L. *tinca.*] A fresh-water
Tĕnd, *v. a.* [L. *tendere*, to stretch; Fr. *tendre:* akin to L. *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* tending, tended.] To watch; to guard:—[for *attend*] to attend.—2, *v. n.* To move toward; to incline.
Tĕn′dẹn-cy̧, *n.* [Fr. *tendance.*] State of tending; inclination; drift; aim; direction; course; *scope.*
Tĕn′dẹr, *a.* [Fr. *tendre;* L. *tener*, *teneris*, soft.—Cf. L. *tenuis*, thin.] Soft; kind; easily pained.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *tendre*, to stretch, to offer.—See TEND.] [*pp.* tendering, tendered.] To offer; to exhibit; to propose.—3, *n.* [For *attender.*] An offer; a proposal:—one who tends:—a small vessel or ship:—a car attached to a locomotive.
Tĕn′dẹr-heärt′ẹd, *a.* Compassionate; gentle.
Tĕn′dẹr-lōĭn, *n.* A tender part of beef; the under part of the surloin.
Tĕn′dẹr-ly̧, *ad.* In a tender manner; gently.
Tĕn′dẹr-nĕss, *n.* Quality or state of being tender; delicacy; susceptibility; compassion; soreness.
Tĕn′dị-noŭs, *a.* Containing tendons; sinewy.
Tĕn′dọn, *n.* [Fr. & Sp.; Late L. *tendo*, *tendonis* or *tendinis;* L. *tendere*, to stretch, to bend.—Cf. Gr. τένων, a tendon; τείνειν, to stretch.] A sinew; a cord attaching a muscle to a bone.
Tĕn′drịl, *n.* [O. Fr. *tendrillon;* Fr. *tendron;* from *tendre*, tender.] The clasp or clasper of a vine.
Tĕn′ẹ-broŭs, *a.* [L. *tenebrosus;* *tenebræ*, gloom.] Dark; gloomy; obscure.
Tĕn′ẹ-mĕnt, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tenementum*, a holding; *tenere*, to hold.] Any thing held by a tenant, as land, &c.:—a house; a habitation.
Tĕn-ẹ-mĕnt′ạ-ry̧, *a.* That is or may be leased.
Tẹ-nĕş′mus, *n.* [Gr. τεινεσμός; τείνειν, to strain.] An inclination to go to stool.
Tĕn′ẹt, *n.* [L. *tenet*, he holds; *tenere*, to hold.] A position; a *doctrine;* an opinion; a dogma.
Tĕn′fōld, *a.* Ten times increased.
Tĕn′nịs, *n.* [Late L. *tenisia* or *teniludium;* perhaps from *tænia*, Gr. ταινία, a fillet or string.] A play with a racket and ball.
Tĕn′ọn, *n.* [Fr.; from *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold.] The end of a timber fitted into a mortise cut in another timber.
Tĕn′ọr, *n.* [Fr. *teneur*, L. *tenor*, a holding, a course; *tenere*, to hold.] Constant mode; purport; drift:—the mean or middle part in music.
Tẹ-nŏt′ọ-my̧, *n.* [Gr. τένων, a tendon (*q. v.*), and root τομ-, to cut.] The cutting of a tendon.
Tĕn′pinş, *n.* A kind of game; ninepins; skittles.
Tĕnse, *n.* [Fr. *temps*, O. Fr. *tens*, L. *tempus*, time.] (*Gram.*) The distinction of time; a variation of the verb to denote time.—2, *a.* [L. *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch.] Drawn tight; stretched.
Tĕn′sịle, *a.* Ductile; pertaining to tension.
Tĕn′siọn, *n.* [L. *tensio;* *tendere*, to stretch.] Act of stretching:—strain.
Tĕnt, *n.* [Fr. *tente;* L. *tentorium;* *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] A soldier's movable lodge; shelter:—[Fr. *tente;* *tenter*, L. *tentare*, to try, to probe.—See TEMPT] a roll of lint:—[Sp. *vino tinto*, red wine.—See TINT] a species of red wine.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* tenting, tented.] To lodge.—3, *v. a.* To probe:—to insert a tent or probe into.
Tĕn′tạ-cle, *n.* [Late L. *tentaculum;* *tentare*, to feel.—See TEMPT.] A feeler of an insect.
Tẹn-tăc′ū-lŭm, *n.*; pl. **Tẹn-tăc′ū-lạ**. [Late L.] A feeler of an insect or animal; tentacle.
Tĕn′tạ-tĭve, *a.* [L. *tentativus;* *tentare*, *tentatum*, to try.—See TEMPT.] That tries; trying; essaying.
Tĕn′tẹr, *n.* [Fr. *tenture*, L. *tentura*, a stretching; *tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] An iron hook to stretch things on.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tentering, tentered.] To hang or stretch on hooks.
Tĕnth, *a.* First after the ninth; ordinal of ten.—2, *n.* The tenth part; a tithe.
Tĕnth′ly̧, *ad.* In the tenth place. [slenderness.
Tẹ-nū′ị-ty̧, *n.* [Fr. *ténuité;* L. *tenuitas.*] Thinness;
Tĕn′ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *tenuis*, thin (*q. v.*); *tenuere*, to make thin.] Thin; small; minute.
Tĕn′ūre (tĕn′yụr *or* tĕ′nūr), *n.* [Fr. *tenure*, Late L. *tenura*, a holding; L. *tenere*, to hold.] Manner of holding lands, &c.
Tĕp′ẹ-fȳ, *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *tepefacere*, to warm; *tepere*, to be warm, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* tepefying, tepefied.] To make or become tepid.

Tĕp'id, *a.* [L. *tepidus; tepere*, Skr. *tap*, to be warm.] Lukewarm; warm in a small degree.

Tĕr'a-phĭm, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Household idols; amulets.

Tĕr'a-pin, *n.* See TERRAPIN.

Tĕr-a-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. τέρας, τέρατος, a wonder, and λόγος, a discourse.] A branch of physiology that treats of malformations and monstrosities.

Tĕrce, *n.* A vessel. See TIERCE.

Tĕr'cel, *n.* [It. *terzuolo*, a tercel; from *terzo*, L. *tertius*, third: it is a third part smaller than the female, and the old belief was that every third hawk hatched was a male.] A male hawk or falcon.

Tĕr-cĕn'te-na-ry, *a.* [L. *ter*, thrice, and *centenarius*, relating to a hundred.] Relating to three hundred years.—2, *n.* The three-hundredth anniversary.

Tĕr'e-bĭnth, *n.* [L. *terebinthus*; Gr. τερέβινθος.] The turpentine-tree.

Tĕr-e-bĭn'thine, *a.* Relating to turpentine.

Te-rē'dō, *n.* [L.; Gr. τερηδών, from τείρειν, to bore.] The ship-worm, a boring mollusk.

Te-rēte', *a.* [L. *teres, teretis*, rubbed smooth; *terere*, to rub.] Long and round; tapering; smooth.

Tĕr-gi-ver-sā'tion, *n.* [L. *tergiversatio; tergum*, the back, and *versatio*, a turning; *vertere, versum*, to turn.] A shift; evasion; subterfuge; change; fickleness of conduct.

Tĕrm, *n.* [Fr. *terme*; L. *terminus*; Old L. *termo, terminis*; Gr. τέρμα, a limit.] A limit; a boundary:—the time which any thing lasts; a limited time:—a word; an expression.—*pl.* Conditions; articles.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* terming, termed.] To name; to call; to designate.

Tĕr'ma-gănt, *a.* [O. E. *Termagant*, O. Fr. *Tervagant*, It. *Trivagante*, an imaginary deity of the Mohammedans.] Turbulent; scolding.—2, *n.* A brawling woman.

Tĕr'mēs, *n.*; pl. **Tĕr'mi-tēs**. [L.] The termite.

Tĕr'mi-na-ble, *a.* Limitable; admitting bounds.

Tĕr'mi-nal, *a.* [L. *terminalis*.—See TERMINUS.] Relating to a term, terminus, or end.

Tĕr'mi-nāte, *v. a.* [L. *terminare, terminatum*, to limit.] [*pp.* terminating, terminated.] To limit; to put an end to.—2, *v. n.* To end; to cease.

Tĕr-mi-nā'tion, *n.* [L. *terminatio*.—See TERM.] A limit; end; conclusion.

Tĕr'mi-ner, *n.* (*Law.*) A final settlement.

Tĕr-mi-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [L. *terminus*, the end,—later, a limiting expression, a name,—and Gr. λόγος, a discourse.] An explanation of terms used in the sciences; nomenclature.

Tĕr'mi-nŭs, *n.*; pl. **Tĕr'mi-nī**. [L.—See TERM.] A boundary; a limit:—end of a railroad.

Tĕr'mīte, *n.* [L. *termes* or *tarmes* (pl. *termites* or *tarmites*), a wood-boring insect; Gr. τείρειν, to bore.] A destructive insect; termes.

Tĕrn, *n.* [Dan. *terne*; Sw. *tärna*.] A long-winged aquatic bird.

Tĕr'na-ry, *a.* [L. *ternarius*, consisting of threes; *terni*, threes; *ter*, thrice; *tres*, three (*q. v.*).] Relating to three.—2, *n.* The number three.

Tĕrne, *n.* [Cf. Fr. *terne*, dull.—See TARNISH.] Roofing-tin.

Tĕr'race, *n.* [Fr. *terrasse*, It. *terraccia*, augmentative forms; L. *terra*, earth.—Cf. Irish, Welsh, & Gael. *tir*, land.] A small grassy bank:—a street running along a slope:—a balcony.

Tĕr'ra-cŏt'ta, *n.* [It. for "baked earth;" *cotta*, L. *cocta*, baked, cooked.—See COOK.] Baked earth or clay:—a name given to statues, figures, vases, &c., modelled in a paste made of pure clay.

Tĕr'ra-pin, *n.* [Fr. *terrapène*: probably of Algonkin origin.] A species of fresh-water tortoise.

Ter-rā'que-oŭs, *a.* [L. *terra*, the earth, land, and *aqua*, water.] Composed of land and water.

Ter-rēne', *a.* [L. *terrenus*; *terra*, the earth.] Earthly; terrestrial.

Ter-rĕs'tri-al, *a.* [L. *terrestris*, earthly; *terra*, the earth.] Consisting of earth; earthly.

Tĕr'ri-ble, *a.* [Fr. *terrible*; L. *terribilis*; *terrere*, to frighten.] Dreadful; formidable; frightful.

Tĕr'ri-bly, *ad.* Dreadfully; formidably.

Tĕr'ri-er, *n.* [Fr. for "a burrow," "a burrowing dog;" *terre*, L. *terra*, the earth.] A dog that follows his game into holes:—a survey of land:—a register of land surveys:—an auger.

Ter-rĭf'ic, *a.* [L. *terrificus*; *terrificare*, to terrify (*q. v.*).] Dreadful; causing terror.

Tĕr'ri-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *terrifier*; L. *terrificare*; *terrere*, to affright, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* terrifying, terrified.] To fright; to shock with fear.

Tĕr-ri-tō'ri-al, *a.* Belonging to a territory.

Tĕr'ri-to-ry, *n.* [L. *territorium*, a domain; *terra*, land.] Land; country:—a district of country under a temporary government.

Tĕr'ror, *n.* [L. *terror*, dread; *terrere*, to frighten.] Great fear; dread; *alarm*; fright.

Tĕr'ror-ĭsm, *n.* Government by terror.

Tĕrse, *a.* [L. *tergere, tersum*, to wipe dry, to polish.] Concise and graceful; sententious.

Tĕrse'ly, *ad.* With terseness; neatly.

Tĕrse'ness, *n.* Quality of being terse.

Tĕr'tian, *a.* [L. *tertianus*, belonging to the third; *tertius*, the third; *tres*, three (*q. v.*).] Occurring every other day.—2, *n.* An ague intermitting but one day.

Tĕr'ti-a-ry (tĕr'she-a-re), *a.* [L. *tertiarius*, containing a third.—See TERTIAN.] Third; of the third order.—(*Geol.*) Noting a series of rocks or strata which lie above the secondary strata.

Tĕs'sel-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *tessella*, dim. of *tessera*, a die.—Cf. Gr. τέσσαρες, four.] [*pp.* tessellating, tessellated.] To form into little squares.

Tĕs-sel-lā'tion, *n.* The act of tessellating.

Tĕst, *n.* [L. *testa*, a shell or shard, an earthen vessel, a skull; Fr. *têt*, O. Fr. *test*, a shell, a shard, a test; Fr. *tête*, the head: the Latin is akin to *torrere, tosta*, to bake.] Decisive trial; a standard; proof:—a shell:—a pot or crucible.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* testing, tested.] To put to a test; to compare with a standard; to try by a test; to prove.

Tĕs'ta-ble, *a.* That may be devised by will.

Tes-tā'ce-a (tes-tā'she-a), *n. pl.* [L.] Molluscous or other animals having a shelly covering.

Tes-tā'cean (tes-tā'shan), *n.* A mollusk.

Tes-tā'ceous (tes-tā'shus), *a.* [L. *testaceus*; *testa*, a shell.—See TEST.] Having a shell.

Tĕs'ta-mĕnt, *n.* [Fr.; L. *testamentum*, a will, a declaration; *testari*, to depose; *testis*, a witness.] A witnessed will; a devise; a *will*:—the name of each of the two general divisions of the Holy Scriptures.

Tĕs-ta-mĕn'tal, *a.* Testamentary.

Tĕs-ta-mĕn'ta-ry, *a.* Relating to a testament; given by a testament or will.

Tĕs'tāte, *a.* [L. *testari, testatus*, to be a witness.—See TESTAMENT.] Having made a will.

Tes-tā'tor, *n.* [L.] One who makes a will.

Tes-tā'trix, *n.* [L.] A woman who makes a will.

Tĕst'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *testiere*, a head-piece; Fr. *têtière*, a kind of cap.—See TEST.] The head, top, or cover of a bed:—a canopy:—a sixpence:—one who tests.

Tĕs'ti-cle, *n.* [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, a testicle: perhaps identical with *testis*, a witness.] An organ of seed in animals.

Tĕs'ti-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *testifier*, L. *testificari*; *testis*, a witness, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* testifying, testified.] To witness; to certify.—2, *v. n.* To bear witness; to give proof.

Tĕs'ti-ly, *ad.* Fretfully; peevishly.

Tĕs-ti-mō'ni-al, *n.* A certificate; attestation.—2, *a.* Containing testimony.

Tĕs'ti-mo-ny, *n.* [L. *testimonium*, evidence; *testis*, a witness.] The declaration of a witness; *evidence*; proof; attestation.

Tĕs'ti-nĕss, *n.* Moroseness; peevishness.

Tes-tū'dō, *n.* [L., from *testa*, a shell.] A tortoise:—a screen for securing troops:—an encysted tumor.

Tĕs'ty, *a.* [Fr. *têtu*, O. Fr. *testu*, headstrong; *teste*, a head.—See TEST.] Fretful; peevish; apt to be angry.

Te-tăn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to tetanus.
Tĕt'a-nŭs, *n.* [L.; Gr. τέτανος; τείνειν, to stretch.] (*Med.*) Trismus; lockjaw.
Tĕtch'y, *a.* [See TECHY.] Peevish; techy.
Tête-à-tête (tāt'a-tāt'), *ad.* [Fr.] Face to face; in private; cheek by jowl.—2, *n.* A private interview:—a small sofa.
Tĕth'er, *n.* [Gael. *teadhair; taod*, Irish *tead*, a rope; Welsh *tid*, a chain; Low Ger. *tider*, Norw. *tjoder*, Sw. *tjuder*, a tether.] A rope or restraint for horses, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tethering, tethered.] To confine with a tether.
Tĕt'ra. A Greek prefix signifying *four*.
Tĕt'ra-chörd, *n.* [Gr. τετράχορδον; τετρα-, four, and χορδή, a chord (*q. v.*).] (*Mus.*) The interval of a fourth:—a series of four tones.
Tĕt'rad, *n.* [Gr. τετράς, τετράδος.] The number four; four things.
Tĕt'ra-gŏn, *n.* [Gr. τετράγωνος, four-cornered; τέτταρες, four, and γωνία, an angle.] A square; a four-sided figure.
Te-trăg'o-nal, *a.* Having four angles.
Tĕt-ra-hē'dral, *a.* Having four sides.
Tĕt-ra-hē'dron, *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, for τέτταρες, four, and ἕδρον, ἕδρα, a base.] A solid figure that is bounded by four triangular faces.
Te-trăm'e-ter, *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, and μέτρον, a measure.] A verse having four feet.—2, *a.* Having four metrical feet.
Tē'trärch [tĕt'rärk, *Sm. St. H.*], *n.* [Gr. τετράρχης; τετρα-, for τέτταρες, four, and ἄρχειν, to rule.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province:—a tributary prince.
Te-trärch'ate, *n.* A tetrarchy.
Tĕt'rar-chy, *n.* [Gr. τετραρχία.] The fourth part of a province:—territory or office of a tetrarch.
Te-trăs'tich, *n.* [Gr. τετράστιχον; στίχος, a row, a verse.] An epigram, stanza, or poem consisting of four lines.
Tĕt'ra-style, *n.* [Gr. τετρα-, four, and στῦλος, a pillar.] A building with four pillars in front.
Tĕt-ra-syl-lăb'ic, } *a.* Consisting of four syl-
Tĕt-ra-syl-lăb'i-cal, } lables.
Tĕt-ra-sȳl'la-ble, *n.* [Gr. τετρασύλλαβος, of four syllables; τετρα-, for τέτταρες, four, and συλλαβή, a syllable.] A word of four syllables.
Tĕt'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *teter*: akin to Ger. *zittern*, to shiver.] An eruptive disease of the skin; herpes; a scab; a scurf; a ringworm.
Teū-tŏn'ic, *a.* Relating to the Teutones.
Tew (tū), *v. a.* [A variant of TAW.] [*pp.* tewing, tewed.] To tease; to tumble; to pull.
Tew'el (tū'el), *n.* [Fr. *tuyau*, O. Fr. *tueil*, Dut. *tuit*, Ger. *zaute*, a tube.] An iron pipe in a forge.
Tĕxt, *n.* [Fr. *texte*, L. *textum*, a fabric, style, text; *texere*, *textum*, to weave.] An original writing:—that on which a comment is written:—a sentence of Scripture.
Tĕxt'-book (tĕkst'bûk), *n.* A book or manual of general principles, used by students.
Tĕx'tile, *a.* [L. *textilis*; *texere*, *textum*, to weave.] That may be woven; woven.—2, *n.* A material capable of being woven.
Tĕxt'ū-al, } *a.* [Fr. *textuel.*] Relating to, con-
Tĕxt'ū-a-ry, } tained in, or serving as, a text.
Tĕxt'ū-al-ly, *ad.* In the text or body of the work; according to the text.
Tĕxt'ūre (tĕkst'yur), *n.* [L. *textura*, a weaving.—See TEXTILE.] Disposition or combination of parts of any body; manner of weaving:—thing woven; a web.
Thăl'li-ŭm, *n.* [Gr. θαλλός, a young shoot; from the green color of a line in its spectrum.] A very rare metal.
Thăn, *conj.* [A.-S. *thonne*, than; Goth. *than*, then; Dut. *dan*, than, then (*q. v.*).] A particle used in comparison.
Thāne, *n.* [A.-S. *thegen*, *then*, a thane,—literally, grown up, strong; *thihan*, O. E. *thee*, to prosper.] An old English title of honor.
Thāne'shĭp, *n.* Office and dignity of a thane.
Thănk (thăngk), *v. a.* [A.-S. *thancian*; Dut. & Ger. *danken*.—See THINK.] [*pp.* thanking, thanked.] To express thanks to for a favor.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *thanc*, thanks, favor; Dut. *dank*, Goth. *thagks*, Ger. *dank*: closely allied to THINK.] An expression of gratitude.
Thănk'fụl, *a.* Full of gratitude; grateful.
Thănk'fụl-ly, *ad.* In a thankful manner.
Thănk'fụl-nĕss, *n.* Grateful acknowledgment of benefits; gratitude.
Thănk'less, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful:—receiving no thanks.
Thănks, *n. pl.* Expression of gratitude.
Thănks'gĭv-ing, *n.* A giving of thanks:—a day or season of giving thanks.
Thănk'wor-thy (-wür-thę), *a.* Meritorious.
Thăt, *pron. a.* [A.-S. *thæt*.—Cf. Skr. *tat*, it; L. *iste*, *istud*, this; Dut. *dat*, Dan. *det*, the.] Not this, but the other; the former thing; the more distant thing.—2, *pron. relative.* Used for *which*, *who*, or *whom*.—3, *conj.* Because; noting a consequence.
Thătch, *n.* [A.-S. *thæc*; Dut. *dak*; Dan. *tag*; Ger. *dach*.—Cf. Gr. τέγος, στέγος, a roof; στέγειν, L. *tegere*, to cover.] Straw, grass, &c., laid upon, or forming, the roof of a house.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* thatching, thatched.] To cover, as with thatch.
Thătch'er, *n.* One who covers with thatch.
Thâu-ma-tür'gic, *a.* Working wonders.
Thâu'ma-tür-gy, *n.* [Gr. θαῦμα, θαύματος, a wonder, and ἔργειν, to work.] The act of doing wonders:—the working of miracles.
Thâw, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [A.-S. *thawian*; Dut. *dooijen*; Icel. *theyja*; Dan. *töe*.] [*pp.* thawing, thawed.] To grow liquid; to melt.—2, *n.* [Dut. *dooi*; Icel. *tha*, *theyr*; Dan. *tö*.] Liquefaction; a melting; weather in which ice and snow melt.
Thē, *or* **Thę.** [A.-S. *the*, *de*: akin to THAT.] The *definite article*, prefixed to nouns to denote some particular person or thing.
Thē'a-tre (thē'a-tur), *n.* [Fr.; L. *theatrum*; Gr. θέατρον; θεάομαι, I see.] A house for the representation of dramatic spectacles, shows, plays, &c.; a play-house; a stage; a place of action.
The-ăt'ric, } *a.* Relating to a theatre; suited
The-ăt'ri-cal, } to the theatre.
The-ăt'ri-cal-ly, *ad.* In a theatrical manner.
The-ăt'ri-cals, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.
Thē'ca, *n.*; pl. **Thē'cæ.** [L.; Gr. θήκη, a case; τιθέναι, to put.] (*Bot.*) A cell; a lobe.—(*Anat.*) A case; a sheath.
Thēē, *pron.* The objective case singular of *thou*.
Thĕft, *n.* [A.-S. *thiefthe*; O. Fris. *thiufthe*.—See THIEF.] The act of taking privately and feloniously the property of another; act of stealing; the thing stolen.
Thē'ine, *n.* [Neo-L. *thea*, tea (*q. v.*).] (*Chem.*) The principle of tea.
Thêir (thâr), *pron. a.* [Icel. *theirra*, *theira*, A.-S. *dæra*, of them.] Belonging to them.
Thêirs (thârz), *pron. pos.* from *they*.
Thē'ĭsm, *n.* [Gr. Θεός, God.] The belief in the existence of a God; deism:—opposed to *atheism*.
Thē'ist, *n.* One who believes in a God.
The-ĭs'tic, } *a.* Belonging to theism or theists;
The-ĭs'ti-cal, } adhering to theism.
Thĕm, *pron. pl.* The objective case of *they*.
Thēme, *n.* [Fr. *thème*; L. *thema*; Gr. θέμα; τιθέναι, to place.] An original word; a subject; a topic:—a short dissertation.
Thĕm-sĕlves', *pron.* The very persons.
Thĕn, *ad.* [A.-S. *dænne*, *danne*; Ger. *dann*; Goth. *than*; Dut. *dan*; L. *tum*.—See THAN.] At that time; afterward.—2, *conj.* Therefore; in that case.
Thĕnce, *ad.* [A.-S. *danan*, *dananne*; *dæt*, that, with the adverbial termination *-nan*, *-nanne*, denoting source or possession. The favorite adverbial termination *-es* replaced it in later years, giving the O. E. *thennes*, *thens*.] From that place; for that reason.

Thĕnce-fōrth′, *ad.* From that time.
Thĕnce-fôr′ward, *ad.* On from that time.
The-ŏc′ra-cy, *n.* [Gr. θεοκρατία; Θεός, God, and -κρατία, government.] The government of a nation immediately directed by God.
Thē-o-crăt′ic, **Thē-o-crăt′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to, or partaking of, a theocracy.
The-ŏd′i-cy, *n.* [Gr. Θεός, God, and δίκη, right.] A justification of the Divine providence.
The-ŏd′o-līte, *n.* [O. E. *theodelitus;* origin unknown; conjectured to be from English and Latin the O *delitus*, "the circle effaced," because its circle is crossed by many lines.] An instrument for measuring angles in surveying, and mensuration of heights and distances.
The-ŏg′o-ny, *n.* [Gr. θεογονία, the origin of the gods; θεός, a god, and root γεν, to beget.—See Genus.] The descent of the gods.
Thē-o-lō′ġi-an, *n.* One versed in theology; a professor of theology; a learned *divine*.
Thē-o-lŏġ′ic, **Thē-o-lŏġ′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to theology; divine; sacred.
Thē-o-lŏġ′i-cal-ly, *ad.* According to theology.
The-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Gr. θεολογία; Θεός, God, and λόγος, a treatise.] The science which treats of the existence and attributes of God and of his relations to man; biblical literature; divinity.
The-ŏph′a-ny, *n.* [Gr. Θεός, God, and φαίνειν, to show: root φαν-.] Manifestation of God.
The-ŏr′bō, *n.* [Fr. *théorbe;* It. *tiorba:* the latter is said to be the inventor's name.] A large or double-headed lute.
Thē′o-rĕm, *n.* [Gr. θεώρημα, a spectacle; θεωρεῖν, to view; θεάομαι, I see.] A truth or position proposed to be proved; a proposition.—A *theorem* is to be proved, a *problem* is to be solved.
Thē-o-rĕt′ic, **Thē-o-rĕt′i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. θεωρετικός.] Relating to, or based upon, theory; speculative; not practical.
Thē-o-rĕt′i-cal-ly, *ad.* Speculatively.
Thē′o-rĭst, *n.* One who forms theories.
Thē′o-rīze, *v. n.* [*pp.* theorizing, theorized.] To form theories.
Thē′o-ry, *n.* [Fr. *théorie;* Gr. θεωρία, a speculation, a seeing; θεωρεῖν, to view.] The abstract principles of any science; hypothesis; speculation; system.
Thē-o-sŏph′ic, **Thē-o-sŏph′i-cal**, *a.* Relating to theosophy; divinely wise.
The-ŏs′o-phĭst, *n.* One who studies theosophy.
The-ŏs′o-phy, *n.* [Gr. θεοσοφία; Θεός, God, and σοφία, wisdom; σοφός, wise.] Divine illumination; direct knowledge of God.
Thĕr-a-peū′tic, **Thĕr-a-peū′ti-cal**, *a.* [Gr. θεραπευτικός, attending; θεραπεύειν, to attend; θεραπευτής, an attendant; θέραψ, or θεράπων, a servant.] Relating to therapeutics; curative.
Thĕr-a-peū′tics, *n.* Art of curing diseases.
Thêre (thâr *or* thĕr) [thār, *I. St.*], *ad.* [A.-S. *dær;* Dut. *daar;* Ger. *da.*—See Here and Where.] In that place.—When used as an adverbial prefix *thean* stands for A.-S. *thære*, dative feminine of the definite article.
Thêre′a-bôut, **Thêre′a-bôuts**, *ad.* Near that place; near that number, quantity, or degree.
Thêre-ăf′ter, *ad.* After that.
Thêre-ăt′, *ad.* At that; at that place.
Thêre-by′, *ad.* By that; near by.
Thêre-fôr′, *ad.* For that; for this.
Thêre′fōre (thĕr′fōr *or* thâr′fōr), *ad.* & *conj.* [A.-S. *dære*, dative fem. of the definite article, and *fore*, for the sake of.] For that; for this; for this reason; consequently; for that purpose.
Thêre-frŏm′, *ad.* From that.
Thêre-ĭn′, *ad.* In that; in this.
Thêre-in-tô′, *ad.* Into that.
Thêre-ŏf′, *ad.* Of that; of this.
Thêre-ŏn′, *ad.* On that; on this.
Thêre-tô′, *or* **Thêre-un-tô′**, *ad.* To that.
Thêre-ŭn′der, *ad.* Under that.
Thêre-up-ŏn′, *ad.* Upon that; upon this.
Thêre-wĭth′, *ad.* With that; with this.
Thêre-with-âl′, *ad.* Over and above; therewith; at the same time.
Thē′ri-ăc, *n.* [L. *theriaca*, an antidote against venom; Gr. θηριακός, relating to beasts; θηριακὰ φάρμακα, antidotes against the venom of animals; θήρ, a beast.] (*Med.*) A remedy against poisons.
Thĕr′mal, *a.* [Gr. θερμός, hot.] Relating to heat; hot; warm.
Thĕr′mo-e-lĕc′tric, *a.* Relating to thermo-electricity.
Thĕr′mo-ē-lec-trĭç′i-ty, *n.* [Gr. θερμός, hot, and Electricity.] Electricity developed by heat.
Ther-mŏm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. θερμός, warm, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the variations of heat or temperature.
Thĕr-mo-mĕt′ric, **Thĕr-mo-mĕt′ri-cal**, *a.* Relating to a thermometer.
The-sâu′rus, *n.* [L.; Gr. θησαυρός, a treasure; base θη-, to lay up; θε-, to place.] A treasury:—a repository.
Thēse, *pron. a.;* pl. of *this*. [A.-S. *thas, thæs.*] Opposed to *those*.
Thē′sis, *n.;* pl. **Thē′sēs**. [Gr. θέσις, a thing laid down; base θε-, to place.] Something laid down affirmatively or negatively; a position; proposition; theme.—(*Mus.*) The depression of the hand in marking or beating time.
Thĕs′pi-an, *a.* [From *Thespis*, traditional founder of the Greek drama.] Relating to tragedy or acting.
Thews (thūz), *n. pl.* [A.-S. *theaw*, O. Sax. *thau*, custom, habit,—originally strength; Skr. *tu*, to be strong.] Muscles; sinews; brawn.
They (thā), *pron.* [Dan. & Sw. *de;* A.-S. *tha.*] The plural of *he, she*, or *it*.
Thī′bet (tī′bet), *n.* [Named from the country of *Thibet.*] A kind of cloth.
Thĭck, *a.* [A.-S. *thicce;* Dut. *dik;* Dan. *tyk;* Ger. *dick.*] Not thin; dense; gross:—not clear; muddy; turbid:—frequent; close; compact; crowded:—dull:—having depth: as, two feet *thick*.—2, *n.* The thickest part; a thicket.—3, *ad.* Frequently; fast; closely; thickly.
Thĭck′en (thĭk′kn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *thiccian*, to make thick; Icel. *thykkna*, to become thick.] [*pp.* thickening, thickened.] To make thick.—2, *v. n* To grow thick.
Thĭck′et, *n.* [A.-S. *thiccet.*—See Thick.] A close knot or cluster of trees.
Thĭck′ly, *ad.* Densely; deeply; closely.
Thĭck′ness, *n.* State of being thick; density.
Thĭck′-sĕt, *a.* Close planted; thick as to body.—2, *n.* A thick sort of velvet.
Thĭck′-skĭnned (thĭk′skĭnd), *a.* Having a thick skin or rind; thick-coated:—not sensitive.
Thiēf (thēf), *n.;* pl. **Thiēves**. [A.-S. *theof;* Dut. *dief;* Dan. *tyv;* Ger. *dieb.*] One guilty of theft; one who steals; a purloiner.
Thiēve, *v. n.* [A.-S. *getheofian.*—See Thief.] [*pp.* thieving, thieved.] To practise theft; to steal.
Thiēv′er-y, *n.* Practice of stealing; theft.
Thiēv′ish, *a.* Addicted to theft; secret; sly.
Thiēv′ish-ly (thēv′ish-le), *ad.* Like a thief.
Thiēv′ish-nĕss, *n.* A disposition to steal.
Thīgh (thī), *n.* [A.-S. *theoh;* Dut. *dij:* related to Thews and Thick.] A limb or part of the body between the knee and the hip-joint or trunk.
Thĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *thille*, a slip of wood.—Cf. Deal, Ger. *diele*, Dut. *deel*, a board.] The shaft of a carriage or of a cart.
Thĭm′ble, *n.* [A.-S. *thymel*, from *thuma*, a thumb.] A metal cap for the needle finger.
Thĭm′ble-rĭg, *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick; a cheat. 2, *v. a.* [*pp.* thimblerigging, thimblerigged.] To cheat by a trick.
Thĭn, *a.* [A.-S. *thynne;* Dut. *dun;* Ger. *dünn;* L. *tenuis*, Gr. ταναός, slender; Skr. *tan*, to stretch.] Not thick; rare; lean; slim; slender.—2, *ad.* Not thickly; thinly.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* thinning, thinned.] To make thin; to attenuate.

Thīne, *pron. pos.* [A.-S. *din*; Ger. *dein*; Icel. *thinn*; Dan. *din*.—See Thou.] Belonging or relating to thee.

Thĭng, *n.* [A.-S. *thing*, *thinc*; Dut. & Ger. *ding*.] Whatever is not a person; any matter; substance; whatever is created.

Thĭnk, *v. n.* [A.-S. *thencan*; Dan. *tænke*; Ger. *denken*: allied to Thank and Thing.—Cf. O. L. *tongere*, to think.] [*i.* thought; *pp.* thinking, thought.] To employ the mind; to have ideas; to reason; to cogitate; to meditate; to ponder:—to imagine; to fancy.—2, *v. a.* To imagine; to conceive; to believe.

Thĭnk'a-ble, *a.* That may be thought.

Thĭnk'er, *n.* One who thinks.

Thĭnk'ing, *n.* Thought; imagination; idea; judgment.—2, *p. a.* Having thought; reflecting.

Thĭn'ly, *ad.* In a thin manner; not thickly.

Thĭn'ness, *n.* State of being thin; tenuity.

Thĭn'-skĭnned (-skĭnd), *a.* Having a thin skin or rind:—irritable; irascible; sensitive.

Thïrd, *a.* [A.-S. *thridda*; Dut. *derde*; Dan. *tredie*; Ger. *dritte*; L. *tertius*; Gr. τρίτος.—See Three.] The next after the second.—2, *n.* A third part:—the sixtieth part of a second.

Thïrd'ly, *ad.* In the third place.

Thïrds, *n. pl.* (*Law*) A widow's portion, or third of her deceased husband's estate.

Thïrst, *n.* [A.-S. *thurst*, *thirst*; Dut. *dorst*; Ger. *durst*; Dan. *törst*; Skr. *tarsha*; Irish, *tart*.—Cf. L. *torrere*, to dry.] A painful want of drink; thirstiness; dryness:—vehement or eager desire.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *thyrstan*, Dut. *dorsten*, Ger. *dürsten*, Dan. *törste*, Skr. *trish*, to thirst.—Cf. Gr. τέρσεσθαι, to become dry.] [*pp.* thirsting, thirsted.] To feel want of drink; to be dry.

Thïrs'ti-nĕss, *n.* The state of being thirsty.

Thïrs'ty, *a.* Suffering want of drink; very dry.

Thïr'tēēn, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *threotene*; *threo*, three, and *ten*, ten; Dut. *dertien*; Dan. *tretten*; Ger. *dreizehn*.] Ten and three.

Thïr'tēēnth, *a.* The third after the tenth.

Thïr'ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of thirty.

Thïr'ty, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *thritig*; Dut. *dertig*; Ger. *dreizig*.] Thrice ten; ten and twenty.

Thĭs, *pron. a.*; pl. **Thēse**. [A.-S. *thes*; Dut. *deze*; Ger. *dieser*.] The one which is present; not that; the last part.

Thĭs'tle (thĭs'sl), *n.* [A.-S. *thistel*; Dut. & Ger. *distel*; Dan. *tidsel*.] A prickly weed or plant.

Thĭs'tly (thĭs'le), *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

Thĭth'er, *ad.* [A.-S. *thider*; Icel. *thadra*, there; Goth. *thathro*, thence; Skr. *tatra*, there, thither: akin to That.] To that place or point.

Thĭth'er-wȧrd, *ad.* Toward that place.

Thōle, *or* **Thōle'-pĭn**, *n.* [A.-S. *thol*; Dut. *dol*; Sw. *tulle*, Norw. *toll*, a thole; Dan. *tol*, a pin, a plug; akin to Scand. *toll*, a fir-tree.] A pin used as a row-lock.

Thŏng, *n.* [A.-S. *thwang*; Icel. *thvengr*; root of O. Fris. *thwinga*, to compel; Sw. *tvinga*, to restrain.] A strap or string of leather.

Tho-răç'ic, *a.* Relating to the thorax.

Thō'răx, *n.* [L. *thorax*, the breast or chest; Gr. θώραξ, a breast-plate, the breast.—Cf. Skr. *dhâraka*, a chest.] The breast; the chest.

Thôrn, *n.* [A.-S. *thorn*; Dut. *doorn*; Dan. *tiörn*; Ger. *dorn*; Pol. *tarn*; Russ. *tĕrne*.] A prickly tree; a spine:—trouble.

Thôrn'băck, *n.* A fish with a spiny body.

Thôrn'y, *a.* Spiny; prickly:—difficult.

Thŏr'ough (thŭr'o), *a.* [A form of Through.] Going through; reaching from side to side; complete; full; entire.—2, *prep.* [Antiq.] Through.

Thŏr'ough-băss, *n.* (*Mus.*) The art by which harmony is superadded to a given bass.

Thŏr'ough-brĕd (thŭr'o-), *a.* Well brought up; well educated:—of full blood on both sides.

Thŏr'ough-fâre (thŭr'o-fâr), *n.* [Thorough, through, and Fare, to go.] A passage through; a place much passed through:—passage.

Thŏr'ough-ly (thŭr'o-le), *ad.* Completely.

Thŏr'ough-nĕss, *n.* Completeness.

Thŏr'ough-pāced (thŭr'o-pāst), *a.* Complete.

Thŏr'ough-wort (-wŭrt), *n.* A medicinal plant.

Thôrp, *n.* [A.-S. *thorp*; Dut. *dorp*; Dan. *torp*; Ger. *dorf*] A small village.

Thōse, *pron. a.* [A.-S. *thas*, a plural of *thes*, this.] The plural of *that*; not these.

Thōū, *pron.* [A.-S., Dan., & Ger. *du*; Icel. & Goth. *thu*; L., Per. & Irish, *tu*; Russ. *tui*; Gr. τύ, σύ; Skr. *tvam*.] The second personal pronoun singular; the person spoken to; thyself.

Thōugh (thō), *conj.* [A.-S. *theah*, Goth. *thauh*; Dut. *doch*, Dan. *dog*, Ger. *doch*, yet.] Although; if; in case that.

Thōught (thâwt), *i.* & *p.* from *think*.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *thoht*, *theaht*; Icel. *thotti*; Ger. *dachte*.—See Think.] The act of thinking; that which is thought; idea; sentiment; opinion; fancy; reflection; meditation; care; concern.

Thōught'fûl (thâwt'fûl), *a.* Full of thought; reflecting; considerate; attentive; careful.

Thōught'fûl-ly (thâwt'-), *ad.* With thought.

Thōught'fûl-nĕss (thâwt'-), *n.* Reflection.

Thōught'less (thâwt'les), *a.* Gay; careless.

Thōught'less-ly (thâwt'les-le), *ad.* Carelessly.

Thōught'less-nĕss, *n.* Want of thought.

Thōū'sand, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *thusend*; Dut. *duizend*; Icel. *thusund*; Ger. *tausend*; Goth. *thusundi*.] Ten hundred.

Thōū'sandth, *a.* The ordinal of a thousand.

Thrâl'dom, *n.* Slavery; servitude; bondage.

Thrâll, *n.* [Icel. *thrael*; Dan. *trael*; Sw. *träl*; O. Ger. *drigil*, *trikil*, a slave.—Cf. A.-S. *thrægian*, to run. The old derivation from *drill*, because the ear of a vassal was sometimes pierced with an awl, is to be rejected.] A slave; a bondman; a serf:—thraldom; slavery.

Thrăsh, *v. a.* [A.-S. *therscan*, *thirscan*; Dut. *dorschen*; Icel. *threskja*; Goth. *thriskan*; Ger. *dreschen*.—Cf. Russ. *tresk*, a crash; O. Slav. *troska*, a lightning-stroke.] [*pp.* thrashing, thrashed.] To beat and clean from chaff, as corn; to drub:—written also *thresh*.

Thrăsh'er, *n.* One who thrashes; thresher:—[see Thrush] a bird; a kind of thrush.

Thrĕad (thrĕd), *n.* [A.-S. *thræd*, Dut. *draad*, Ger. *draht*, thread; A.-S. *thrawan*, to twist, to throw (*q. v.*); Dut. *draaijen*, Ger. *drehen*, to twist.] A small twist of flax, silk, cotton, or wool; a small line or string; a filament:—any thing continued in a course; tenor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* threading, threaded.] To pass or go through.

Thrĕad'bâre, *a.* Deprived of the nap; trite.

Thrĕad'y (thrĕd'e), *a.* Like thread; slender.

Thrĕat, *n.* [A.-S. *threat*, a crowd, a pressure, trouble, rebuke, a threat; *threotan*, to vex, to urge, to press; Ger. *drohen*, a threat: akin to Throe.] A denunciation of ill; menace.

Thrĕat'en (thrĕt'tn), *v. a.* [See Threat.] [*pp.* threatening, threatened.] To menace; to denounce evil upon; to terrify.

Thrĕat'en-ĭng, *p. a.* Menacing; *imminent*.

Thrēē, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *threo*; Dut. *drie*; Dan. *tre*; Ger. *drei*; Irish & Skr. *tri*; L. *tres*, *tria*; Gr. τρεῖς, τρία.] Two and one.

Thrēē'fōld, *a.* Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

Three'pence (thrē'pĕns *or* thrĭp'ens), *n.* The sum of three pennies. [threepence; of little value.

Three'pen-ny (thrĭp'en-e *or* thrē'pen-e), *a.* Worth

Thrēē'-plȳ, *a.* Having three plies or folds.

Thrēē'score, *a.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

Thrĕn'o-dy, *n.* [Gr. θρηνῳδία; θρῆνος, a wailing; θρέομαι, I cry, and ᾠδή, an ode (*q. v.*).] A song of lamentation.

Thrĕsh, *v. a.* [See Thrash.] [*pp.* threshing, threshed.] To beat, as grain or corn, to free it from chaff; to beat:—written also *thrash*.

Thrĕsh'er, *n.* One who threshes; a thrasher.

Thrĕsh'ing-flōōr, } *n.* An area on which corn is
Thrăsh'ing-flōōr, } beaten out.

Thrĕsh′ōld, *n.* [A.-S. *therscold, therscwald; therscan,* to thrash (*q. v.*), to beat, and *wald,* a wood.] The ground or step under a door:—a door-sill:—an entrance; beginning.
Threw (thrū), *i.* from *throw.*
Thrīce, *ad.* [O. E. *thries, thryes;* A.-S. *thriwa; thri,* three (*q. v.*).] Three times:—very; much.
Thrĭd, *v. a.* [See THREAD.] [*pp.* thridding, thridded.] To slide or pass through; to thread.
Thrĭft, *n.* [Icel. *thrif, thrift,* prosperity.—See THRIVE.] A thriving state; prosperity; profit; frugality; economy:—a flowering plant.
Thrĭft′i-ly, *ad.* Frugally; prosperously.
Thrĭft′i-nĕss, *n.* Frugality; economy.
Thrĭft′less, *a.* Wanting thrift; extravagant.
Thrĭf′ty, *a.* Using good management; economical; *frugal;* sparing; thriving; prosperous.
Thrĭll, *v. a.* [A.-S. *thyrlian, thirlian,* to pierce; *thyrel,* a hole; from *thurh,* through.—Cf. DRILL.] [*pp.* thrilling, thrilled.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate.—2, *v. n.* To feel a sharp, tingling sensation.—3, *n.* A breathing-hole; a sharp sound.
Thrĭll′ing, *a.* Causing a thrill; powerfully affecting.
Thrĭps, *n.*; pl. **Thrĭps′es**; L. pl. **Thrī′pēs.** [L. & Gr.] A genus of minute destructive insects.
Thrīve, *v. n.* [Icel. *thrifa,* Norw. *triva,* to seize; Icel. *thrivask,* to thrive,—literally, to seize for one's self; Norw. *trivast,* Sw. *trifvas,* Dan. *trives,* to thrive.] [*i.* throve; *pp.* thriving, thriven.] To prosper; to grow rich; to flourish.
Thrīv′ing, *p. a.* Growing; flourishing.
Thrōat, *n.* [A.-S. *throte;* O. Ger. *drozze;* Ger. *drossel.*—Cf. Dut. *strot,* It. *strozza,* the throat.] The forepart of the neck; pharynx.
Thrŏb, *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. Russ. *trepetate,* to palpitate, to turn; also DRUB.] [*pp.* throbbing, throbbed.] To heave; to beat; to palpitate.—2, *n.* A beat; a strong pulsation.
Thrōe, *n.* [A.-S. *threa, threaw,* a rebuke, an affliction, a pain; *threowan,* to afflict; Icel. *thra,* a struggle; *thra,* to pant after.] The pain of travail; a pang; agony.
Thrōne, *n.* [Fr. *trône,* L. *thronus,* Gr. θρόνος, a seat.] The chair of state of a king, emperor, or sovereign:—the seat of a bishop.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* throning, throned.] To enthrone.
Thrŏng, *n.* [A.-S. *thrang,* participle from *thringan,* to crowd; Icel. *thröng,* Ger. *drang,* a throng; *dringen,* to press.] A multitude pressing against each other; a crowd.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* thronging, thronged.] To crowd; to come in crowds.—3, *v. a.* To oppress with crowds.
Thrŏs′tle (thrŏs′sl), *n.* [A.-S. *throstle,* Ger. *drossel,* O. Ger. *troschel,* diminutives akin to THRUSH.] The thrush:—a spindle.
Thrŏt′tle (thrŏt′tl), *n.* [A dim. of THROAT; Ger. *drossel.*] The windpipe; the larynx.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* throttling, throttled.] To choke; to suffocate.
Throŭgh (thrū), *prep.* [A.-S. *thurh;* Dut. *door;* Ger. *durch;* Goth. *thairh.*] From end to end of; throughout; by means of.—2, *ad.* From end to end, or from side to side; to the end; throughout.
Throŭgh′ly (thrū′le), *ad.* Thoroughly.
Throŭgh-oŭt′ (thrū-oŭt′), *ad.* In every part.—2, *prep.* Quite through.
Thrōve, *i.* from *thrive.*
Thrōw (thrō), *v. a.* [A.-S. *thrawan,* to twist, to whirl; Ger. *drehen,* to turn, to whirl.—Cf. L. *torquere,* to twist.] [*i.* threw; *pp.* throwing, thrown.] To send away by the hand; to fling; to cast; to hurl; to overturn:—to twist.—2, *v. n.* To make a cast; to cast dice.—3, *n.* A cast:—a pang. See THROE.
Thrōwn (thrōn), *p.* from *throw.*
Thrōw′ster, *n.* One who twists or throws silk.
Thrŭm, *n.* [Norw. *tröm, trumm,* edge; O. Dut. *drom,* Ger. *trumm,* a thrum.] The ends of a weaver's threads:—a headland wasted by the sea.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* thrumming, thrummed.] To weave; to knot; to fringe:—[Icel. *thruma,* to rattle; Sw. *trumma,* to drum (*q. v.*)] to play coarsely, as on a harp.
Thrŭsh, *n.* [A.-S. *thrysce;* Icel. *thröstr;* Norw. *trast;* Russ. *drozd;* Ger. *drossel;* L. *turdus.*] A small singing-bird, the throstle:—[Dan. *trüske;* Sw. *torsk, trosk:* akin to THIRST] a disease common to infants,—also of a horse.
Thrŭst, *v. a.* [Icel. *thrysta,* to thrust, to press; A.-S. *thræstan,* to oppress.—Cf. L. *trudere, trusum,* to thrust.] [*i.* thrust; *pp.* thrusting, thrust.] To push with force; to drive; to urge; to stab; to throw; to pierce.—2, *v. n.* To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon:—to press forcibly.—3, *n.* A hostile attack; an assault; a stab:—horizontal outward pressure.
Thŭd, *n.* [Imitative.—Cf. A.-S. *thoden,* a strong wind.] A dull, heavy blow, or the sound made by it.
Thŭg (*or* tŭg), *n.* [Hind. *thag;* Marathi, *thak* or *thag;* Hind. *thaga,* to deceive.] One of a sect of murderous fanatics in India.
Thŭmb (thŭm), *n.* [A.-S. *thuma;* Dut. *duim;* Sw. *tumme;* Ger. *daumen.*] The short, thick finger.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* thumbing, thumbed.] To handle awkwardly.
Thŭmb′-screw (-skrū), *n.* A screw to be turned by finger and thumb:—an instrument of torture.
Thŭmp, *n.* [Icel. *dumpa;* Local Sw. *dompa.*] A hard, heavy, dull blow; a knock.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* thumping, thumped.] To beat with dull, heavy blows.—3, *v. n.* To fall or strike with a heavy blow.
Thŭmp′ing, *a.* Great; huge. [Low.]
Thŭn′der, *n.* [A.-S. *thunor,* Dut. *donder,* Ger. *donner,* O. Ger. *thonar,* thunder; L. *tonare,* to thunder; A.-S. *tonian, thunrian,* to thunder.] The noise produced by the explosion of lightning; a loud, rumbling noise.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* thundering, thundered.] To discharge the electric fluid in the air; to make a loud noise.—3, *v. a.* To emit with noise and terror.
Thŭn′der-bōlt, *n.* Lightning; fulmination.
Thŭn′der-clăp, *n.* An explosion of thunder.
Thŭn′der-er, *n.* One that thunders.
Thŭn′der-ous, *a.* Emitting thunder.
Thŭn′der-strŭck, *a.* Astonished.
Thū′ri-ble, *n.* [L. *thuribulum; thus* or *tus,* Gr. θύος, incense.] A pan to burn incense in.
Thŭrs′day, *n.* [A.-S. *Thunres dæg;* Ger. *Donnerstag;* Dut. *Donderdag;* Icel. *Thors-dagr,* day of Thor, the thunder-god.] The fifth day of the week.
Thŭs, *ad.* [A.-S. *thus:* allied to THIS; Dut. *dus;* O. Fris. *thus.*] In this manner; to this degree; so.
Thwăck, *v. a.* [A.-S. *thaccian;* Icel. *thjökka.*—Cf. WHACK.] [*pp.* thwacking, thwacked.] To strike; to thresh; to bang.—2, *n.* A heavy, hard blow; a thump.
Thwârt, *a.* [A.-S. *thweorh,* perverse; Icel. *thverr, thvert,* across; Dan. *tvær, tvært;* Ger. *zwerch.*] Transverse; oblique.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* thwarting, thwarted.] To cross; to oppose; to traverse.—3, *v. n.* To be in opposition to.
Thȳ (thī *or* the), *pron.* [See THINE.] Of thee; belonging to thee.
Thȳme (tīm), *n.* [L. *thymus;* Gr. θύμος; akin to θύος, incense; θύειν, to smell, to sacrifice.] An aromatic plant.
Thȳ′mus, *n.* [Gr. θύμος.] A large gland within the chest, which exists in the fetal and infantile states.
Thȳ′my (tī′me), *a.* Abounding with thyme.
Thȳ′rōid, *a.* [Gr. θυρεοειδής, shield-shaped; θυρεός, a shield, and εἶδος, form.] Noting a gland of the throat.
Thȳ-sĕlf′, *pron. reciprocal,* used for emphasis.
Tī-ā′ra, *or* **Tī-âr′a**, *n.* [L.; Gr. τιάρα.—Cf. Per. *taj,* a crown; *tajwar,* crowned.] A high cap or mitre:—a royal or papal crown.
Tĭb′i-a, *n.* [L.] An ancient musical pipe.—(*Anat.*) The large bone of the leg.

Tĭb′i-al, *a.* Relating to a pipe, or to the tibia.

Tic douloureux (tĭk dô-lô-rûh), *n.* [Fr. *tic*, a twitch, a bad habit; It. *ticchio*, a whim, a freak, and Fr. *douloureux*, painful, dolorous (*q. v.*).] (*Med.*) A painful neuralgia in the face.

Tĭck, *n.* [From TICKET, a bill.] A score; trust; credit:—[Fr. *tique;* O. Dut. & Low Ger. *teke;* Ger. *zäcke;* It. *zecca:* root of STICK] a parasitic insect:—[L. *theca*, Gr. θήκη, a case; τίθημι, I put] a case for a bed; ticking:—[imitative] a noise made by ticking, as by a watch:—a small mark.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* ticking, ticked.] To run on score; to trust:—to make a slight noise, as a watch.—3, *v. a.* To note by a regular vibration:—[Dut. *tik*, Low Ger. *tikk*, a touch; *tikken*, to touch.—Cf. TACT] to make a small mark against:—to hit lightly.

Tĭck′et, *n.* [Fr. *étiquette*, O. Fr. *etiquet*, *estiquete*, a ticket: root of STICK. Originally it was a notice stuck or set up in a public place.] A token of a right, privilege, or debt; a marked card or slip of paper.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ticketing, ticketed.] To distinguish by a ticket.

Tĭck′ing, *n.* A case for a bed; a tick; cloth for a bed or case of a bed.

Tĭc′kle (tĭk′kl), *v. a.* [Frequentative of TICK, to touch; but cf. L. *titillare*, Fr. *titiller*, to tickle.] [*pp.* tickling, tickled.] To cause to laugh; to please.—2, *v. n.* To feel titillation; to titillate.

Tĭck′lish, *a.* Easily tickled:—difficult to be touched; tottering; unfixed.

Tī′dal, *a.* Relating to the tides.

Tĭd′bĭt, *n.* [TIT, a teat, and BIT.] A dainty; a delicate piece; titbit.

Tīde, *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *tid*, Dut. *tijd*, Ger. *zeit*, time. High and low tide are the high and low *times* of the sea.—See TIDINGS.] The ebb and flow of the sea; course:—time; season.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* tiding, tided.] To pour a flood; to be agitated.

Tīde′-gāte, *n.* A passage for the tide into a basin.

Tīde′less, *a.* Having no tide.

Tīde′-wâ-ter, *n.* Water subject to tides.

Tīde′wāy, *n.* That part of a river or channel in which the tide ebbs and flows.

Tī′di-ly, *ad.* In a tidy manner; neatly.

Tī′di-nĕss, *n.* State of being tidy; neatness.

Tī′dings, *n. pl.* [Icel. *tidindi*, *tidenda*, news, events; A.-S. *tidan*, *getidan*, Norse *tidha*, to happen, to betide; Dan. *tidende*, Dut. *tijding*, Ger. *zeitung*, tidings, news.] News; intelligence.

Tī′dy, *a.* [Dut. *tijdig*, Dan. *tidig*, Ger. *zeitig*, timely, seasonable, appropriate.] Neat; clean; nice; spruce.—2, *n.* An apron; a covering.—3, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* tidying, tidied.] To put in order.

Tīe (tī), *v. a.* [A.-S. *teah*, *teag*, *tige*, Icel. *taug*, a tie: base of TUG and TOW.] [*i.* tied; *pp.* tying, tied.] To fasten with a knot; to *bind;* to fasten.—2, *n.* A knot; a fastening; a bond.

Tiēr, *n.* [Fr. *tire*, a stretch, a row; *tirer*, to draw: akin to TEAR.] A row; a rank; a series of things.

Tiērce (tērs *or* tĕrs), *n.* [Fr. *tiers*, *tierce*, third, a third; L. *tertius*, third (*q. v.*).] A cask containing forty-two gallons:—a position in fencing.

Tĭff, *n.* [Cf. Norw. *tev*, a sniff, a scent.] Liquor; drink:—a fit of peevishness; a slight quarrel.—2, *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

Tĭf′fa-ny, *n.* [Cf. Gr. διαφάνεια, transparency.—See DIAPHANOUS.] Gauze or very thin silk.

Tĭf′fin, *n.* [Cf. Scot. *tift*, to sip; Local Sw. *täv*, to taste; Norw. *tev*, a sniff; more probably Hind. *tiffen*, Arab. *tafannun*, pastime.] A luncheon.

Tī′ger, *n.* [Fr. *tigre;* L. *tigris;* Gr. τίγρις.—Cf. Zend *tighri*, an arrow; *tighra*, sharp.] A fierce animal of the feline genus:—a foot-boy or young liveried attendant.

Tīght (tīt), *a.* [Icel. *thettr;* Sw. *tät;* Dan. *tæt;* Ger. *dicht;* Dut. *dight.*—Cf. L. *tectus*, covered.] Tense; tenacious; close:—not loose:—not leaky:—hard:—neat; snug.

Tīght′en (tī′tn), *v. a.* [*pp.* tightening, tightened.] To make tight.

Tīght′ness (tīt′nes), *n.* Closeness:—neatness.

Tī′gress, *n.* The female of the tiger.

Tī′grine, *or* **Tī′grish**, *a.* Resembling a tiger; fierce.

Tīke, *n.* [Icel. & Sw. *tik*, a bitch.] A dog; a cur:—a clown.

Tīle, *n.* [O. E. *tigel*, A.-S. *tigele*, Fr. *tuile*, L. *tegula*, a tile; *tegere*, *tectum*, to cover.] A piece of burnt clay, or broad thin brick, used to cover houses, or for paving:—a drain-pipe of clay:—a hat.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tiling, tiled.] To cover with tiles.

Tīl′er, *n.* One who covers houses with tiles:—[conjectured to be Fr. *tailleur*, a cutter, from his drawn sword] a door-keeper in a lodge.

Tīl′ing, *n.* A roof covered with tiles; tiles.

Tĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *tyllan*, to draw; Dut. & Low Ger. *tillen*, to lift.] A money-box in a shop; a tiller:—[Scot.; probably for *tile*, in the sense of a pan.—Cf. HARD-PAN] hardpan or tough subsoil.—2, *prep.* [Icel. & Dan. *til*, Sw. *till*, to, up to: akin to A.-S. *til*, suitable, toward, fit, good, and to Ger. *ziel*, aim, purpose.] To the time of; to; until.—3, *ad.* or *conj.* To the time when; until.—4, *v. a.* [A.-S. *tillan*, to till, to labor, to endeavor, to make fit; *til*, good, fit; Dut. *telen*, to cultivate; Ger. *zielen*, to aim at, to endeavor; *ziel*, purpose, aim.] [*pp.* tilling, tilled.] To cultivate; to plough.

Tĭll′a-ble, *a.* That may be tilled; arable.

Tĭll′age, *n.* Act of tilling; culture.

Tĭll′er, *n.* A cultivator:—[Dut. *tillen*, to pull up, to lift; Low Ger. *tillen*, to lift, to move] handle of a rudder:—the shoot of a plant.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* tillering, tillered.] To put forth shoots.

Tĭlt, *n.* [A.-S. *teld*, Dan. *telt*, Ger. *zelt*, a tent.] A cover of a wagon:—a military game.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. & O. E. *tilten*, to totter, to fall; Icel. *tölta*, to amble; Sw. *tulta*, to waddle; Ger. *zelt*, an amble; A.-S. *tealt*, unsteady.] [*pp.* tilting, tilted.] To cover; to point; to turn up; to incline to one side.—3, *v. n.* To fight; to rush, as in combat or as in a tournament.

Tĭlth, *n.* [A.-S. *tild*, cultivation.—See TILL.] That which is tilled; tillage.

Tĭm′ber, *n.* [A.-S. *timber;* Dut. & Sw. *timmer;* Icel. *timbr;* Dan. *tömmer;* Ger. *zimmer*, a room, timber; Goth. *timrjan*, to build.] Wood fit for building; a beam:—[Fr. *timbre*, a bundle of furs, a crest, casque, or helmet; Ger. *zimmer*, a certain number of skins: possibly from L. *tympanum*, a drum] a quantity of skins:—a heraldic crest; a range or row in heraldry.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* timbering, timbered.] To furnish with timber:—to decorate, as in heraldry.

Tĭm′bre (tĭm′ber), *n.* [Fr. *timbre*, a small bell, the ring of a bell, quality of voice; L. *tympanam*, a drum.] The quality of a sound.

Tĭm′brel, *n.* [Dim. of O. Fr. *tymbre*, a drum.—See TYMPANUM.—Cf. Sp. *tamboril*, a little drum.] A kind of musical instrument.

Tīme, *n.* [A.-S. *tima;* Dan. *time;* Sw. *timme.*] The measure of duration; duration; period of endurance; season; age; interval; a period:—measure of sound:—repetition.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* timing, timed.] To adapt to the time; to regulate:—to observe the time of.

Tīme′-kēēp-er, **Tīme′piēce**, *n.* That which keeps time; a watch or clock.

Tīme′ly, *a.* Seasonable; sufficiently early.

Tīme′-sërv-er, *n.* One who meanly complies with the times; a temporizer.

Tĭm′id, *a.* [L. *timidus:* *timere*, to fear.] Wanting courage; easily frightened; *fearful;* timorous; not bold; afraid.

Ti-mĭd′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *timidité;* L. *timiditas.*] Fearfulness; fear.

Tĭm′id-ly, *ad.* In a timid manner.

Tĭm′ist, *n.* One who keeps time:—a time-server.

Tĭm′or-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *timoré;* It. *timoroso;* L. *timor*, *timoris*, fear; *timere*, to fear.] *Fearful;* full of fear; timid.

Tĭm′or-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Fearfully; with fear.

Tĭm′or-ous-nĕss, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity.

Tĭm'o-thy, *n.* [Origin variously stated.] A cultivated grass.

Tĭn, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., Icel., & Dan. *tin;* Sw. *tenn;* Ger. *zinn:* probably not related to Fr. *étain*, L. *stannum*, tin.] A common whitish metal, very malleable:—a thin plate of iron covered with tin.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tinning, tinned.] To cover with tin.

Tĭn'cal (tĭng'kal), *n.* [Malay, *tingkal;* Per. & Hind. *tinkar.*] A mineral; crude borax.

Tinct'ūre (tĭngkt'yur), *n.* [L. *tinctura; tingere, tinctum*, to stain.] Color or taste superadded:—essence; extract of drugs.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tincturing, tinctured.] To imbue; to tinge.

Tĭn'der, *n.* [O. E. *tind*, to kindle; A.-S. *tyndre*, tinder; *tendan*, to kindle; Icel. *tundr*, Dan. *tönder*, Ger. *zundre*, tinder; *anzünden*, to kindle.] Any thing very inflammable.

Tīne, *n.* [A.-S. *tind;* Icel. *tindr;* Sw. *tinne.*—Cf. Ger. *zinne*, a pinnacle; *zinke*, a tine.] Spike or tooth of a fork, harrow, &c.

Tĭn'-foil, *n.* Tin formed into a very thin leaf.

Tĭng, *v. n.* [Imitative.—See TINKLE.] [*pp.* tinging, tinged.] To ring; to sound as a bell.—2, *n.* A sharp sound: as, the *ting* of a bell.

Tĭnge, *v. a.* [L. *tingere*, Gr. τέγγειν, to stain, to moisten.] [*pp.* tingeing, tinged.] To impregnate; to imbue; to dye.—2, *n.* A color or shade of color; stain; tint.

Tĭn'gle (tĭng'gl), *v. n.* [A variant of TINKLE.] [*pp.* tingling, tingled.] To feel a quick pain.—2, *n.* A tingling.

Tĭn'gling, *n.* A thrilling sensation or noise.

Tink (tĭngk), *v. n.* [Imitative.—See TINKLE.] [*pp.* tinking, tinked.] To make a shrill noise; to tinkle.

Tĭnk'er (tĭngk'er), *n.* [From TINK or TINKLE, to make a ringing sound.] A mender of brass or metal ware.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* tinkering, tinkered.] To mend, as old brass vessels.

Tĭn'kle (tĭngk'kl), *v. n.* [L. *tinnire*, Fr. *tinter*, to ring, to tinkle; O. Dut. *tinklen, tingetangen*, to tinkle: imitative.] To make a sharp, quick noise; to clink; to tink.—2, *v. a.* To cause to clink.—3, *n.* A clink; a quick, sharp noise.

Tĭnk'ling, *n.* A small, quick, sharp noise.

Tĭn'man, *n.* A manufacturer of, or dealer in, tin.

Tĭn'ny, *a.* Abounding with tin; like tin.

Tĭn'-plāte, *n.* A thin sheet of iron covered with tin.

Tĭn'sel, *n.* [Fr. *étincelle*, a flash; L. *scintilla*, a spark.] A kind of shining cloth:—any thing showy and of little value.—2, *a.* Specious; showy; superficial.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* tinselling, tinselled.] To decorate, as with tinsel.

Tĭnt, *n.* [Fr. *teint;* L. *tinctus*, a stain.—See TINCTURE.] A dye; a color.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tinting, tinted.] To dye.

Tĭn-tin-năb-ū-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *tintinnabulum*, a little bell; *tintinare*, to jingle: imitative.] A tinkling sound.

Tĭn'tȳpe, *n.* [TIN and TYPE.] A photograph taken on tin-plate.

Tī'ny, *a.* [Local E. *teeny*, small, insignificant,—also sorry, peevish, irritable; *teen*, sorrow, vexation.] Little; small; puny.

Tĭp, *n.* [Low Ger. & Norw. *tipp;* Dut., Sw., & Dan. *tip;* Ger. *zipfel:* a modified form of TOP.] The top; end; point; extremity:—a touch:—a tilting motion:—a small present of money.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tipping, tipped.] To top; to cover on the end; to tap:—[Sw. *tippa*, Ger. *tippen*, to touch, to tap (*q. v.*).; *tipp*, a touch] to give money to:—to tilt; to turn; to incline; to cant.

Tĭp'pet, *n.* [A.-S. *tæppes*, a tippet; *tæppe*, a fillet.—See TAPESTRY.] Something worn about the neck:—a cape; the cape of a cloak.

Tĭp'ple (tĭp'pl), *v. n.* [Norw. *tipla*, to tipple, to dribble; Local Ger. *zipfeln*, to sip.—Cf. Local E. *tip*, a drink.] [*pp.* tippling, tippled.] To drink to excess.—2, *n.* Drink.

Tĭp'pler, *n.* One who tipples; a drunkard.

Tĭp'pling, *n.* The act of drinking to excess.

Tĭp'si-nĕss, *n.* Drunkenness.

Tĭp'stăff, *n.* An officer and his staff of justice; a constable:—a staff tipped with metal.

Tĭp'sy, *a.* [Cf. Local Ger. (Swiss) *tipseln*, to get fuddled; *tips*, a fuddled state: akin to TIP.] Drunk; overpowered with drink.

Tĭp'tōe (tĭp'tō), *n.* The end of the toe.

Tĭp'-tŏp, *n.* The highest degree; the summit.—2, *a.* Very excellent. [Colloq.]

Tī-räde' [te-rād', *R. N. St. H.*], *n.* [Fr. *tirade*, a long speech, a pulling out; *tirer*, to draw: root of TEAR.] A strain of invective or violent declamation.

Tīre, *n.* [An old word; sometimes it seems to represent *tiar*, a tiara, sometimes *attire.*] Furniture; apparatus; attire:—a head-dress:—[probably from TIE; possibly identical with *tire*, a head-band] the hoop of a wheel:—a tier; a row.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *teorian*, from *teran*, to tear.—Cf. also A.-S. *tirigan*, to irritate; *teran*, to tear; Fr. *tirer*, to draw.] [*pp.* tiring, tired.] To fatigue; to exhaust; to make weary.—3, *v. n.* To become weary or fatigued.

Tīred (tīrd), *p. a.* Fatigued; weary.

Tīre'less, *a.* Untiring; never tired:—having no tire.

Tīre'some (tīr'sum), *a.* Wearisome; tedious.

Tīre'some-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being tiresome.

Tī'rō, *n.* A beginner; a novice. See TYRO.

'Tĭs (tĭz). Contracted for *it is.*

Tĭs'sūe (tĭsh'yū), *n.* [Fr. *tissu*, formerly a participle of *tistre*, now *tisser*, to weave; L. *texere.*] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver; texture:—membranous organization or structure of parts:—a series.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tissuing, tissued.] To interweave; to variegate.

Tĭt, *n.* [Norw. *tita*, Icel. *titlr*, a bird.] A small horse:—a titmouse:—[see TEAT] a teat.

Tī-tăn'ic, *a.* [L.; Gr. Τιτάν, the sun-god,—also one of a race of giants or monsters.—Cf. Skr. *titha*, fire.] Gigantic:—enormous.

Tī-tā'ni-ŭm, *n.* [From *Titan*, a son of the Earth.—See TITANIC.] A rare, hard metal.

Tĭt'bĭt, *n.* A nice bit; nice food. See TIDBIT.

Tīthe, *n.* [A.-S. *teotha*, a tenth (*q. v.*).] The tenth part; a tenth:—the tenth part of produce, paid to the clergy.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tithing, tithed.] To levy the tenth part.

Tīth'er, *n.* One who gathers tithes.

Tīth'ing, *n.* A decennary; tithe:—part of a parish.

Tīth'ing-măn, *n.* A petty parish officer.

Tĭt'il-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *titillare, titillatum*, to tickle.] [*pp.* titillating, titillated.] To feel titillation; to tickle.

Tĭt-il-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *titillatio.*] The act of tickling; a tickling.

Tĭt'lärk, *n.* [TIT and LARK.] A small bird.

Tī'tle, *n.* [Fr. *titre;* O. Fr. *title;* L. *titulus*, a superscription.] An appellation of honor; an inscription:—a title-page:—a claim of right.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* titling, titled.] To entitle; to name.

Tī'tled (tī'tld), *a.* Having a title.

Tī'tle-pāge, *n.* The page of a book containing the title.

Tĭt'mouse, *n.*; pl. **Tĭt'mīce.** [TIT (*q. v.*), and A.-S. *mase*, Dut. *mees*, Ger. *meise*, a titmouse.] A small bird; a tit.

Tī'trāte, *v. a.* [Fr. *titrer; titre*, a title (*q. v.*), a standard.] [*pp.* titrating, titrated.] To analyze by using standard solutions.

Tī-trā'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Analysis by the use of standard solutions.

Tĭt'ter, *v. n.* [Imitative.] [*pp.* tittering, tittered.] To laugh with restraint; to giggle.—2, *n.* A restrained laugh.

Tĭt'tle, *n.* [Sp. *tilde*, Port. *til*, Catalan *titlla*, Roumanian *title*, all names of diacritical marks on letters; L. *titulus*, a superscription,—later, a sign or token; Ger. *tittel*, a jot.] A small particle; a point; a dot.

Tĭt'ū-lar, *a.* [L. *titularis.*—See TITLE.] Existing only in name or title; nominal; titulary.

Tĭt'ū-la-ry, *n.* [See TITULAR.] One who has a title or right.—2, *a.* Relating to a title; titular.

Tô, *or* **Tọ**, *prep.* [A.-S. *to*; Dut. *toe*; Ger. *zu*; Goth. *du*; Russ. *do*.] Noting motion toward:—opposed to *from*; in the direction of; as far as.—2, *ad.* A particle used before a verb in the infinitive mood.—*To and fro*, backward and forward.—*To-day*, on this day.—*To-night*, on this night.—*To-morrow*, on the morrow.

Tōad (tōd), *n.* [A.-S. *tadige*, *tadie*; Dan. *tudse*.] An animal resembling a frog.

Tōad′stōōl, *n.* A sort of mushroom.

Tōad′y, *n.* A base flatterer; a sycophant.

Tōast (tōst), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *tostée*, Fr. *toste*, toast; *toster*, to toast; L. *torrere*, *tostum*, to parch.] [*pp.* toasting, toasted.] To scorch:—to drink in honor of.—2, *v. n.* To give a toast to be drunk.—3, *n.* Bread toasted:—[so called because toast, as well as good wishes, often accompanied the act of drinking] a health or sentiment proposed:—a lady much complimented.

Tọ-băc′cō, *n.* [Sp. *tabaco*, a native American name of a tobacço-pipe, and in some places, it is said, a name of the plant itself.] A plant and its dried leaves, which are used for smoking, chewing, and for making snuff.

Tọ-băc′cọ-nĭst, *n.* A dealer in tobacco.

Tọ-bŏg′gan, *n.* [Algonkin.] A sledge made of a single board:—a sledge drawn by dogs.

Tŏc′sin, *n.* [Fr. *tocsin*, O. Fr. *toquesing*, an alarm-bell; *toquer*, to touch (*q. v.*), and *signe*, O. Fr. *sing*, a signal.] A public alarm-bell.

Tŏd, *n.* [Icel. *toddi*, a piece, a tod of wool; Ger. *zotte*, a tuft: the name was given to the fox from his bushy tail.] A fox:—twenty-eight pounds of wool:—a bush, or tuft of bushes.

Tọ-dāy′, *n.* This day.—2, *ad.* On this day.

Tŏd′dle (tŏd′dl), *v. n.* [Sw. *tulta*; Ger. *zotteln*.—See Totter.] [*pp.* toddling, toddled.] To walk feebly; to tottle.

Tŏd′dy, *n.* [Hind. *tari* (pronounced somewhat like *toddy*); Per. & Hind. *tar*, a kind of palm.] A tree:—the sap of the cocoa-nut palm:—a mixture of spirits and water.

Tọ-dō′, *n.* Bustle; stir; ado. [Colloq.]

Tōe (tō), *n.* [A.-S. *ta*; Dut. *teen*; Dan. *taa*; Ger. *zehe*.] An extremity of the foot.

Tŏf′fy, *n.* [See Taffy.] A sweetmeat; taffy.

Tō′ga, *n.* [L.—Cf. *tegere*, to cover.] The Roman outer garment.

Tọ-ḡĕth′er, *ad.* [A.-S. *to-gædre*.—See Gather.] In company; not apart.

Tŏg′ḡer-y, or **Tŏgs**, *n. pl.* [Said to be from L. *toga*, a gown.] Garments. [Slang.]

Tŏg′gle (tŏg′gl), *n.* [Perhaps related to Tack or Tackle.] A pin or key to fasten chains or ropes together.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* toggling, toggled.] To fasten with a toggle.

Toĭl, *v. n.* [O. E. *toile*, struggle; O. Fr. *touiller*, to entangle; *toelle*, trouble, torment: in English it early became influenced by Till, to cultivate.—Cf. O. Dut. *tuyl*, tillage; *tuylen*, to till.] [*pp.* toiling, toiled.] To labor; to work; to be busy.—2, *n.* Labor; *work*; fatigue:—[Fr. *toile*, cloth; *toiles*, a net for beasts; L. *tela*, a web; *texere*, to weave] a net; a snare.

Toĭl′er, *n.* One who toils or labors.

Toĭ′let, *n.* [Fr. *toilette*, attire, a cloth for a dressing-table; dim. of *toile*, a cloth.] A dressing-table:—the act of dressing:—dress; attire.

Toĭl′some (toĭl′sum), *a.* Laborious; weary.

Tọ-kāy′, *n.* [From the place where it is produced.] A rich Hungarian wine.

Tō′ken (tō′kn), *n.* [A.-S. *tacn*, *tacen*; Dut. *teeken*; Dan. *tegn*; Ger. *zeichen*; root of Ger. *ziegen*; L. *indicare*, to show.] A sign; a mark; a memorial.

Tōld, *i. & p.* from *tell*.

Tŏl′er-a-ble, *a.* [L. *tolerabilis*.—See Tolerate.] That may be tolerated; passable; endurable; not excellent.

Tŏl′er-a-bly, *ad.* Supportably; passably.

Tŏl′er-ance, *n.* [L. *tolerantia*.—See Tolerate.] Endurance; toleration.

Tŏl′er-ant, *a.* [L. *tolerans*, tolerating.—See Tolerate.] Disposed to tolerate; enduring.

Tŏl′er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *tolerare*, *toleratum*: akin to *tollere*, to lift, to bear.] [*pp.* tolerating, tolerated.] To suffer; to permit; to allow.

Tŏl-er-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *toleratio*.] The act of tolerating; allowance; sufferance; endurance.

Tōll, *n.* [A.-S. *toll*; Dut. *tol*; Dan. *told*; Ger. *zoll*.—Cf. Tale, a reckoning.] A *tax* paid for some privilege, as for crossing a bridge, &c.:—an excise on goods:—[etymology doubtful; probably imitative, like Knoll, Knell] the sound, or regular tone, of a bell.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* tolling, tolled.] To pay toll:—to sound, as a bell; to ring.—3, *v. a.* To cause to sound, as a bell; to ring:—to take toll of:—[cf. Bret. *touella*, to allure; L. *tollere*, to carry] to allure; to coax along.

Tōll′bōōth, *n.* A prison; a jail:—a toll-house.

Tōll′-gāte, *n.* A gate where toll is paid.

Tōll′-hoûse, *n.* A house where toll is paid.

Tọ-lū′, *n.* [The name of a town in Colombia.] A balsam or oleoresin.

Tŏm′a-hâwk, *n.* [Algonkin.] An Indian hatchet.

Tọ-mā′tō, *or* **Tọ-mä′tō**, *n.* [Sp. *tomate*; Mex. *tomatl*.] A garden-plant and its fruit; love-apple.

Tômb (tôm), *n.* [Fr. *tombe*, L. *tumba*, Gr. *τυμβος*, a tomb, a tumulus.] A monument over a grave or in which the dead are enclosed; a sepulchre; a grave.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tombing, tombed.] To bury; to entomb.

Tŏm′băc, *n.* [Malay *tombaga*, copper.] An alloy of copper and zinc.

Tômb′stōne (tôm′stōn), *n.* A monument placed over the dead, [illegible] a grave.

Tōme, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tomus*; Gr. *τόμος*, a volume, a section; *τέμνειν*, to cut.] A volume; a book.

Tọ-mŏr′rōw, *n.* [A.-S. *to merigen*.—See Morrow.] The day after the present day.—2, *ad.*—On the next day coming.

Tŏm′pi-on, *n.* [See Tampon.] A stopper; a plug.

Tŏm-tĭt′, *n.* [*Tom* for *Thomas*.—Cf. *jack*-sparrow; *robin*-redbreast; *jack*daw; *mag*pie.] A titmouse; a small bird.

Tŏn, *n.* [A.-S. *tunne*; Icel. & Gael. *tunna*; Irish, *tonna*; Dut. *ton*; Dan. *tönde*; Ger. *tonne*.] The weight of 20 hundred gross, or 20 cwt., equal to 2240 pounds avoirdupois.

Tŏn, *n.* [Fr. for "tone" (*q. v.*).] The prevailing fashion.

Tōne, *n.* [L. *tonus*; Gr. *τόνος*, a thing stretched, a string, a note; *τεινειν*, Skr. *tan*, to stretch.] The particular quality; the sound of the voice; note:—degree of firmness or tension; elasticity; tension:—prevailing hue; quality.

Tŏngs, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *tange*; Dut. & Dan. *tang*: Ger. *zange*.—Cf. Tang, to bite.] A utensil to take up fire, &c.

Tŏngue (tŭng), *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *tunge*; Dut. *tong*; Ger. *zunge*; Irish, *teanga*; O. L. *dingua*; L. *lingua*.] The organ of speech and of taste:—speech; a *language*; talk:—the catch of a buckle:—a point; a projection.

Tŏngue′-tīed, *a.* Having an impediment in speech.

Tŏn′ic, *n.* [Gr. *τονικός*, relating to tone or tension.] A medicine that strengthens and gives tone to the system:—the key-note in music.—2, *a.* Increasing tone or strength:—relating to tones or sound.

Tọ-nīght′ (tọ-nīt′), *n.* & *ad.* This night:—on this night.

Tŏn′naġe (tŭn′aj), *n.* The number of tons burden; weight:—duty by the ton.

Tŏn′sil, *n.* [Fr. *tonsille*, L. *tonsilla*, properly a mooring-stake; *tonsa*, an oar.] (*Anat.*) An oblong, suboval gland, situated at the base of the tongue.

Tŏn-sō′ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to shaving or to a barber.

Tŏn′sûre (tŏn′shur), *n.* [L. *tonsura*; *tondere*, *tonsum*, to clip.] A shaven spot on the head:—the act of clipping the hair.

Tŏn-tīne′ (tŏn-tēn′), *n.* [Fr.; named from *Tonti*, its inventor.] A loan raised on life annuities with the benefit of survivorships.

Tōō, *ad.* [A special use of the preposition *to.*] Over; overmuch:—likewise; also.
Took (tûk), *i.* from *take.*
Tōōl, *n.* [A.-S. *tol, tohl;* Icel. *tol:* related to Do.] Any instrument; an implement:—a hireling, or one used as a tool.
Tōōt, *v. n.* & *v. a.* [O. Dut. *tuyten;* Sw. *tjuta;* Dan. *tude;* A.-S. *theotan:* imitative.] [*pp.* tooting, tooted.] To make a noise; to sound; to blow a horn:—to solicit; to tout (*q. v.*).
Tōōth, *n.*; pl. **Tēēth.** [A.-S. *tod,* for *tand;* Dut. & Dan. *tand;* Ger. *zahn;* L. *dens, dentis;* Per. *dandan;* Skr. *danta;* Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος.] One of the little bones of the jaw:—a tine; a prong.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* toothing, toothed.] To furnish with teeth; to indent.
Tōōth′ăche (tōth′āk), *n.* Pain in the teeth.
Tōōth′less, *a.* Wanting teeth.
Tōōth′pĭck, *n.* An instrument for picking the teeth.
Tōōth′some (tōth′sum), *a.* Palatable.
Tŏp, *n.* [A.-S., Dan., & Dut. *top;* Norw. *topp;* Ger. *zopf:* root found also in Celtic, apparently of identical origin with Tip and Tap.] The highest part or point; the summit:—surface:—[because sharpened to a *top* or point] a child's toy or plaything.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* topping, topped.] To rise aloft; to be eminent.—3, *v. a.* To cover or decorate on the top; to tip:—to rise above; to surpass:—to crop.
Tō′păz, *n.* [Fr. *topase;* L. *topazus;* Gr. τόπαζος.] A precious stone; a yellow gem.
Tōpe, *v. n.* [Perhaps related to Tip or to Tipple, or to Fr. *toper,* to cover a stake in dicing.] [*pp.* toping, toped.] To drink hard; to drink to excess.—2, *n.* [Hind.] A grove or clump of trees:—[Skr. *thupa*] a monument raised over a Buddhist relic; a dhagoba.
Tō′per, *n.* A drunkard; a tippler.
Tŏp′-găl-lant, *a.* (*Naut.*) Highest: as, *top-gallant-sail,—i.e.,* the sail above the top-mast.
Tŏp′-hĕav-y (tŏp′hĕv-e), *a.* Heavy at the top.
Tō′phet, *n.* [Heb.; from *tuph,* to spit.] An unclean place near Jerusalem:—metaphorically used for *hell.*
Tŏp′i-a-ry, *a.* [L. *topiarius; topiaria,* ornamental gardening.] Shaped by clipping.
Tŏp′ic, *n.* [Gr. τοπικός, local; τόπος, a place, a commonplace.] A general head; a subject of argument or discourse; a matter.
Tŏp′i-cal, *a.* Relating to a place or part; local.
Tŏp′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a topical manner.
Tŏp′knŏt (tŏp′nŏt), *n.* A knot on the top of the head.
Tŏp′-măst, *n.* (*Naut.*) The second mast above the deck, at the head or top of the lower mast.
Tŏp′mōst, *a.* Uppermost; highest.
To-pŏg′ra-pher, *n.* One versed in topography.
Tŏp-o-grăph′ic, } *a.* Relating to, or comprising,
Tŏp-o-grăph′i-cal, } topography.
Tŏp-o-grăph′i-cal-ly, *ad.* By topography.
To-pŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. τοπογραφία; τόπος, a place, and γράφειν, to write, to describe.] A description of cities, towns, places, roads, bridges, &c.
Tŏp′ping, *a.* Fine; gallant; proud.
Tŏp′ple (tŏp′pl), *v. n.* [See Top.] [*pp.* toppling, toppled.] To fall down; to totter.—2, *v. a.* To throw down.
Tŏp′pling, *a.* Ready to fall.
Tŏp′-sāil, *n.* A sail across the top-mast.
Tŏp′sy-tŭr′vy, *ad.* [Said to be from *top-side t'other way;* but various other conjectures have been made.] With the bottom upward.
Tôrch, *n.* [Fr. *torche;* Sp. *antorcha;* It. *torcia;* Late L. *tortica;* L. *torquere, tortum,* to twist.] A large blazing light; a flambeau, formerly made of twisted tow and pitch.
Tōre, *i.* from *tear.*
Tor-mĕnt′, *v. a.* [Fr. *tourment,* torture; L. *tormentum,* torture, an instrument of torture; from *torquere,* to twist.] [*pp.* tormenting, tormented.] To put to pain; to excruciate; to torture; to vex greatly.
Tôr′ment, *n.* Pain; agony; anguish; torture.
Tor-mĕnt′er, *or* **Tor-mĕnt′or**, *n.* One who torments; a torturer:—an agricultural instrument.
Tôr′men-tĭl, *n.* [Fr. *tormentille;* It. *tormentilla;* probably because it was used to alleviate pain.—See Torment.] A highly-astringent plant.
Tōrn, *p.* from *tear.*
Tor-nā′dō, *n.*; pl. **Tor-nā′dōes.** [Sp. *tornada,* a turning; *tornear,* to whirl, to turn (*q. v.*).] A hurricane; a violent storm and whirlwind.
Tor-pē′dō, *n.*; pl. **Tor-pē′dōes.** [L.; from *torpere,* to be numb.] An electric fish, whose touch benumbs:—a machine to blow up ships.
Tôr′pid, *a.* [L. *torpidus; torpere,* to be numb.] *Numb;* motionless; sluggish.
Tor-pĭd′i-ty, } *n.* State of being torpid; torpor;
Tôr′pid-nĕss, } numbness.
Tôr′pôr, *n.* [L.] Numbness; torpidity.
Tŏr-re-făc′tion, *n.* Act of drying by the fire.
Tŏr′re-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *torrefacere; torrere,* to parch, and *facere,* to make.] [*pp.* torrefying, torrefied.] To dry by the fire.
Tŏr′rent, *n.* [L. *torrens,* burning, boiling,—also, a raging stream; *torrere,* to dry up, to parch.] A rapid stream or current.—2, *a.* Rolling or rushing as a current.
Tŏr′rid, *a.* [L. *torridus; torrere,* to parch.] Hot; parched; burning.—*Torrid zone,* the region of the earth included between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
Tôr′sion, *n.* [L. *torsio,* a twisting; *torquere, torsi,* to twist.] The act of twisting; a flexure.
Tôr′sō, *n.*; pl. **Tôr′sōs.** [It.; L. *thyrsus;* Gr. θύρσος.] The trunk of a statue deprived of the head and limbs.
Tôrt, *n.* (*Law.*) A wrong; injury; injustice.
Tôr′tile, *a.* Twisted; wreathed; turned aside. [R.]
Tôr′toise (tôr′tiz *or* tôr′tis), *n.* [Fr. *tortue;* Sp. *tortuga;* Prov. *tortesa;* O. Fr. *tortis;* Late L. *tortuca;* from *torquere, tortum,* to twist; from the twisted feet.] A reptile covered with a hard shell.
Tôrt-ū-ŏs′i-ty, *n.* [L. *tortuositas.*] State of being tortuous.
Tôrt′ū-oŭs, *a.* [L. *tortuosus; torquere, tortum,* to twist.] Twisted; wreathed; winding.
Tôrt′ūre (tôrt′yur), *n.* [Fr.; L. *tortura; torquere, tortum,* to twist.] Torments judicially inflicted, as by the wheel or rack; torment; severe pain; agony; anguish; pang.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* torturing, tortured.] To vex; to torment.
Tō′rus, *n.* [L. for a "swelling," also for a "bed," or "cushion."] (*Arch.*) A bold convex moulding in the base of a column.—(*Bot.*) The receptacle of a flower.
Tō′ry, *n.* [Irish *toiridhe,* a pursuer; *toir,* a pursuit.—Cf. also *toir,* give thou.] One of a party in England inclined to support the royal prerogative and ecclesiastical authority:—opposed to *Whig:*—one who, in the American Revolution, supported the British government.—2, *a.* Relating to the Tories.
Tō′ry-ĭşm, *n.* The principles of a Tory.
Tŏss, *v. a.* [Welsh *tos,* a toss; *tosio,* to toss, to jerk.—Cf. Norw. *tossa,* to spread, to sprinkle.] [*i.* tossed; *pp.* tossing, tossed *or* tost.] To throw; to fling; to agitate.—2, *v. n.* To fling; to move; to be tossed.—3, *n.* Act of tossing; a cast; a jerk.
Tŏss′pŏt, *n.* A toper; a tippler; a drunkard.
Tō′tal, *a.* [Fr.; Late L. *totalis;* L. *totus,* entire.] Whole; entire; complete; full.—2, *n.* The whole sum; the whole.
To-tăl′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *totalité.*] The whole quantity or sum; entirety.
Tō′tal-ly, *ad.* Wholly; fully; completely.
Tōte, *v. a.* [Origin unknown.] [*pp.* toting, toted.] To carry; to bear. [Southern States.]
Tō′tem, *n.* [Of Algonkin origin.] Any object from which the people of a certain stock believe they are descended, and which they reverence as a protector.

Tŏt′tẹr, *v. n.* [O. E. *tulten*, to tilt; *tolter*, to flounder; A.-S. *tealtrian*, to totter; O. Dut. *touteren*, to tremble.] [*pp.* tottering, tottered.] To shake so as to threaten a fall; to reel; to stagger.

Tŏt′tẹr-ĭng, *a.* Shaking; threatening to fall.

Tŏt′tle (tŏt′tl), *v. n.* [See TOTTER.] [*pp.* tottling, tottled.] To totter; to topple.

Tôû′căn [tô′kăn, *K. Wb. St.*], *n.* [Brazilian: said to be from the bird's cry.] A large Brazilian bird.

Touch (tŭch), *v. a.* [Fr. *toucher;* It. *toccare;* Sp. *tocar:* akin to Ger. *zucken*, to twitch; *ziehen*, to draw.] [*pp.* touching, touched.] To perceive by the sense of feeling; to handle; to join; to affect.—2, *v. n.* To be in contact.—3, *n.* The sense of feeling; contact:—a test; a hint; a feature:—a single act of the pencil; a stroke:—a slight essay.

Touch′ĭ-nĕss (tŭch′ẹ-nĕs), *n.* Peevishness.

Touch′ịng (tŭch′ịng), *prep.* With respect to.—2, *a.* Pathetic; affecting.

Touch′ịng-ly̤ (tŭch′ĭng-lẹ), *ad.* With emotion.

Touch′-mẹ-nŏt (tŭch′mẹ-nŏt), *n.* A plant.

Touch′stōne (tŭch′stōn), *n.* A stone used as a test for metals, &c.; a test; a criterion.

Touch′-wood (tŭch′wûd), *n.* [Cf. O. E. *tache*, tinder.] Rotten wood used to catch the fire struck from a flint.

Touch′y̤ (tŭch′ẹ), *a.* [See TETCHY.] Peevish; irritable; techy.

Tough (tŭf), *a.* [A.-S. *toh;* Scot. *teuch;* Dut. *taai;* Ger. *zähe.*] Not brittle; firm; strong.

Tough′en (tŭf′fn), *v. n.* [*pp.* toughening, toughened.] To grow tough.—2, *v. a.* To make tough.

Tough′ness (tŭf′nẹs), *n.* State of being tough.

Tôu-pēē′, *n.* [Fr. *toupet.*] A curl; a small wig.

Tôu-pet′ (tô-pā′, tô-pē′, *or* tô-pĕt′), *n.* [Fr.] An artificial lock of hair; a curl; a small wig.

Tour (tôr), *n.* [Fr. *tour*, a turn, a round; *tourner*, to turn (*q. v.*).] A ramble; a roving *journey*.

Tôur′ịst (tôr′ịst), *n.* One who makes a tour.

Tôur′mạ-lĭne, *n.* [Name of Ceylonese origin.] A mineral with remarkable electric properties.

Tôur′nạ-mĕnt (tôr′nạ-mĕnt *or* tür′nạ-mĕnt), *n.* [Fr. *tournoiement*, *tournement*, a turning,—formerly also a tournament; *tournoi*, a tourney (*q. v.*); *tournoyer*, to turn (*q. v.*),—formerly also to joust.] A military equestrian sport, or mock encounter; a tilt; a joust.

Tôur′ney, *v. n.* [Fr. *tournoi.*—See TOURNAMENT.] [*pp.* tourneying, tourneyed.] To tilt in the lists.—2, *n.* A tournament.

Toür′nị-quĕt (tür′nẹ-kĕt), *n.* [Fr.; from *tourner*, to turn (*q. v.*).] (*Med.*) A bandage used in amputations to prevent hemorrhage, tightened by a screw.

Tôûşe, *v. a.* [Low Ger. *tuseln*, Ger. *zausen*, to touse, to tease (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* tousing, toused.] To tousle; to pull; to tear; to haul; to drag.

Tôû′şle (töû′zl), *v. a.* [Frequentative of TOUSE.] [*pp.* tousling, tousled.] To tumble; to tangle.

Tôût, *v. n.* [A.-S. *totian*, to project, to stick out, to peep out.—Cf. Icel. *tuta*, a peak; Sw. *tut*, a point.] [*pp.* touting, touted.] To seek for customers.

Tōw (tō), *n.* [A.-S. *tow*, O. Dut. *touw*, tow; Dan. *tave*, fibre: root of Goth. *taujan*, to make; *taui*, a thing wrought; Low Ger. *touw*, implements.—See DO and TAW.] The coarse part of flax or hemp:—the act of towing:—a vessel towed.—2, *v. a.* [Icel. *toga*, to pull; *tog*, A.-S. *toh-line*, a tow-rope; A.-S. *teohan*, Goth. *tiuhan*, Ger. *ziehen*, to draw.—Cf. L. *ducere*, to draw.] [*pp.* towing, towed.] To draw on the water by a rope.

Tōw′aġe, *n.* The act of towing:—price of towing.

Tō′wạrd, *or* **Tō′wạrdş**, *prep.* [A.-S. *toweard*, *toweardes;* *to*, to, and the suffix *-weard*, becoming, tending to.] In a direction to; in the direction of; with respect to.

Tō′wạrd, *a.* Docile; towardly.

Tō′wạrd-ly̤, *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt.

Tō′wạrd-nĕss (tō′ạrd-nĕs), *n.* Docility.

Tōw′-bōat, *n.* A boat used for towing vessels.

Tôŵ′ẹl, *n.* [Fr. *touaille;* Sp. *toalla;* It. *tovaglia;* Ger. *zwehle;* Dut. *dwaal*, *dweil:* root of A.-S. *thewan*, *thwahan*, to wash.] A cloth for wiping the hands, &c.

Tôŵ′ẹr, *n.* [Fr. *tour*, L. *turris*, Gr. τύρρις, τύρσις, A.-S. *torr*, Welsh *twr*, a tower; Gael. *tor*, a hill.] A high building:—a citadel.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* towering, towered.] To soar; to fly or rise high.

Tôŵ′ẹred (töû′ẹrd), *a.* Adorned with towers.

Tôŵ′ẹr-ĭng, *p. a.* Very high; soaring; lofty.

Tōw′-lĭne, *n.* A rope or chain used in towing.

Tôŵn, *n.* [A.-S. *tun*, Ger. *zaun*, a fence, enclosure; Icel. *tun*, an enclosure, a dwelling; A.-S. *tynan*, to enclose.—Cf. Irish *dun*, Welsh *din*, a fort.] Any large collection of houses; a large village; a city; township:—the metropolis and its inhabitants, as opposed to the country.

Tôŵn′-clerk (töûn′klärk *or* -klërk), *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town.

Tôŵn′-hôûse, *n.* A hall for public business.

Tôŵnş′fōlk (-fōk), *n.* The people of a town.

Tôŵn′shĭp, *n.* The district of a town:—a block six miles square of land in the public survey.

Tôŵnş′mạn, *n.* One of the same town.

Tôŵn′-tạlk (-tâwk), *n.* The common talk.

Tōw′-pạth, *n.* A path for a horse in towing.

Tŏx′ịc, } *a.* Having poisonous qualities; poi-
Tŏx′ị-cạl, } sonous:—pertaining to a poison.

Tŏx-ị-cọ-lŏġ′ị-cạl, *a.* Relating to toxicology.

Tŏx-ị-cŏl′ọ-ġy̤, *n.* [Gr. τοξικόν, poison,—properly, arrow-poison; τοξικός, belonging to archery; τόξον, a bow.] A treatise on poisons.

Tŏy̆, *n.* [Dut. *tooi*, attire; *tuig*, utensils, stuff, trifles, trash; *speeltuig*, Ger. *spielzeug*, toys.—Cf. Ger. *zeug*, stuff, trash.] A trifle; a plaything; a bawble.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* toying, toyed.] To trifle; to dally; to play.

Tŏy̆′shŏp, *n.* A shop where toys are sold.

Trāce, *n.* A mark left by any thing passing; a mark; footstep; track.—*pl.* [Fr. *trait*, pl. *traits*, a strap, a trace; *traire*, L. *trahere*, to draw.] The tugs of a harness.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tracing, traced.] [Fr. *trace*, It. *traccia*, Sp. *traca*, a trace; Fr. *tracer*, It. *tracciare*, Sp. *trazar*, to draw, to trace, to sketch; L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] To follow by the footsteps; to follow with exactness:—to mark out.

Trāce′ạ-ble, *a.* That may be traced.

Trā′cẹr, *n.* One who traces.

Trā′cẹ-ry̤, *n.* Ornamental stone-work.

Trā′ẹhe-ạ, *or* **Trạ-ẹhē′ạ**, *n.* [L.; Gr. τραχεῖα, fem. of τραχύς, rough.] (*Anat.*) The windpipe.

Trā-ẹhẹ-ŏt′ọ-my, *n.* [Gr. τραχεῖα, the trachea, and τέμνειν, to cut.] The operation of making an opening into the windpipe, or trachea.

Trā′ẹhy̆te, *n.* [Gr. τραχύς, rough.] A species of volcanic rock.

Trāç′ing, *n.* A mechanical copy; a copy traced.

Trăck, *n.* [Fr. *trac*, a beaten path; Dut. *trek*, a draught; *trekken*, to travel,—properly, to pull, to draw (*q. v.*).] A mark left by the foot; footstep:—a *path:*—the course of rails on a railroad.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tracking, tracked.] To follow by footsteps left; to trace.

Trăck′aġe, *n.* The act or cost of drawing or towing a boat:—the use of a track.

Trăck′less, *a.* Untrodden; not marked out.

Trăct, *n.* [L. *tractus*, from *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw, to stretch.] A region; a quantity of land:—a continuity; a course:—[L. *tractatus*, a tract; *tractare*, to treat (*q. v.*), to handle: frequentative of *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw] a short treatise; *essay;* a small book or pamphlet.

Trăc-tạ-bĭl′ị-ty, *n.* State of being tractable.

Trăc′tạ-ble, *a.* [L. *tractabilis;* *tractare*, to handle: frequentative of *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] Manageable; docile.

Trăc′tạ-ble-nĕss, *n.* Docility; tractability.

Trăc′tạ-bly̤, *ad.* In a tractable manner.

Trăc-tā′rị-ạn, *n.* A high-churchman.

Trăc′tāte, *n.* [L. *tractatus*.—See TRACT.] A short dissertation or treatise; a tract; a small book.

Trăc'tile, *a.* [L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] Ductile.
Trac-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* Quality of being tractile.
Trăc'tion, *n.* The act of drawing; attraction.
Trăc'tive, *a.* That draws; attractive.
Trāde, *n.* [O. E. *trade*, a path; A.-S. *tredan*, to tread (*q. v.*). The derivations from Fr. *traite*, Sp. *trato*, traffic, and from L. *tradere*, to deliver, to exchange (*trans*, across, and *dare*, to give), are discredited.] Exchange of goods for other goods or for money; traffic; *commerce;* the business of buying and selling:—occupation or employment, as that of a mechanic:—persons engaged in trade.—*The trade*, men engaged collectively in any one occupation.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* trading, traded.] To traffic; to deal; to barter.
Trāde'-dŏl-lar, *n.* A United States silver dollar, containing 420 grains, coined for export to China and India.
Trāde'-märk, *n.* A registered mark for goods.
Trād'er, *n.* One engaged in trade.
Trādeș'man, *n.* A shopkeeper:—a mechanic.
Trādeș'-ūn-ion, *n.* A combination of workmen.
Trāde'-wĭnd, *n.* A periodical wind between the tropics, favorable to commerce; monsoon.
Tra-dĭ'tion (tra-dĭsh'un), *n.* [L. *traditio; tradere, traditum*, to deliver; *trans*, across, and *dare, datum*, to give.] The act of transmitting; the delivery of facts to posterity by oral report; an oral account transmitted from age to age.
Tra-dĭ''tion-al (tra-dĭsh'un-al), *a.* Relating to tradition; delivered by tradition.
Tra-dĭ''tion-al-ly, *ad.* By tradition.
Tra-dĭ''tion-a-ry (tra-dĭsh'un-a-re), *a.* Delivered by tradition; traditional.
Tra-dĭ''tion-ĭst, *n.* One who adheres to tradition.
Trăd'i-tĭve, *a.* Traditional; transmitted.
Tra-dūce', *v. a.* [L. *traducere*, to lead across,—also, to divulge, to prove guilty; *trans*, across, and *ducere*, to lead.] [*pp.* traducing, traduced.] To censure; to calumniate; to vilify; to decry; to *disparage;* to revile.
Tra-dū'cer, *n.* One who traduces; a vilifier.
Trăf'fic, *n.* [Fr. *trafiquer*, to trade; O. Fr. *trafique*, Fr. *trafic*, trade; It. *traffico*, Sp. *trafico*, trade: perhaps from L. *trans*, across, and *vicis*, a change, or *vehere, vectum*, to carry.] Exchange or sale of commodities; *commerce;* trade; barter.—2, *v. n.* [*i.* trafficked; *pp.* trafficking, trafficked.] To practise commerce; to buy and sell; to trade; to barter.—3, *v. a.* To exchange in traffic.
Trăf'fick-er, *n.* A trader; a merchant.
Trăg'a-cănth, *n.* [Gr. τράγος, a goat, and ἄκανθα, a thorn.] A plant and its gum.
Tra-ğē'di-an, *n.* A writer or actor of tragedy.
Trăğ'e-dy, *n.* [Gr. τραγῳδία, tragedy,—literally, a goat-song; τράγος, a goat, and ᾠδή, an ode (*q. v.*): perhaps because a goat was slain as a sacrifice at the time of the singing.] A species of drama in which the catastrophe is melancholy or affecting:—any dreadful event, occurrence, or deed.
Trăğ'ic, } *a.* [Gr. τραγικός.] Relating to trag-
Trăğ'i-cal, } edy; mournful; calamitous; dreadful.
Trăğ'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a tragical manner.
Trăğ-i-cŏm'e-dy, *n.* [L. *tragicomœdia*.—See TRAGEDY and COMEDY.] A drama partaking both of tragedy and of comedy.
Trăğ-i-cŏm'ic, } *a.* Relating to, or partaking
Trăğ-i-cŏm'i-cal, } of, tragicomedy.
Trāil, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *traail*, Late L. *trahale*, a reel, a sledge; L. *traha*, a sledge; *trahere*, to draw.] [*pp.* trailing, trailed.] To draw; to drag; to draw along the ground:—to hunt by track.—2, *v. n.* To be drawn out; to drag.—3, *n.* A track; any thing drawn behind.
Trāin, *v. a.* [Fr. *train, traîne, traînée*, a train; *traîner*, Late L. *trahinare*, L. *trahere*, to draw.] [*pp.* training, trained.] To draw; to allure:—to educate; to bring up; to exercise or discipline.—2, *n.* Part of a gown trailing behind; any thing drawn after; a trail:—a tail of a bird:—a process; a method:—a company moving in order; a succession of carriages or cars; a series, a retinue; a *procession:*—a line of powder.
Trāin'ing, *n.* Act of exercising or shaping; discipline:—a military review.
Trāin'-ŏĭl, *n.* [Dut. & Low Ger. *traan*, Ger. *thran*, Dan. *tran*, train-oil; Dut. *traan*, Ger. *thrane*, a tear (*q. v.*), an exudation.] Oil from the fat of whales.
Trāipse, *v. n.* [Ger. *trepsen*, frequentative of *treppen*, to tread.] [*pp.* traipsing, traipsed.] To walk carelessly or idly.
Trāit (trāt *or* trā) [trā, *S. P. J. K. Sm. R. C. N. Co.;* trāt, *H. Cu. E. Wb.;* trāt *or* trā, *W. F. Ja. I. St.*], *n.* [Fr. *trait*, a feature, line, outline; from *traire*, L. *trahere*, to draw.] A stroke; a touch; a characteristic; a feature.
Trāi'tor, *n.* [Fr. *traître*, L. *traditor*, a betrayer; *tradere*, to deliver, to betray; *trans*, across, and *dare*, to give.] One who, being trusted, betrays; one guilty of perfidy or treachery; a betrayer.
Trāi'tor-oŭs, *a.* Treacherous; perfidious.
Trāi'tor-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Treacherously.
Tra-jĕc'to-ry, *n.* [Fr. *trajectoire;* L. *trajicere*, to throw across; *trans*, across, and *jacere*, to throw.] A curve which a moving body describes in space.
Trăm, *n.* [O. & Local E. *tram*, a beam, bar, rail, or shaft; Local Sw. *tromm*, O. Ger. *dram*, O. Dan. *drom*, a beam or log.] A sort of wagon for a tram-road; a coal-wagon:—a tram-way.
Trăm'mel, *n.* [Fr. *tramail, trémail*, a net; Late L. *tramacula;* Low Ger. *treemke;* It. *tramaglio;* Sp. *trasmallo:* probably from L. *trans*, across, and *macula*, a net,—meaning a net set across a stream.] A net; shackles:—an iron hook for suspending pots and kettles.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* trammelling, trammelled.] To hinder; to shackle.
Tra-mŏn'tane, *or* **Trăm'on-tāne**, *n.* [Fr. *tramontane*, northern; It. *tramontano;* L. *transmontanus; trans*, beyond, and *mons, montis*, a mountain.] A foreigner; a stranger; an ultramontane.—2, *a.* Foreign; ultramontane.
Trămp, *v. a.* [Ger. *trampen;* Dan. *trampe;* Sw. *trampa;* root *trap-*, to tread.] [*pp.* tramping, tramped.] To tread.—2, *v. n.* To travel.—3, *n.* A journey or travel on foot:—a stroller; a vagrant.
Trăm'ple (trăm'pl), *v. a.* [A frequentative of TRAMP; Ger. *trampeln.*] [*pp.* trampling, trampled.] To tread under foot; to tramp.—2, *v. n.* To tread hard or in contempt.
Trăm'-rōad, } *n.* A road prepared for the transit
Trăm'-wāy, } of trams or wagons.
Trănce, *n.* [Fr. *transe*, fright, fear; *transir*, to chill, to benumb, to quake; L. *transire*, to pass over, to cease; *trans*, across, and *ire*, to go; *transitus*, a going across, a transit.] A temporary view of the spiritual world; an ecstasy; a rapture.
Trăn'quil, *a.* [L. *tranquillus;* Fr. *tranquille.*] Quiet; peaceful; undisturbed.
Tran-quĭl'li-ty, *n.* [L. *tranquillitas;* Fr. *tranquillité.*] State of being tranquil; quiet; calmness; composure; *peace.*
Trăn'quil-līze, *v. a.* [*pp.* tranquillizing, tranquillized.] To render calm or tranquil; to compose; to quiet; to soothe.
Trăn'quil-ly, *ad.* In a tranquil manner.
Trănș, *prep.* [L.] Beyond. (Used as a prefix.)
Trăns-ăct', *v. a.* [L. *transigere, transactum*.—See TRANS and ACT.] [*pp.* transacting, transacted.] To manage; to conduct.—2, *v. n.* To conduct matters.
Trăns-ăc'tion, *n.* [L. *transactio.*] Dealing; management.
Trăns-ăc'tor, *n.* One who transacts.
Trăns-ăl'pine, *a.* [L. *transalpinus*, across the Alps.—See TRANS and ALPINE.] Situated beyond the Alps.
Trăns-at-lăn'tic, *a.* [TRANS and ATLANTIC.] Beyond the Atlantic.
Trăn-scĕnd' (trăn-sĕnd'), *v. a.* [L. *transcendere; trans*, across, and *scandere*, to climb.] [*pp.* transcending, transcended.] To pass; to surpass; to exceed; to excel; to outdo; to go beyond.

Trăn-scĕn′dence, } *n.* Preëminence; superemi-
Trăn-scĕn′den-cy, } nence.
Trăn-scĕn′dent, *a.* [L. *transcendens*, surpassing.—See TRANSCEND.] Excellent; preëminent.
Trăn-scen-dĕn′tal, *a.* [See TRANSCEND.] Preëminent; surpassing; extraordinary; transcendent:—being beyond the bounds of experience; not derived from experience.
Trăn-scen-dĕn′tal-ĭşm, *n.* State of being transcendental:—transcendental philosophy; a species of metaphysics.
Trăn-scen-dĕn′tal-ĭst, *n.* One who adheres to transcendentalism.
Trăn-scĕn′dent-ly, *ad.* Supereminently.
Trăn-scrībe′, *v. a.* [L. *transcribere, transcriptum; trans*, across, over, and *scribere*, to write.] [*pp.* transcribing, transcribed.] To write over again, or in the same words; to write a copy of; to copy.
Trăn-scrīb′er, *n.* One who transcribes.
Trăn′scrĭpt, *n.* [See TRANSCRIBE.] A copy from an original. [copying.
Trăn-scrĭp′tion, *n.* [L. *transcriptio.*] The act of
Trăn′sĕpt, *n.* [L. *trans*, across, and *sæptum*, an enclosure.—See SEPTUM.] (*Arch.*) The cross part of a cathedral, between the nave and the choir.
Trăns-fĕr′, *v. a.* [L. *transferre; trans*, across, and *ferre*, to carry.] [*pp.* transferring, transferred.] To convey from one person or place to another; to make over; to transmit.
Trăns′fer, *n.* The act of transferring; transference; removal; change; place of change.
Trăns-fĕr′a-ble [trăns′fer-a-bl, *Wb. N.*], *a.* That may be transferred.
Trăns-fĕr′ence, *or* **Trăns-fĕr′rence** [trăns′fer-ens, *Wb. N.*], *n.* A transfer.
Trăns-fĭg-ụ-rā′tion, *n.* [L. *transfiguratio.*] Change of form or figure; change of personal appearance.
Trăns-fĭg′ụre (trăns-fĭg′yur), *v. a.* [L. *transfigurare; trans*, across, and *figura*, figure (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* transfiguring, transfigured.] To change the figure or form of; to transform.
Trăns-fĭx′, *v. a.* [L. *transfigere, transfixum.*—See FIX.] [*pp.* transfixing, transfixed.] To pierce through.
Trăns-fôrm′, *v. a.* [L. *transformare; trans*, over, and *forma*, form (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* transforming, transformed.] To change the form of; to transmute; to metamorphose.—2, *v. n.* To be metamorphosed. [formed.
Trăns-fôrm′a-ble, *a.* Capable of being trans-
Trăns-for-mā′tion, *n.* [L. *transformatio.*] The act of transforming; change of form; metamorphosis; transmutation.
Trăns-fūşe′, *v. a.* [L. *transfundere, transfusum.*—See TRANS and FUSE.] [*pp.* transfusing, transfused.] To pour out of one into another:—to inject, as blood into the veins.
Trăns-fū′şi-ble, *a.* That may be transfused.
Trăns-fū′şion, *n.* [L. *transfusio.*] The act of transfusing.
Trăns-grĕss′, *v. a.* [L. *transgredi, transgressus; trans*, across, and *gradi*, to go.] [*pp.* transgressing, transgressed.] To pass beyond:—to violate; to break; to *infringe*.—2, *v. n.* To violate a law; to err; to offend by violation of a law.
Trăns-grĕs′sion (trăns-grĕsh′un), *n.* [L. *transgressio.*] The act of transgressing; violation:—offence; crime:—violation of law.
Trăns-grĕss′or, *n.* [L.] One who transgresses.
Trăn′sient (trăn′shent), *a.* [L. *transiens*, pres. part. of *transire*, to go across; *trans*, across, and *ire*, to go.] Short; momentary; soon past; hasty; fleeting; *transitory;* not long abiding.
Trăn′sit, *n.* [L. *transitus; transire*, to go across.] The act of passing, as a planet across the sun's disk, or as goods through a country.
Trăn-sĭ′′tion (trăn-sĭzh′un), *n.* [L. *transitio.*—See TRANSIENT.] Passage or change from one state to another; change.—2, *a.* (*Geol.*) Noting change from one state to another.
Trăn-sĭ′′tion-al, *a.* Relating to transition.
Trăn-sĭ′′tion-a-ry, *a.* Transitional.
Trăn′si-tĭve, *a.* [L. *transitivus.*] (*Gram.*) Noting a verb that expresses action upon some object; active.
Trăn′si-tĭve-ly, *ad.* In a transitive manner.
Trăn′si-to-ri-ly, *ad.* Transiently.
Trăn′si-to-ry, *a.* [L. *transitorius.*—See TRANSIT.] Quickly vanishing; transient; fleeting; passing quickly; momentary.
Trăns-lāte′, *v. a.* [L. *transferre, translatum*, to carry across; *trans*, across, and *ferre, latum*, to carry.] [*pp.* translating, translated.] To remove; to transfer:—to change into another language; to interpret; to construe:—to explain.
Trăns-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *translatio.*] The act of translating:—a translated book; a version:—removal.
Trăns-lā′tor, *n.* [L.] One who translates.
Trăns-lā′to-ry, *a.* Transferring.
Trăns-lĭt′er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *trans*, across, and *litera*, a letter.] [*pp.* transliterating, transliterated.] To change the written or printed characters of; to express in different characters or in another alphabet.
Trăns-lĭt-er-ā′tion, *n.* The act of transliterating; that which has been transliterated.
Trăns-lū′cen-cy, *n.* Quality of being translucent.
Trăns-lū′cent, *a.* [L. *translucere* (part. *translucentis*), to shine through; *trans*, through, and *lucere*, to shine.] Pervious to light; semi-transparent; diaphanous; pellucid.
Trăns-ma-rīne′, *a.* [L. *transmarinus*, beyond the sea.—See TRANS and MARINE.] Being, or situated, beyond the sea.
Trăns′mi-grāte, *v. n.* [L. *transmigrare, transmigratum.*—See TRANS and MIGRATE.] [*pp.* transmigrating, transmigrated.] To go to another state or place:—to remove to another body.
Trăns-mi-grā′tion, *n.* [L. *transmigratio.*] The act of transmigrating; passage from one state into another. [mitted.
Trăns-mĭs′si-ble, *a.* [Fr.] That may be trans-
Trăns-mĭs′sion (trăns-mĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *transmissio.*—See TRANSMIT.] The act of transmitting; thing transmitted; a sending.
Trăns-mĭt′, *v. a.* [L. *transmittere; trans*, across, and *mittere*, to send.] [*pp.* transmitting, transmitted.] To send from one person or place to another; to transfer; to send.
Trăns-mĭt′ter, *n.* One who transmits.
Trăns-mū′ta-ble, *a.* That may be transmuted.
Trăns-mụ-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *transmutatio.*—See MUTATION.] The act of transmuting; change of substance; alteration.
Trăns-mūte′, *v. a.* [L. *transmutare; trans*, across, and *mutare*, to change.] [*pp.* transmuting, transmuted.] To change from one nature or substance to another; to change; to alter.
Trăn′som, *n.* [L. *transtrum*, a thwart, a transom; from *trans*, across.] (*Arch.*) A horizontal timber running across a double window; a cross-beam or lintel over a door:—a cross-staff.
Trăns-pâr′en-cy, *n.* State of being transparent; clearness; translucence:—that which is transparent.
Trăns-pâr′ent, *a.* [L. *trans*, through, and *parere* (part. *parentis*), to appear.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; translucent.
Trăns-pâr′ent-ly, *ad.* With transparency.
Trăns-pâr′ent-nĕss, *n.* Transparency.
Trăn-spĭc′ụ-oŭs, *a.* [L. *transpicere*, to see through.—Cf. CONSPICUOUS.] Pervious to the sight.
Trăns-piērce′, *v. n.* [Fr. *transpercer.*—See TRANS and PIERCE.] [*pp.* transpiercing, transpierced.] To pierce through.
Trăn-spi-rā′tion, *n.* The act of transpiring.
Trăn-spīre′, *v. a.* [L. *trans*, through, and *spirare*, to breathe.] [*pp.* transpiring, transpired.] To emit in vapor.—2, *v. n.* To be emitted, as vapor:—to escape from secrecy into notice; to become known:—to come to light:—to happen (*in this last sense not in good use*).

Trăns-plănt′, *v. a.* [L. *transplantare.*—See Trans and Plant.] [*pp.* transplanting, transplanted.] To plant in a new place.

Trăns-pōrt′, *v. a.* [L. *transportare; trans*, across, and *portare*, to carry.] [*pp.* transporting, transported.] To convey from place to place; to carry; to *bear*:—to banish:—to affect with passion or ecstasy; to enchant.

Trăns′pōrt, *n.* Conveyance; transportation; carriage:—a vessel:—rapture; ecstasy.

Trăns-pōrt′a-ble, *a.* That may be transported.

Trăns-por-tā′tion, *n.* [L. *transportatio.*—See Transport.] The act of transporting; transport; conveyance; banishment.

Trăns-pōṣe′, *v. a.* [Fr. *transposer:* historically it represents L. *trans*, across, and Pose; in meaning it stands for L. *transponere, transpositum*, to remove; *trans*, across, and *ponere, positum*, to place.] [*pp.* transposing, transposed.] To put each in the place of the other; to put out of place; to remove.

Trăns-po-ṣĭ′′tion (trăns-po-zĭsh′un), *n.* [L. *transpositio.*—See Position.] The act of transposing; reciprocal change of place.

Trăns-shĭp′, *v. a.* [Trans and Ship.] [*pp.* transshipping, transshipped.] To remove from one conveyance or vessel to another.

Trăns-shĭp′ment, *n.* The act of transshipping.

Trăn-sub-stăn-ti-ā′tion (-shẹ-ā′shun), *n.* [Late L. *transubstantiatio; transubstantiare*, to change the substance of; *trans*, across, and *substantia*, substance (*q. v.*).] The doctrine that bread and wine in the eucharist are changed into the real body and blood of Christ; change of substance.

Trăn-sụ-dā′tion, *n.* The act of transuding.

Trăn-sūde′, *v. n.* [L. *trans*, across, through, and *sudare*, to sweat.] [*pp.* transuding, transuded.] To pass through.

Trăns-vẽr′sal, *a.* Running crosswise.—2, *n.* A line drawn across others, so as to cut them all.

Trăns-vẽrse′, *n.* [L. *transvertere, transversum*, to turn across; *trans*, across, and *vertere*, to turn.] The longest diameter of an ellipse.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* transversing, transversed.] To change; to overturn.—3, *a.* Being in a cross direction.

Trăns-vẽrse′ly, *ad.* In a cross direction.

Trăp, *n.* [A.-S. *treppe;* Fr. *trappe;* It. *trappa:* root of Tramp and Dut. *trappen*, to tread.] A little engine to catch animals; a snare:—a stratagem:—a contrivance for preventing the entrance of sewer-gas into a house.—[Dan. *trap*, trap-rock; Sw. *trappa*, Dan. *trappe*, Ger. *treppe*, a stair; root of Dut. *trappen*, to tread.] (*Min.*) A kind of rock, often of columnar form:—a ladder.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* trapping, trapped.] To insnare; to entrap:—[Sp. *trapo*, Late L. *trapus*, Fr. *drap*, cloth] to dress; to decorate.

Tra-păn′, *v. a.* [*pp.* trapanning, trapanned.] To lay a trap for; to insnare.—2, *n.* [O. Fr. *trappan*, a trap (*q. v.*), a snare.] A stratagem; a snare; a cheat.

Trăp′-dōor (trăp′dōr), *n.* A door in a floor.

Tra-pēze′, *n.* [Fr. *trapèze*, a trapezoid.] An apparatus somewhat in the form of a trapezium, for gymnastic exercises.

Tra-pē′zi-ŭm (tra-pē′zhẹ-ŭm *or* tra-pē′zẹ-ŭm), *n.*; pl. **Tra-pē′zi-a**, *or* **Tra-pē′zi-ŭmṣ**. [L.; Gr. τραπέζιον, dim. of τράπεζα, a table; τετρα-, four, and πέζα, a foot.] (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral figure bounded by straight lines, no two of whose sides are parallel to each other.

Trăp-e-zoid′, *or* **Tra-pē′zoid**, *n.* [Gr. τράπεζα, a table, and εἶδος, form.] (*Geom.*) A four-sided figure of which only two of the sides are parallel.

Trăp′per, *n.* One who takes animals by traps.

Trăp′pingṣ, *n. pl.* [See Trap, to adorn.] Ornaments; dress.

Trăp′pist, *n.* [From the monastery of *La Trappe*, in France.] A monk of austere life.

Trăps, *n. pl.* Luggage; personal effects.

Trăsh, *n.* [Icel. & Norw. *tros*, twigs, rubbish, sticks; Sw. *trasa*, a rag: from the root of Crash, to break.] Any thing worthless; dross:—matter improper for food:—loppings of trees.

Trăsh′y, *a.* Worthless; vile; useless.

Trăss, *n.* [Ger. *trass, tarrass.*—Cf. Fr. *terrasse*, earth-work.] An earthy or mineral substance used as a cement.

Trâu-măt′ic, *a.* [Gr. τραυματικός; τραῦμα, a wound.] Useful for wounds:—produced by or resulting from a wound.

Trăv′ail (trăv′il), *v. n.* [Fr. *travail*, It. *travaglio*, labor; Sp. *trabajo*, an obstacle; *trabar*, to fetter; L. *trabs, trabis*, a beam.] [*pp.* travailing, travailed.] To toil:—to be in labor.—2, *n.* Labor:—labor in childbirth.

Trăv′el, *v. n.* [A variant of Travail.] [*pp.* travelling, travelled.] To make a journey; to pass; to journey; to visit foreign countries.—2, *v. a.* To pass over; to journey over.—3, *n.* The act of travelling; a journey.—*pl.* A book containing an account of travel.

Trăv′elled (trăv′eld), *a.* Having been abroad.

Trăv′el-ler, *n.* One who travels; a tourist.

Trăv′ers-a-ble, *a.* That may be traversed or crossed:—liable to legal objection.

Trăv′erse, *ad.* [Fr. *travers*, crosswise; *traverser*, to cross.—See Transverse.] Athwart; crosswise.—2, *a.* Lying across.—*Traverse jury*, a jury for trying a disputed point; a petit jury.—3, *n.* Any thing that thwarts or crosses; an obstacle; a turn; a trick:—a denial.—4, *v. a.* [*pp.* traversing, traversed.] To cross; to oppose; to survey.—(*Law.*) To deny; to take issue on.—5, *v. n.* To make opposition in fencing.

Trăv′er-tīne, *n.* [It. *travertino, tiburtino;* L. *lapis tiburtinus*, Tiburtine stone; named from the town of *Tibur*, in Italy.] A kind of limestone.

Trăv′es-ty, *n.* [Fr. *travestir*, to disguise, to change the apparel of; *travesti*, disguised; L. *trans*, across, and *vestire*, to clothe.] A burlesque translation.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* travestying, travestied.] To translate so as to render ridiculous; to turn into burlesque.

Trâwl, *n.* [Fr. *trôler*, to drag.—See Troll.] A long line set with fish-hooks:—a drag-net.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* trawling, trawled.] To fish with trawls.

Trāy (trā), *n.* [A.-S. *treg*, a tray; *trig*, a trough (*q. v.*).] A shallow wooden vessel or stand; a portable shelf; a waiter.

Trĕach′er-oŭs (trĕch′er-ŭs), *a.* Partaking of treachery; faithless; perfidious; false.

Trĕach′er-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Perfidiously.

Trĕach′er-y, *n.* [Fr. *tricherie*, It. *treccheria*, trickery, deceit.—See Trick.] Breach of trust; perfidy; gross faithlessness.

Trēa′cle (trē′kl), *n.* [O. Fr. *triacle*, a corrupt form of Fr. *thériaque*, a medicinal sirup, an antidote.—See Theriac.] A viscid sirup; molasses.

Trĕad (trĕd), *v. n.* [A.-S. *tredan;* Dut. *treden;* Ger. *treten;* Dan. *træde;* Goth. *trudan.*] [*i.* trod,—*formerly* trode; *pp.* treading, trodden.] To set the foot; to trample; to walk.—2, *v. a.* To walk on; to trample.—3, *n.* A stepping; a step with the foot:—the horizontal part of a step or stair:—the tire, or bearing surface, of a wheel.

Trĕad′le (trĕd′dl), *n.* [A.-S. *tredel.*—See Tread.] A part of a loom or machine which is moved by the tread or foot.

Trĕad′-mĭll (trĕd′mĭl), *n.* A mill kept in motion by persons treading on a wheel.

Trēa′ṣon (trē′zn), *n.* [O. Fr. *traïson;* Fr. *trahison;* L. *traditio*, betrayal; *tradere*, to give up; *trans*, over, and *dare*, to give.] A breach of faith or of allegiance; the highest offence against a state or government; rebellion; disloyalty.

Trēa′ṣon-a-ble (trē′zn-a-bl), *a.* Having the nature or guilt of treason; rebellious.

Trĕaṣ′ūre (trĕzh′ur), *n.* [Fr. *trésor*, Sp. *tesoro*, L. *thesaurus*, a treasury, or treasure.—See Thesaurus.] Wealth hoarded; riches:—a thing greatly

prized.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* treasuring, treasured.] To hoard; to lay up.

Trĕaş'ụr-ẹr (trĕzh'ụr-ẹr), *n.* [Fr. *trésorier.*—See TREASURE.] One who has the care of the money of a state, &c.

Trĕaş'ụre-trōve, *n.* [TREASURE, and Fr. *trouver*, O. Fr. *trover*, to find.—See TROUBADOUR.] (*Law.*) Money, &c., found hidden in the earth, the owner being unknown.

Trĕaş'ụ-ry (trĕzh'ụ-rẹ), *n.* [Fr. *trésorerie.*—See TREASURE.] A place for money.

Trēat, *v. a.* [Fr. *traiter;* L. *tractare*, to handle; frequentative of *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] [*pp.* treating, treated.] To use; to handle; to manage:—to entertain.—2, *v. n.* To discourse:—to make terms.—3, *n.* An entertainment given; a *feast:*—an act of entertaining.

Trēa'tişe (trē'tiz *or* trē'tis), *n.* [O. Fr. *tretis;* Fr. *traité.*—See TRACT and TREAT.] A well-digested composition; a formal *essay;* a discourse; dissertation.

Trēat'mẹnt, *n.* Manner of treating; usage.

Trēa'tỵ (trē'tẹ), *n.* [Fr. *traité.*—See TREAT.] An agreement between independent states; negotiation; compact.

Trĕb'le (trĕb'bl), *a.* [A variant of TRIPLE.] Triple; threefold.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* trebling, trebled.] To multiply by three; to triple.—3, *v. n.* To become threefold.—4, *n.* (*Mus.*) The highest part of music, sung by women; soprano.

Trĕb'lỵ (trĕb'lẹ), *ad.* In a threefold degree.

Trēē, *n.* [A.-S. *treo, treow;* Icel. *tré;* Dan. *træ;* Goth. *triu;* Russ. *drevo.*—Cf. Welsh *derw*, Gr. *δρῦς*, an oak; Skr. *dru, daru*, wood.] The largest kind of woody vegetable, larger than a *shrub.*

Trēē'-frŏg, *n.* A frog-like animal found on trees.

Trēē'nāil, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wooden pin for fastening planks:—commonly pronounced, and sometimes written, *trunnel.*

Trē'fŏil, *n.* [Fr. *trèfle*, O. Fr. *trifoil*, L. *trefolium*, a three-leaved plant; *tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] A three-leaved plant.

Trĕl'lịs, *n.* [Fr. *treillis, treille;* L. *trichila, tricla*, a bower, an arbor.] A sort of lattice-work, or cross-barred work, used in summer-houses, for verandas, &c.; a lattice.

Trĕm'ble, *v. n.* [Fr. *trembler;* Late L. *tremulare;* L. *tremere;* Gr. *τρέμειν.*] [*pp.* trembling, trembled.] To shake; to quake; to shudder.—2, *n.* A state of trembling; a state of agitation, as through fear.

Trĕm'bling-lỵ, *ad.* So as to quiver.

Trẹ-mĕn'dọụs, *a.* [L. *tremendus*, that ought to cause trembling; *tremere*, to quake.] Dreadful; terrible; frightful.

Trẹ-mĕn'dọụs-lỵ, *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully.

Trẹ-mĕn'dọụs-nĕss, *n.* Dread; horror.

Trĕm'ọ-līte, *n.* [From the *Tremola* valley, in the Alps.] A fibrous, whitish mineral.

Trē'mọr [trĕm'ụr, *Sm. H. St.*], *n.* [L.—See TREMBLE.] The state of trembling; a quivering; trepidation. [Trembling; quivering.

Trĕm'ụ-loŭs, *a.* [L. *tremulus.*—See TREMBLE.]

Trĕm'ụ-loŭs-lỵ, *ad.* In a tremulous manner.

Trĕm'ụ-lọụs-nĕss, *n.* State of quivering.

Trĕnch, *v. n.* [Fr. *trancher*, O. Fr. *trencher*, to cut; Sp. *trinchar*, It. *trinciare*, to carve; Fr. *tranchée*, Sp. *trinchea*, It. *trincea*, a trench, a cut.] [*pp.* trenching, trenched.] To encroach; to intrench.—2, *v. a.* To cut:—to ditch:—to fortify.—3, *n.* A ditch; a long narrow cut in the earth; a ditch as a defence for soldiers.

Trĕnch'ạnt, *a.* Cutting; sharp.

Trĕnch'ẹr, *n.* [Fr. *tranchoir*, a platter; *trancher*, to carve.] One who trenches:—a large wooden plate; platter:—table:—food.

Trĕnd, *v. n.* [Cf. Dan. & Sw. *trind*, O. Fris. *trind, trund*, round; A.-S. *trendel, tryndel*, a circle.] [*pp.* trending, trended.] To run; to tend; to stretch.—2, *n.* A part of the shank to an anchor:—direction or tendency; inclination.

Trĕn'tạl, *n.* [Contracted from *trigintal;* L. *triginti*, thirty.] A service of thirty masses for the dead.

Trẹ-păn', *n.* [Late L. *trepanum*, Gr. *τρύπανον*, a boring tool; *τρυπᾶν*, to bore; *τρῦπα*, a hole; *τρέπειν*, to turn.] A surgeon's circular saw; a trephine:—[see TREPAN] a snare; a trapan.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* trepanning, trepanned.] To perforate with the trepan.

Trẹ-păng', *n.* See TRIPANG.

Trẹ-phīne', *or* **Trẹ-phīne'**, *n.* [Fr. *tréphine;* a variant of TREPAN.] A surgical instrument for trepanning.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* trephining, trephined.] To perforate with the trephine; to trepan.

Trĕp-ị-dā'tiọn, *n.* [L. *trepidatio; trepidare*, to tremble; *trepidus*, alarmed; *trepit*, he turns; Gr. *τρέπειν*, to turn.] State of trembling; tremor.

Trĕs'pạss, *n.* [O. Fr. *trespas;* Sp. *trespaso*, a trespass, a passage over; L. *trans*, across, and *passus*, a step.—See PACE.] A transgression of law; a misdemeanor; offence; unlawful entrance.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* trespassing, trespassed.] To enter unlawfully into another's ground; to transgress.

Trĕs'pạss-ẹr, *n.* One who trespasses.

Trĕss, *n.* [Fr. *tresse*, a plait; *tresser*, to plait; It. *treccia*, a braid; Late L. *trica, tricia*, a threefold braid; Gr. *τρίχα*, triple; *τρία*, three (*q. v.*).] A lock; a ringlet; a curl of hair.

Trĕs'tle (trĕs'sl), *n.* [O. Fr. *trestel;* Fr. *tréteau;* L. *transtillum*, dim. of *transtrum*, a cross-beam.—See TRANSOM.] The frame of a table:—a prop; a support:—a three-legged stool.

Trĕt, *n.* [O. Norm. Fr. *trett;* Fr. *trait*, a draught; *traite*, trade, transportation; L. *trahere, tractum*, to draw.] An allowance in weight for waste.

Trĕv'ẹt, *n.* [See TRIVET.] An iron stool with three legs:—part of a kitchen range.

Trey (trā), *n.* [O. Fr. *treis*, Fr. *trois*, L. *tres*, three.] A three at cards.

Trī-. [L. *tria*, Gr. *τρία*, three (neuter plural).] A prefix denoting *three;* threefold.

Trī'ạd, *n.* [Fr. *triade;* L. *trias, triadis;* Gr. *τριάς.*—See THREE.] Three united; the union of three.

Trī'ạl, *n.* [See TRY.] The act of trying; a test; examination; experiment; *attempt:*—probation.

Trī'ăn-gle (trī'ăng-gl), *n.* [Fr.; L. *triangulus; tri-*, three, and *angulus*, an angle.] A figure of three angles and three sides.

Trī-ăn'gụ-lạr (-ăng'gụ-lạr), *a.* [L. *triangularis;* Fr. *triangulaire.*] Having three angles; triangled.

Trī-ăn'gụ-lāte, *v. a.* [*pp.* triangulating, triangulated.] To divide into triangles.

Trī-ăn-gụ-lā'tiọn, *n.* The act of triangulating.

Trī'ăs, *n.* [Gr. *τριάς*, a union of three; from its three main divisions.—See TRIAD.] (*Geol.*) The upper new red sandstone.

Trī-ăs'sịc, *a.* Belonging to the trias.

Trī'bạl, *a.* Belonging to a tribe.

Trī-bā'sịc, *a.* [See TRI- and BASE.] (*Chem.*) Containing three equivalents of a base.

Trībe, *n.* [L. *tribus*, a tribe,—properly, it is said one of three; *tribus*, dative plural of *tres*, three: referring to the three primitive tribes of the Roman people.] A distinct body of people; a family; a race:—a genus; a class.

Trī'brăch, *n.* [Gr. *τρίβραχυς*; *τρεῖς*, three, and *βραχύς*, short.] A poetic foot consisting of three short syllables.

Trĭb-ụ-lā'tiọn, *n.* [L. *tribulatio*, affliction; *tribulare*, to afflict,—properly, to rub out corn from the husk; *tribulum*, an instrument for rubbing out corn; *terere, trivi*, to rub.—See TRITE.] Distress; severe trial.

Trī-bū'nạl, *n.* [L.—See TRIBUNE.] A court of justice; judicatory.

Trĭb'ūne (trĭb'yūn), *n.* [L. *tribunus*, a tribune,—properly, an officer of a tribe (*q. v.*).] An officer of ancient Rome:—a raised seat for a speaker; a rostrum.

Trĭb'ūne-shĭp, *n.* The office of a tribune.

Trĭb-ụ-nĭ''tiạl, *a.* Relating to a tribune.

Trĭb′ū-tạ-ry, *a.* [L. *tributarius.*] Paying tribute; contributing; subordinate; subject:—paid in tribute.—2, *n.* One who pays tribute.

Trĭb′ūte (trĭb′yūt), *n.* [L. *tribuere, tributum*, to assign,—originally, to allot to a tribe (*q. v.*).] A payment made in acknowledgment of subjection, or for protection.

Trīce, *n.* [Sp. *tris*, Port. *triz*, an instant,—properly, the crash of breaking glass: imitative.] A short time; an instant.—2, *v. a.* [Sw. *trissa*, Norw. *triss*, Dan. *tridse*, a pulley; O. Ger. *tryssen*, Low Ger. *drysen*, to wind.] [*pp.* tricing, triced.] (*Naut.*) To haul up and tie.

Trị-ȼhī′nạ, *n.*; pl. **Trị-ȼhī′næ**. [Gr. τριχινός, hair-like; θρίξ, τριχός, a hair.] A very small, deadly parasite found in the muscles of animals.

Trĭȼh-ị-nī′ạ-sĭs, *n.* The disease induced by the presence of *trichinæ* in the system.

Trĭȼh′ị-noŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or infested with, trichinæ.

Trĭck, *n.* [Fr. *tricher*, to trick; Dut. *trek*, a trick; apparently related to Dut. *trecken*, to draw.—But cf. L. *tricæ*, trifles, wiles, tricks; *tricari*, to trifle, to trick; It. *treccare*, to cheat.] A sly fraud; artifice; juggle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tricking, tricked.] To impose upon; to cheat; to defraud:—to dress; to adorn.—[Dut. *trekken*, to draw.] (*Her.*) To blazon; to trace on coat-armor.—3, *v. n.* To practise trickery or fraud.

Trĭck′ẹr-y, *n.* [Fr. *tricherie*; It. *treccheria.*] Artifice:—act of dressing up.

Trĭck′ịsh, *a.* Knavishly artful; cunning.

Trĭc′kle (trĭk′kl), *v. n.* [A.-S. *strican*, to strike, to move on; O. E. (frequentative) *strikelen*, to flow steadily.] [*pp.* trickling, trickled.] To fall or run down in drops.

Trĭck′ster, *n.* One who practises tricks.

Trĭck′sy, *a.* Cunning; artful; full of tricks.

Trĭck′y, *a.* Full of tricks; dishonest.

Trī′cŏl-ọr, *n.* [Fr.—See Tri- and Color.] The French republican flag, of three colors, blue, white, and red.

Tricot (trē-kō), *n.* [Fr.; *tricoter*, O. Fr. *estricoter*, Ger. *stricken*, to knit.] A kind of woollen cloth.

Trī-cŭs′pịd, *a.* [L. *tri-*, three, and *cuspis, cuspidis*, a point.] Having three points.

Trī′cy-cle (*or* trī′sĭ-kl), *n.* [Tri- and Cycle.] A velocipede with three wheels.

Trī′dent, *n.* [L. *tridens, tridentis*; *tri-*, three, and *dens*, a tooth.] The three-forked sceptre of Neptune; a spear with three prongs.

Trī-dĕn′tạte, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three teeth.

Trī-dĕn′tịne, *a.* [L. *Tridentum*, Trent.] Relating to Trent, or the council of Trent.

Trī-ĕn′nị-ạl, *a.* [L. *triennis*; *triennium*, a period of three years; *tri-*, three, and *annus*, a year.] Happening every third year; lasting three years.

Trī-ĕn′nị-ạl-ly, *ad.* Once in three years.

Trī′er, *n.* One who tries; an examiner.

Trī′fịd, *a.* [L. *trifidus*; *tri-*, three, and *findere, fidi*, to split.] Cut or divided into three parts.

Trī′fle (trī′fl), *v. n.* [O. Fr. *trufle*, or *truffle*, any thing worthless; Fr. *truffe*, a truffle (*q. v.*),—formerly, also, a jest, a mockery.—Cf. also A.-S. *trifelian*, to bruise small; L. *tribulare*, to rub out corn.] [*pp.* trifling, trifled.] To act with levity or folly.—2, *v. a.* To waste away; to dissipate.—3, *n.* A thing of no value.

Trī′flẹr, *n.* One who trifles.

Trī′flịng, *a.* Wanting worth; slight.

Trī-fō′lị-ạte, / **Trī-fō′lị-āt-ẹd**, *a.* [L. *tri-*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] Having three leaves.

Trī′fôrm, *a.* [L. *triformis*; *tri-*, three, and *forma*, form.] Having a triple form or shape.

Trĭg, *v. a.* [From Trigger.] [*pp.* trigging, trigged.] To stop, as a wheel, by putting a stone under it; to scotch.—2, *n.* A block, or catch, to stop a wheel.—3, *a.* [O. E. *trick*, trim.—Cf. Trick, to adorn.] Neat; trim.

Trĭg′ġẹr, *n.* [Dut. *trekker*; *trekken*, to pull.] A catch to stop a gun or wheel.

Trī′glȳph, *n.* [Gr. τρίγλυφος, thrice-grooved; τρι-, three, and γλύφειν, to carve.] (*Arch.*) An ornament repeated at intervals in a Doric frieze.

Trī′gọn, *n.* [Gr. τρίγωνον; τρι-, three, and γωνία, an angle; γόνυ, a knee.] A triangle.—(*Astrol.*) Trine aspect.

Trĭg-ọ-nọ-mĕt′rịc, / **Trĭg-ọ-nọ-mĕt′rị-cạl**, *a.* Relating to trigonometry.

Trĭg-ọ-nọ-mĕt′rị-cạl-ly, *ad.* By trigonometry.

Trĭg-ọ-nŏm′ẹ-try, *n.* [Gr. τρίγωνον, a triangle, and μέτρον, a measure.] The art of measuring the sides and angles of triangles.

Trī-lăt′ẹr-ạl, *a.* [See Tri- and Lateral.] Having three sides.

Trī-lĭn′guạl (-lĭng′gwạl), *a.* [L. *trilinguis*; *tri-*, three, and *lingua*, a tongue.] In three languages.

Trī-lĭt′ẹr-ạl, *a.* [Tri- and Literal.] Having three letters.

Trĭll, *n.* [It. *trillare*, Fr. *triller*, Dut. *trillen*, Ger. *trillern*, to trill; It. *trillo*, Ger. *triller*, Fr. *trille*, a trill.] A quaver; tremulousness of music.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* trilling, trilled.] To utter with quavering; to quaver.

Trĭll′iọn, *n.* [Tri-, three: on type of *million.*] (*Eng.*) A notation expressed by a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed:—(*Fr.*) expressed by a unit with twelve ciphers annexed.

Trī′lọ-bīte, *n.* [Gr. τρίς, three, and λόβος, a lobe.] An extinct crustacean.

Trĭl′ọ-ġy, *n.* [Gr. τριλογία; τρίς, three, and λόγος, a discourse.] A series of three dramas, each complete, yet related:—a discourse in three parts.

Trĭm, *a.* [A.-S. *trymian, trymman*, to adjust, to array,—properly, to make firm; *trum*, firm.—Cf. Low Ger. *trim*, bedecked.] Nice; snug; dressed up; smart.—2, *n.* Dress; gear; ornaments; trimming.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* trimming, trimmed.] To dress; to adjust:—to shave:—to clip; to prune:—to balance, as a ship.—4, *v. n.* To fluctuate between parties.

Trĭm′ẹ-ter, *n.* [Gr. τρίμετρος; τρίς, three, and μέτρον, a measure.] A verse of three measures.

Trī-mĕt′rịc, / **Trī-mĕt′rị-cạl**, *a.* [See Trimeter.] Consisting of three poetical measures:—having three unequal axes.

Trĭm′ly, *ad.* Nicely; neatly.

Trĭm′mer, *n.* One who trims; a turncoat.

Trĭm′mịng, *n.* Appendages to a coat, &c.

Trĭm′ness, *n.* Neatness; petty elegance.

Trīne, *n.* [L. *trinus*, three by three, threefold.—See Tri-.] (*Astrol.*) A certain aspect of the planets:—three of a kind together; three children at a birth; a triplet; a triad.—2, *a.* Threefold; thrice repeated.

Trĭn-ị-tā′rị-ạn, *a.* Relating to the Trinity.—2, *n.* A believer of the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trĭn-ị-tā′rị-ạn-ĭşm, *n.* Trinitarian doctrine.

Trĭn′ị-ty, *n.* [L. *trinitas*, a triad; *trinus*, threefold.] Three united in one; the doctrine of three persons in the godhead or in one God.

Trĭn′ket, *n.* [Probably from O. E. *trynket*, a knife, a tool.—Cf. Sp. *trinchete*, It. *trincetto*, a shoe-knife: akin to Trench.] A toy; an ornament of dress:—a decoration of small value.

Trī-nō′mi-ạl, *a.* [From Tri-, three: on type of *binomial.*] Containing three terms.

Trī′ō (*or* trē′ō), *n.* [It. for "three" (*q. v.*).] A piece of music for three voices or three instruments:—three united.

Trī′ọ-lĕt, *n.* [Fr.—See Trio.] A stanza of eight lines, with the first line thrice repeated.

Trĭp, *v. a.* [Dut. *trippen, trippelen*; Low Ger. *trippeln*; Dan. *trippe.*] [*pp.* tripping, tripped.] To supplant; to throw; to detect.—2, *v. n.* To stumble; to err:—to run.—3, *n.* A catch; a stumble; a mistake:—a short journey or voyage.

Trị-păng′, *n.* [An Oriental name.] Dried sea-slug, used for soups, &c.

Trĭp′ạr-tīte, *a.* [L. *tri-*, three, and *partiri, partitus*, to part (*q. v.*).] Divided into three parts.

Trīpe, *n.* [Fr. *tripe*; Sp. *tripa*; It. *trippa.*—Cf.

Irish *triopas*, Welsh *tripa*, intestines.] The belly:—the large stomach of the ox, &c., prepared for food. [three petals.

Trī-pĕt′a-loŭs, *a.* [Tri- and Petal.] Having

Trĭp′-hăm-mer, *n.* A large hammer used in forges for beating iron; a tilt-hammer.

Trĭph′thŏng (trĭp′thŏng) [trĭf′thŏng *or* trĭp′thŏng, *N. I. Wb.*], *n.* [Gr. τρι-, three, and φθόγγος, the voice.—See Diphthong.] A union of three vowels in one sound, as *ieu* in *lieu*.

Trĭp le (trĭp′pl), *a.* [Fr. *triple*; L. *triplus*, *triplex*.—See Double.] Threefold; three times repeated.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tripling, tripled.] To make threefold; to treble.

Trĭp′lĕt, *n.* [From Triple.] Three of a kind or together:—three lines rhyming together.

Trĭp′li-cate, *a.* [L. *triplicare*, *triplicatum*, to treble; *tri-*, three, and *plicare*, to weave.] Made thrice as much; tripled.—2, *n.* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

Trī′pŏd, *n.* [Gr. τρίπους, τρίποδος, three-footed; πούς, a foot.] A seat, vessel, table, or instrument having three feet.

Trĭp′o-li, *n.* [Named from *Tripoli*, which is from Gr. τρι-, three, and πόλις, a city.] A polishing powder.

Trī′pŏs, *n.*; pl. **Trī′pŏs-eṣ**. [L. *tripus*, a tripod (*q. v.*). The successful candidates are grouped in three classes.] A tripod:—an examination in the university of Cambridge, England.

Trĭp′ping, *a.* Quick; nimble; skipping.—2, *n.* A stumbling:—a light dance.

Trĭp′ping-ly, *ad.* With agility; swiftly.

Trĭp′tych, *n.* [Gr. τρίς, three, and πτύξ, a fold.] A picture in three compartments.

Trī′rēme, *n.* [L. *triremis*; *tri-*, three, and *remus*, an oar.—Cf. Gr. τριήρης, a trireme.] A Grecian galley with three tiers or benches of oars on a side.

Trī-sĕct′, *v. a.* [L. *tri-*, three, and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] [*pp.* trisecting, trisected.] To divide into three equal parts.

Trĭs′mus, *n.* [Gr. τρισμός, a gnashing of the teeth.] (*Med.*) Lockjaw; tetanus.

Trĭst, *a.* [L. *tristis.*] Sad; sorrowful.

Trĭs-y̆l-lăb′ic, **Trĭs-y̆l-lăb′i-cal**, } *a.* Consisting of three syllables.

Trĭs′y̆l-la-ble [trĭs-sĭl′la-bl, *P. K. Sm. C. St. H.*], *n.* [Tri- and Syllable.] A word consisting of three syllables.

Trīte, *a.* [L. *tritus*, worn; *terere*, *tritum*, to rub.] Worn out; stale; common.

Trīte′ness, *n.* Staleness; commonness.

Trī′the-ĭṣm, *n.* The doctrine of three gods.

Trī′the-ĭst, *n.* A believer in tritheism.

Trī-the-ĭs′tic, *a.* Relating to tritheism.

Trī′tŏn, *n.* [L.; Gr. Τρίτων.] A marine demi-god:—a water-newt of many species.

Trĭt′ū-ra-ble, *a.* That may be triturated.

Trĭt′ū-rāte, *v. a.* [L. *triturare*, *trituratum*, to grind; *tritura*, a rubbing; *terere*, *tritum*, to rub.] [*pp.* triturating, triturated.] To pound; to pulverize.

Trĭt-ū-rā′tion, *n.* Reduction to powder.

Trī′ŭmph, *n.* [L. *triumphus*.—Cf. Gr. θρίαμβος, a bacchanal hymn.] A solemn procession in honor of victory:—victory; conquest:—pomp.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* triumphing, triumphed.] To celebrate a victory; to rejoice for victory; to exult:—to conquer.

Trī-ŭm′phal, *a.* Used in celebrating a victory.

Trī-ŭm′phant, *a.* [L. *triumphans*, part. of *triumphare*, to triumph.] Celebrating victory; graced with victory; victorious; exultant.

Trī-ŭm′phant-ly, *ad.* With triumph.

Trī-ŭm′vir, *n.* [L.; *trium*, of three, and *vir*, a man.] L. pl. **Trī-ŭm′vi-rī**; Eng. **Trī-ŭm′virs**. One of a triumvirate; one of three men in the same office. [a union of three men.

Trī-ŭm′vi-rate, *n.* A government by three men;

Trī′ūne [trī-yūn′, *W. F.*], *a.* [L. *tri-*, three, and *unus*, one.] Being at once three and one.

Trĭv′ĕt, *n.* [Fr. *trépied*, three-foot.—See Tripod.] A stool with three legs; a trevet.

Trĭv′i-al (*or* trĭv′yal), *a.* [L. *trivialis*, belonging to the cross-roads,—hence, common; *trivia*, a place where three roads meet; *tri-*, three, and *via*, a way.] Worthless; light; trifling.

Trĭv-i-ăl′i-ty, *n.* A trifle; trivialness.

Trĭv′i-al-ly, *ad.* Inconsiderably; lightly.

Trī′-wēek-ly, *a.* Done or published thrice a week, or, more correctly, once every three weeks.

Trō′car, *or* **Trō′căr**, *n.* [Fr. *trocart*; from *trois-quarts*, a three-square instrument.] A surgical instrument.

Tro-chā′ic, **Tro-chā′i-cal**, } *a.* [Gr. τροχαϊκός.—See Trochee.] Relating to, or consisting of, trochees.

Tro-chăn′ter, *n.* [Gr. τροχαντήρ, a ball in a socket; τροχάειν, to turn; τρέχειν, to run.] (*Anat.*) A prominence on the femur.

Trō′che [trōch *or* trōsh, *I.*; trō′kē, *Wb.*; trōsh, *N.*; trōch *or* trōk, *Th.*], *n.* [Gr. τροχός, a wheel, a runner; τρέχειν, to run.] (*Med.*) A lozenge or cake composed of sugar and mucilage.

Trō′chēe (trō′kē), *n.* [Gr. τροχαῖος, running; τρέχειν, to run.] A foot in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and a short syllable.

Trŏd, *i.* & *p.* from *tread*.

Trŏd′den (trŏd′dn), *p.* from *tread*.

Trŏg′lo-dȳte, *n.* [Gr. τρωγλοδύτης; τρώγλη, a cave, and δύειν, to enter.] One who lives in a cave; a cave-dweller.

Trō′gŏn, *n.* [Gr. τρώγων, biting; τρώγειν, to gnaw.] A tropical bird of great beauty.

Trōll, *v. a.* [Fr. *trôler*, to drag, to stroll; O. Fr. *troller*, Ger. *trollen*, Welsh *troelli*, to roll; Norw. *trulla*, to trundle (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* trolling, trolled.] To move circularly; to roll:—to sing the parts of; to sing loudly and freely.—2, *v. n.* To run round:—to entice:—to fish by drawing the bait through the water.—3, *n.* [Icel. *troll*; Dan. *trold*.—Cf. Trull.] A spirit of the woods or hills.

Trōll′ing, *a.* Loud-sounding and voluble.

Trŏl′lop, *n.* [Cf. Trull.] A slattern:—a slovenly woman.

Trŏm′bōne, *n.* [It.; augmented form of *tromba*, a trumpet (*q. v.*).] A long and sonorous brass musical wind-instrument, similar to, but larger than, the trumpet. [Crude native soda.

Trō′na, *n.* [Probably an anagram of Natron.]

Trōōp, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*; It. *truppa*; Sp. *tropa*; Late L. *tropus*: perhaps for L. *turba*, a crowd.] A body of cavalry, dragoons, or mounted soldiers:—a company:—a quick march.—*pl.* A body of soldiers; an army.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* trooping, trooped.] To march in a body, or in haste.

Trōōp′er, *n.* A horse-soldier; a horseman.

Trōpe, *n.* [L. *tropus*, Gr. τρόπος, a trope, a turn; τρέπειν, to turn.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech which changes a word or sentence from its proper or original signification.

Trō′phy, *n.* [Fr. *trophée*; L. *tropæum*; Gr. τρόπαιον, a monument to an enemy's defeat, erected on the spot of their turning in flight; τρέπειν, to turn.] Something taken in battle:—a monument or memorial of victory.

Trŏp′ic, *n.* [Gr. τροπικός; τρόπος, a turning.—See Trope.] A line or circle parallel to the equator, at which the sun turns back in his annual journey.—There are two tropics, those of Cancer and Capricorn, the former 23° 28′ north, the latter 23° 28′ south, of the equator.

Trŏp′i-cal, *a.* Relating to a trope; figurative:—relating to, or produced within, the tropics.

Trŏp′i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a tropical manner.

Trŏt, *v. n.* [Fr. *trotter*, to trot; It. *trotto*, a trot; *trottare*, to trot; Late L. *trotarius*, a messenger; probably from L. *tolutarius*, trotting; *tolutim*, at a trot; *tollere*, to lift (the feet).] [*pp.* trotting, trotted.] To move with a high, jolting pace.—2, *n.* A jolting, high pace.

Trŏth, *n.* [A variant of Truth.] Faith; truth.

Trŏth'plīght (trŏth'plīt), *n.* A betrothing.
Trŏt'tẹr, *n.* One that trots:—a sheep's foot.
Trottoir (trŏt-wär), *n.* [Fr.] A side-walk on a street; a foot-path; the pavement.
Trôu'bạ-dôur (trô'bạ-dôr), *n.* [Fr.; Prov. *trobador; trobar,* to rhyme; Fr. *trouver,* to find,—originally, to find rhymes, to versify; It. *trovare,* to find, to invent,—originally, to rhyme or sing; L. *tropus,* a trope (*q. v.*),—later, a song.] A mediæval poet of Provence, in France.
Troŭb'le (trŭb'bl), *v. a.* [Fr. *troubler,* to trouble; L. *turbula,* a dim. of *turba,* a crowd; *turbare,* to disturb.—See TURBULENT.] [*pp.* troubling, troubled.] To disturb; to afflict; to molest; to harass; to embarrass.—2, *n.* Disturbance; distress; a painful difficulty.
Troŭb'lẹr (trŭb'blẹr), *n.* One who troubles.
Troŭb'le-sôme (trŭb'bl-sŭm), *a.* Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive; tiresome; wearisome.
Troŭb'le-sôme-ly̧ (trŭb'bl-sŭm-lẹ), *ad.* Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably.
Troŭb'lous, *a.* Confused; full of trouble.
Trŏugh (trŏf) [trâwf, *Wb. H. C.*], *n.* [A.-S. *trog, troh;* Dut. & Icel. *trog;* Ger. *trog, truhe.*] Any long thing hollowed, and open on the upper side.
Troûnce, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *tronche,* a large stick.—See TRUNCHEON.] [*pp.* trouncing, trounced.] To punish; to beat severely.
Trôupe (trôp), *n.* [Fr.] A band or company:—a band of operatic, equestrian, or other performers.
Troû'ṣẹrṣ, *n. pl.* [Scot. *trews;* Old Anglo-Irish, *trouses;* Fr. *trousses,* trunk-hose, breeches; *trousse,* a bundle, a truss (*q. v.*).] A man's outer garment for the legs; loose pantaloons.
Trousseau (trô-sō'), *n.* [Fr.; dim. of *trousse,* a bundle.—See TRUSS.] Paraphernalia; the clothes, &c., of a bride.
Troût, *n.* [A.-S. *truht;* Fr. *truite;* L. *tructa, trutta.* —Cf. Gr. τρώκτης, a kind of fish; τρώγειν, to gnaw; Skr. *troti,* a kind of fish; *trut,* to tear.] A delicate, spotted, fresh-water fish.
Trō'vẹr, *n.* [O. Fr. *trover,* Fr. *trouver,* to find.—See TROUBADOUR.] (*Law.*) An action for goods found and not delivered to the owner.
Trōw, *v. a.* [A.-S. *treowian, trywian, treowan,* to trust; *treowa,* trust; *treowe,* true (*q. v.*); Dan. *troe,* to believe; Ger. *trauen,* to trust.] To think; to imagine; to believe.
Trŏŵ'ẹl, *n.* [Fr. *truelle;* Late L. *truella;* L. *trulla,* a trowel; *trua,* a ladle.] A tool used by bricklayers:—a little garden spatula or spade.
Trŏŵ'ṣẹrṣ, *n. pl.* Loose pantaloons; trousers.
Troy̆'-weight (-wāt), *n.* [Probably from *Troyes,* in France.] A scale of weights with twelve ounces in a pound.
Trû'ạn-cy̧, *n.* The act of playing truant.
Trû'ạnt, *n.* [Fr. *truand,* a vagabond; Sp. *truhan,* a buffoon; Welsh *truan,* wretched, a wretch; Gael. *truagh,* Irish *trogha,* wretched.] An idler; an idle or truant boy.—2, *a.* Idle; wandering from school.
Trûce, *n.* [Fr. *trève,* O. Fr. *trewe,* pl. *trewes,* a truce, a respite; A.-S. *treowa,* faith, truth, a compact.—See TRUE.] A temporary suspension of hostilities; a short peace; a short quiet.
Trŭck, *v. a.* [L. *trochus,* Gr. τροχός, a wheel; τρέχειν, to run.] [*pp.* trucking, trucked.] To convey by a truck:—[Fr. *troquer,* Sp. *trocar,* O. It. *truccare,* to barter; It. *treccare,* to retail; Fr. *truc,* Sp. *trueco,* barter] to barter.—2, *v. n.* To barter:—to use a truck.—3, *n.* Barter:—a sort of cart; a car:—market-garden products.
Trŭck'ạġe, *n.* Act of trucking:—expense of trucking or conveying goods:—barter.
Trŭc'kle (trŭk'kl), *v. n.* [Properly, to sleep in a truckle-bed, or under his tutor's bed, as a fag.] [*pp.* truckling, truckled.] To be in subjection; to yield; to act with servility; to creep; to roll.
Trŭc'kle-bĕd, *n.* [L. *trochlea,* a pulley, a roller; Gr. τροχαλία, a sheaf for pulleys.—See TRUCK.] A bed that runs on wheels.
Trû'cụ-lĕnce [trŭk'ụ-lĕns, *N. St. I.*], *n.* [L. *truculentia.*] Savageness of manners.
Trû'cụ-lĕnt [trŭk'ụ-lĕnt, *N. St. I.*], *a.* [L. *truculens,* cruel; *trux, trucis,* fierce.] Savage; barbarous; cruel; fierce; of savage looks or manners.
Trŭdġe, *v. n.* [Etymology unknown.—Cf. DRUDGE.] [*pp.* trudging, trudged.] To travel laboriously; to jog along on foot.
Trûe, *a.* [A.-S. *treowe, trywe;* Dut. *trouw;* Dan. *tro;* Ger. *treu;* Goth. *triggws:* akin to TROW.] Not false; veracious; genuine; real; faithful; steady; honest; right; exact.
Trûe'-blûe, *n.* The best blue color:—a faithful fellow.—2, *a.* An epithet used figuratively in the sense of honest, uncorrupt, faithful.
Trûe'-heärt-ẹd, *a.* Honest; faithful.
Trûe'-lôve-knŏt, *n.* An intricate knot.
Trûf'fle (trû'fl) [trŭf'fl, *P. C. I.;* trûf'fl, *St. Sm.*], *n.* [Fr. *truffe, trufle;* Sp. *trufa;* L. *tuber,* a tuber (*q. v.*), a truffle; It. *tartufo,* a truffle, for L. *terræ tuber,* tuber of the earth; from its diminutive *tartufola* comes Ger. *kartoffel,* a potato.] An edible subterraneous fungus.
Trû'ĭṣm, *n.* [Fr. *truisme.*] A self-evident and undeniable truth, such as needs not be stated.
Trŭll, *n.* [Ger. *trulle, trolle.*—Cf. It. *traja,* a trull, a swine; Fr. *trouille,* a dowdy, a fat wench; *truie,* a swine, a wench.] A wench; a vagrant strumpet.
Trû'ly̧, *ad.* According to truth; really.
Trŭmp, *n.* [Fr. *trompe;* Sp. *tromba;* It. *tromba.*] A trumpet:—[for *triumph;* Sw. *trumf,* to trump] a winning card.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* trumping, trumped.] To win with a trump:—to deceive.—3, *v. n.* To play a trump card.
Trŭmp'ẹr-y̧, *n.* [Fr. *tromperie,* deceit; *tromper,* to deceive.—Cf. Ger. *gremperei,* trash.] Empty talk; nonsense:—trifles; worthless trash; rubbish.—2, *a.* Worthless.
Trŭmp'ẹt, *n.* [Fr. *trompette,* dim. of *trompe,* a trumpet.] An instrument of martial music.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* trumpeting, trumpeted.] To publish; to proclaim.—3, *v. n.* To utter a trumpet-like call.
Trŭmp'ẹt-ẹr, *n.* One who proclaims.
Trŭn'cạte (trŭng'kat), *a.* [L. *truncare, truncatum,* to cut off; *truncus,* a trunk; also *truncus,* cut off, maimed.] (*Bot.*) Abruptly cut off.
Trŭn'çheọn (trŭn'shun), *n.* [Fr. *tronçon,* dim. of *tronc,* a trunk, a stem, a staff; It. *troncone.*—See TRUNK.] A staff; cudgel.
Trŭn'dle (trŭn'dl), *v. n. & v. a.* [A.-S. *trendel, tryndel,* a circle.—See TREND.] [*pp.* trundling, trundled.] To roll; to bowl along.—2, *n.* Any round, rolling thing; roller.
Trŭn'dle-bĕd, *n.* Same as TRUCKLE-BED.
Trŭnk, *n.* [L. *truncus,* a stem, a trunk; also *truncus,* cut off, mutilated; *truncare,* to cut off.] The body without the limbs, as of a tree or an animal:—a chest of clothes:—a tube:—[Fr. *trompe,* a trumpet, an elephant's proboscis] proboscis of an elephant, &c.
Trŭnk'-hōṣe, *n. pl.* Very short and wide breeches.
Trŭnn'iọn (trŭn'yun), *n.* [Fr. *trognon,* a stub or stump; O. Fr. *tron,* Fr. *tronc,* a trunk (*q. v.*).] The knob of a cannon.
Trŭss, *n.* [Fr. *trousse,* a pack; Ger. *tross,* baggage.] A bandage for ruptures:—a bundle, as of hay:—a frame of timber.—(*Naut.*) A machine for confining a yard to the mast.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *trousser,* to pack up, to fasten; L. *torquere, tortum, torsum,* to twist.] [*pp.* trussing, trussed.] To bind with a truss; to pack up.
Trŭst, *n.* [Icel. *traust;* Dan. *tröst;* Ger. *trost.*] Reliance on the fidelity, &c., of another; confidence; charge; credit; *belief.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* trusting, trusted.] To *confide* in; to believe; to credit; to intrust; to sell to upon credit.—3, *v. n.* To have confidence; to hope.
Trŭs-tēē', *n.* One to whom the management of property or of an institution is intrusted.
Trŭst'fûl, *a.* Full of trust; trusting.

Trŭst′ĭ-ly̨, *ad.* Honestly; with fidelity.
Trŭst′ĭ-nĕss, *n.* Honesty; fidelity.
Trŭst′y̨, *a.* Fit to be trusted; honest; *faithful.*
Trūth, *n.*; pl. **Trūths**. [A.-S. *treow, treowdu*; Icel. *tryggd.* — See TRUE.] Conformity to fact or reality; that which is true; fact; verity; veracity; fidelity; honesty; integrity; virtue.
Trūth′fûl, *a.* Conformable to truth; true.
Trūth′fûl-ly̨, *ad.* According to truth.
Trūth′fûl-nĕss, *n.* State of being truthful.
Trȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *trier*, to cull, to pick out, to sift, to select; It. & Late L. *tritare*, to rub, to wear, to thresh; L. *terere, tritum*, to rub.] [*i.* tried; *pp.* trying, tried.] To examine; to prove; to put to a test; to essay; to attempt:—to refine.—2, *v. n.* To endeavor; to make an essay.
Trȳ′ing, *p. a.* Bringing to trial; severe; painful.
Trȳst (*or* trĭst), *n.* [A variant of TRUST.] An appointed meeting:—a fair.
Trȳst′ing-plāce (*or* trĭst′ing-), *n.* A place appointed for meeting.
Tsär, *n.* [See CZAR.] The emperor of Russia; *czar.*
Tŭb, *n.* [Dut. *tobbe;* Low Ger. *tubbe.*—Cf. Ger. *zuber*, Low Ger. *töver*, a two-handled vessel.] A large open vessel of wood.
Tū′bạ, *n.* [L.] A bass instrument of brass.
Tūbe, *n.* [Fr. *tube*, L. *tubus*, a pipe; *tuba*, a trumpet.] A long, hollow body; a pipe; a siphon.
Tū′bẹr, *n.* [L. *tuber*, a swelling.—Cf. TUMID.] A vegetable root, as a potato.
Tū′bẹr-cle, *n.* [Fr.; L. *tuberculum*, a diminutive of *tuber*, a swelling.] A small swelling; a pimple.
Tụ-bẽr′cụ-lar, *a.* Full of tubercles.
Tụ-bẽr′cụ-loŭs, *a.* Having tubercles; tubercular.
Tūbe′rōşe, *or* **Tū′bẹr-ōşe** [tū′bẹ-rōs, *H. St.*], *n.* [Named from its tuberous root.] A plant with a tuberous root and fragrant flowers.
Tū-bẹr-ōse′, *a.* Having tubers; tuberous.
Tū-bẹr-ŏs′ĭ-ty̨, *n.* A swelling; a prominence.
Tū′bẹr-oŭs, *a.* [L. *tuberosus.*—See TUBER.] Having tubers or knobs.
Tū′bing, *n.* System of tubes; material for tubes.
Tū′bụ-lar, *a.* Long and hollow; fistular.
Tū′bụ-lāt-ẹd, } *a.* Longitudinally hollow; fistular;
Tū′bụ-loŭs, } tubular.
Tū′būle, *n.* [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube.] A little tube or pipe.
Tụ-bū′lĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a tube.
Tŭck, *n.* [Fr. *étoc, estoc;* It. *stocco:* akin to STOCK.] A sword; a rapier:—a net:—a fold in dress:—[It. *tocco;* Fr. *toc:* akin to TOUCH] a blow; a stroke.—2, *v. a.* [Low Ger. *tukken;* Ger. *zucken;* root of *ziehen*, to draw.—Cf. TUG.] [*pp.* tucking, tucked.] To compress; to enclose under.
Tŭck′ẹr, *n.* One that tucks:—a piece of linen worn upon the breast.
Tūeş′dāy, *n.* [A.-S. *Tiwes daeg*, Icel. *Tys dagr*,—properly, the day of *Tiw* or *Tyr*, the war-god.] The third day of the week.
Tū′fạ, *n.* [It. *tufo;* Fr. *tuf;* L. *tophus, tofus.*] A mineral deposit; tuff.
Tŭff, *n.* [It. *tufo.*] (*Min.*) A gray deposit of calcareous carbonate; a volcanic substance.
Tŭft, *n.* [Fr. *touffe;* Ger. *zopf:* akin to TOP.] A cluster of hair, grass, ribbons, &c.; a crest; a top-knot.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tufting, tufted.] To form into, or adorn with, a tuft.
Tŭft′y̨, *a.* Adorned with tufts.
Tŭg, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *teon*, Goth. *tiuhan*, Ger. *ziehen*, to draw; Icel. *töggla*, to tug; Ger. *zug*, a pull.] [*pp.* tugging, tugged.] To pull with great effort; to draw.—2, *n.* A hard pull; a great effort:—a strong rope or leather strap:—a steam tow-boat.
Tụ-ĭ′′tion (tụ-ĭsh′ụn), *n.* [L. *tuitio*, protection; *tueri, tuitus*, to protect.] Superintendence or instruction, as by a tutor; teaching.
Tụ-ĭ′′tion-a-ry̨, *a.* Relating to tuition.
Tū′lẹ, *n.* [Sp.] A reed; a club-rush; a sedge.
Tū′lip, *n.* [Fr. *tulippe, tulipan*, It. *tulipa, tulipano*, a tulip; Turk. *tulbend*, Hind. & Per. *dulband*, a turban (*q. v.*).] A plant and its gay flower.

Tulle (tôôl), *n.* [Fr.; named from *Tulle*, in France.] A thin silk fabric.
Tŭm′ble, *v. n.* [A.-S. *tumbian;* Dut. *tuimelen;* Ger. *taumeln, tummeln;* Dan. *tumle;* Sw. *tumla;* Fr. *tomber:* from the root of STUMBLE.] [*pp.* tumbling, tumbled.] To fall suddenly; to roll.—2, *v. a.* To turn over; to disturb.—3, *n.* The act of tumbling; a fall.
Tŭm′blẹr, *n.* One who tumbles or shows feats of activity:—[originally a glass without a foot, which was laid upon its side when not in use] a drinking-glass.
Tŭm′brẹl, *n.* [Fr. *tombereau;* O. Fr. *tumberel;* from *tomber*, to fall.] A dung-cart:—a cart that can be unloaded by tilting:—a ducking-stool.
Tū-mẹ-făc′tion, *n.* A swelling; a tumor.
Tū′mẹ-fȳ, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Fr. *tuméfier;* L. *tumefacere, tumefactum; tumere*, to swell, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* tumefying, tumefied.] To swell:—to make to swell.
Tụ-mĕs′cẹnce, *n.* [L. *tumescere*, inchoative from *tumere*, to swell.] The same as TUMEFACTION.
Tū′mid, *a.* [L. *tumidus.*—See TUMOR.] Swelled; puffed up; pompous.
Tụ-mĭd′ĭ-ty̨, *n.* A swollen condition; a swelling.
Tū′mọr, *n.* [L. *tumor; tumere*, to swell.] A morbid swelling.
Tū′mŭlt, *n.* [L. *tumultus; tumere*, to swell, to rage.] A wild commotion of the multitude; uproar; riot; turbulence; bustle.
Tụ-mŭlt′ụ-a-ry̨, *a.* [L. *tumultuarius.*] Disorderly; tumultuous.
Tụ-mŭlt′ụ-oŭs, *a.* [L. *tumultuosus.*] Full of tumults; disorderly; turbulent; violent; unruly; riotous; greatly agitated.
Tụ-mŭlt′ụ-oŭs-ly̨, *ad.* Disorderly.
Tụ-mŭlt′ụ-oụs-nĕss, *n.* Disorder; violence.
Tū′mụ-lŭs, *n.*; pl. **Tū′mụ-lī**. [L.; *tumere*, to swell.] An artificial mound of earth; a mound.
Tŭn, *n.* A large cask:—a weight. See TON.
Tŭn′drạ, *n.* [Finnish *tuntur*, a mossy flat.] A vast arctic swamp.
Tūne, *n.* [A variant of TONE.] A rhythmical series of musical notes; a piece of music; air:—harmony:—proper state; proper order; right temper.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tuning, tuned.] To put into tune; to sing.—3, *v. n.* To form one sound to another.
Tūne′fûl, *a.* Musical; harmonious.
Tūne′lẹss, *a.* Not singing; not musical.
Tŭng′stẹn, *n.* [Sw. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone.] (*Min.*) A sort of mineral, and a brittle metal obtained from it.
Tū′nic, *n.* [L. *tunica.*] A Roman garment:—a kind of waistcoat:—integument; tunicle:—a surrounding membrane.
Tū′nĭ-cle, *n.* [L. *tunicula.*—See TUNIC.] A little tunic; a covering; integument.
Tūn′ing, *n.* The act of singing in concert.
Tūn′ing-fôrk, *n.* A fork to find the musical pitch.
Tŭn′nẹl, *v. a.* [Fr. *tonneau*, a cask; O. Fr. *tonnel;* from *tonne*, a ton (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* tunnelling, tunnelled.] To form like a tunnel; to form an excavation or tunnel through.—2, *n.* A passage in a chimney for smoke; a funnel:—a tube with a broad mouth, used to pour liquid into a vessel:—a passage through a hill or under a river.
Tŭn′ny̨, *n.* [L. *thunnus, thynnus;* Gr. θύννος; from θύνειν, to dart.] A large sea-fish.
Tū′pẹ-lō, *n.* [North American Indian name.] The black gum-tree.
Tũr′bạn, *n.* [Fr. *turban;* It. *turbante;* Turk. *tulbend, dulbend;* Per. & Hind. *dulband.*—Cf. TULIP.] The Turkish and Oriental cover for the head; a sort of cap.
Tũr′bạned (tũr′bạnd), *a.* Wearing a turban.
Tũr′bạ-ry̨, *n.* [Late L. *turba*, turf (*q. v.*).] (*Law.*) A right to dig turf:—a place for digging turf.
Tũr′bid, *a.* [L. *turbidus.*—Cf. *turbare*, to disturb.] Thick; muddy; not clear.
Tũr′bid-nĕss, *n.* Muddiness; thickness.

Tür'bi-nāte, } *a.* [L. *turbinatus*, top-shaped;
Tür'bi-nāt-ed, } *turbo*, *turbinis*, a spinning-top.] Shaped like a spinning-top; spiral; conical.

Tür'bine, *n.* [L. *turbo*, *turbinis*, a whirlwind, a top, a spindle.] A kind of water-wheel.

Tür'bot, *n.* [L. *turbo*, a spindle,—later, a turbot; from its rhomboidal shape.] A delicate flat fish.

Tür'bu-lĕnce, *n.* [L. *turbulentia.*] Tumult; confusion; disorder.

Tür'bu-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *turbulentus; turbere*, to disturb; *turba*, a crowd.] Disorderly; tumultuous; violent; refractory; seditious; *factious*.

Tu-rēēn', *n.* [Fr. *terrine;* L. *terrenus*, earthen; *terra*, the earth.] A deep vessel for soups, &c.

Türf, *n.* [A.-S. & Dut. *turf;* Icel., Ger., & Sw. *torf;* Dan. *törv.*] A clod covered with grass; a sod:—peat for fuel:—a race-ground.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* turfing, turfed.] To cover with turfs.

Türf'i-nĕss, *n.* State of abounding with turfs.

Türf'y, *a.* Full of turfs; covered with turf.

Tur-ġĕs'cence, } *n.* [L. *turgescere*, inceptive of
Tur-ġĕs'cen-cy, } *turgere*, to swell.] State of being turgid; act of swelling.

Tur-ġĕs'cent, *a.* Growing large; swelling.

Tür'ġid, *a.* [L. *turgidus; turgere*, to swell.] Distended beyond its natural size; inflated; tumid; bombastic; pompous.

Tur-ġĭd'i-ty, } *n.* State of being turgid; turges-
Tür'ġid-nĕss, } cence:—bombast.

Tür'key (tür'ke), *n.* [So named from the country of Turkey, from which it was once popularly supposed to have been brought.] A large domestic fowl.

Tur-koiṣ' (tur-kēz' *or* tur-köiz'), *n.* [Fr. *turquois*, Turkish.] A blue mineral or gem; turquoise.

Tür'mer-ic, *n.* [Arab. *karkam*, or *kurkum;* whence, by corruption, the L. *terra merita*, Fr. *terre-mérite*, turmeric.] An East Indian root, used in dyeing and in cookery.

Tür'mŏil, *n.* [Possibly from TEAR and MOIL.] Trouble; disorder.

Türn, *v. a.* [Fr. *tourner*, to turn; L. *tornare*, to turn in a lathe; *tornus*, a lathe; Gr. τόρνος, a carpenter's compasses; τορνεύειν, to turn.] [*pp.* turning, turned.] To move round; to revolve:—to change; to transform; to alter; to shape.—2, *v. n.* To move round:—to change posture; to alter:—to return:—to become acid.—3, *n.* Act of turning; change; a change of direction; a rotation:—inclination; direction; form; manner.

Türn'cōat, *n.* One who forsakes his principles.

Türn'er, *n.* One who turns:—a pigeon.

Türn'er-y, *n.* The art of turning:—things turned.

Türn'ing, *n.* A flexure; a winding.

Tür'nip, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *næp*, L. *napus*, Gael. *neip*, a turnip.] A white, esculent root.

Türn'kēy (türn'kē), *n.* A person who has the charge of the keys of a prison.

Türn'-ŏût, *n.* A place on a railroad for cars to turn out:—a mutiny among laborers:—an equipage.

Türn'pīke, *n.* [Formerly a gate of four *pikes*, or staffs, turning on a post.] A gate on a road; a toll-gate; a turnpike-road.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* turnpiking, turnpiked.] To form like a turnpike-road.

Türn'pīke-rōad, *n.* A road on which turnpikes are erected and tolls are paid.

Türn'spĭt, *n.* One that turns the spit; a dog that turns a spit.

Türn'stīle, *n.* A revolving frame in a foot-path.

Tür'pen-tīne, *n.* [L. *terebinthinus*, made from the terebinth (*q. v.*).] A resinous juice from trees of the pine and fir species:—the terebinth-tree.

Tür'pi-tūde, *n.* [L. *turpitudo; turpis*, shameful.] Moral baseness or vileness; depravity; wickedness; enormity.

Tur-quoiṣe' (tur-kēz' *or* tur-kwŏiz'), *n.* See TURKOIS.

Tŭr'ret, *n.* [O. Fr. *tourette*, dim. of *tour*, a tower (*q. v.*).] A tower or eminence.

Tŭr'ret-shĭp, *n.* Same as MONITOR.

Tür'tle (tür'tl), *n.* [A.-S. *turtle;* L. *turtur;* Ger. *turtel;* Sp. *tortola:* imitative of its call.] The turtle-dove:—[L. *torquere*, *tortum*, to twist.—See TORTOISE] a tortoise:—a sea-tortoise.

Tür'tle-dŏve, *n.* A species of dove noted for its gentleness and tenderness.

Tŭsh, *interj.* Expressing a check or rebuke; an exclamation of impatience.—2, *n.* [A South-English form of TUSK.] A tusk; a long tooth.

Tŭsk, *n.* [A.-S. *tux*, or *tusc;* O. Fris. *tusk*, *tosch.*] A long, pointed tooth; a fang.

Tŭs'sle (tŭs'sl), *n.* [A diminutive or frequentative of TOUSE.] A struggle; a contest.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* tussling, tussled.] To struggle; to scuffle.

Tŭs'sock, *or* **Tŭs'sac,** *n.* [Gael. *dosach*, tufted; Dan. *dusk*, a tuft.] A tuft; a kind of grass.

Tŭt, *interj.* Noting rebuke or check; tush.

Tū'te-laġe, *n.* [L. *tutela*, protection.—See TUTOR.] Guardianship; protection.

Tū'te-lar, } *a.* [L. *tutelaris.*—See TUTOR.] Re-
Tū'te-la-ry, } lating to a tutor or guardian; protecting; guarding.

Tū'te-năg, *n.* [Late L. *tutenago.*—See TUTTY.] Alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

Tū'tor, *n.* [L. for "guardian," "teacher;" *tutus*, safe; *tueri*, to protect, to look after, to see.] One who instructs; a preceptor; an instructor in a college or university.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tutoring, tutored.] To instruct; to teach; to discipline.

Tŭt'ty, *n.* [Late L. *tutia;* Per. *tutiya.*] An impure oxide of zinc.

Twad'dle (twŏd'dl), *n.* [A parallel form of TATTLE.] Idle talk; nonsense.

Twāin, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *twegen*, two (*q. v.*).] Two; twice one.

Twăng, *v. n.* [Imitative.] [*pp.* twanging, twanged.] To sound with a quick, sharp noise.—2, *v. a.* To make to sound sharply.—3, *n.* A sharp, quick sound; a nasal sound:—a relish.

Twēak, *n.* [A.-S. *twiccan;* Low Ger. *twikken;* Ger. *zwicken*, *zwacken.*—See TWITCH.] A twitch; a pull.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* tweaking, tweaked.] To twitch; to pull rudely.

Twēēd, *n.* [Made in the valley of the river *Tweed*, in Scotland.] A light woollen cloth.

Twēēz'erṣ, *n. pl.* [Fr. *étui*, a case; Port. *estojo*, a tweezer-case; Sp. *estuche*, scissors, a scissor-case.] Small pincers to pluck out hairs.

Twĕlfth, *a.* [A.-S. *twelfta.*] Second after the tenth.

Twĕlfth'-nīght, *n.* Evening before the Epiphany.

Twĕlve, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *twelf;* Dut. *twaalf;* Dan. *tolv;* Ger. *zwölf:* roots of TWO and LEAVE, or TWO and LIVE in the sense of to remain.] Two and ten; twice six.

Twĕlve'mŏnth [twĕl'mŭnth, *S. W. E. Ja.*], *n.* A year.

Twĕn'ti-eth, *a.* The ordinal of twenty.

Twĕn'ty, *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *twentig; twegen*, twain, and root of Goth. *tigjus*, ten; Dut. *twintig;* Ger. *zwanzig.*] Twice ten; a score.

Twīce, *ad.* [A.-S. *twiges.*] Two times; doubly.

Twĭd'dle (twĭd'dl), *v. n.* [Perhaps a frequentative of TWITCH.] [*pp.* twiddling, twiddled.] To trifle; to quiddle; to twirl.

Twĭg, *n.* [A.-S. *twig;* Dut. *twijg;* Ger. *zweig.*] A small shoot; a little branch.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Gael. *tuig*, Irish *tuigim*, to understand.] [*pp.* twigging, twigged.] To observe:—to understand. [Slang.]

Twī'līght (twī'līt), *n.* [A.-S. *twi-*, double, or half, and LIGHT; Ger. *zwielicht;* O. Dut. *tweelicht*, *twy-licht.*] The faint light before sunrise and after sunset; obscure light.—2, *a.* Obscure; shaded.

Twĭll, *v. a.* [Norw. *tvilla*, to twist, a twist; Low Ger. *twillen*, to double: allied to TWO.] [*pp.* twilling, twilled.] To weave in ribs; to quill.—2, *n.* A rib in cloth; ribbed cloth.

Twĭn, *n.* [A.-S. *getwinne*, Icel. *tvinnr*, Lith. *dwini*, twins; Goth. *tweihnai*, two apiece.—Cf. TWAIN.] One of two children born at the same birth.—*pl. Gemini*, a sign of the zodiac.

Twīne, *v. a.* [A.-S. *twin*, doubled thread, twist; Dut. *twijn*, twine; *twijnen*, to twine; Icel. *tvinni*,

twine; *twinna*, to twist,—properly, to double.—See Twain.] [*pp.* twining, twined.] To twist; to wind.—2, *v. n.* To be convolved; to wind; to cling.—3, *n.* A twisted thread; twist; embrace.

Twinge, *v. a.* [O. Fris. *twinga*, Dut. *dwingen*, Ger. *zwingen*, to constrain.] [*pp.* twinging, twinged.] To torment; to pinch.—2, *v. n.* To feel a twinge or sharp pain.—3, *n.* Short, sudden, sharp pain.

Twĭn'kle (twĭng'kl), *v. n.* [A.-S. *twinclian*, frequentative from *twiccan*, to twitch.] [*pp.* twinkling, twinkled.] To sparkle; to flash; to quiver; to open and shut the eye by turns.

Twĭn'kle, } *n.* A sparkling light; a motion of
Twĭn'kling, } the eye:—a moment.

Twĭrl, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Dut. *dwarlen*, frequentative from O. Ger. *tweran*, to whirl.] [*pp.* twirling, twirled.] To turn round; to revolve.—2, *n.* Rotation; a circular motion; a twist.

Twĭst, *v. a.* [Dan. *tvist*, Dut. *twist*, Ger. *zwist*, a stripe, a twist; Dan. *tviste*, Dut. *twisten*, to strive: related to Twine.] [*pp.* twisting, twisted.] To contort; to wind.—2, *v. n.* To be contorted or convolved.—3, *n.* Any thing twisted; sewing-silk; cord; string:—contortion; a writhe.

Twĭt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *ætwitan*, to twit; *æt*, at, and *witan*, to see, to notice,—hence, to blame.] [*pp.* twitting, twitted.] To upbraid; to flout; to reproach.—2, *n.* A taunt; a flout.

Twitch, *v. a.* [A variant of Tweak.] [*pp.* twitching, twitched.] To pluck forcibly; to snatch.—2, *v. n.* To contract suddenly; to jerk.—3, *n.* A quick pull; a sudden snatch.

Twĭt'ter, *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. Titter.] [*pp.* twittering, twittered.] To make a noise, as swallows:—to flutter:—to laugh; to titter.—2, *n.* One who twits:—a small noise:—a sort of laughter:—a flutter, as of the nerves.

'Twixt. A contraction of *betwixt*.

Twō (tô), *a.* & *n.* [A.-S. *twegen*, *twa*, *tu*, twain (*q. v.*); Dut. *twee*; Dan. *to*; Goth. *twai*, *twos*; Ger. *zwei*; Fr. *deux*; Irish, *da*; Sp. *dos*; L. *duo*; Gr. *δύο*; Skr. *dva*.] One and one.

Twō'fōld (tô'fōld), *a.* [A.-S. *twifeald*, *twigfeald*.] Double; two; two of the same kind:—twice as much.—2, *ad.* Doubly.

Two'pĕnce (tô'pĕns *or* tŭp'ens), *n.* Two pennies:—a small English coin.

Twopenny (tô'pĕn-e *or* tŭp'en-e), *a.* Valued at, or worth, twopence:—of little or no value.

Tȳke, *n.* A dog; a base fellow. See Tike.

Tȳm'bal, *n.* [Fr. *timbale*; Sp. *timbal*.—See Tympanum.] A kind of kettle-drum.

Tȳm'pan, *n.* [See Tympanum.] The frame of a printing-press on which the sheets are laid to be printed:—a panel:—a drum; tympanum.

Tȳm-pa-nī'tēs, *n.* [Gr.; from *τύμπανον*, a drum.] Distention of the abdomen by gas; excessive flatulence. [with air or gases; flatulent.

Tȳm-pa-nĭt'ic, *a.* [Gr. *τυμπανιτικός*.] Distended

Tȳm'pa-nŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. *τύμπανον*, a drum; *τύπτειν*, to beat.] A drum:—the drum or barrel of the ear; tympan.

Tȳpe, *n.* [L. *typus*, Gr. *τύπος*, a stamp, a figure, a mark; *τύπτειν*, to strike.] A symbol or *figure* of something to come; an emblem:—a model; a pattern; a specimen; a stamp:—a metallic printing-letter.

Tȳpe'-mĕt-al, *n.* An alloy of lead and antimony.

Tȳpe'-wrīt-er (-rīt-er), *n.* An instrument for writing in type by the touch of the operator's fingers on keys.

Tȳ'phoid, *a.* [See Typhus.] Relating to, or like, typhus.—2, *n.* Enteric fever.

Tȳ-phōōn', *n.* [Chinese *ta*, great, and *fung*, wind: not related to Gr. *τυφῶν*, a whirlwind.] A violent tornado in the Chinese seas:—a hot, suffocating wind.

Tȳ'phus, *n.* [L.; Gr. *τῦφος*, mist, smoke, stupor.] (*Med.*) A fever characterized by great debility and much cerebral disturbance.

Tȳp'ic, } *a.* [Gr. *τυπικός*.—See Type.] Re-
Tȳp'i-cal, } lating to types; emblematical; figurative; metaphorical.

Tȳp'i-cal-ly, *ad.* In a typical manner.

Tȳp'i-fȳ, *v. a.* [From Type.] [*pp.* typifying, typified.] To figure; to show in emblem.

Tȳ-pŏg'ra-pher, *n.* A printer.

Tȳ-po-grăph'ic, *a.* Relating to printing.

Tȳ-po-grăph'i-cal, *or* **Tȳp-o-grăph'i-cal**, *a.* Relating to printing.

Tȳ-po-grăph'i-cal-ly, *ad.* By use of types.

Tȳ-pŏg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *τύπος*, a type, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The art of printing.

Tȳ-răn'ni-cal, *a.* [Gr. *τυραννικός*.] Relating to tyranny or to a tyrant; cruel; despotic.

Tȳ-răn'ni-cal-ly, *ad.* In a tyrannical manner.

Tȳ-răn'ni-cīde, *n.* A killer or killing of a tyrant.

Tȳr'an-nīze, *v. n.* [Gr. *τυραννίζειν*.] [*pp.* tyrannizing, tyrannized.] To play or act the tyrant.

Tȳr'an-noŭs, *a.* Despotic; tyrannical.

Tȳr'an-ny, *n.* [Gr. *τυραννία*.—See Tyrant.] The government or conduct of a tyrant; cruel government; despotism.

Tȳ'rant, *n.* [L. *tyrannus*; Gr. *τύραννος*, a lord, a master: said to be a Lydian word.] An absolute monarch; a cruel, despotic ruler or master; a despot.

Tȳ'rō, *n.*; pl. **Tȳ'rōş**. [L. *tiro*, a new recruit.] A beginner in learning, or in any pursuit; a novice; a student:—written also *tiro*.

Tzär (zär), *n.* The czar. See Czar.

U.

U, the fifth English vowel, was formerly the same letter as the consonant V. But the consonant and the vowel have very different uses, and are now different characters.

Ū-bĭq'ui-toŭs (yū-bĭk'we-tŭs), *a.* Being or existing everywhere; ubiquitary.

Ū-bĭq'ui-ty (yū-bĭk'we-te), *n.* [Fr. *ubiquité*; Late L. *ubiquitas*; L. *ubique*, everywhere; *ubi*, where.] Omnipresence.

Ŭd'der, *n.* [A.-S. *uder*; Dut. *uijer*; L. *uber*; Gr. *οὖθαρ*; Skr. *udhar*.] The bag and dugs of a cow, [&c.

Ŭg'li-nĕss, *n.* State of being ugly.

Ŭg'ly, *a.* [Icel. *ugligr*; *uggr*, fear, and *ligr*, like: akin to Awe.] Deformed; not handsome; offensive:—ill-natured; cross-grained.

Ŭh'lan (*or* ū'lan), *n.* [Pol. *ulan*; Ger. *uhlan*: from Turk. *oglan*, a youth.] A light-cavalryman among the Russians, Germans, &c.:—spelled also *Ulan* and *Hulan*.

Ū-kāse', *n.* [Russ. *ukaz*; from *kazate*, to show.] A proclamation or edict.

Ŭl'cer, *n.* [Fr. *ulcère*; L. *ulcus*, *ulceris*; Gr. *ἕλκος*.] A running sore of continuance.

Ŭl'cer-āte, *v. n.* [*pp.* ulcerating, ulcerated.] To turn to an ulcer.—2, *v. a.* To disease with ulcers.

Ŭl-cer-ā'tion, *n.* Act of ulcerating; a sore.

Ŭl'cer-oŭs, *a.* Afflicted with ulcers or sores.

Ū-lĭg'i-noŭs, *a.* [L. *uliginosus*, moist; *uligo*, moisture; *uvere*, to be moist.] Slimy; muddy; oozy.

Ŭl'na, *n.* [L.—See Ell.] The larger bone of the forearm.

Ŭl-tē'ri-or, *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond; *ulter*, on the other side; *ulterior*, still farther.] Lying beyond; farther; more remote.

Ŭl′ti-mate, *a.* [L. *ultimare, ultimatum*, to be last; *ultra*, beyond; *ultimus*, last.] Being the last; *final;* farthest; utmost; most remote; extreme.
Ŭl′ti-māte, *v. n.* [*pp.* ultimating, ultimated.] To terminate; to issue.
Ŭl′ti-mate-ly, *ad.* In the last consequence.
Ŭl-ti-mā′tum, *n.* [L.] The last offer.
Ŭl′ti-mō. [L.; contracted to *ult.*, *mense*, month, being understood.] In the last month.
Ŭl′tra. [L.] A Latin adverb often used in composition, and signifying *beyond;* used also as an adjective in the sense of *extreme.*
Ŭl-tra-ma-rîne′, *n.* [Sp. *ultramarino*, beyond sea, foreign,—applied to a foreign or imported pigment; L. *ultra*, beyond, and *mare*, the sea.] A beautiful blue color.—2, *a.* Beyond sea; foreign.
Ŭl-tra-mŏn′tane, *a.* [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *mons, montis*, a mountain.] Being beyond the mountains or the Alps; tramontane:—holding high or extreme views of the pope's authority.
Ŭl-tra-mŏn′ta-nĭsm, *n.* Ultramontane principles.
Ŭl-tra-mŏn′ta-nĭst, *n.* One holding extreme views in regard to the papal supremacy.
Ŭl-ů-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *ululatio; ululare*, to howl (*q. v.*).] A howling; a wailing.
Ŭm′bel, *n.* [L. *umbella*, an umbrella; dim. of *umbra*, a shade.] (*Bot.*) A fan-like form of inflorescence, as in the caraway.
Ŭm′bel-late, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having umbels.
Ŭm′bel-lĕt, *n.* A little umbel.
Ŭm-bel-lĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* [UMBEL, and L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing umbels.
Ŭm′ber, *n.* [It. *ombra;* from L. *umbra*, a shadow.] An earthy substance used as a pigment.
Ŭm-bĭl′i-cal, *a.* [L. *umbilicus*, Gr. ὀμφαλός, the navel.—Cf. L. *umbo*, a boss; Skr. *nabhi*, the navel (*q. v.*).] Belonging to the navel.—*Umbilical cord*, the navel-string.
Ŭm′bō, *n.* [L.] A protuberance; a boss.
Ŭm′brage, *n.* [Fr. *ombrage;* L. *umbra*, a shadow.] Shade; shadow:—slight show:—resentment; an affront; offence.
Ŭm-brā′ge-oŭs, *a.* [L. *umbraticus;* Fr. *ombrageux.*] Shady:—casting a dense shade.
Ŭm-brĕl′la, *n.* [It. *umbrella, ombrella;* L. *umbrella*, dim. of *umbra*, a shade.] A portable screen from the sun or rain.
Umlaut (ôôm′lowt), *n.* [Ger.; *um-*, about, and *laut*, sound.] An assimilation or modification of vowel sounds.
Ŭm′pi-rage, *n.* Arbitration; friendly decision.
Ŭm′pire, *n.* [O. Fr. *nompair*, odd, uneven, an umpire; *non*, not, and *pair*, equal.—Cf. L. *impar*, odd, uneven,—also an umpire; *in*, not, and *par*, even.] One who settles disputes; an arbitrator; a *judge.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* umpiring, umpired.] To act as umpire upon; to adjudicate.
Ŭn. An Anglo-Saxon prefix, implying *negation.* It is prefixed chiefly to adjectives, participles, and adverbs, and almost at pleasure.—*Un* and *in* are of like import, and are in some cases used indifferently; as, *in*frequent or *un*frequent.
Ŭn-a-băt′ed, *a.* Not abated; undiminished.
Ŭn-ā′ble, *a.* Not able; not having ability; weak; impotent; *incapable.*
Ŭn-ac-cĕpt′a-ble, *a.* Not acceptable; displeasing.
Ŭn-ac-cŏm′plished (-plisht), *a.* Not accomplished; incomplete.
Ŭn-ac-coûnt′a-ble, *a.* Not accountable; strange.
Ŭn-ac-coûnt′a-bly, *ad.* Inexplicably.
Ŭn-ac-cŭs′tomed (-tumd), *a.* Not used.
Ŭn-ac-knŏwl′edġed (-nŏl′ejd), *a.* Not owned.
Ŭn-ac-quāint′ed, *a.* Not acquainted.
Ŭn-a-dôrned′ (ŭn-a-dôrnd′), *a.* Not decorated.
Ŭn-a-dŭl′ter-āt-ed, *a.* Not adulterated.
Ŭn-ad-vīş′a-ble, *a.* Not advisable; indiscreet.
Ŭn-ad-vīşed′ (-vīzd′), *a.* Indiscreet; rash.
Ŭn-ad-vīş′ed-ly, *ad.* Indiscreetly.
Ŭn-af-fĕct′ed, *a.* Not affected; real; sincere.
Ŭn-af-fĕct′ed-ly, *ad.* Really; sincerely.
Ŭn-āid′ed, *a.* Not assisted; not helped.
Ŭn-al-lŏyed′ (-lŏĭd′), *a.* Unmixed; not debased.
Ŭn-âl′ter-a-ble, *a.* Unchangeable.
Ŭn-âl′ter-a-bly, *ad.* Unchangeably.
Ŭn-âl′tered (ŭn-âl′terd), *a.* Not changed.
Ŭn-ā′mi-a-ble, *a.* Not amiable; not lovely.
Ŭn-an-ēaled′, *a.* [A.-S. *un*, not, *an*, on, and *elan*, to oil.] Not shriven; not having received extreme unction.
Ū-na-nĭm′i-ty (yū-na-nĭm′e-te), *n.* [L. *unanimitas.*] State of being unanimous; harmony; agreement.
Ū-năn′i-moŭs (yū-năn′e-mŭs), *a.* [L. *unanimus; unus*, one, and *animus*, a mind.] Being of one mind; agreeing in opinion; harmonious.
Ū-năn′i-moŭs-ly, *ad.* With unanimity.
Ŭn-ăn′swer-a-ble (ŭn-ăn′ser-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be answered; irrefutable.
Ŭn-ăn′swer-a-bly, *ad.* Beyond confutation.
Ŭn-ăn′swered (ŭn-ăn′serd), *a.* Not answered.
Ŭn-ap-pălled′ (ŭn-ap-pâwld′), *a.* Not daunted.
Ŭn-ăpt′, *a.* Not apt; dull; unfit; improper.
Ŭn-ăpt′ly, *ad.* Not aptly; unfitly; improperly.
Ŭn-ärmed′ (ŭn-ärmd′), *a.* Having no arms.
Ŭn-as-pīr′ing, *a.* Not aspiring; unambitious.
Ŭn-as-sāil′a-ble, *a.* That cannot be assailed.
Ŭn-as-sĭst′ed, *a.* Not assisted or helped.
Ŭn-as-sūm′ing, *a.* Not assuming; modest.
Ŭn-at-tāin′a-ble, *a.* That cannot be attained.
Ŭn-at-tĕnd′ed, *a.* Having no attendants.
Ŭn-at-trăct′ive, *a.* Not attractive.
Ŭn-âu′thor-īzed (-īzd), *a.* Not authorized.
Ŭn-a-vāil′a-ble, *a.* Not available; useless.
Ŭn-a-vāil′ing, *a.* Not availing; ineffectual.
Ŭn-a-vŏĭd′a-ble, *a.* Not avoidable; inevitable.
Ŭn-a-wâre′, *a.* Not aware; inattentive.
Ŭn-a-wâreş′, *ad.* Unexpectedly; by surprise.
Ŭn-băl′anced (ŭn-băl′anst), *a.* Not balanced.
Ŭn-bap-tīzed′ (ŭn-bap-tīzd′), *a.* Not baptized.
Ŭn-bär′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unbarring, unbarred.] To remove a bar from; to unbolt.
Ŭn-beâr′a-ble (ŭn-bâr′a-bl), *a.* Insufferable.
Ŭn-be-côm′ing, *a.* Not becoming; unsuitable.
Ŭn-be-côm′ing-ly, *ad.* Unsuitably.
Ŭn-be-knōwn′, *a.* Not known.
Ŭn-be-liēf′ (ŭn-be-lēf′), *n.* Want of belief; incredulity; disbelief; infidelity.
Ŭn-be-liēv′er, *n.* A disbeliever; an *infidel.*
Ŭn-bĕnd′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unbending, unbent.] To straighten:—to relax.—2, *v. n.* To become relaxed or unbent.
Ŭn-bĕnd′ing, *a.* Not yielding; resolute.
Ŭn-bĕnt′, *a.* Not bent; unshrunk; relaxed.
Ŭn-bī′as, *v. a.* [*pp.* unbiassing, unbiassed.] To free from bias or prejudice.
Ŭn-bĭd′den (ŭn-bĭd′dn), *a.* Not bid or bidden.
Ŭn-bīnd′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unbinding, unbound.] To loose; to untie; to set free.
Ŭn-blăm′a-ble, *a.* Not culpable; innocent.
Ŭn-blĕm′ished (ŭn-blĕm′isht), *a.* Not stained; unspotted; spotless; irreproachable.
Ŭn-blĕst′, *a.* Not blessed; wretched; unhappy.
Ŭn-bōlt′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unbolting, unbolted.] To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to set open; to unbar.
Ŭn-bôrn′, *a.* Not born; future.
Ŭn-bŏr′rōwed (ŭn-bŏr′rōd), *a.* Not borrowed.
Ŭn-boş′om (ŭn-bûz′um), *v. a.* [*pp.* unbosoming, unbosomed.] To disclose.
Ŭn-bought′ (ŭn-bâwt′), *a.* Not purchased.
Ŭn-boûnd′, *a.* Not bound; wanting a cover.
Ŭn-boûnd′ed, *a.* Unlimited; unrestrained.
Ŭn-brī′dle (ŭn-brī′dl), *v. a.* [*pp.* unbridling, unbridled.] To free from the bridle.
Ŭn-brī′dled (ŭn-brī′dld), *a.* Loose; licentious.
Ŭn-brō′ken (ŭn-brō′kn), *a.* Not broken.
Ŭn-bŭc′kle (ŭn-bŭk′kl), *v. a.* [*pp.* unbuckling, unbuckled.] To loose from buckles.
Ŭn-bür′den (ŭn-bür′dn), *v. a.* [*pp.* unburdening, unburdened.] To rid of burden.
Ŭn-bur′ied (ŭn-bĕr′rid), *a.* Not buried.
Ŭn-căn′did, *a.* Not candid; void of candor.

Ŭn-ca-nŏn′i-cal, *a.* Not canonical.
Ŭn-căp′, *v. a.* [*pp.* uncapping, uncapped.] To remove the cap from.
Ŭn-cĕr-e-mō′ni-oŭs, *a.* Not ceremonious.
Ŭn-cĕr′tain (ŭn-sĕr′tin), *a.* Not certain; doubtful; dubious; equivocal; ambiguous.
Ŭn-cĕr′tain-ty, *n.* Want of certainty; doubt.
Ŭn-chāin′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unchaining, unchained.] To free from chains.
Ŭn-chānge′a-ble, *a.* Not subject to change.
Ŭn-chānge′a-bly, *ad.* Immutably.
Ŭn-chānged′ (ŭn-chānjd′), *a.* Not changed.
Ŭn-chāng′ing, *a.* Not changing.
Ŭn-chăr′i-ta-ble, *a.* Not charitable.
Ŭn-chăr′i-ta-ble-nĕss, *n.* Want of charity.
Ŭn-chăr′i-ta-bly, *ad.* Without charity.
Ŭn-chāste′, *a.* Not chaste; lewd; not pure.
Ŭn-chrĭs′tian (ŭn-krĭst′yan), *a.* Not Christian.
Ŭn-chûrch′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unchurching, unchurched.] To deprive of the character, privileges, or authority of a church.
Ŭn′cial (ŭn′shal), *a.* [L. *uncialis*, belonging to an inch; *uncia*, an inch (*q. v.*).] Noting letters of large size, used in ancient manuscripts and in inscriptions.—2, *n.* An uncial or large letter.
Ŭn-cĩr′cum-cīsed (-sīzd), *a.* Not circumcised.
Ŭn-cĭv′il, *a.* Not civil; impolite; rude.
Ŭn-cĭv′il-īzed (ŭn-sĭv′il-īzd), *a.* Not civilized.
Ŭn-clȧsp′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unclasping, unclasped.] To open what is shut with clasps.
Ŭn-clăs′si-cal, *a.* Not classical.
Ŭn′cle (ŭng′kl), *n.* [Ger. *onkel*, Fr. *oncle*, L. *avunculus*, an uncle; dim. of *avus*, a grandfather.] The brother of one's father or mother:—also the husband of one's aunt.
Ŭn-clēan′, *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty; filthy.
Ŭn-clĕan′ly (ŭn-klĕn′le), *a.* Not cleanly; foul.
Ŭn-clēan′ness, *n.* Filthiness; impurity; sin.
Ŭn-clŏg′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unclogging, unclogged.] To free from clogs; to free.
Ŭn-clōse′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unclosing, unclosed.] To open; to disclose.
Ŭn-clōthe′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unclothing, unclothed.] To strip; to make naked.
Ŭn-cloud′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unclouding, unclouded.] To unveil; to free from clouds or from obscurity.
Ŭn-cŏl′ored (ŭn-kŭl′urd), *a.* Not colored.
Ŭn-cōme′ly, *a.* Not comely; wanting grace.
Ŭn-cŏm′fort-a-ble, *a.* Wanting comfort; dismal; unhappy; miserable.
Ŭn-cŏm′fort-a-bly, *a.* Without comfort.
Ŭn-com-mĭs′sioned (-mĭsh′und), *a.* Not commissioned; non-commissioned.
Ŭn-cŏm′mon, *a.* Not common; rare; unusual.
Ŭn-com-mū′ni-ca-tĭve, *a.* Reserved.
Ŭn-com-pöŭnd′ed, *a.* Simple; not mixed.
Ŭn-cŏm′pro-mīs-ing, *a.* Inflexible; not compliant.
Ŭn-con-cĕrn′, *n.* Want of concern.
Ŭn-con-cĕrned′ (-sĕrnd′), *a.* Not concerned.
Ŭn-con-cĕrn′ed-ly, *ad.* Without concern.
Ŭn-con-dĭ′′tion-al (ŭn-kon-dĭsh′un-al), *a.* Not conditional; unrestricted; absolute.
Ŭn-con-fĩrmed′ (-fĩrmd′), *a.* Not confirmed.
Ŭn-con-nĕct′ed, *a.* Not connected; lax.
Ŭn-cŏn′quer-a-ble (ŭn-kŏng′ker-a-bl), *a.* Not conquerable; insuperable; *invincible*.
Ŭn-cŏn′quer-a-bly, *ad.* Invincibly.
Ŭn-cŏn′scion-a-ble (ŭn-kŏn′shun-a-bl), *a.* Unreasonable; unjust:—enormous; vast.
Ŭn-cŏn′scion-a-bly, *ad.* Unreasonably.
Ŭn-cŏn′scious (ŭn-kŏn′shus), *a.* Not conscious.
Ŭn-cŏn-sti-tū′tion-al, *a.* Not constitutional.
Ŭn-con-trōl′la-ble, *a.* That cannot be controlled; ungovernable.
Ŭn-cŏn′tro-vĕrt-ed, *a.* Not controverted.
Ŭn-con-vĕn′tion-al, *a.* Not conventional:—disregarding conventionalities; natural.
Ŭn-con-vĕrt′ed, *a.* Not converted.
Ŭn-con-vĭnced′ (-vĭnst′), *a.* Not convinced.
Ŭn-cŏrk′, *v. a.* [*pp.* uncorking, uncorked.] To draw the cork from.
Ŭn-cor-rŭpt′, *a.* Not corrupt; honest.
Ŭn-coŭp′le (ŭn-kŭp′pl), *v. a.* [*pp.* uncoupling, uncoupled.] To set loose.
Ŭn-coŭr′te-oŭs (ŭn-kŭr′te-ŭs *or* ŭn-kōrt′yŭs:—see COURTEOUS), *a.* Not courteous.
Ŭn-cōurt′ly (ŭn-kōrt′le), *a.* Not courtly.
Ŭn-cōuth′ (ŭn-kôth′), *a.* [A.-S. *uncud*, strange; *un*, not, and *cud*, known; *cunnan*, to know.] Strange; awkward.
Ŭn-côuth′ness, *n.* Strangeness; oddness.
Ŭn-cŏv′er, *v. a.* [*pp.* uncovering, uncovered.] To divest of a covering; to disclose; to lay open:—to bare, as the head.
Ŭnc′tion (ŭngk′shun), *n.* [L. *unctio*, an anointing; *unguere*, *unctum*, to anoint.] The act of anointing; ointment:—warmth of devotion; that which excites or melts to devotion.
Ŭnct-ū-ŏs′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *onctuosité*.] Fatness; unctuousness.
Ŭnct′ū-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *onctueux*; Late L. *unctuosus*.—See UNCTION.] Fat; clammy; oily; greasy.
Ŭnct′ū-ous-nĕss, *n.* State of being unctuous.
Ŭn-cŭl′ti-vāt-ed, *a.* Not cultivated or tilled; untilled:—uncivilized; rude; rough.
Ŭn-cûrb′, *v. a.* [*pp.* uncurbing, uncurbed.] To free from the curb.
Ŭn-cûrl′, *v. a.* [*pp.* uncurling, uncurled.] To loose from curls or ringlets.—2, *v. n.* To fall from ringlets or curls.
Ŭn-däunt′ed (ŭn-dänt′ed), *a.* Not daunted.
Ŭn-däunt′ed-ly, *ad.* Intrepidly.
Ŭn-dĕc′a-gŏn, *n.* [L. *unus*, one, Gr. δέκα, ten, and γωνία, an angle.] A polygon of eleven sides; an enneagon.
Ŭn-de-cēive′, *v. a.* [*pp.* undeceiving, undeceived.] To free from deception.
Ŭn-de-cīd′ed, *a.* Not decided.
Ŭn-de-fīled′ (ŭn-de-fīld′), *a.* Not defiled.
Ŭn-de-mŏn′stra-ble, *a.* Not demonstrable.
Ŭn-de-nī′a-ble, *a.* That cannot be denied; indisputable; unquestionable.
Ŭn-de-nī′a-bly, *ad.* Indisputably; plainly.
Ŭn′der, *prep.* [A.-S. *under*; Dut. *onder*; Dan. *under*; Ger. *unter*.—Cf. INTER.] Not over; less than; inferior to; subject to; not above; below; beneath.—2, *ad.* In a lower place; below; not above:—less; not more.—3, *a.* Inferior; lower; subject; subordinate.—It is much used in composition.
Ŭn-der-bĭd′, *v. a.* [*i.* underbid *or* underbade; *pp.* underbidding, underbidden *or* underbid.] To bid or offer less for.
Ŭn′der-brŭsh, *n.* Low shrubbery; woody undergrowth.
Ŭn′der-clōthes, *n. pl.* Garments worn next the skin.
Ŭn-der-cŭr′rent, *n.* The current beneath the surface of the water, or beneath another current.
Ŭn-der-dōne′, *a.* Slightly done or cooked.
Ŭn-der-drāin′, *v. a.* [*pp.* underdraining, underdrained.] To drain by covered trenches.
Ŭn′der-drāin, *n.* A concealed drain or sewer.
Ŭn-der-ĕs′ti-māte, *v. a.* [*pp.* underestimating, underestimated.] To make an underestimate of; to undervalue.
Ŭn-der-ĕs′ti-mate, *n.* Too low an estimate; undervaluation.
Ŭn-der-gō′, *v. a.* [*i.* underwent; *pp.* undergoing, undergone.] To suffer; to sustain; to bear; to endure; to support.
Ŭn-der-grăd′ū-ate, *n.* A student of a college or university not graduated.
Ŭn′der-gröŭnd, *n.* Subterraneous space.—2, *a.* Being below the surface.
Ŭn′der-grōwth, *n.* Shrubs under trees.
Ŭn-der-hănd′, / **Ŭn-der-hănd′ed,** } *a.* Secret; clandestine; sly; disingenuous; unfair.
Ŭn-der-lāy′, *v. a.* [*i.* underlaid; *pp.* underlaying, underlaid.] To lay under; to support.
Ŭn-der-lĕt′, *v. a.* [*pp.* underletting, underlet.] To let below the value:—to let, as a tenant or lessee; to sublet.
Ŭn-der-līe′, *v. a.* [*i.* underlay; *pp.* underlying, underlain.] To lie under, as a stratum.

Ŭn-dẹr-līne′, *v. a.* [*pp.* underlining, underlined.] To draw a line under.
Ŭn′dẹr-lĭng, *n.* An inferior or mean person.
Ŭn-dẹr-mīne′, *v. a.* [*pp.* undermining, undermined.] To dig cavities under; to sap:—to injure or ruin secretly.
Ŭn′dẹr-mōst, *a.* Lowest in place or rank.
Ŭn-dẹr-nēath′, *prep.* [See Beneath.] Under; beneath; below.—2, *ad.* In a lower place; below.
Ŭn-dẹr-pĭn′ning, *n.* Stone-work, or masonry, under a building, and supporting it.
Ŭn-dẹr-rāte′, *v. a.* [*pp.* underrating, underrated.] To rate too low.
Ŭn′dẹr-rāte, *n.* A price less than the value.
Ŭn-dẹr-scōre′, *v. a.* [Under and Score.] [*pp.* underscoring, underscored.] To mark under; to draw a line under; to underline.
Ŭn-dẹr-sĕll′, *v. a.* [*pp.* underselling, undersold.] To sell cheaper than another.
Ŭn′dẹr-shĭrt, *n.* A shirt worn next the skin.
Ŭn′dẹr-shŏt, *a.* Moved by water flowing underneath.
Ŭn′dẹr-shrŭb, *n.* A low plant of woody habit.
Ŭn-dẹr-sīgn′ (-sīn′), *v. a.* [*pp.* undersigning, undersigned.] To sign under; to write one's name under; to subscribe.
Ŭn-dẹr-stănd′, *v. a.* [A.-S. *understandan*, to stand under, to comprehend.] [*i.* understood; *pp.* understanding, understood.] To comprehend; to know the meaning of; to apprehend.—2, *v. n.* To have understanding.
Ŭn-dẹr-stănd′ing, *n.* The faculty of the mind by which it receives ideas and understands subjects presented to it; intellect; *reason;* sense; intelligence:—agreement.—2, *a.* Knowing; skilful.
Ŭn-dẹr-stāte′, *v. a.* [*pp.* understating, understated.] To state too low.
Ŭn-dẹr-stood′ (-stûd′), *i.* & *p.* from *understand.*
Ŭn-dẹr-străp′pẹr, *n.* An inferior agent.
Ŭn-dẹr-tāke′, *v. a.* [*i.* undertook; *pp.* undertaking, undertaken.] To take upon one's self; to attempt; to engage in; to enter upon.—2, *v. n.* To assume any business. [manages funerals.
Ŭn-dẹr-tāk′ẹr, *n.* One who undertakes:—one who
Ŭn-dẹr-tāk′ing, *n.* Enterprise; engagement.
Ŭn′dẹr-tōne, *n.* A tone lower than usual:—a low subordinate tone.
Ŭn-dẹr-took′ (-tûk′), *i.* from *undertake.*
Ŭn′dẹr-tōw, *n.* The undercurrent, or waves rolling back to the sea after a breaker.
Ŭn-dẹr-văl-ụ-ā′tion, *n.* The act of undervaluing; a rate below the value or worth.
Ŭn-dẹr-văl′ūe (ŭn-dẹr-văl′yụ), *v. a.* [*pp.* undervaluing, undervalued.] To rate too low; to underrate; to despise.
Ŭn′dẹr-weȧr (-wȧr), *n.* Underclothing.
Ŭn-dẹr-wĕnt′, *i.* from *undergo.*
Ŭn′dẹr-wood (-wûd), *n.* Small trees or shrubs.
Ŭn-dẹr-work′ (-würk′), *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*i.* underworked *or* underwrought; *pp.* underworking, underworked.] To labor less than enough:—to work for less than others:—to undermine.
Ŭn-dẹr-wrīte′ (ŭn-dẹr-rīt′), *v. a.* [*i.* underwrote; *pp.* underwriting, underwritten.] To write under something else:—to insure.
Ŭn-dẹr-wrīt′ẹr, *n.* An insurer.
Ŭn-dẹ-şẽrved′ (ŭn-dẹ-zẽrvd′), *a.* Not merited.
Ŭn-dẹ-şẽrv′ẹd-ly, *ad.* Without desert.
Ŭn-dẹ-şẽrv′ing, *a.* Not deserving.
Ŭn-dẹ-sīgned′ (ŭn-dẹ-sīnd′), *a.* Not designed.
Ŭn-dẹ-şīr′a-ble, *a.* Not desirable.
Ŭn-dẹ-şīred′ (ŭn-dẹ-zīrd′), *a.* Not desired.
Ŭn-dẹ-tẽr′mined (ŭn-dẹ-tẽr′mind), *a.* Not determined; undecided; unsettled.
Ŭn-dĭd′, *i.* from *undo.*
Ŭn-dị-ġĕst′ẹd, *a.* Not digested or concocted.
Ŭn-dị-mĭn′ished (-isht), *a.* Not diminished.
Ŭn-dīne′ (ŭn-dēn′) [ŭn′dīn, *I.*], *n.* [L. *unda*, a wave.] A water-spirit.
Ŭn-dịş-cẽrn′ị-ble (-zẽrn′-), *a.* Not discernible; imperceptible; invisible.
Ŭn-dịş-cẽrn′ing (-zẽrn′-), *a.* Not discerning.
Ŭn-dĭs′cị-plined (-plĭnd), *a.* Not disciplined.
Ŭn-dis-cŏv′ẹr-a-ble, *a.* Not discoverable.
Ŭn-dis-cŏv′ẹred (-kŭv′ẹrd), *a.* Not discovered.
Ŭn-dịş-māyed′ (-mād′), *a.* Not dismayed.
Ŭn-dịs-pūt′ẹd, *a.* Not disputed; evident.
Ŭn-dis-tĭn′guished (ŭn-dịs-tĭng′gwịsht), *a.* Not distinguished; indiscriminate.
Ŭn-dis-türbed′ (-türbd′), *a.* Not disturbed.
Ŭn-dị-vīd′ẹd, *a.* Not divided; whole.
Ŭn-dô′, *v. a.* [*i.* undid; *pp.* undoing, undone.] To reverse; to recall; to annul:—to loose:—to ruin; to bring to destruction.
Ŭn-dô′ẹr, *n.* One who undoes or ruins.
Ŭn-dô′ing, *n.* A reversal:—ruin; destruction.
Ŭn-dōne′, *p.* from *undo.* Not done:—ruined.
Ŭn-döûbt′ẹd (ŭn-döût′ẹd), *a.* Not doubted.
Ŭn-döûbt′ẹd-ly (ŭn-döût′ẹd-lẹ), *ad.* Indubitably; unquestionably; certainly.
Ŭn-drĕss′, *v. a.* [*pp.* undressing, undressed.] To divest of clothes; to strip.
Ŭn′drĕss, *n.* A loose or negligent dress.
Ŭn-dūe′, *a.* Not due:—not right; improper:—excessive.
Ŭn′dụ-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *undulatus*, wavy; *unda*, a wave.] [*pp.* undulating, undulated.] To make to play, as waves; to wave; to form as waves.
Ŭn-dụ-lā′tion, *n.* Act of undulating; a motion like that of waves; wavy appearance.
Ŭn′dụ-la-tọ-ry, *a.* Moving like waves; formed like waves; vibratory; undulating.
Ŭn-dū′ly, *ad.* Not duly; not properly:—excessively.
Ŭn-dū′tị-fûl, *a.* Not dutiful; not obedient.
Ŭn-dū′tị-fûl-ly, *ad.* Not according to duty.
Ŭn-dū′tị-fûl-nĕss, *n.* Want of dutifulness.
Ŭn-ẽarth′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unearthing, unearthed.] To drive from a burrow:—to remove the earth from; to uncover; to discover.
Ŭn-ẽarth′ly (ŭn-ẽrth′lẹ), *a.* Not terrestrial.
Ŭn-ēaş′ị-nĕss, *n.* Perplexity; disquiet.
Ŭn-ēaş′y (ŭn-ē′zẹ), *a.* Not easy; disturbed.
Ŭn-ĕd′ụ-cāt-ẹd, *a.* Not educated.
Ŭn-ẹm-plŏyed′ (ŭn-ẹm-plŏĭd′), *a.* Not employed.
Ŭn-ĕnd′ing, *a.* Not ceasing; perpetual.
Ŭn-ẹn-dŏŵed′ (ŭn-ẹn-döûd′), *a.* Not endowed.
Ŭn-ẹn-līght′ened (ŭn-ẹn-lī′tnd), *a.* Ignorant.
Ŭn-ĕn-tẹr-tāin′ing, *a.* Not entertaining.
Ŭn-ĕn′vị-a-ble, *a.* Not enviable.
Ŭn-ē′qua-ble, *a.* Not equable; diverse.
Ŭn-ē′qual, *a.* Not equal; not just; inferior.
Ŭn-ē′qualled (ŭn-ē′kwald), *a.* Not equalled.
Ŭn-ē′qual-ly, *ad.* In an unequal manner.
Ŭn-ẹ-quĭv′ọ-cal, *a.* Not equivocal.
Ŭn-ẽrr′ing, *a.* Committing no mistake.
Ŭn-ẹs-tăb′lished (ŭn-ẹs-tăb′lịsht), *a.* Not established; unsettled; not fixed.
Ŭn-ē′ven (ŭn-ē′vn), *a.* Not even; not level; *odd.*
Ŭn-ē′ven-nĕss, *n.* State of being uneven.
Ŭn-ẹx-âm′pled (-pld), *a.* Without example.
Ŭn-ẹx-cĕp′tion-a-ble, *a.* Not exceptionable.
Ŭn-ẹx-cĕp′tion-a-bly, *ad.* Above reproach.
Ŭn-ẹx-pĕct′ẹd, *a.* Not expected; sudden.
Ŭn-ẹx-pĕct′ẹd-ly, *ad.* Suddenly.
Ŭn-ẹx-pẽrt′, *a.* Not expert; inexpert.
Ŭn-ẹx-plāined′ (ŭn-ẹks-plānd′), *a.* Not explained.
Ŭn-ẹx-plōred′ (ŭn-ẹks-plōrd′), *a.* Not explored.
Ŭn-ẹx-tĭn′guished (ŭn-ẹks-tĭng′gwịsht), *a.* Not extinguished; unquenched; not put out.
Ŭn-fād′ing, *a.* Not liable to fade or wither.
Ŭn-fāil′ing, *a.* Not failing; sure; certain.
Ŭn-fâir′, *a.* Not fair; disingenuous.
Ŭn-fâir′ly, *ad.* Not in a fair, just manner.
Ŭn-fâir′ness, *n.* State of being unfair.
Ŭn-fāith′, *n.* Want of faith; doubt; scepticism.
Ŭn-fāith′fûl, *a.* Not faithful; treacherous.
Ŭn-fāith′fûl-ly, *ad.* Treacherously.
Ŭn-fāith′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Want of faithfulness.
Ŭn-făsh′ion-a-ble (ŭn-făsh′un-a-bl), *a.* Not fashionable; not according to the fashion.
Ŭn-făsh′ion-a-bly, *ad.* Not in the fashion.

Ŭn-fās'ten (ŭn-fās'sn), *v. a.* [*pp.* unfastening, unfastened.] To loose; to unfix.
Ŭn-făth'om-a-ble, *a.* Not fathomable.
Ŭn-fā'vor-a-ble, *a.* Not favorable; unkind.
Ŭn-fā'vor-a-bly, *ad.* Not favorably.
Ŭn-fēel'ing, *a.* Void of feeling; insensible.
Ŭn-feigned' (ŭn-fānd'), *a.* Real; sincere.
Ŭn-feign'ed-ly (ŭn-fān'ed-le), *ad.* Truly.
Ŭn-fer-mĕnt'ed, *a.* Not fermented.
Ŭn-fĕt'ter, *v. a.* [*pp.* unfettering, unfettered.] To free from fetters.
Ŭn-fĭl'ial (ŭn-fĭl'yal), *a.* Not filial.
Ŭn-fĭn'ished (ŭn-fĭn'isht), *a.* Incomplete.
Ŭn-fĭt', *a.* Not fit; improper; unsuitable.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* unfitting, unfitted.] To make unfit; to disqualify.
Ŭn-fĭt'ness, *n.* Want of fitness.
Ŭn-fĭx', *v. a.* [*pp.* unfixing, unfixed.] To loosen; to make less fast.
Ŭn-flĕdged' (ŭn-flĕjd'), *a.* Without feathers.
Ŭn-fōld', *v. a.* [*pp.* unfolding, unfolded.] To expand; to discover; to display; to open; to disclose; to declare.—2, *v. n.* To be expanded; to open.
Ŭn-for-bĭd'den (-bĭd'dn), *a.* Not forbidden.
Ŭn-fōre-sēēn', *a.* Not seen or known before.
Ŭn-for-gĭv'en (ŭn-for-gĭv'vn), *a.* Not forgiven.
Ŭn-for-gĭv'ing, *a.* Relentless; implacable.
Ŭn-förmed' (ŭn-förmd'), *a.* Not formed.
Ŭn-fört'ū-nate, *a.* Not fortunate; unhappy.
Ŭn-fört'ū-nate-ly, *ad.* Unhappily.
Ŭn-föŭnd'ed, *a.* Void of foundation; false.
Ŭn-frē'quent, *a.* Not frequent; infrequent.
Ŭn-fre-quĕnt'ed, *a.* Rarely visited.
Ŭn-frē'quent-ly, *ad.* Not frequently.
Ŭn-friĕnd'ed, *a.* Wanting friends.
Ŭn-friĕnd'li-nĕss, *n.* Want of friendliness.
Ŭn-friĕnd'ly, *a.* Not friendly; not kind.
Ŭn-frûit'fûl (ŭn-frût'fûl), *a.* Not fruitful.
Ŭn-frûit'fûl-nĕss, *n.* Barrenness.
Ŭn-fûl-fĭlled' (-fĭld'), *a.* Not fulfilled.
Ŭn-fürl', *v. a.* [*pp.* unfurling, unfurled.] To expand; to unfold; to open.
Ŭn-für'nish, *v. a.* [*pp.* unfurnishing, unfurnished.] To deprive; to strip.
Ŭn-gāin'li-nĕss, *n.* State of being ungainly; awkwardness; uncouthness.
Ŭn-gāin'ly, *a.* [O. E. *ungein*, inconvenient; *un-*, not, and Icel. *gegn*, ready, convenient.—See AGAIN.] Awkward; uncouth.
Ŭn-gĕn'er-oŭs, *a.* Not generous; illiberal.
Ŭn-gen-tēēl', *a.* Not genteel; impolite.
Ŭn-gĕn'tle, *a.* Not gentle; harsh; rude.
Ŭn-gĕn'tle-man-ly, *a.* Not becoming a gentleman.
Ŭn-gĕn'tly, *ad.* Not gently; harshly; rudely.
Ŭn-gĭrd', *v. a.* [*pp.* ungirding, ungirded.] To loose from a girdle or bandage.
Ŭn-glāzed' (ŭn-glāzd'), *a.* Not glazed; not furnished with glass.
Ŭn-gŏd'li-nĕss, *n.* Impiety; wickedness.
Ŭn-gŏd'ly, *a.* Wicked; impious; profane.
Ŭn-gŏv'ern-a-ble, *a.* Not governable.
Ŭn-grāce'fûl, *a.* Not graceful; awkward.
Ŭn-grā'cious (-shus), *a.* Not gracious:—odious; offensive.
Ŭn-gram-măt'i-cal, *a.* Not grammatical.
Ŭn-grāte'fûl, *a.* Not grateful; unacceptable.
Ŭn-grāte'fûl-ly, *ad.* With ingratitude.
Ŭn-gröŭnd'ed, *a.* Having no foundation.
Ŭn-grŭdg'ing, *a.* Without grudge; hearty.
Ŭn'gual, *a.* [L. *unguis*, a claw.] Relating to the nail, claw, or hoof.
Ŭn-guärd'ed (-gärd'-), *a.* Not guarded.
Ŭn'guent (ŭng'gwent), *n.* [L. *unguentum*, ointment; *ungere*, to anoint (*q. v.*).] An ointment.
Ŭn-guĭc'ū-late, *a.* [L. *unguis*, a claw.] Having claws; clawed; resembling a claw.
Ŭn'gū-late, *a.* [L. *ungula*, a hoof; dim. of *unguis*, a claw.] Having hoofs; like a hoof.
Ŭn-hăl'lōw, *v. a.* [*pp.* unhallowing, unhallowed.] To profane; to desecrate.
Ŭn-hănd', *v. a.* [*pp.* unhanding, unhanded.] To loose from the hand.
Ŭn-hănd'some (ŭn-hăn'sum), *a.* Not handsome; ungraceful; illiberal; disingenuous.
Ŭn-hănd'some-ly, *ad.* Not handsomely.
Ŭn-hăn'dy, *a.* Awkward; not dexterous.
Ŭn-hăp'pi-ly, *ad.* Miserably; unfortunately.
Ŭn-hăp'pi-nĕss, *n.* Infelicity; misfortune.
Ŭn-hăp'py, *a.* Miserable; unfortunate.
Ŭn-härmed' (ŭn-härmd'), *a.* Not injured.
Ŭn-här'ness, *v. a.* [*pp.* unharnessing, unharnessed.] To loose from harness.
Ŭn-hĕalth'fûl, *a.* Not healthful.
Ŭn-hĕalth'i-ly, *ad.* Unwholesomely.
Ŭn-hĕalth'i-nĕss, *n.* Want of health.
Ŭn-hĕalth'y, *a.* Not healthy; sickly.
Ŭn-hëard', *a.* Not heard; unknown.
Ŭn-hēēd'ed, *a.* Disregarded; neglected.
Ŭn-hēēd'fûl, *a.* Not heedful; not cautious.
Ŭn-hēēd'ing, *a.* Negligent; careless.
Ŭn-hewn' (ŭn-hūn'), *a.* Not hewn.
Ŭn-hĭn'dered (-derd), *a.* Not hindered.
Ŭn-hĭnge', *v. a.* [*pp.* unhinging, unhinged.] To take from hinges; to loose.
Ŭn-hĭtch', *v. a.* [*pp.* unhitching, unhitched.] To unloose; to set free.
Ŭn-hō'li-nĕss, *n.* Profaneness; wickedness.
Ŭn-hō'ly, *a.* Not holy; profane; impious.
Ŭn-hŏn'ored (ŭn-ŏn'urd), *a.* Not honored.
Ŭn-hōped' (ŭn-hōpt'), *a.* Not hoped.
Ŭn-hōrse', *v. a.* [*pp.* unhorsing, unhorsed.] To throw from the saddle.
Ŭn-hŭrt', *a.* Not hurt; free from injury.
Ū'ni-cōrn (yū'ne-körn), *n.* [L. *unicornis*, one-horned; *unus*, one, and *cornu*, a horn.] A fabulous quadruped that has only one horn:—a bird:—a fish.
Ū-ni-fi-cā'tion, *n.* The act of uniting; the state of being united.
Ū'ni-fōrm (yū'ne-förm), *a.* [L. *uniformis*; *unus*, one, and *forma*, a form.] Unvaried in form; alike; *equal*; equable; regular; consistent.—2, *n.* A like or uniform dress:—the regimental dress of a soldier.
Ū-ni-fōrm'i-ty, *n.* State of being uniform.
Ū'ni-fōrm-ly, *ad.* Without variation.
Ū'ni-fy, *v. a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* unifying, unified.] To unite into one; to regard as one.
Ū-ni-lăt'er-al, *a.* [L. *unus*, one, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having or pertaining to one side.
Ŭn-im-ăg'i-na-ble, *a.* Not to be imagined.
Ŭn-im-păs'sioned (ŭn-im-păsh'und), *a.* Not impassioned; tranquil; calm; quiet.
Ŭn-im-pēach'a-ble, *a.* Not to be impeached.
Ŭn-im-pēached' (-pēcht'), *a.* Not impeached.
Ŭn-im-pōr'tant, *a.* Not important.
Ŭn-im-prōved' (-prōvd'), *a.* Not improved.
Ŭn-in-flăm'ma-ble, *a.* Not inflammable.
Ŭn-in-förmed' (-förmd'), *a.* Not informed.
Ŭn-in-hăb'it-a-ble, *a.* Unfit to be inhabited.
Ŭn-in-hăb'it-ed, *a.* Having no inhabitants.
Ŭn-ĭn'jured (ŭn-ĭn'jurd), *a.* Not injured.
Ŭn-in-spīred' (ŭn-in-spīrd'), *a.* Not inspired.
Ŭn-in-tĕl-li-gi-bĭl'i-ty, **Ŭn-in-tĕl'li-gi-ble-nĕss**, *n.* State of being unintelligible.
Ŭn-in-tĕl'li-gi-ble, *a.* Not intelligible.
Ŭn-in-tĕl'li-gi-bly, *ad.* Not intelligibly.
Ŭn-in-tĕn'tion-al, *a.* Not designed.
Ŭn-ĭn'ter-ĕst-ed, *a.* Not having interest.
Ŭn-ĭn'ter-ĕst-ing, *a.* Not interesting.
Ŭn-ĭn-ter-mĭt'ting, *a.* Never failing.
Ŭn-ĭn-ter-rŭpt'ed, *a.* Not interrupted; unbroken; constant; incessant.
Ŭn-ĭn-ter-rŭpt'ed-ly, *ad.* Without interruption.
Ŭn-in-vīt'ed, *a.* Not invited; not asked.
Ŭn-in-vīt'ing, *a.* Not inviting.
Ūn'ion (yūn'yun), *n.* [L. *unio*, *unionis*; *unus*, one.] Act of uniting; junction; concord; conjunction; a confederacy.
Ūn'ion-ĭst, *n.* A promoter of union:—a member of a trades-union.

Ūn′ion-jăck, *n.* A small flag containing only the union, or upper and inner corner of an ensign.
Ū-nïque′ (yū-nēk′), *a.* [Fr.; L. *unicus*, single; *unus*, one.] Sole; without an equal or another of the same kind.
Ū′ni-son (yū′ne-sun), *n.* [Fr. *unisson.*—See below.] Accordance or consonance of sounds; melody; harmony; concord; agreement.—2, *a.* [L. *unisonus; unus*, one, and *sonus*, a sound (*q. v.*).] Sounding alone. [number.
Ū′nit (yū′nit), *n.* [See Unity.] One; the least
Ū-ni-tā′ri-an, *n.* [See Unity.] One who, in contradistinction to a Trinitarian, holds that God exists in one person only; an anti-Trinitarian.—2, *a.* Relating to Unitarianism.
Ū-ni-tā′ri-an-ĭsm, *n.* Doctrines of Unitarians.
Ū-nīte′ (yū-nīt′), *v. a.* [L. *unire, unitum; unus*, one.] [*pp.* uniting, united.] To join two or more into one; to combine; to cause to adhere.—2, *v. n.* To join; to concur; to coalesce.
Ū-nīt′ed-ly, *ad.* With union; so as to join.
Ū′ni-ty, *n.* [Fr. *unité*; L. *unitas*, oneness; *unus*, one (*q. v.*).] State of being one; oneness:—uniformity; concord; agreement; harmony.
Ū′ni-vălve, *n.* [L. *unus*, one, and *valva*, a valve (*q. v.*).] A shell having but one valve.—2, *a.* Having one shell or valve.
Ū-ni-văl′vụ-lar, *a.* Having but one valve.
Ū-ni-vĕr′sal, *a.* [L. *universalis; universum*, the whole.—See Universe.] Total; whole; comprising all.—2, *n.* (*Logic.*) A proposition including a general class of particulars.
Ū-ni-vĕr′sal-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of the ultimate salvation of all men.
Ū-ni-vĕr′sal-ĭst, *n.* One who believes that all men will be ultimately saved.
Ū-ni-ver-săl′i-ty, *n.* State of being universal; extension to the whole.
Ū-ni-vĕr′sal-ly, *ad.* Throughout the whole.
Ū′ni-vĕrse, *n.* [L. *universum*, the whole; *universus*, complete, turned into one; *unus*, one, and *vertere*, to turn.] The whole creation, including the solar system and all the starry regions beyond; the world.
Ū-ni-vĕr′si-ty, *n.* [L. *universitas*, a guild, a corporation.—See Universe.] A seminary where all the arts and sciences are taught and studied.
Ŭn-jŭst′, *a.* Contrary to justice; iniquitous.
Ŭn-jŭs′ti-fī-a-ble, *a.* Not to be justified.
Ŭn-jŭst′ly, *ad.* In a manner contrary to right.
Ŭn-kĕmpt′, *a.* [O. E. *kemben*, to comb (*q. v.*).] Not combed:—rude; untidy.
Ŭn-kīnd′, *a.* Not kind; not benevolent.
Ŭn-kīnd′ly, *a.* Wanting kindness.—2, *ad.* Without kindness.
Ŭn-kīnd′ness, *n.* Want of kindness; ill-will.
Ŭn-kĭng′ly, *a.* Unbecoming a king; base.
Ŭn-knĭt′ (ŭn-nĭt′), *v. a.* [*i.* unknit *or* unknitted; *pp.* unknitting, unknit *or* unknitted.] To unweave; to open.
Ŭn-knōw′a-ble, *a.* Not to be known.
Ŭn-knōw′ing (ŭn-nō′ing), *a.* Not knowing.
Ŭn-knōw′ing-ly, *ad.* Without knowledge.
Ŭn-knōwn′ (ŭn-nōn′), *a.* Not known.
Ŭn-lāce′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unlacing, unlaced.] To loose from laces; to untie.
Ŭn-lāde′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unlading, unladed.] To empty or remove from a vessel; to unload.
Ŭn-lătch′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unlatching, unlatched.] To open by lifting up the latch.
Ŭn-lâw′fụl, *a.* Not lawful; illegal.
Ŭn-lâw′fụl-ly, *ad.* In an unlawful manner.
Ŭn-lāy′, *v. a.* [*i.* unlaid; *pp.* unlaying, unlaid.] (*Naut.*) To untwist a cable.
Ŭn-lĕarn′, *v. a.* [*i.* unlearned *or* unlearnt; *pp.* unlearning, unlearned *or* unlearnt.] To forget or lose what has been learned.
Ŭn-lĕarn′ed, *a.* Not learned; ignorant.
Ŭn-lēash′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unleashing, unleashed.] To slip or set free from the leash; to let go:—said of dogs.
Ŭn-lĕav′ened (ŭn-lĕv′vnd), *a.* Not leavened.
Ŭn-lĕss′, *conj.* [O. E. *onlesse;* On and Less,—*i.e.*, on the least supposition.] Except; if not.
Ŭn-lĕt′tered (ŭn-lĕt′terd), *a.* Unlearned.
Ŭn-līke′, *a.* Having no likeness; dissimilar.
Ŭn-līke′ly, *a.* Improbable.—2, *ad.* Improbably.
Ŭn-līke′ness, *n.* Difference; *diversity.*
Ŭn-lĭm′it-ed, *a.* Having no limits; boundless.
Ŭn-lōad′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unloading, unloaded.] To free from load; to unlade.
Ŭn-lŏck′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unlocking, unlocked.] To open what is shut.
Ŭn-lôose′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unloosing, unloosed.] To loosen; to loose.—2, *v. n.* To become loosened.
Ŭn-lŏve′li-nĕss, *n.* Unamiableness.
Ŭn-lŏve′ly, *a.* Not lovely; not amiable.
Ŭn-lŭck′i-ly, *ad.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.
Ŭn-lŭck′y, *a.* Unfortunate; not successful.
Ŭn-māke′, *v. a.* [*i.* unmade; *pp.* unmaking, unmade.] To deprive of qualities.
Ŭn-măn′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unmanning, unmanned.] To deprive of manly qualities:—to deject; to dishearten:—to disgarrison.
Ŭn-măn′aġe-a-ble, *a.* Not manageable.
Ŭn-măn′ly, *a.* Not manly; unsuitable to a man; dishonorable.
Ŭn-mănned′ (ŭn-mănd′), *a.* Not manned; not having men; deprived of manly qualities.
Ŭn-măn′nered (ŭn-măn′nerd), *a.* Rude; uncivil.
Ŭn-măn′ner-ly, *a.* Ill-bred; uncivil.
Ŭn-măr′ried (ŭn-măr′rid), *a.* Not married.
Ŭn-mȧsk′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unmasking, unmasked.] To strip of a mask or disguise.—2, *v. n.* To put off the mask.
Ŭn-mēan′ing, *a.* Having no meaning.
Ŭn-mĕaṣ′ụred (ŭn-mĕzh′ụrd), *a.* Not measured.
Ŭn-mēet′, *a.* Not meet; not fit; not proper.
Ŭn-mĕr′chant-a-ble, *a.* Not salable.
Ŭn-mĕr′ci-fụl, *a.* Not merciful; *cruel.*
Ŭn-mĕr′ci-fụl-ly, *ad.* Without mercy.
Ŭn-mĕr′ci-fụl-nĕss, *n.* Want of mercy.
Ŭn-mĕr′it-ed, *a.* Not merited or deserved.
Ŭn-mīnd′fụl, *a.* Not mindful; careless.
Ŭn-mis-tāk′a-ble, *a.* Not capable of being misunderstood.
Ŭn-mĭt′i-gāt-ed, *a.* Not mitigated.
Ŭn-môôr′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unmooring, unmoored.] To loose from anchorage.
Ŭn-môved′ (ŭn-môvd′), *a.* Not moved; calm.
Ŭn-mū′ṣi-cal, *a.* Not musical; inharmonious.
Ŭn-mŭz′zle, *v. a.* [*pp.* unmuzzling, unmuzzled.] To loose from a muzzle.
Ŭn-năt′ụ-ral, *a.* Not natural; contrary to nature; affected. See Preternatural.
Ŭn-năt′ụ-ral-ly, *ad.* In opposition to nature.
Ŭn-nĕç′es-sa-ri-ly, *ad.* Without necessity.
Ŭn-nĕç′es-sa-ry, *a.* Not necessary; needless.
Ŭn-neigh′bor-ly (ŭn-nā′bor-le), *a.* Not kind.—2, *ad.* Unkindly.
Ŭn-nĕrve′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unnerving, unnerved.] To weaken; to enfeeble.
Ŭn-nŭm′bered (ŭn-nŭm′berd), *a.* Not counted.
Ŭn-ob-jĕc′tion-a-ble, *a.* Not objectionable; not liable to objection.
Ŭn-ob-ṣĕrv′ant, *a.* Not observant.
Ŭn-ob-ṣĕrved′ (ŭn-ob-zĕrvd′), *a.* Not observed.
Ŭn-ob-ṣĕrv′ing, *a.* Not observing.
Ŭn-ob-trū′sive, *a.* Not obtrusive; modest.
Ŭn-ŏc′cụ-pied (ŭn-ŏk′kụ-pīd), *a.* Not occupied.
Ŭn-of-fĕnd′ing, *a.* Harmless; innocent.
Ŭn-ŏr′tho-dŏx, *a.* Not orthodox; heterodox.
Ŭn-ŏs-ten-tā′tious, *a.* Not ostentatious.
Ŭn-păck′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unpacking, unpacked.] To open, as things packed.
Ŭn-pāid′, *a.* Not paid; not discharged.
Ŭn-păl′a-ta-ble, *a.* Not palatable.
Ŭn-păr′al-lĕled (ŭn-păr′al-lĕld), *a.* Unequalled.
Ŭn-pär′don-a-ble (-pär′dn-), *a.* Not pardonable.
Ŭn-pär′don-a-bly, *ad.* Beyond forgiveness.
Ŭn-pär-lia-mĕnt′a-ry (ŭn-pär-le-mĕnt′a-re), *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.

Ŭn-pĕn′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unpenning, unpenned.] To open; to set free.
Ŭn-pēo′ple (ŭn-pē′pl), *v. a.* [*pp.* unpeopling, unpeopled.] To depopulate.
Ŭn-per-ceived′ (ŭn-per-sēvd′), *a.* Not perceived.
Ŭn-per-plĕxed′ (ŭn-per-plĕkst′), *a.* Not perplexed.
Ŭn-phĭl-o-sŏph′i-cal, *a.* Not philosophical.
Ŭn-pĭt′y-ing, *a.* Having no compassion.
Ŭn-plĕas′ant (ŭn-plĕz′ant), *a.* Not pleasant.
Ŭn-plĕas′ant-ly, *ad.* Not pleasantly.
Ŭn-plĕas′ant-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being disagreeable.
Ŭn-plēased′ (ŭn-plēzd′), *a.* Not pleased.
Ŭn-po-ĕt′i-cal, *a.* Not poetical.
Ŭn-pŏp′ū-lar, *a.* Not popular; wanting popularity; disliked; offensive; *obnoxious.*
Ŭn-pŏp-ū-lăr′i-ty, *n.* Want of popularity.
Ŭn-prăc′ti-cal, *a.* Not practical; dreamy.
Ŭn-prăc′tised (ŭn-prăk′tist), *a.* Not expert.
Ŭn-prĕç′e-dĕnt-ed, *a.* Unexampled.
Ŭn-prĕj′ū-dĭced (ŭn-prĕj′ū-dist), *a.* Not prejudiced; free from prejudice.
Ŭn-pre-pāred′ (ŭn-pre-pārd′), *a.* Not prepared.
Ŭn-prē-pos-sĕss′ing, *a.* Not attractive.
Ŭn-pre-sĕnt′a-ble, *a.* Not presentable; untidy.
Ŭn-pre-sŭmpt′ū-oŭs (ŭn-pre-zŭmt′yu-ŭs), *a.* Not presumptuous; cautious; submissive; humble.
Ŭn-prĭn′ci-pled (ŭn-prĭn′se-pld), *a.* Devoid of principle; of loose principles; wicked.
Ŭn-pro-dŭc′tive, *a.* Not productive; barren.
Ŭn-prŏf′it-a-ble, *a.* Affording no profit.
Ŭn-prŏf′it-a-ble-nĕss, *n.* Uselessness.
Ŭn-prŏf′it-a-bly, *ad.* Without profit.
Ŭn-prŏm′is-ing, *a.* Not promising good.
Ŭn-pro-pĭ″tious (ŭn-pro-pĭsh′us), *a.* Inauspicious.
Ŭn-pro-vōked′ (ŭn-pro-vōkt′), *a.* Not provoked.
Ŭn-pŭb′lished (ŭn-pŭb′lisht), *a.* Not published.
Ŭn-pŭn′ished (ŭn-pŭn′isht), *a.* Not punished.
Ŭn-pŭr′chased (ŭn-pŭr′chast), *a.* Unbought.
Ŭn-qual′i-fīed (ŭn-kwŏl′i-fīd), *a.* Not qualified; not fit:—not softened; not abated.
Ŭn-quĕnch′a-ble, *a.* Not to be quenched.
Ŭn-quĕs′tion-a-ble (ŭn-kwĕst′yun-a-bl), *a.* Not questionable; *indubitable;* indisputable; certain.
Ŭn-quĕs′tion-a-bly, *ad.* Without doubt.
Ŭn-quĕs′tioned (ŭn-kwĕst′yund), *a.* Not doubted.
Ŭn-quī′et, *a.* Not quiet; disturbed; restless.
Ŭn-răv′el (ŭn-răv′vl), *v. a.* [*pp.* unravelling, unravelled.] To disentangle; to unfold; to ravel:—to explain.—2, *v. n.* To be unfolded.
Ŭn-rĕad′ (ŭn-rĕd′), *a.* Not read; untaught.
Ŭn-rĕad′i-nĕss, *n.* Want of readiness.
Ŭn-rĕad′y (ŭn-rĕd′e), *a.* Not ready; unfit.
Ŭn-rē′al, *a.* Not real; vain; unsubstantial.
Ŭn-rēa′son (ŭn-rē′zn), *n.* Folly; absurdity.
Ŭn-rēa′son-a-ble (ŭn-rē′zn-a-bl), *a.* Not reasonable; unwise; irrational; *absurd.*
Ŭn-rēa′son-a-ble-nĕss (ŭn-rē′zn-a-bl-nĕs), *n.* Inconsistency with reason; exorbitance.
Ŭn-rēa′son-a-bly, *ad.* Without reason.
Ŭn-rĕc′on-cīled (ŭn-rĕk′on-sīld), *a.* Not reconciled.
Ŭn-re-ḡĕn′er-a-cy, *n.* Unregenerate state.
Ŭn-re-ḡĕn′er-ate, *a.* Not regenerate.
Ŭn-re-lĕnt′ing, *a.* Not relenting; inexorable; *implacable;* relentless; hard; cruel.
Ŭn-re-lī′a-ble, *a.* Not to be depended on.
Ŭn-re-liēved′ (ŭn-re-lēvd′), *a.* Not relieved.
Ŭn-re-mĭt′ting, *a.* Not abating; persevering.
Ŭn-re-pĕnt′ant, } *a.* Not repenting; not penitent; impenitent.
Ŭn-re-pĕnt′ing, }
Ŭn-re-şĕrve′, *n.* Want of reserve; frankness.
Ŭn-re-şĕrved′ (ŭn-re-zĕrvd′), *a.* Open; frank.
Ŭn-re-şĕrv′ed-ly, *ad.* Without reserve.
Ŭn-re-şĭst′ing, *a.* Not making resistance.
Ŭn-rĕst′, *n.* Disquiet; lack of tranquillity.
Ŭn-rĕst′ing, *a.* Acting or moving without rest.
Ŭn-re-strāined′, *a.* Not restrained.
Ŭn-rĭd′dle, *v. a.* [*pp.* unriddling, unriddled.] To solve, as a riddle.
Ŭn-rĭg′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unrigging, unrigged.] To strip of rigging or tackle.
Ŭn-rīght′eous (ŭn-rī′chus), *a.* Unjust.
Ŭn-rīght′eous-ly, *ad.* Unjustly.
Ŭn-rīght′eous-nĕss (ŭn-rī′chus-nĕs), *n.* Injustice; wickedness; sinfulness.
Ŭn-rīpe′, *a.* Not ripe; green; immature.
Ŭn-rī′valled (ŭn-rī′vald), *a.* Having no rival.
Ŭn-rōll′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unrolling, unrolled.] To open what is rolled.
Ŭn-ro-măn′tic, *a.* Not romantic.
Ŭn-rôôf′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unroofing, unroofed.] To strip off the roof.
Ŭn-rŭf′fled (ŭn-rŭf′fld), *a.* Calm; tranquil.
Ŭn-rû′li-nĕss, *n.* Turbulence; disorder.
Ŭn-rû′ly, *a.* [*Un-*, not, and O. E. *ruly*, subject to rule.] Turbulent; ungovernable.
Ŭn-săd′dle, *v. a.* [*pp.* unsaddling, unsaddled.] To take off the saddle from.
Ŭn-sāfe′, *a.* Not safe; dangerous.
Ŭn-said′ (ŭn-sĕd′), *a.* Not said; not uttered.
Ŭn-săl′a-ble, *a.* Not salable; not vendible.
Ŭn-săn′i-ta-ry, *a.* Not healthy; tending to produce disease.
Ŭn-săt-is-făc′to-ry, *a.* Not satisfactory.
Ŭn-săt′is-fīed (ŭn-săt′is-fīd), *a.* Not satisfied.
Ŭn-săt′is-fȳ-ing, *a.* Not satisfying.
Ŭn-sā′vor-y, *a.* Not savory; disgusting.
Ŭn-sāy′, *v. a.* [*i.* unsaid; *pp.* unsaying, unsaid.] To retract what has been said; to recant.
Ŭn-scāthed′, *or* Ŭn-scăthed′, *a.* Not injured.
Ŭn-schŏl′ar-ly, *a.* Not like a scholar; not like the work of a scholar.
Ŭn-screw′ (ŭn-skrū′), *v. a.* [*pp.* unscrewing, unscrewed.] To draw the screw from; to unfasten; to loosen.
Ŭn-scrĭpt′ū-ral, *a.* Not scriptural.
Ŭn-scrû′pū-loŭs, *a.* Not scrupulous.
Ŭn-sēal′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unsealing, unsealed.] To open any thing sealed.
Ŭn-sëarch′a-ble, *a.* Inscrutable.
Ŭn-sēa′son-a-ble (ŭn-sē′zn-a-bl), *a.* Not seasonable; unfit; untimely; ill-timed.
Ŭn-sēa′son-a-bly, *ad.* Not seasonably.
Ŭn-sēa′soned (ŭn-sē′znd), *a.* Not seasoned.
Ŭn-sēat′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unseating, unseated.] To throw from the seat.
Ŭn-sēa′wor-thy (ŭn-sē′wŭr-the), *a.* Not fit to sail at sea.
Ŭn-sēem′li-nĕss, *n.* Indecency; indecorum.
Ŭn-sēem′ly, *a.* Not seemly; indecent.
Ŭn-sēen′, *a.* Not seen; invisible.
Ŭn-sĕlf′ish, *a.* Not selfish; disinterested.
Ŭn-sĕr′vice-a-ble, *a.* Not serviceable.
Ŭn-sĕt′tle, *v. a.* [*pp.* unsettling, unsettled.] To make unsettled; to unfix.
Ŭn-sĕt′tled (ŭn-sĕt′tld), *a.* Not fixed; not occupied:—not paid:—disturbed.
Ŭn-sĕx′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unsexing, unsexed.] To deprive of the qualities of sex.
Ŭn-shăc′kle, *v. a.* [*pp.* unshackling, unshackled.] To loose from shackles.
Ŭn-shēathe′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unsheathing, unsheathed.] To draw from a sheath.
Ŭn-shĭp′, *v. a.* [*pp.* unshipping, unshipped.] To take out of a ship.
Ŭn-shŏd′, *a.* Not shod; having no shoes.
Ŭn-shrĭnk′ing, *a.* Not shrinking or recoiling.
Ŭn-sĭft′ed, *a.* Not sifted; not examined.
Ŭn-sīght′ly (ŭn-sīt′le), *a.* Ugly; deformed.
Ŭn-skĭl′fûl, *a.* Wanting skill or knowledge.
Ŭn-skĭl′fûl-ly, *ad.* Without skill.
Ŭn-skilled′ (ŭn-skĭld′), *a.* Wanting skill.
Ŭn-sō′ci-a-ble (ŭn-sō′she-a-bl), *a.* Not sociable; unsocial; reserved; not communicative.
Ŭn-sō′ci-a-bly (ŭn-sō′she-a-ble), *ad.* With reserve; not sociably.
Ŭn-sō′cial (ŭn-sō′shal), *a.* Not social; unsociable.
Ŭn-sōl′dier-ly (ŭn-sōl′jer-le), *a.* Unbecoming to a soldier.
Ŭn-so-lĭç′it-ed, *a.* Not solicited; not required.
Ŭn-sŏlved′ (ŭn-sŏlvd′), *a.* Not solved.
Ŭn-so-phĭs′ti-cāt-ed, *a.* Not sophisticated.
Ŭn-sôrt′ed, *a.* Not sorted or separated.
Ŭn-söught′ (ŭn-sâwt′), *a.* Not sought.
Ŭn-söûnd′, *a.* Not sound; corrupted.

Ŭn-sŏŭnd'ness, *n.* Want of soundness.
Ŭn-spăr'ing, *a.* Not sparing; profuse; severe.
Ŭn-spēak'a-ble, *a.* Not to be spoken; ineffable.
Ŭn-spēak'a-bly, *ad.* Inexpressibly.
Ŭn-spĕnt', *a.* Not spent; not exhausted.
Ŭn-spĭr'it-ū-al, *a.* Not spiritual; carnal.
Ŭn-spoĭled' (ŭn-spoĭld'), *a.* Not spoiled.
Ŭn-spŏt'ted, *a.* Not spotted; immaculate
Ŭn-stā'ble, *a.* Not fixed; inconstant.
Ŭn-stāined' (ŭn-stānd'), *a.* Not stained.
Ŭn-stĕad'i-ly, *ad.* Inconstantly.
Ŭn-stĕad'i-nĕss, *n.* Want of constancy.
Ŭn-stĕad'y, *a.* Inconstant; mutable.
Ŭn-stĭnt'ed, *a.* Not stinted or limited.
Ŭn-stŏp', *v. a.* [*pp.* unstopping, unstopped.] To open; to remove the stopper or other obstruction from.
Ŭn-strĭng', *v. a.* [*i.* unstrung; *pp.* unstringing, unstrung.] To deprive of strings; to relax the strings of; to loosen.
Ŭn-stŭd'ied (ŭn-stŭd'id), *a.* Not studied.
Ŭn-sub-stăn'tial, *a.* Not substantial.
Ŭn-suc-cĕss'fûl, *a.* Not successful; unlucky.
Ŭn-suc-cĕss'fûl-ly, *ad.* Without success.
Ŭn-sūit'a-ble, *a.* Not suitable; improper.
Ŭn-sŭl'lied (ŭn-sŭl'lid), *a.* Not sullied.
Ŭn-sŭng', *a.* Not celebrated in verse.
Ŭn-sus-pĕct'ing, *a.* Not having suspicion.
Ŭn-sus-pĭ''cious (-pĭsh'us), *a.* Not suspicious.
Ŭn-tām'a-ble, *a.* That cannot be tamed.
Ŭn-tāmed' (ŭn-tāmd'), *a.* Not tamed.
Ŭn-tăn'gle (ŭn-tăng'gl), *v. a.* [*pp.* untangling, untangled.] To loose from intricacy.
Ŭn-tâught' (ŭn-tâwt'), *a.* Not taught; uninstructed; ignorant; unskilled
Ŭn-tēach'a-ble, *a.* That cannot be taught.
Ŭn-tĕn'a-ble, *a.* Not tenable; indefensible.
Ŭn-tĕn'ant-ed, *a.* Having no tenant.
Ŭn-thănk'fûl, *a.* Not thankful; ungrateful.
Ŭn-thănk'fûl-ly, *ad.* Without gratitude.
Ŭn-thănk'fûl-nĕss, *n.* Ingratitude.
Ŭn-thĭnk'ing, *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate.
Ŭn-thrĭft', *n.* Lack of thrift:—(ŭn'thrĭft) an unthrifty person.
Ŭn-thrĭft'i-ly, *ad.* Without thrift.
Ŭn-thrĭft'i-nĕss, *n.* Waste; prodigality.
Ŭn-thrĭft'y, *a.* Not thrifty; prodigal.
Ŭn-tī'dy, *a.* Not tidy; not neat.
Ŭn-tīe', *v. a.* [*pp.* untying, untied.] To unbind; to loose, as a knot.
Ŭn-tĭl', *ad.* or *conj.* [For *unto.*—See TILL.] To the time that; till.—2, *prep.* To; till:—used of time.
Ŭn-tīme'ly, *a.* [*Un-*, not, and TIMELY.] Not timely; unseasonable.—2, *ad.* Prematurely; unseasonably.
Ŭn-tīr'ing, *a.* Not becoming tired; indefatigable.
Ŭn'tô, *prep.* [A.-S. *unto;* O. Sax. *und*, unto, and *to*, to (*q. v.*).] Noting motion toward; to.
Ŭn-tōld', *a.* Not told; not related.
Ŭn-toŭched' (ŭn-tŭcht'), *a.* Not touched.
Ŭn-tō'ward, *a.* [*Un-* and TOWARD.] Perverse; awkward.
Ŭn-tō'ward-ly, *ad.* Ungainly; perversely.
Ŭn-trăns-fĕr'a-ble, *a.* Not to be transferred.
Ŭn-trăns-lāt'a-ble, *a.* That cannot be translated.
Ŭn-trăv'elled (ŭn-trăv'eld), *a.* Not travelled; not passed over:—not having travelled.
Ŭn-trīed' (ŭn-trīd'), *a.* Not tried.
Ŭn-trŏd', *a.* Not trodden; untrodden.
Ŭn-trŏd'den (ŭn-trŏd'dn), *a.* Not trodden.
Ŭn-trûe', *a.* Not true; false; not faithful.
Ŭn-trû'ly, *ad.* Falsely; not truly.
Ŭn-trŭst'wor-thy (ŭn-trŭst'wür-the), *a.* Not trustworthy.
Ŭn-trûth', *n.* A *falsehood;* a false assertion.
Ŭn-trûth'fûl, *a.* Lacking in veracity.
Ŭn-tū'tored (ŭn-tū'tord), *a.* Uninstructed.
Ŭn-twīne', *v. a.* [*pp.* untwining, untwined.] To untwist; to unwind; to disentangle.
Ŭn-twĭst', *v. a.* [*pp.* untwisting, untwisted.] To untwine; to disentangle.
Ŭn-ūşed' (ŭn-yūzd'), *a.* Not used.
Ŭn-ū'şū-al (ŭn-yū'zhu-al), *a.* Not usual; rare.
Ŭn-ŭt'ter-a-ble, *a.* Ineffable; inexpressible.
Ŭn-vā'ried (ŭn-vā'rid), *a.* Not varied.
Ŭn-vär'nished (ŭn-vär'nisht), *a.* Not adorned.
Ŭn-vā'ry-ing, *a.* Not varying; invariable.
Ŭn-veil' (ŭn-vāl'), *v. a.* [*pp.* unveiling, unveiled.] To uncover; to disclose.
Ŭn-ve-rā'cious (ŭn-ve-rā'shus), *a.* Not having a strict regard for truth; untruthful; dishonest.
Ŭn-ve-răç'i-ty, *n.* Want of veracity.
Ŭn-wā'ri-ly, *ad.* Without caution; carelessly.
Ŭn-wā'ri-nĕss, *n.* Want of caution.
Ŭn-wâr'līke, *a.* Not warlike; not military.
Ŭn-war'rant-a-ble (ŭn-wŏr'rant-a-bl), *a.* Not warrantable; indefensible; unjustifiable.
Ŭn-wā'ry, *a.* Wanting caution; imprudent.
Ŭn-wā'ver-ing, *a.* Not faltering; steady; firm.
Ŭn-wēa'ried (ŭn-wē'rid), *a.* Not wearied; not tired; not fatigued; indefatigable.
Ŭn-wĕl'come, *a.* Not welcome.
Ŭn-wĕll', *a.* Not well; slightly indisposed.
Ŭn-wĕpt', *a.* Not wept; not lamented.
Ŭn-whōle'some (ŭn-hōl'sum), *a.* Not wholesome; insalubrious; corrupt; tainted.
Ŭn-wiēld'y, *a.* Unmanageable; bulky.
Ŭn-wĭll'ing, *a.* Not willing; loath; *averse.*
Ŭn-wĭll'ing-ly, *ad.* With reluctance.
Ŭn-wĭll'ing-nĕss, *n.* Disinclination.
Ŭn-wĭş'dom, *n.* Folly; lack of wisdom.
Ŭn-wīşe', *a.* Not wise; foolish; weak.
Ŭn-wīşe'ly, *ad.* Not wisely; weakly.
Ŭn-wĭt'ting, *a.* [See WIT.] Not knowing or perceiving; ignorant.
Ŭn-wĭt'ting-ly, *ad.* Without knowledge.
Ŭn-wom'an-ly (ŭn-wûm'an-le), *a.* Not womanly.
Ŭn-wŏnt'ed, *a.* Unusual; unaccustomed.
Ŭn-wor'thi-ly (ŭn-wür'the-le), *ad.* Not according to desert.
Ŭn-wor'thi-ness (ŭn-wür'the-nĕs), *n.* Want of worth.
Ŭn-wor'thy (ŭn-wür'the), *a.* Not worthy; wanting merit; worthless; contemptible.
Ŭn-wrăp' (ŭn-răp'), *v. a.* [*pp.* unwrapping, unwrapped.] To unfold; to remove coverings from.
Ŭn-wrĭt'ten (ŭn-rĭt'tn), *a.* Not written.
Ŭn-yiēld'ing (ŭn-yēld'ing), *a.* Not yielding.
Ŭn-yōke', *v. a.* [*pp.* unyoking, unyoked.] To loose from the yoke.
Ŭp, *ad.* [A.-S. *up;* Dut. & Dan. *op;* Goth. *iup;* Ger. *auf.*] Aloft; above; not down:—out of bed.—2, *prep.* From a lower to a higher part.
Ū'păs, *n.* [A Malay name.] A poisonous tree of the island of Java.
Ŭp-brāid', *v. a.* [A.-S. *up*, up, and *bregdan*, to braid (*q. v.*), to weave, to pull, to draw.] [*pp.* upbraiding, upbraided.] To charge with something disgraceful; to chide; to reproach; to censure.
Ŭp-brāid'ing-ly, *ad.* By way of reproach.
Ŭp'bürst, *n.* A bursting or explosion upward.
Ŭp'căst, *n.* A throw; a cast:—a term of bowling.
Ŭp'hănd, *a.* Lifted by the hand.
Ŭp-hēav'al, *n.* The act of upheaving.
Ŭp-hēave', *v. a.* [UP and HEAVE.] [*pp.* upheaving, upheaved.] To heave up; to lift up.
Ŭp'hĭll, *a.* Difficult; laborious; ascending.
Ŭp-hōld', *v. a.* [*i.* upheld; *pp.* upholding, upheld.] To raise:—to support; to sustain.
Ŭp-hōld'er, *n.* A supporter; an undertaker.
Ŭp-hōl'ster, *v. a.* [See UPHOLSTERER.] [*pp.* upholstering, upholstered.] To furnish or fit up with furniture, beds, curtains, hangings, &c.
Ŭp-hōl'ster-er, *n.* [O. E. *upholder*, *upholdster*, an upholsterer,—originally, an auctioneer; UP and HOLD.] A furnisher of houses.
Ŭp-hōl'ster-y, *n.* Furniture for houses.
Ŭp'land, *a.* High in situation:—rude; wild.—2, *n.* High land; elevated land.
Ŭp-lĭft', *v. a.* [*pp.* uplifting, uplifted.] To raise aloft; to elevate.—2, *n.* (ŭp'lĭft). Elevation; upheaval.

Ŭp-ŏn′, *prep.* [A.-S. *uppon.*—See Up and On.] On; not under; relating to.
Ŭp′pẹr, *a.* Higher in place, rank, or power.
Ŭp-pẹr-hănd′, *n.* Superiority; advantage.
Ŭp′pẹr-mōst, *a.* Highest in place or rank.
Ŭp′pish, *a.* Proud; arrogant; pettish.
Ŭp-rāişe′, *v. a.* [*pp.* upraising, upraised.] To raise up; to exalt.
Ŭp-rēar′, *v. a.* [*pp.* uprearing, upreared.] To rear on high.
Ŭp′rīght (ŭp′rīt), *a.* [A.-S. *upriht:* Up and Right.] Straight up; standing erect; erect:—honest; just; *faithful.*—2, *n.* Something standing erect or perpendicular; a standard:—elevation.
Ŭp′rīght-ly (ŭp′rīt-lẹ), *ad.* With uprightness.
Ŭp′rīght-nĕss (ŭp′rīt-nĕs), *n.* State of being upright; honesty; *rectitude;* probity.
Ŭp-rīş′ing, *n.* The act of rising:—insurrection.
Ŭp′rōar, *n.* [Dut. *oproer; op,* up, and *roeren,* to stir; Ger. *aufruhr,* uproar; A.-S. *hreran,* to stir.] A tumult; bustle; confusion.
Ŭp-rōar′i-oŭs, *a.* Tumultuous; full of uproar.
Ŭp-rôôt′, *v. a.* [*pp.* uprooting, uprooted.] To tear up by the root.
Ŭp-sĕt′, *v. a.* [*i.* upset; *pp.* upsetting, upset.] To overturn; to overthrow.
Ŭp′sĕt, *a.* Fixed upon; determined beforehand. —2, *n.* An overturn.
Ŭp′shŏt, *n.* Conclusion; the end; final event.
Ŭp′sīde, *n.* The upper side; upper part.
Ŭp′stärt, *n.* One suddenly raised to power, wealth, honor, or notice; a pretender.—2, *a.* Suddenly raised; insolent.
Ŭp-türn′, *v. a.* [*pp.* upturning, upturned.] To throw up; to furrow.
Ŭp′wạrd, *a.* Directed to a higher part.
Ŭp′wạrd, } *ad.* [A.-S. *upweard, upweardes.*] To-
Ŭp′wạrdş, } ward a higher place; more than.
Ū-ræ′mi-ạ, *n.* [Urea, and Gr. αἷμα, blood.] A highly dangerous disease produced by retention of urea in the blood.
Ū-ræ′mịc, } *a.* Of or pertaining to, or tending to
Ū-rĕm′ịc, } produce, uræmia.
Ū-rā′ni-ŭm, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, rare metal.
Ū-rạn-ŏg′rạ-phy, } *n.* A description of the
Ū-rạn-ŏl′ọ-ġy, } heavens.
Ū′rạ-nŭs, *n.* [L.; Gr. οὐρανός, Skr. *varunas,* the sky; *var,* to cover.] A planet discovered by Dr. Herschel in 1781.
Ū′rāte, *n.* A salt of uric acid.
Ûr′bạn, *a.* [See Urbane.] Of or pertaining to a city.
Ûr-bāne′, *a.* [L. *urbanus; urbs, urbis,* a city.] Civil; polished; polite; courteous; elegant:—opposed to *rustic.*
Ûr-băn′i-ty, *n.* [L. *urbanitas;* Fr. *urbanité.*] Civility; politeness; courtesy.
Ûr′chin, *n.* [Fr. *hérisson,* L. *ericius* (also *er, eris,* Gr. χήρ), a hedgehog; Skr. *hrish,* to bristle.] A hedgehog:—a small boy:—an elf:—an imp.
Ûr′dū, *n.* [Per. *urdu,* Turk. *ordu,* a camp, army, or horde (*q. v.*). It was introduced into India, in part, by armies from Central Asia.] The Hindustani language.
Ū′rẹ-ạ, *n.* [Neo-Latin.—See Urine.] A nitrogenous principle found in urine.
Ū′rẹ-tẹr (yū′rẹ-tẹr *or* yū-rē′tẹr), *n.* [Late L.; Gr. οὐρητήρ, a urinary duct; οὐρεῖν, to pass urine (*q. v.*).] (*Anat.*) A tube conveying urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
Ū-rē′thrạ, *n.* [Late L.; Gr. οὐρήθρα.—See Urine.] (*Anat.*) The membranous tube or canal by which urine is voided.
Ū-rē′thrạl, *a.* Relating to the urethra.
Ûrġe, *v. a.* [L. *urgere,* to drive.] [*pp.* urging, urged.] To incite; to push; to press; to solicit. —2, *v. n.* To press forward; to proceed.
Ûr′ġẹn-cy, *n.* Pressure of difficulty:—entreaty.
Ûr′ġẹnt, *a.* [L. *urgere,* part. *urgentis,* to drive.] Cogent; pressing; importunate.
Ûr′ġẹnt-ly, *ad.* With urgency; cogently.
Ū′rịc, *a.* Pertaining to urea.

Ū′rịm (yū′rịm), *n.* [Heb.] *Urim* and *Thummim* are supposed to have been ornaments in the Jewish high-priest's breastplate.
Ū′ri-nạl, *n.* A vessel for holding urine.
Ū′ri-nạ-ry (yū′rẹ-nạ-rẹ), *a.* Relating to urine.
Ū′ri-nāte, *v. n.* [*pp.* urinating, urinated.] To discharge urine.
Ū′rịne (yū′rịn), *n.* [L. *urina;* Gr. οὖρον.—Cf. Skr. *vari,* water; Zend *vara,* rain.] Water coming from animals.
Ū′ri-noŭs (yū′rẹ-nụs), *a.* Partaking of urine.
Ûrn, *n.* [Fr. *urne,* L. *urna,* an urn; perhaps from *urere,* to burn.—Cf. L. *hirnea,* a jug.] A vase:—a vessel in which the ashes of burnt dead bodies were anciently put.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* urning, urned.] To enclose in an urn.
Ū-rọ-ġĕn′i-tạl, *a.* [Urinary and Genital.] Pertaining to the urinary and genital organs.
Ûr′sạ, *n.* [L.] (*Astron.*) The Bear; a constellation.—*Ursa Major,* the Greater Bear; *Ursa Minor,* the Lesser Bear.
Ûr′sịne, *a.* [L. *ursinus; ursus,* fem. *ursa,* a bear.] Relating to or like a bear.
Ûr′sọn, *n.* [Fr.; a variant of *hérisson,* a hedgehog.—See Urchin.] The North American porcupine.
Ûr′sụ-līne, *a.* [Named in honor of St. *Ursula.*] Denoting an order of nuns.
Ûr-ti-cā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *urtica,* a nettle; *urere,* to burn.] A sensation as of being stung by nettles.
Ū′rụs, *n.* [See Aurochs.] A former species of wild ox.
Ŭs, *pron. pl.* [A.-S. *us;* Dut. *ons;* Dan. *os;* Goth. & Ger. *uns.*] The objective case of *we.*
Ū′şạġe (yū′zạj), *n.* [Fr. *usage,* Late L. *usaticum, usagium,* use (*q. v.*).] Manner of using; treatment:—the habit of many; common or long-continued practice; prescription; use; *custom.*
Ūse (yūs), *n.* [L. *usus.*—See the verb Use. In the legal sense of profit, benefit, it also represents the O. Law Fr. *uoes, oes, oeps,* profit; L. *opus,* need, advantage.] The act of using; need; utility; usefulness; benefit:—usage; habit.
Ūşe (yūz), *v. a.* [L. *uti, usus,* to use.] [*pp.* using, used.] To make use of; to *employ.*—2, *v. n.* To be accustomed:—to frequent.
Ūse′fụl (yūs′fụl), *a.* Valuable for use; serviceable; profitable; beneficial; *advantageous.*
Ūse′fụl-ly, *ad.* In a useful manner; profitably.
Ūse′fụl-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being useful; *utility;* service; benefit.
Ūse′lẹss, *a.* Being of no use; worthless.
Ūse′lẹss-ly, *ad.* Without use.
Ūse′lẹss-nĕss, *n.* Unfitness to any end.
Ūş′ẹr (yūz′ẹr), *n.* One who uses.
Ŭsh′ẹr, *n.* [Fr. *huissier,* L. *ostiarius,* a doorkeeper; *ostium,* a door, an entrance; *os,* the mouth.] An under-teacher:—an introducer; a door-keeper.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ushering, ushered.] To introduce; to forerun.
Ŭs-quẹ-bâugh′ (ŭs-kwẹ-bâw′), *n.* [Irish *uisge beatha,* water of life, whiskey (*q. v.*).] A compound, distilled spirit; whiskey.
Ū′şụ-ạl (yū′zhụ-ạl), *a.* [L. *usualis.*—See Use.] Common; occurring often; customary; *ordinary;* general.
Ū′şụ-ạl-ly (yū′zhụ-ạl-lẹ), *ad.* Commonly.
Ū′şụ-frŭct, *n.* [L. *usufructus; usus,* use, and *fructus,* fruit (*q. v.*).] (*Law.*) Right of enjoying; use.
Ū-şụ-frŭc′tụ-ạ-ry, *n.* [L. *usufructuarius.*] One who has a temporary use and profit of any thing.
Ū′şụ-rẹr (yū′zhụ-rẹr), *n.* [Fr. *usurier;* L. *usurarius.*] One who receives usury.
Ū-şū′ri-oŭs, *a.* Of the nature of usury; given to the practice of usury.
Ū-şûrp′ [yū′zûrp, *N.*], *v. a.* [L. *usurpare;* perhaps for *usui rapere,* to seize for (one's own use).] [*pp.* usurping, usurped.] To seize or possess without right.
Ū-şụr-pā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *usurpatio.*] Illegal seizure.
Ū-şûrp′ẹr (yū-zûrp′ẹr), *n.* One who usurps.

Ū′ṣụ-ry̧ (yū′zhụ-rẹ), *n.* [L. *usura*, use,—also interest, usury.—See USE.] Illegal interest.

Ū-tĕn′sịl, *or* **Ū′tẹn-sịl**, *n.* [L. *utensilis*, fit for use (*q. v.*); *utensilia*, utensils.] An instrument for any use; a vessel; a tool.

Ū′tẹr-īne, *or* **Ū′tẹr-ĭne**, *a.* [L. *uterinus*.—See UTERUS.] Belonging to the womb:—born of the same mother.

Ū′tẹ-rŭs (yū′tẹ-rŭs), *n.* [L.—Cf. Gr. ὑστέρα, the womb; Skr. *udaram*, the belly.] The womb.

Ū-tĭl-ị-tā′rị-ạn, *a.* Relating to utilitarianism.—2, *n.* An adherent to utilitarianism.

Ū-tĭl-ị-tā′rị-ạn-ĭṣm, *n.* The system of general utility, or that system which holds that right actions are those which promote the happiness of the great mass of mankind.

Ū-tĭl′ị-ty̧, *n.* [L. *utilitas; Fr. utilité.*] Usefulness; profit; convenience.

Ū′tịl-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *utiliser;* L. *utilis*, useful; *uti*, to use.] [*pp.* utilizing, utilized.] To render useful; to put to use.

Ŭt′mōst, *a.* [A.-S. *ytemest; ut*, out, and superlative termination *-mest*.] Extreme; furthest; highest.—2, *n.* The greatest quantity or degree.

Ū-tō′pị-ạn, *a.* [Gr. οὐ, not, and τόπος, a place.] Relating to an ideal commonwealth in the imaginary island of *Utopia:*—fanciful; chimerical.

Ū′trị-cle, *n.* [L. *utriculus*, dim. of *uter, utris*, a skin bag.] A little bag, bladder, or cell.

Ŭt′tẹr, *a.* [A.-S. *utor, uttor*, comparative of *ut*, out (*q. v.*).] Extreme; excessive; complete.—2, *v. a.* [O. E. *outre*, frequentative of *outen*, to put out; A.-S. *utian*, to eject.—See OUT.] [*pp.* uttering, uttered.] To speak; to pronounce; to articulate:—to *declare;* to publish; to tell; to disclose:—to vend; to sell.

Ŭt′tẹr-ạnce, *n.* The act of uttering; expression; pronunciation; delivery; elocution.

Ŭt′tẹr-ly̧, *ad.* Fully; completely; perfectly.

Ŭt′tẹr-mōst, *a.* Extreme; utmost.—2, *n.* Greatest degree; the utmost.

Ū′vụ-lạ, *n.* [L.; dim. of *uva*, a grape.] A round soft body over the glottis.

Ŭx-ŏr′ị-cīde, *n.* [L. *uxor, uxoris*, a wife, and *cædere*, to kill.] The murder of a wife by her husband:—a wife-murderer.

Ŭx̧-ō′rị-oŭs, *a.* [L. *uxorius; uxor*, a wife.] Submissively fond of a wife.

Ŭx̧-ō′rị-oŭs-ly̧, *ad.* In an uxorious manner.

Ŭx̧-ō′rị-ous-nĕss, *n.* Fond submission to a wife.

V.

V, consonant, has but one sound, and is nearly allied to *f;* but *v* is vocal, and *f* is aspirate.

Vā′cạn-cy̧, *n.* Empty space; vacuity; chasm.

Vā′cạnt, *a.* [L. *vacare, vacantis*, to be empty; *vacuus*, empty.] *Empty;* void; free; disengaged.

Vā′cāte, *v. a.* [L. *vacare, vacatum*, to be empty.] [*pp.* vacating, vacated.] To annul; to make vacant or void; to quit possession of; to leave.

Vạ-cā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *vacatio*, leisure, emptiness.—See VACANT.] An intermission; a recess.

Văc′cị-nāte, *v. a.* [See VACCINE.] [*pp.* vaccinating, vaccinated.] To inoculate with vaccine matter in order to protect from the small-pox.

Văc-cị-nā′tiọn, *n.* Inoculation for the cow-pox.

Văc′cīne, *or* **Văc′cĭne** [vāk′sēn, *K.*], *a.* [L. *vacca*, a cow; *vaccinus*, belonging to cows.] Of or belonging to a cow; relating to vaccination.

Văç′ịl-lāte, *v. n.* [L. *vacillare, vacillatum*, to waver.—Cf. WAG.] [*pp.* vacillating, vacillated.] To waver; to be inconstant or unsteady; to *fluctuate*.

Văç-ịl-lā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *vacillatio*.] The act of vacillating; fluctuation.

Vạ-cū′ị-ty̧, *n.* [L. *vacuitas; Fr. vacuité*.—See VACUOUS.] Emptiness; space filled; inanity. [unfilled.

Văc′ụ-ōle, *n.* A little cavity.

Văc′ụ-oŭs, *a.* [L. *vacuus*.—See VACANT.] Empty;

Văc′ụ-ŭm, *n.* [L.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Vā′dẹ-mē′cụm, *n.* [L. for "go with me."] A book or manual that a person always carries with him.

Văg′ạ-bŏnd, *a.* [Fr. *vagabond*, L. *vagabundus*, wandering; *vagari*, to wander; *vagus*, wandering.] Wandering; vagrant.—2, *n.* A vagrant; a wanderer.

Văg′ạ-bŏnd-aġe, } *n.* The practice of a vaga-
Văg′ạ-bŏnd-ĭṣm, } bond; vagrancy.

Vạ-gā′ry̧, *n.* [L. *vagari*, to wander.] A wild freak or fancy; a whim.

Vạ-ġī′nạ, *n.* [L.] A sheath; a tube:—the outlet of the uterus.

Văġ′ị-nal, *or* **Vạ-ġī′nạl**, *a.* Relating to a sheath.

Vā′grạn-cy̧, *n.* The act or state of a vagrant.

Vā′grạnt, *a.* [O. E. *vagarant;* L. *vagari*, to wander.] Wandering; roving; vagabond.—2, *n.* A wanderer; a vagabond; a strolling beggar.

Vāgue (vāg), *a.* [L. *vagus*, wandering; Fr. *vague*, indistinct.—Cf. VAGABOND.] Unfixed; unsettled; uncertain.

Vāgue′ly̧ (vāg′lẹ), *ad.* In a vague manner.

Vāgue′ness, *n.* State of being indefinite.

Vāil, *n. & v. a.* See VEIL. [vants.

Vāilṣ, *n. pl.* [For *avails*.] Money given to ser-

Vāin, *a.* [Fr. *vain*, L. *vanus*, empty.—Cf. *vacuus*, empty.] Fruitless; unreal; showy; idle; empty:—ostentatious; foolishly or meanly proud; self-conceited.—*In vain*, to no purpose.

Vāin-glō′rị-oŭs, *a.* Vain or proud without merit; boastful; vaunting; conceited.

Vāin-glō′ry̧, *n.* Empty pride; vain boasting.

Vāin′ly̧, *ad.* Without effect; idly; foolishly.

Vāir, *n.* [Fr. *vair*, a kind of fur; L. *varius*, variegated, spotted.] (*Her.*) Squirrel's fur; an arrangement of furs in shield-like patches.

Văl′ance, *n.* [Probably from *Valance*, L. *Valentia*, a town of France.] Drapery hanging round a bed-tester.

Vāle, *n.* [Fr. *val;* L. *vallis*.—Cf. VALLEY.] A wide, open space between hills; a low ground; a wide valley; a *valley*.

Văl-ẹ-dĭc′tiọn, *n.* [L. *valedicere, valedictum*, to say farewell; *vale*, farewell, and *dicere*, to say.] The act of bidding farewell; a friendly parting; a farewell.

Văl-ẹ-dịc-tō′rị-ạn, *n.* One who delivers a valedictory oration in a college.

Văl-ẹ-dĭc′tọ-ry̧, *a.* Bidding farewell; farewell.

Văl′en-tīne, *n.* [L. *Valentinus*, a proper name: root of *valere, valentis*, to be strong.] A sweetheart chosen, or a love-letter sent, on St. Valentine's Day, February 14.

Vạ-lē′rị-ạn, *n.* [L. *valeriana;* perhaps from *valere*, to be strong.] A medicinal plant.

Vạ-lē′rị-ạn-āte, *n.* A salt of valerianic acid.

Vạ-lē-rị-ăn′ịc, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from valerian.

Văl′ẹt [văl′ẹt *or* văl′lā, *H. Ja. K.*], *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *vaslet*, a dim. of *vassal*, a vassal (*q. v.*).] A waiting-servant.

Vä′let dẹ çhām̃bre′ [vä′lẹ-dẹ-shāmbr′], *n.* [Fr.] A footman; a body-servant.

Văl-ẹ-tū-dị-nā′rị-ạn, *n.* [L. *valetudinarius*, sickly; *valetudo, valetudinis*, health, bad health; *valere*, to be well or strong.] A sickly person; an invalid.

Văl′iạnt (văl′yạnt), *a.* [Fr *vaillant;* L. *valere, valentis*, to be strong.] Intrepid; heroic; brave.

Văl′iạnt-ly̧, *ad.* Heroically; bravely.

Văl'id, *a.* [L. *validus*, effective; *valere*, to be strong, to prevail.] Having legal force; efficacious; conclusive; effective; well founded.
Va-lĭd'i-ty, *n.* State of being valid; legal force; force to convince; strength.
Văl'id-nĕss, *n.* Validity; strength.
Va-lïse', *or* **Va-lïse'**, *n.* [Fr. *valise;* Sp. *valija;* It. *valigia;* Ger. *felleisen.*—Cf. WALLET,—also L. *vidulus*, a valise; Per. *walichah*, Arab. *walihat*, a sack.] A portmanteau; a wallet.
Val-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *vallare*, to wall; *vallum*, a wall (*q. v.*).] An intrenchment.
Văl'ley, *n.*; pl. **Văl'leys**. [Fr. *vallée;* It. *vallata.* —See VALE.] A hollow between hills; a low ground; vale; a dale.
Va-lō'ni-a, *or* **Val-lō'ni-a**, *n.* [Gr. βάλανος, an acorn; Mod. Gr. βαλανιά, an oak.] Acorn-cups used for tanning.
Văl'or, *n.* [L. *valor*, worth, value, courage; *valere*, to be strong, to be worth, to prevail.] Bravery; prowess; *courage.*
Văl'or-oŭs, *a.* Brave; stout; valiant.
Văl'or-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a brave manner.
Văl'ū-a-ble (văl'yu-a-bl), *a.* Having value; of much value; precious; costly; worthy.
Văl-ū-ā'tion, *n.* An appraisement; value.
Văl'ūe (văl'yu), *n.* [Fr. *value*, value; *valu*, part. of *valoir*, L. *valere*, to be worth.] Worth as estimated by some rate or standard; price; rate; *cost.* —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* valuing, valued.] To rate highly; to appraise; to estimate; to appreciate; to prize.
Văl'ūe-lĕss (văl'yu-lĕs), *a.* Being of no value.
Văl'ū-er (văl'yu-er), *n.* An appraiser.
Văl'vate, *a.* Relating to, or like, a valve.
Vălve, *n.* [L. *valva*, a leaf in a folding door.—Cf. *volvere*, to turn.] A folding door:—any thing that opens over the mouth of a tube or vessel; a lid.
Văl'vū-lar, *a.* Relating to a valve; valvate.
Văl'vūle, *n.* A small valve.
Vămp, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *avant-pied*, a vamp; *avant*, before, and *pied*, L. *pes*, *pedis*, the foot.] The upper leather of a shoe; a sock.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* vamping, vamped.] To piece or mend an old thing; to patch up; to renovate.
Văm'pīre, *n.* [Ger. *vampyr;* Servian & Russ. *vampir.*] A pretended demon, said to delight in sucking human blood:—a large bat.
Văn, *n.* [Fr. *avant*, the advance; L. *ab ante*, from in front.] The front of an army; the first line or part:—[Fr. *van*, *vanne;* L. *vannus.*—See FAN] a fan; a wing; a winnowing-sieve:—[for *caravan*] a large covered wagon.
Văn'dal, *n.* [L. *Vandalus*, a Vandal: perhaps related to Ger. *wandeln*, to wander.] One of a barbarous people who once lived near the Baltic; a barbarian.
Van-dăl'ic, *a.* Relating to the Vandals; rude.
Văn'dal-ĭsm, *n.* Barbarity; ferocity; wanton destruction.
Văn-dȳke', *n.* [Named from the painter *Vandyck.*] A kind of handkerchief for the neck, with indentations and points.
Vāne, *n.* [A.-S. *fana*, Dut. *vaan*, Ger. *fahne*, a banner, a vane.] A plate or contrivance to show the direction of the wind; a weathercock.
Văng, *n.* [See VANE.] The web of a feather:—[Dut. *vangen*, Ger. *fangen*, to seize] a brace; a rope for steadying a ship's gaff.
Văn'guärd, *n.* [VAN and GUARD.] The advance guard; the first line of an army; van.
Va-nĭl'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) [Fr. *vanille*, Sp. *vainilla*, dim. of *vaina*, L. *vagina*, a sheath, a pod.] An evergreen tropical plant:—the fruit of the plant; flavoring matter from the fruit.
Văn'ish, *v. n.* [L. *vanescere*, to vanish; *vanus*, empty, vain (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* vanishing, vanished.] To disappear; to pass away.
Văn'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *vanité;* L. *vanitas;* *vanus*, empty, vain (*q. v.*).] State or quality of being vain; emptiness; inanity; vain pursuit; idle show; petty or empty *pride;* conceit; self-conceit.

Văn'quish (văng'kwĭsh), *v. a.* [Fr. *vaincre*, *vainquisse*, L. *vincere*, to conquer.] [*pp.* vanquishing, vanquished.] To defeat; to *conquer;* to overcome; to subdue; to surmount.
Văn'tage, *n.* [Fr. *avantage.*—See ADVANTAGE.] Superiority; advantageous state.
Văn'tage-grŏŭnd, *n.* Superiority in place.
Văp'id, *a.* [L. *vapidus*, stale, palled: closely akin to VAPOR, and to L. *vappa*, insipid wine.] Dead; spiritless; mawkish; flat.
Va-pĭd'i-ty, } *n.* State of being vapid or spirit-
Văp'id-nĕss, } less; insipidity; flatness.
Vā'por, *n.* [L. *vapor;* Fr. *vapeur.*—Cf. Lith. *kwapas*, fragrance; root *kwap*, to breathe out.] An elastic fluid rendered aëriform by heat:—exhalation; fume; steam.—*pl.* Hysteric fits; whims; spleen.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* vaporing, vapored.] To emit vapor:—to bully; to brag.
Vā-po-rĭf'ic, *a.* [L. *vapor*, vapor, and *facere*, to make.] Converting into vapor.
Vā'por-ĭsh, *a.* Full of vapors; peevish.
Văp-or-i-zā'tion, *n.* Conversion into vapor.
Văp'or-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* vaporizing, vaporized.] To convert into vapor.—2, *v. n.* To become vaporized; to pass into vapor.
Vā'por-oŭs, *a.* Full of vapors; flatulent.
Văr'ec, *n.* [Fr.—See WRACK.] A kind of sea-weed.
Vā-ri-a-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* Mutability; inconstancy;
Vā'ri-a-ble-nĕss, } changeableness.
Vā'ri-a-ble, *a.* [L. *variabilis.*—See VARY.] That may vary or change; *changeable;* mutable; inconstant.
Vā'ri-a-bly, *ad.* Changeably; inconstantly.
Vā'ri-ance, *n.* Disagreement; difference.
Vā'ri-ant, *a.* [L. *variare*, part. *variantis*, to vary.] Variable; changeable; varied.—2, *n.* A form differing from the type.
Vā-ri-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *variatio.*] The act of varying; mutation; vicissitude; *change:*—difference; deviation.
Văr-i-cōse', } *a.* [L. *varicosus.*—See VARIX.] Re-
Văr'i-coŭs, } lating to *varix:*—swelled, as a vein; dilated.
Vā'ri-e-gāte, *v. a.* [L. *variegare*, *variegatum*, to vary the colors of; *varie*, of varied colors; *varius*, varied, and *agere*, to make.] [*pp.* variegating, variegated.] To make various; to vary:—to diversify with colors.
Vā-ri-e-gā'tion, *n.* Act of variegating; change:—diversity of colors.
Va-rī'e-ty, *n.* [L. *varietas;* Fr. *variété.*—See VARIOUS.] Change; intermixture; *diversity;* a medley:—one thing of many different.
Vā'ri-o-lŏĭd, *or* **Va-rī'o-lŏĭd**, *n.* [Fr. *variole*, Late L. *variola*, small-pox; L. *varius*, spotted, varied.] A disease resembling the small-pox.
Va-rī'o-loŭs, *a.* Relating to the small-pox.
Vā-ri-ō'rum. [L.] *Variorum editions* are the editions of works in which the notes of *various* commentators are inserted.
Vā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *varius.*—See VARY.] Different; manifold; diverse.
Vā'ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a various manner.
Vā'rix, *n.* [L. *varix*, a distended vein; *varus*, bent. —Cf. *varicus*, straddling.] A dilatation of a vein.
Văr'let, *n.* [An old variant or misspelling of VALET.] A page; a knight's follower:—a footman; a valet; a servant:—a knave; a rascal.
Văr'nish, *n.* [Fr. *vernis;* It. *vernice.*—See the verb.] A shining liquid substance:—a cover; a palliation; mitigation.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *vernir*, part. *verni;* perhaps from Late L. *vitrinus*, glassy; *vitrum*, glass. Cognate words are found in many modern languages.] [*pp.* varnishing, varnished.] To set a gloss on:—to palliate.
Văr'nish-er, *n.* One who varnishes.
Văr'vels, *n. pl.* [Fr. *vervelle;* Late L. *vertebella*, dim. of *vertebra*, a joint.—See VERTEBRA.] Silver rings on a hawk's leg.
Vā'ry, *v. a.* [Fr. *varier*, L. *variare*, to diversify; *varius*, varied.] [*pp.* varying, varied.] To make

various; to change; to alter; to diversify; to variegate. — 2, *v. n.* To be changeable; to be unlike; to deviate; to disagree; to differ.

Văs′cụ-lạr, *a.* [L. *vasculum*, dim. of *vas* or *vasum*, a vessel.—See Vase.] Relating to or full of vessels.

Văs-cụ-lăr′ị-tỵ, *n.* State of being vascular.

Vāşe, *or* **Väse** [vāz *or* vâz, *Ja.*; vâz, *E. I.*; vāz *or* väz, *St. N.*], *n.* [Fr. *vase*; L. *vas*, *vasis*, and *vasum*, a vessel (*q. v.*).] A large ornamental vessel, cup, or pitcher.

Văs′sạl, *n.* [Fr. *vassal*, Late L. *vassallus*, a vassal; *vassus*, a servant; Bret. *gwaz*, Welsh *guas*, a servant, a youth.] A subject; a feudatory:—a slave.

Văs′sạl-ạġe, *n.* State of a vassal; subjection.

Vȧst, *a.* [L. *vastus*, great,—also desolate.] Very large; great; enormous; huge.

Vạs-tā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *vastatio*; *vastare*, to lay waste (*q. v.*); *vastus*, waste, empty, desert,—also vast (*q. v.*).] Waste; devastation.

Vȧst′ly, *ad.* Greatly; to a great degree.

Vȧst′nẹss, *n.* Immensity; greatness.

Vȧst′ỵ, *a.* Large; enormously great.

Văt, *n.* [A.-S. *fæt*; Dut. *vat*; Dan. *fad*; Ger. *fass*; root of Ger. *fassen*, to seize.] A cistern of tanners or brewers; a fat.

Vạ-tĭç′ị-nāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *vaticinari*, *vaticinatus*; *vaticinus*, prophetic; *vates*, a prophet, and *canare*, to sing, to foretell.] [*pp.* vaticinating, vaticinated.] To prophesy; to foretell.

Vạ-tĭç-ị-nā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *vaticinatio.*] A prediction; a prophecy.

Vạ-tĭç′ị-nā-tor, *n.* [L.] A soothsayer; a prophet.

Vaudeville (vōd′vĭl), *n.* [Fr.; from the *Val de Vire*, where the poet Basselin was born.] A light song; a trivial strain; a ballad:—a light drama.

Vạult, *n.* [Fr. *voûte*, formerly *voult*; It. *volta*, a turn, an arch; L. *volvere*, *volutum*, to turn.] An arch:—a cellar:—a cave:—a grave:—a jump; a leap.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* vaulting, vaulted.] To arch; to shape to a vault.—3, *v. n.* [Fr. *volter*, to leap; *volte*, It. *volta*, a turn, a leap; as above.] To leap; to jump; to tumble.

Vạult′ẹd, *a.* Arched; concave.

Vạult′ẹr, *n.* A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

Vạunt, *or* **Väunt**, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Fr. *vanter*, Late L. *vanitare*, to boast; *vanus*, vain (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* vaunting, vaunted.] To boast; to display ostentatiously; to vapor. — 2, *n.* A brag; a boast; ostentation.

Văv′ạ-sor, *n.* [Fr. *vavasseur*; Late L. *vavassor*: said to be from *vassus vassorum*, a vassal of vassals.] A great lord; a feudatory.

Vā′wạrd, *n.* [For *vanguard*.] Forward part; the advance.

Vēal (vēl), *n.* [Fr. *veau*, O. Fr. *veel*, a calf; L. *vitellus*, *vitulus*, Gr. ἰταλός, a calf.—Cf. Skr. *vatsa*, a calf, a yearling,—properly, a year.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table:—formerly used for *calf*.

Vĕc′tọr, *n.* [L. for "carrier;" *vehere*, *vectum*, to carry.] (*Astron.*) An imaginary line joining the centre of the sun to the centre of a planet:—called also *radius vector*.

Vē′dä (*or* vā′dạ), *n.* [Skr. *veda*, knowledge; *vid*, to know.] A Hindoo sacred book.

Vẹ-dĕtte′, *n.* [Fr.; It. *vedetta*, a sentry; *vedetta*, properly *veletta*, a sentry-box; a dim. of *veglia*, a watch (see Vigil); but influenced by *vedere*, to see.] A sentinel on horseback.

Vē′dịc, *a.* Relating to the Vedas.

Vēēr, *v. a.* [Fr. *virer*, Sp. *virar*, to turn; root of L. *viria*, an armlet, a ring.] [*pp.* veering, veered.] To let out:—to turn; to change.—2, *v. n.* To turn aside; to change direction.

Vēēr′ỵ, *n.* [Imitative of its note.] A bird, a small American thrush.

Vĕġ′ẹ-tạ-ble, *n.* [Fr. *végétable*; L. *vegetabilis*, animating, living; *vegetare*, to enliven; *vegetus*, alive, lively; *vegere*, to arouse; *vigere*, to flourish.] A plant:—a plant or root cultivated for culinary uses.—2, *a.* Belonging to plants.

Vĕġ-ẹ-tā′rị-ạn, *n.* One who lives on vegetables.

Vĕġ-ẹ-tā′rị-ạn-ĭṣm, *n.* The habit, doctrine, or system of living on vegetables only.

Vĕġ′ẹ-tāte, *v. n.* [L. *vegetare*, *vegetatum*, to quicken. — See Vegetable.] [*pp.* vegetating, vegetated.] To grow, as plants; to shoot:—to have a useless or inactive life.

Vĕġ-ẹ-tā′tiọn, *n.* [L. *vegetatio*, quickening.] Growth of plants; plants.

Vĕġ′ẹ-tā-tịve, *a.* Growing as plants.

Vē′hẹ-mĕnce, *n.* Quality of being vehement; impetuosity; violence; force; ardor.

Vē′hẹ-mĕn-cỵ, *n.* Vehemence.

Vē′hẹ-mĕnt, *a.* [L. *vehemens*, eager, passionate, carried out of one's mind; *vehere*, to carry, and *mens*, the mind.] Violent; *excessive*; furious; impetuous; zealous; ardent; eager; fervent.

Vē′hẹ-mĕnt-lỵ, *ad.* Eagerly; ardently.

Vē′hị-cle (vē′hẹ-kl), *n.* [L. *vehiculum*; *vehere*, to carry.] That in which any thing is carried; a carriage; conveyance.

Vẹ-hĭc′ụ-lạr, *a.* Belonging to a vehicle.

Veil (vāl), *n.* [O. Fr. *veile*; L. *velum*, a sail; root of *vehere*, to carry.] A thin cover for the face; a screen:—a mask; a curtain; a disguise.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* veiling, veiled.] To cover; to hide; to conceal.

Veiling (vāl′ịng), *n.* Material for veils.

Vein (vān), *n.* [Fr. *veine*; L. *vena*; root of *vehere*, to carry.] A tube in animal bodies that receives the blood and returns it to the heart:—a course of metal in mines:—turn of mind:—a current; strain:—a streak or wave, as in marble. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* veining, veined.] To form or mark with veins.

Veined (vānd), *a.* Full of veins; streaked.

Vĕl′lụm, *n.* [Fr. *vélin*; L. *vitulinus*, belonging to a calf.—See Veal.] A fine kind of parchment made of calf-skin.

Vẹ-lŏç′ị-pēde, *n.* [L. *velox*, *velocis*, swift, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] A vehicle of locomotion moved by the rider's feet.

Vẹ-lŏç′ị-tỵ, *n.* [L. *velocitas*; *velox*, swift; root of *volare*, to fly.] Quick or rapid motion; rapidity; *quickness*; speed; swiftness.

Vĕl′vẹt, *n.* [It. *velluto*; from L. *villus*, long hair; *villosus*, shaggy.—Cf. *vellus*, a fleece.] A silk stuff with nap upon it.—2, *a.* Made of velvet; velvety; soft.

Vĕl-vẹt-ēēn′, *n.* A kind of stuff like velvet.

Vĕl′vẹt-ỵ, *a.* Made of or like velvet.

Vē′nạl, *a.* [L. *venalis*, for sale; *venum*, a sale.—Cf. Vend.] That may be bought; mercenary; hireling; prostitute; base:—relating to, or contained in, the veins; venous; veiny.

Vẹ-năl′ị-tỵ, *n.* [Fr. *vénalité*; L. *venalitas.*] Mercenariness; prostitution.

Vẹ-nā′tiọn, *n.* [See Vein.] The arrangement of veins.

Vĕnd, *v. a.* [L. *vendere*, to sell; *venum*, a sale, and *dare*, to offer.] [*pp.* vending, vended.] To sell; to offer for sale.

Vẹn-dēē′, *n.* One to whom any thing is sold.

Vĕnd′ẹr, *n.* One who sells; vendor.

Vẹn-dĕt′tạ, *n.* [It.; L. *vindicta*, revenge.] An hereditary blood-feud.

Vĕnd′ị-ble, *a.* [L. *vendibilis.*] That may be sold; salable.—2, *n.* Any thing offered to sale.

Vẹn-dĭ′′tiọn, *n.* [L. *venditio.*] The act of selling.

Vĕn-dŏr′, *n.* (*Law.*) One who sells or vends.

Vĕn-dūe′, *n.* [O. Fr. *vendue*, Local Sp. *venduta*, It. *vendita*, an auction; Fr. *vendu*, sold.—See Vend.] A public sale; an auction.

Vẹ-nēēr′, *v. a.* [Ger. *furniren*, to veneer; from Fr. *fournir*, to furnish (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* veneering, veneered.] To cover or inlay, as common wood with thin pieces of valuable wood.—2, *n.* A thin piece of wood for inlaying.

Vẹ-nēēr′ịng, *n.* The process of overlaying with veneers:—superficial polish:—a veneer.

Vĕn′ẹr-ạ-blẹ, *a.* [Fr. *vénérable*; L. *venerabilis.*—See Venerate.] Worthy of veneration; regarded with awe; reverend.

Vĕn′er-āte, *v. a.* [L. *venerari, veneratus*, to worship.—Cf. Venus.] [*pp.* venerating, venerated.] To regard with veneration.
Vĕn-er-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *veneratio*.] The act of venerating; reverence; reverential regard or respect; *awe*.
Ve-nē′re-al, *a.* [L. *venereus*, pertaining to Venus.] Relating to venery; syphilitic.
Vĕn′e-ry, *n.* [Fr. *vénerie*; L. *venari*, to hunt.] Hunting :—[L. (*res*) *venerea*] sexual intercourse.
Vē-ne-sĕc′tion, *n.* [L. *vena*, a vein, and *sectio*, a cutting.—See Section.] Bloodletting; phlebotomy.
Ve-nē′tian, *a.* Relating to Venice.—*Venetian blind*, a window-blind made of slats.
Vĕn′ġeance (vĕn′jans), *n.* [Fr. *vengeance*; *venger*, It. *vengiare*, L. *vendicare*, to avenge.—See Vindicate.] Penal retribution; revenge.—*With a vengeance*, with violence.
Vĕnġe′fûl, *a.* Vindictive; revengeful.
Vē′ni-al, *a.* [L. *venialis*; *venia*, favor, pardon.] That may be forgiven or excused; pardonable; excusable; allowed.
Vē-ni-ăl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being excusable.
Ve-nī′re fā′ci-ās (-fā′she-ăs), *n.* [L. for "cause to come."] A writ for summoning a jury.
Vĕn′iṣon (vĕn′zn *or* vĕn′e-zn), *n.* [Fr. *venaison*; L. *venatio*, the chase; *venari*, to hunt.] The flesh of deer, or of other animals taken in hunting.
Vĕn′om, *n.* [Fr. *venin*, L. *venenum*, poison.] Poison; poisonous matter:—malignity; bitter hatred; spite; malice.
Vĕn′om-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *venimeux*; L. *venenosus*.] Poisonous:—malignant.
Vĕn′om-oŭs-ly, *ad.* Poisonously:—malignantly.
Vĕn′om-ous-nĕss, *n.* Poisonousness:—malice.
Vē′nous, *a.* [L. *venosus*.—See Vein.] Relating to the veins.
Vĕnt, *n.* [Fr. *fente*, a cleft; *fendre*, to split.—See Fissure; in part from Fr. *vent*, L. *ventus*, wind.] A passage by which any thing is discharged; an aperture; a hole:—discharge; means of discharge:—[L. *vendere*, to sell; Fr. *vente*, a sale] publicity:—sale.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* venting, vented.] To let out; to emit; to publish.
Vĕn′tāil, *n.* [O. Fr. *ventaille*; Fr. *ventail*; *venter*, to blow; *vent*, L. *ventus*, wind.] Part of a helmet; visor.
Vĕn′ter, *n.* [L.] (*Anat.*) The abdomen; womb.
Vĕnt′-hōle, *n.* A small passage to let out air.
Vĕn′ti-dŭct, *n.* [L. *ventus*, wind, and *ductus*, a duct (*q. v.*).] A passage for the wind or air.
Vĕn′ti-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *ventilare*, *ventilatum*; *ventus*, wind.] [*pp.* ventilating, ventilated.] To fan, refresh, or purify with wind:—to sift; to winnow:—to bring to public knowledge:—to discuss.
Vĕn-ti-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *ventilatio*.] Act of ventilating.
Vĕn′ti-lā-tor, *n.* [L.] A ventilating appliance.
Vĕn′tral, *a.* [L. *ventralis*; *venter*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly.
Vĕn′tri-cle, *n.* [L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, the belly.] A cavity in an animal body.
Ven-trĭc′ū-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a ventricle.
Ven-trĭl′o-quĭṣm, **Ven-trĭl′o-quy**, *n.* The act of speaking inwardly, so that the voice seems not to issue from the speaker.
Ven-trĭl′o-quĭst, *n.* [L. *ventriloquus*; *venter*, the belly, and *loqui*, to speak.] One who speaks so that the sound seems not to issue from himself.
Vĕnt′ūre (vĕnt′yur), *n.* [For *adventure*.] An undertaking of hazard; a hazard; chance; hap:—a thing put to hazard:—a commercial scheme.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* venturing, ventured.] To dare; to hazard.—3, *v. a.* To expose to hazard, risk, or danger; to *hazard*; to risk.
Vĕnt′ūre-sōme (vĕnt′yur-sŭm), *a.* Bold; daring.
Vĕnt′ūr-oŭs (vĕnt′yur-ŭs), *a.* Daring; bold.
Vĕn′ūe (vĕn′yu), *n.* [Fr. *venue*, arrival, coming; in the legal sense confused with O. Fr. *visne*, L. *vicinia*, neighborhood.] A thrust; a bout at fencing.—(*Law.*) A neighborhood.
Vē′nus, *n.* [L. *Venus, Veneris*: akin to *venerari*, to worship; Skr. *van*, to love.] (*Myth.*) The goddess of love:—the most brilliant of the planets.
Ve-rā′cious (ve-rā′shus), *a.* [L. *verax, veracis*; *verus*, true.] Observant of truth.
Ve-rā′cious-ly, *ad.* Truthfully.
Ve-răç′i-ty, *n.* [L. *veracitas*.] Observance of the truth; *truth*.
Ve-răn′da, *n.* [Port. *varanda*; Hind. & Skr. *varanda*; Malay, *baranda*.—Cf. Per. *bar-amadah*, a porch; *bar*, up, and *amadan*, to come.] A kind of open portico.
Vĕrb, *n.* [L. *verbum*, a word.] (*Gram.*) A part of speech which signifies to be, to do, to act, or to be acted upon.
Vĕr′bal, *a.* [L. *verbalis*.] Relating to words:—oral; uttered by translation.
Vĕr′bal-ĭṣm, *n.* Adherence to words:—an oral expression.
Vĕr′bal-ĭst, *n.* One skilled in words.
Vĕr′bal-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* verbalizing, verbalized.] To turn into a verb.
Vĕr′bal-ly, *ad.* In or by words; orally.
Ver-bā′tim, *ad.* [L.] Word for word.
Ver-bē′na, *n.* [L. *verbena*, a sacred rod.—Cf. *verber*, a rod.] Vervain, a genus of plants.
Vĕr′bi-aġe, *n.* [Fr.] A profusion of words; verbosity; empty discourse; wordiness.
Ver-bōse′, *a.* [L. *verbosus*.] Abounding in words; wordy; tedious by the use of words; prolix.
Ver-bŏs′i-ty, *n.* Superabundance of words.
Vĕr′dan-cy, *n.* Greenness:—inexperience:—rusticity.
Vĕr′dant, *a.* [Fr. *verdant*, becoming green; *verdir*, to become green; *verd, vert*, green; L. *viridis*.] Green; fresh:—inexperienced.
Vĕrd′-ăn-tīque′ (-ăn-tēk′), *n.* [Fr. *verd, vert*, green, and *antique*, ancient.] Green incrustation upon ancient copper or brass coins:—a beautiful green stone.
Vĕr′der-er, *n.* [Fr. *verdier*; Late L. *viridarius*; *viridis*, green.] An officer of the forest.
Vĕr′dict, *n.* [L. *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, said.] (*Law.*) The decision or answer of a jury in relation to a cause on trial.
Vĕr′di-grīs, *n.* [Fr. *vert-de-gris*; O. Fr. *verderis*; probably for L. *viride æris*, the green of brass.] The blue-green rust of copper.
Vĕr′di-ter, *n.* [Fr. *vert-de-terre*, green of the earth.] A pale green or blue pigment.
Vĕrd′ūre (vĕrd′yur), *n.* [Fr. *verdure, verdeur*; *vert*, L. *viridis*, green.] Green; the green color or freshness of grass.
Vĕrd′ūr-oŭs (vĕrd′yur-ŭs), *a.* Green; fresh.
Vĕrġe, *n.* [Fr. *verge*, L. *virga*, a rod.] A rod; a mace:—[Fr. *verge*, a rod, a hoop] edge; border:—a limit; a circuit.—2, *v. n.* [L. *vergere*, to bend, to turn.] [*pp.* verging, verged.] To tend; to bend downward.
Vĕrġ′er, *n.* A mace-bearer in cathedrals, &c.
Vĕr′i-fī-a-ble, *a.* That may be verified.
Vĕr-i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* Act of verifying; proof.
Vĕr′i-fȳ, *v. a.* [Late L. *verificare*; L. *verus*, true, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* verifying, verified.] To prove to be true; to establish; to substantiate; to confirm; to fulfil.
Vĕr′i-ly, *ad.* [See Very.] In truth; certainly; really.
Vĕr-i-sĭm′i-lar, *a.* [L. *veri similis*, like the truth.] Apparently true; probable.
Vĕr-i-si-mĭl′i-tūde, *n.* [L. *verisimilitudo*; *verum*, the truth, and *similis*, like.] Appearance of truth; probability; resemblance; likelihood.
Vĕr′i-ta-ble, *a.* [Fr. *véritable*.] True; actual.
Vĕr′i-ta-bly, *ad.* In a true manner.
Vĕr′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *vérité*; L. *veritas*; *verus*, true.] Truth; reality; a true assertion.
Vĕr′jūice, *n.* [Fr. *verjus*; *vert*, green, and *jus*, juice.] Liquor expressed from green grapes, or from green or crab apples:—acidity.
Vĕr′mēṣ, *n. pl.* [L.—See Worm.] (*Ent.*) Worms.
Vĕr-mi-cĕl′li (vĕr-me-chĕl′e) [vĕr-me-sĕl′e, *P. E.*], *n.* [It.; pl. of *vermicello*, dim. of *verme*, a worm.] A paste of flour in the form of worms or threads, used in soups.

Ver-mĭc′ū-lar, *a.* [L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm (*q. v.*).] Acting like a worm; spiral.
Ver-mĭc′ū-lōse, } *a.* [L. *vermiculosus*, wormy.]
Ver-mĭc′ū-loŭs, } Full of worms or grubs:—vermicular.
Vẽr′mi-fōrm, *a.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a worm.
Vẽr′mi-fūge, *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugare*, to put to flight.] Medicine that expels worms.
Ver-mĭl′ion (ver-mĭl′yun), *n.* [Fr. *vermillon*, vermilion,—formerly, a little worm, the kermes (*q. v.*).—See CRIMSON.] Red sulphide of mercury:—a beautiful red color.
Vẽr′min, *n. sing.* or usually *collective.* [Fr. *vermine;* from L. *vermis*, a worm.] Any small, noxious animal, whether a quadruped, a reptile, or an insect:—an obnoxious or disgusting person.
Vẽr′min-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *vermineux.*] Tending to breed vermin; of the nature of vermin.
Vẽr′mouth, *n.* [A.-S. *wermod*, Ger. *vermuth*, wormwood; root of *wehren*, to preserve, and *muth*, mood, mind.—See WORMWOOD; Fr. *vermoud*, vermouth.] A kind of liqueur.
Ver-năc′ū-lar, *a.* [L. *vernaculus*, domestic; *verna*, a home-born slave.] Belonging to one's own country; native.—2, *n.* One's native language:—the language of any country.
Ver-năc′ū-lar-ĭsm, *n.* A vernacular idiom.
Vẽr′nal, *a.* [L. *vernalis; ver*, Gr. ἔαρ, Icel. *var*, Dan. *vaar*, the spring.] Belonging to the spring.]
Ver-nā′tion, *n.* [See VERNAL.] The arrangement of young leaves in their leaf-buds; foliation.
Vẽr′ni-er, *n.* [Its inventor's name.] A movable scale on an instrument.
Vẽr′sant, *n.* [Fr.; *verser*, to shed, to turn.] A slope of country:—a water-shed.
Vẽr′sa-tĭle, *a.* [L. *versatilis; versare*, frequentative of *vertere*, to turn.] Turning round:—changing; variable; *changeable;* docile; apt; quick:—readily applied to new labors.
Vẽr-sa-tĭl′i-ty, *n.* Quality of being versatile.
Vẽrse, *n.* [L. *versus*, a line, a turn; *vertere, versum*, to turn.] A line of poetry; a stanza; poetry:—a short passage; paragraph; text.
Vẽrsed (vẽrst), *a.* Skilled in; knowing.
Vẽr′si-cle, *n.* [L. *versiculus*, dim. of *versus*, a verse (*q. v.*).] A short verse.
Vẽr-si-fi-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *versificatio.*] The act or art of versifying.
Vẽr′si-fī-er, *n.* One who versifies.
Vẽr′si-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *versifier;* L. *versificare; versus*, a verse, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* versifying, versified.] To relate in verse.—2, *v. n.* To make verses; to rhyme.
Vẽr′sion, *n.* [L. *versio*, a version, a turning; *vertere, versum*, to turn.] A translation; the act of translating; rendition:—a statement or account:—transformation; a change.
Vẽrst, *n.* [Russ. *versta.*] A Russian measure of length of 3501 feet.
Vẽr′sus, *prep.* [L.] (*Law.*) Against.
Vẽrt, *n.* [Fr.] Any green tree:—green color.
Vẽr′te-bra, *n.*; pl. **Vẽr′te-bræ.** [L.; from *vertere*, to turn.] (*Anat.*) A bone in the spine or back.—*pl.* The bones of the spine; the spinal column.
Vẽr′te-bral, *a.* Relating to the spine.
Vẽr-te-brā′ta, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Zoöl.*) Animals which have an internal skeleton, supported by a spine.
Vẽr′te-brāte, *n.* A vertebrated animal.
Vẽr′te-brāte, } *a.* [L. *vertebratus*, jointed.] Hav-
Vẽr′te-brāt-ed, } ing vertebræ; having a spine.
Vẽr′tĕx, *n.*; pl. **Vẽr′ti-cēs.** [L. *vertex*, a turning; *vertere*, to turn; properly applied to the pole of the sky.] The zenith; the top of any thing; the crown.
Vẽr′ti-cal, *a.* [L. *verticalis.*—See VERTEX.] Relating to the vertex:—placed in the zenith:—perpendicular to the horizon.—2, *n.* A vertical circle; a great circle passing through the zenith and nadir.
Vẽr′ti-cal-ly, *ad.* In a vertical manner.
Vẽr′ti-cĭl, *n.* [L. *verticillus*, a whirl; dim. of *vertex*, a turning.] A whorl or ring of leaves or flowers.
Ver-tĭç′il-late, *or* **Vẽr-ti-cĭl′late**, *a.* Growing in [a circle, as leaves.
Ver-tĭg′i-noŭs, *a.* Turning round; giddy.
Vẽr′ti-gō, Ver-tī′gō, *or* **Ver-tī′gō**, *n.* [L. *vertigo, vertiginis;* from *vertere*, to turn.] A giddiness; a sense of turning in the head; dizziness.
Vẽr′tū, *n.* [It.—See VIRTUE.] Artistic merit or rarity; artistic work in general; objects of art.
Vẽr′vain, *or* **Vẽr′vāin**, *n.* [Fr. *verveine;* L. *verbena*, a sacred bough; *verber*, a rod.] The common name of plants of the genus *Verbena.*
Verve (vẽrv *or* vêrv), *n.* [Fr.] Heat of imagination such as animates the poet, artist, or musician; animation; fervor; spirit; life.
Vẽr′y, *a.* [Fr. *vrai*, O. Fr. *verai*, L. *verax, veracis*, truthful; *verus*, true.] True; real:—complete; exact.—2, *ad.* In a great degree; eminently.
Vĕs′i-cal, *a.* [L. *vesica*, a bladder.] Relating to the bladder.
Vĕs′i-cāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *vesica*, a bladder.] [*pp.* vesicating, vesicated.] To blister; to puff up.
Vĕs-i-cā′tion, *n.* [Fr. *vésication.*] The act of blistering; a blister.
Ve-sĭc′a-to-ry, *n.* [Fr. *vésicatoire.*] A blistering medicine.—2, *a.* Blistering.
Vĕs′i-cle, *n.* [L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, a bladder.] A little elevation of the cuticle containing lymph; a small blister.
Ve-sĭc′ū-lar, *a.* [Fr. *vésiculaire.*] Relating to or like vesicles; hollow; full of small interstices.
Vĕs′per, *n.* [L.; Gr. ἕσπερος, evening.] The evening star; Venus.
Vĕs′pers, *n. pl.* An evening service.
Vĕs′per-tīne, *a.* [L. *vespertinus.*] Pertaining to the evening.
Vĕs′sel, *n.* [Fr. *vaisseau;* O. Fr. *vaissel;* L. *vascellum*, dim. of *vas*, a vase (*q. v.*).] A cask or utensil for holding liquids, &c.; a dish:—a tube; a pipe:—a vehicle for conveyance on water; a ship; a brig; a sloop.
Vĕst, *n.* [L. *vestis*, a garment.—Cf. Skr. *vas*, to put on; Goth. *wasti*, clothes.] An outer garment; a waistcoat.—2, *v. a.* [L. *vestire*, to clothe.] [*pp.* vesting, vested.] To dress; to clothe.—(*Law.*) To invest with; to put in possession of.—3, *v. n.* To be fixed; to take effect.
Vĕs′tal, *n.* [L. *vestalis*, belonging to *Vesta.*] A virgin consecrated to *Vesta.*—2, *a.* Relating to *Vesta;* chaste.
Vĕst′ed, *p. a.* Not liable to be set aside; established by law; fixed:—clothed; adorned.
Vĕs′ti-būle, *n.* [L. *vestibulum*, a porch; *ve-*, apart, and *stabulum*, an abode.] (*Arch.*) An area before the entrance of the Roman houses:—an entrance to a house; hall; lobby; porch.
Vĕs′tige, *n.* [Fr. *vestige;* L. *vestigium*, a footprint.] A mark left behind in passing; a footstep; footprint; trace; track; remains.
Vĕst′ing, *n.* A covering:—materials for vests.
Vĕst′ment, *n.* [L. *vestimentum*, a garment; *vestire*, to clothe.—See VEST.] A garment; a part of dress, especially of clerical dress.
Vĕs′try, *n.* [L. *vestiarium*, a wardrobe.] A room in a church for vestments:—a parochial assembly or committee.
Vĕs′try-măn, *n.* One of a board or committee that manage the affairs of a parish.
Vĕst′ūre (vĕst′yur), *n.* [Late L. *vestitura;* L. *vestire, vestitum*, to vest (*q. v.*).] A garment; robe; dress; *apparel;* attire; vestment; clothes.
Vĕtch, *n.* [L. *vicia*, a vetch: akin to *vincire*, to bind.] A plant; a leguminous plant; fitch.
Vĕt′er-an, *n.* [L. *veteranus*, old, experienced; *vetus, veteris*, old.] An old soldier; one long practised.—2, *a.* Old in practice, especially in war.
Vĕt-er-i-nā′ri-an, *n.* One skilled in the diseases of horses and cattle; a horse-doctor.
Vĕt′er-i-na-ry, *a.* [L. *veterinarius* or *veterinus*, relating to cattle; *veterinæ*, beasts of burden: per-

haps akin to *vehere*, to carry.] Pertaining to farriery, or to the healing of diseases of animals.
Ve'tō, *n.*; pl. **Ve'tōeş.** [L. for "I forbid."] A prohibition; act of stopping the enactment of a law.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* vetoing, vetoed.] To prohibit by a veto.
Vĕx, *v. a.* [L. *vexare*, to disturb; frequentative of *vehere, vexi*, to carry.] [*pp.* vexing, vexed.] To plague with slight provocations; to torment; to harass; to disquiet; to tease; to fret; to irritate; to trouble; to *displease.*
Vex-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *vexatio.*] Act of vexing:—that which troubles:—the state of being vexed.
Vex-ā'tious, *a.* Afflictive; troublesome.
Vex-ā'tious-ly, *ad.* Troublesomely; uneasily.
Vex-ā'tious-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being vexatious; troublesomeness; disquiet.
Vexed (vĕkst *or* vĕks'ed), *p. a.* Agitated; disquieted; disputed; difficult.—*Vexed question*, a question much disputed.
Vī'a, [L.] By the way of.
Vī-a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being viable.
Vī'a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *viable; vie*, L. *vita*, life.] Capable of living.
Vī'a-dŭct, *n.* [L. *via*, a way, and *ducere, ductum*, to carry.] An elevated roadway.
Vī'al, *n.* [O. Fr. *viole;* Fr. *fiole;* L. *phiala*, Gr. φιάλη, a shallow bowl.] A small bottle; a phial.
Vī'and, *n.* [Fr. *viande*, It. *vivanda*, L. *vivenda* (pl.), provisions; *vivere*, to live.—See Victuals.] Food; meat dressed; victuals.
Vī-ăt'i-cŭm, *n.* [L. *viaticus*, pertaining to a road; *via*, a way.] Provision for a journey:—the sacrament given to a dying person.
Vī'brant, *a.* Vibrating; tremulous.
Vī'brāte, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [L. *vibrare, vibratum*, to brandish.—Cf. Skr. *vip*, to shake; Icel. *veifa*, to wave (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* vibrating, vibrated.] To brandish; to move to and fro; to oscillate; to quiver.
Vī'bra-tĭle, *a.* [Fr.—See Vibrate.] Vibratory; tremulous. [oscillation.
Vī-brā'tion, *n.* [L. *vibratio.*] Act of vibrating;
Vī'bra-to-ry, *a.* That vibrates; vibrating.
Vĭb'ri-ō, *n.*; pl. **Vĭb-ri-ō'nēş**, *or* **Vĭb'ri-ōş.** [Neo-Latin; L. *vibrare*, to vibrate.] A minute organism with a vibratile motion.
Vī-bŭr'num, *n.* [L.] A shrub of several species.
Vĭc'ar, *n.* [Fr. *vicaire;* L. *vicarius*, a deputy; *vicis*, a succession.] One who performs the functions of another; a deputy; a substitute:—a *clergyman* who is an incumbent of a benefice.
Vĭc'ar-aġe, *n.* The benefice or house of a vicar.
Vi-cā'ri-ate, *n.* A delegated office or power.
Vi-cā'ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *vicarius*, substituted.—See Vicar.] Done or suffered for or instead of another; delegated; substituted.
Vi-cā'ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In the place of another.
Vīce, *n.* [Fr. *vice*, L. *vitium*, a defect.] An offence against morality; the opposite of *virtue;* a fault; depravity; wickedness:—[Fr. *vis*, a vice, a screw; L. *vitis*, a vine; root *vi*, to turn] a griping press.
Vī'ce. [L.; *vicis*, a succession.] In the room of; instead of.
Vīce-. [L. *vice*, in place of.] A prefix used in composition to denote one who acts in place of another, or one who is second in rank; as, *vice-president.* [below an admiral.
Vīce-ăd'mi-ral, *n.* A naval officer next in rank
Vīce-ăd'mi-ral-ty, *n.* Office of a vice-admiral.
Vīce-chăn'cel-lor, *n.* A judge in a chancery court below the chancellor:—the second magistrate in an English university.
Vīce-cŏn'sul, *n.* An assistant consul.
Vīce-ġē'ren-cy, *n.* The office of a vicegerent.
Vīce-ġē'rent, *n.* [L. *vice*, in place of; *vicis*, a turn, succession, and *gerere*, to perform.] A lieutenant; a deputy.—2, *a.* Having a delegated power.
Vīce-prĕş'i-dent, *n.* An officer next below a president. [roy.
Vīce-rē'gal, *a.* [See Regal.] Relating to a vice-
Vīce'rōy, *n.* [Fr. *vice-roi;* L. *vice*, in place of, and Fr. *roi*, L. *rex, regis*, a king.] One who governs in place of a king, with a delegated regal authority.
Vīce-rōy'al-ty, *n.* The office of a viceroy.
Vĭç'i-naġe, *n.* [Fr. *voisinage; voisin*, a neighbor; L. *vicinus*, near; *vicus*, a village, a neighborhood; Gr. οἶκος, a house.] A neighborhood; a vicinity.
Vi-cĭn'i-ty, *n.* [L. *vicinitas.*—See Vicinage.] Nearness; a *neighborhood.*
Vĭ''cious (vĭsh'us), *a.* [L. *vitiosus.*—See Vice.] Addicted to vice; wicked; corrupt; bad; mischievous; refractory.
Vĭ''cious-ly (vĭsh'us-le), *ad.* Corruptly; sinfully.
Vĭ''cious-nĕss (vĭsh'us-nĕs), *n.* Addiction to vice.
Vi-cĭs'si-tūde, *n.* [L. *vicissitudo; vicis*, a change; *vicissim*, by turns.] A regular *change;* interchange; mutation; revolution.
Vĭc'tim, *n.* [L. *victima*, a victim; origin doubtful.] A sacrifice:—a person or living thing destroyed:—one who suffers injury.
Vĭc'tim-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *victimer;* L. *victimare.*] [*pp.* victimizing, victimized.] To make a victim of; to rob; to plunder. [Colloq.]
Vĭc'tor, *n.* [L.; *vincere, victum*, to conquer.] A conqueror; a vanquisher.
Vic-tō'ri-oŭs, *a.* [L. *victoriosus.*] Having gained a victory; conquering; triumphant; superior.
Vic-tō'ri-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a victorious manner.
Vĭc'to-ry, *n.* [L. *victoria.*—See Victor.] Superiority gained in a battle or contest; conquest; success; a triumph.
Vict'ual (vĭt'tl), *v. a.* [See Victuals.] [*pp.* victualling, victualled.] To store with food.
Vict'ual-ler (vĭt'tl-er), *n.* A provider.
Vict'uals (vĭt'tlz), *n. pl.* [L. *victualia*, provisions; *vivere, victum*, to live; *vivus*, alive.] Food; provision:—cooked food for human use.
Vī'de, *v. imp.* [L.] See, as a note or remark.
Vi-dĕl'i-cĕt, *ad.* [L., for *videre licet*, it may be seen.] To wit; namely; that is:—generally abbreviated to *viz.*
Vidette (ve-dĕt'), *n.* See Vedette.
Vīe (vī), *v. n.* [Fr. *envi*, emulation; O. Fr. *envier*, to vie in a game; Sp. *envidar*, It. *invitare*, to stake, to challenge at play; L. *invitare*, to invite (*q. v.*); O. E. *vie, envie*, to challenge, to wager; distinct from, but confused with, Envy (*q. v.*).] [*i.* vied; *pp.* vying, vied.] To contest; to contend; to strive; to make use of emulous efforts.
View (vū), *v. a.* [Fr. *vue*, a sight; *voir* (part. *vu*), to see: L. *videre*, to see.] [*pp.* viewing, viewed.] To survey; to look on; to see.—2, *n.* A *prospect;* sight; survey.
View'er (vū'er), *n.* One who views.
View'less, *a.* Unseen; not discernible.
Vĭġ'il, *n.* [Fr. *vigil;* L. *vigilia*, a watch; *vigil*, awake; *vigere*, to flourish, to be active.] Forbearance of sleep; a watch:—evening devotion:—a fast before a holiday.
Vĭġ'il-ance, *n.* [L. *vigilantia.*—See Vigil.] Watchfulness; watchful care; *attention;* wakefulness.
Vĭġ'il-ant, *a.* [L. *vigilans*, watching; *vigilare*, to watch.—See Vigil.] Watchful; diligent; attentive; alert; active to see and avoid danger.
Vĭġ'il-ant-ly, *ad.* Watchfully; attentively.
Vign-ĕtte' (vĭn-yĕt' *or* vĭn'yĕt), *n.* [Fr.; dim. of *vigne*, a vine (*q. v.*).] A picture of leaves and flowers:—a print or ornament on the title-page of a book.
Vĭg'or, *n.* [L. *vigor*, activity; *vigere*, to flourish.] Force; strength; energy; efficacy.
Vĭg'or-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *vigoureux;* It. & Sp. *vigoroso.*] Full of vigor; full of strength and life; strong; stout; forcible; *robust.*
Vĭg'or-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a vigorous manner.
Viking (vī'king *or* vĭk'ing), *n.* [Icel. *vikingr*, A.-S. *wicing*,—literally, one who haunts the bays; Icel. *vik*, a bay, a creek, a recess; *vikja*, to bend, to turn.] A Norse pirate or piratical chieftain.
Vīle, *a.* [L. *vilis*, cheap.] *Base;* mean; despicable; sordid; bad; cheap; common.

Vīle′ly, *ad.* Basely; meanly; shamefully.
Vīle′ness, *n.* Baseness; meanness.
Vĭl-i-fi-cā′tion, *n.* The act of vilifying.
Vĭl′i-fī-er, *n.* One who vilifies.
Vĭl′i-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *vilificare; vilis*, cheap, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* vilifying, vilified.] To defame; to abuse; to *revile;* to traduce; to calumniate; to *asperse.*
Vĭl′i-pĕnd, *v. a.* [L. *vilipendere; vilis*, cheap, and *pendere*, to weigh, to consider.] [*pp.* vilipending, vilipended.] To despise; to disparage.
Vĭl′la, *n.* [L. *villa*, a farm-house; for *vicula*, dim. of *vicus*, a village.] A country-seat; a rural mansion.
Vĭl′lage, *n.* [Fr. *village* or *villace*, a village; L. *villaticus*, belonging to a villa.] A small collection of houses.
Vĭl′la-ger, *n.* An inhabitant of a village.
Vĭl′lain (vĭl′lin), *n.* [Fr. *vilain;* Late L. *villanus*, a farm-servant; L. *villa*, a farm-house.] One who, under the feudal system, held by a base tenure (in this sense written also *villein* and *villan*):—a vile person; a rascal; a knave; a scoundrel.
Vĭl′la-nage, *n.* [Fr. *vilainage.*] State of a villain; [baseness.
Vĭl′la-noŭs, *a.* Like a villain; base; vile; wicked; bad:—written also *villainous.*
Vĭl′la-noŭs-ly, *ad.* Wickedly; basely.
Vĭl′la-ny, *n.* [Fr. *vilenie*, vileness.] The character or conduct of a villain; wickedness; depravity; baseness; a crime:—written also *villainy.*
Vil-lăt′ic, *a.* [L. *villaticus*, belonging to a villa.] Pertaining to a farm or a villa.
Vĭl′lī, *n. pl.* [L.] (*Anat.*) Fibres.—(*Bot.*) Hairs.
Vil-lōse′, *a.* [L. *villosus; villus*, a hair.—See Felt.] Covered with hairs; villous.
Vĭl′lous, *a.* [See Villose.] Shaggy; rough; hairy.
Vinaigrette (vĭn-a-grĕt′), *n.* [Fr.] A sauce containing vinegar:—a bottle for holding aromatic vinegar or smelling-salts.
Vĭn-ci-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* Liableness to be overcome.
Vĭn′ci-ble, *a.* [L. *vincibilis; vincere*, to conquer.] Conquerable; superable.
Vĭn′cŭ-lŭm, *n.* [L.; from *vincire*, to bind.] A band; [a cord; a tie.
Vĭn′di-ca-ble, *a.* That may be vindicated.
Vĭn′di-cāte, *v. a.* [L. *vindicare, vindicatum*, to avenge, to lay claim to; *vindex, vindicis*, a claimant: the verb is referred by some to L. *vim dicare*, to assert one's power.] [*pp.* vindicating, vindicated.] To *defend* with success; to justify; to support; to maintain; to clear.
Vĭn-di-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *vindicatio.*] A defence; a justification.
Vĭn′di-cā-tive, *or* **Vin-dĭc′a-tive**, *a.* Tending to [vindicate.
Vĭn′di-cā-tor, *n.* [Late L.] One who vindicates.
Vĭn′di-ca-to-ry, *a.* Vindicative.
Vin-dĭc′tive, *a.* [L. *vindicta*, revenge, vengeance, defence, protection; *vindicare*, to avenge.] Given to revenge; revengeful.
Vin-dĭc′tive-ly, *ad.* In a vindictive manner.
Vin-dĭc′tive-nĕss, *n.* A revengeful temper.
Vīne, *n.* [Fr. *vigne;* L. *vinea*, a vineyard; *vinum*, wine (*q. v.*).] The plant that bears the grape:—any plant that trails on the ground, or climbs.
Vĭn′e-gar, *n.* [Fr. *vinaigre; vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sharp.—See Eager.] An acid liquor.
Vī′ne-ry, *n.* A place for grape-vines; a grapery.
Vĭne′yard, *n.* [Vine and Yard.] A ground planted with vines.
Vī′nous, *a.* [L. *vinosus; vinum*, wine (*q. v.*).] Having the qualities of wine.
Vĭn′tage, *n.* [O. E. *ventage;* Fr. *vendange;* L. *vindemia; vinum*, wine, and *demere*, to take away; *de*, away, and *emere*, to procure.] The time of gathering grapes or making wine; the yearly produce of the vineyard, in grapes, or wine, or both together.
Vĭn′tag-er, *n.* One who gathers the vintage.
Vĭn′tag-ing, *n.* The gathering of the vintage.
Vĭnt′ner, *n.* [O. Fr. *vinetier;* Late L. *vinetarius;* L. *vinetum*, a vineyard; *vinum*, wine (*q. v.*).] One who sells wine.

Vī′ny, *a.* Belonging to, or yielding, vines.
Vī′ol, *n.* [Fr. *viole;* It. *viola;* Late L. *vitula, vidula*, a viol; L. *vitulari*, to make merry; probably influenced by, or perhaps really derived from, the words cited under Fiddle (*q. v.*).] A stringed instrument of music.
Vi-ō′la, *n.* [It.] A sort of large violin.
Vī′o-la-ble, *a.* That may be violated or hurt.
Vī-o-lā′ceous (vī-o-lā′shus), *a.* Like violets.
Vī′o-lāte, *v. a.* [L. *violare, violatum; vis*, force.] [*pp.* violating, violated.] To treat with irreverence; to hurt; to transgress; to *infringe;* to break; to injure:—to pollute; to deflower; to ravish. [breach.
Vī-o-lā′tion, *n.* [L. *violatio.*] The act of violating;
Vī′o-lā-tive, *a.* Tending to, or causing, violation.
Vī′o-lā-tor, *n.* [L.] One who violates or injures.
Vī′o-lĕnce, *n.* [L. *violentia.*] A violent act; unjust force; an attack; outrage; vehemence; injury.
Vī′o-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *violentus; vis, vi*, force.] Acting or done with violence; forcible; vehement; not natural; extorted.
Vī′o-lĕnt-ly, *ad.* With force; vehemently.
Vī′o-lĕt, *n.* [Fr. *violet;* L. *viola.*—Cf. Gr. ἴον, a violet.] A plant and its flower:—a color.—2, *a.* Of the color of the violet.
Vī-o-lĭn′, *n.* [It. *violino*, dim. of *violo*, a viol.] A stringed instrument; a fiddle.
Vī-o-lĭn′ist, *n.* One who plays on the violin.
Vī-o-lon-cĕl′list, *n.* A player on the violoncello.
Vī-o-lon-cĕl′lō (vē-o-lon-chĕl′lō *or* vē-o-lon-sĕl′lō), *n.* [It.; dim. of *violone*, a bass-viol: the latter an augmentative form of *viola*, a viol.] A kind of bass violin, with four strings.
Vī′per, *n.* [L. *vipera*, a viper; for *vivipara*, bringing forth living young.—See Viviparous.] A venomous serpent.
Vī′per-īne, *a.* [L. *viperinus.*] Belonging to a [viper.
Vī′per-oŭs, *a.* Having the qualities of a viper:—malignant.
Vī-rā′gō, *or* **Vi-rā′gō**, *n.* [L. *virago*, a man-like woman; *vira* (rare), a woman; *vir*, a man; the ending *-ago* implies resemblance.] A female warrior; a turbulent woman; a termagant.
Vĭr′e-lāy, *n.* [Fr. *virelai; virer*, to turn, to veer, and *lai*, a lay.] A species of poem:—a lay or song having two rhymes and a refrain.
Vī-rĕs′cent, *a.* [L. *virescere, virescentis*, to become green: inceptive of *virere*, to be green.—See Verdant.] (*Bot.*) Green; flourishing.
Vĭr′gin, *n.* [L. *virgo, virginis:* root *varg-*, to grow.] A maid; a woman not a mother.—2, *a.* Befitting a virgin; maidenly; pure.
Vĭr′gin-al, *a.* [L. *virginalis.*—See Virgin.] Maidenly; relating to a virgin.—2, *n.* A musical instrument.
Vir-gĭn′i-ty, *n.* [L. *virginitas;* Fr. *virginité.*] State [of a virgin; maidenhood.
Vĭr-i-dĕs′cence, *n.* The act of growing green.
Vĭr-i-dĕs′cent, *a.* [L. *viridescere, viridescentis*, frequentative of *viridere*, to make or to become green; *viridis*, green.] Growing green.
Vi-rĭd′i-ty, *n.* [L. *viriditas; viridis*, green.] Greenness; verdure.
Vī′rile, **Vĭr′ile**, *or* **Vĭr′īle**, *a.* [L. *virilis; vir*, a man.—Cf. Irish *fear*, A.-S. *wer*, Goth. *wair*, a man.] Belonging to man; manly; bold; masculine; pertaining to the male sex.
Vi-rĭl′i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *virilité;* L. *virilitas.*] Manhood; the quality of man.
Vir-tū′, *n.* [It. *virtù, vertù*, excellence, merit, virtue (*q. v.*).] A love of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities:—curiosities; objects of art.
Vĭrt′ū-al (vĭrt′yu-al), *a.* [Fr. *virtuel.*—See Virtue.] Being in essence or effect, though not in fact; effectual; efficacious.
Vĭrt′ū-al-ly, *ad.* In effect, or efficaciously.
Vĭrt′ūe (vĭrt′yu), *n.* [Fr. *vertu*, goodness; L. *virtus*, excellence, valor, manliness; *vir*, a man.] Moral goodness, opposed to *vice;* right principle; right conduct; moral excellence; probity; uprightness:—efficacy; power:—valor; courage.

Vĭr-tū-ō'sō, *n.* [It.—See VIRTU.] It. pl. **Vĭr-tū-ō'sī**; Eng. **Vĭrt-ū-ō'sōs.** A man skilled in the polite or elegant arts, or in curiosities.

Vĭrt'ū-oŭs (vĭrt'yu-ŭs), *a.* [Fr. *vertueux;* Late L. *virtuosus.*] Partaking of virtue; morally good; upright; honest; equitable.

Vĭrt'ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a virtuous manner.

Vĭr'ū-lĕnce, *n.* [L. *virulentia.*] Malignity; acrimony; hate; venom:—poisonous quality.

Vĭr'ū-lĕnt, *a.* [L. *virulentus,* venomous; *virus,* poison.] Venomous; bitter; malignant.

Vĭr'ū-lĕnt-ly, *ad.* With virulence.

Vī'rus, *n.* [L.—Cf. Gr. ἰός, Skr. *visha,* Hind. *bish,* poison.] Purulent matter; poison.

Vĭs, *n.* [L.] Force; power:—violence.

Vĭs'aġe, *n.* [Fr.; *vis,* the face; L. *visus,* a look; *videre, visum,* to see.] The face; the countenance.

Vĭs'aġed (vĭz'ajd), *a.* Having a face or visage.

Vis-a-vis (vĭz'ä-vē'), *n.* [Fr.] A carriage which holds two persons, who sit face to face.

Vĭs'ce-ra, *n. pl.* [L.; pl. of *viscus.*] (*Anat.*) The entrails:—internal organs.

Vĭs'cid, *a.* [L. *viscidus,* sticky; *viscus,* birdlime, mistletoe.] Glutinous; tenacious; ropy, viscous; clammy.

Vis-cĭd'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *viscidité.*—See VISCID.] Glutinousness; tenacity.

Vis-cŏs'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *viscosité.*—See VISCOUS.] Glutinousness; tenacity.

Vī's'cōunt (vī'kōūnt), *n.* [Fr. *vicomte.*—See VICE- and COUNT.] A nobleman of a degree next below that of an earl or a count.

Vī's'cōunt-ess (vī'kōūnt-es), *n.* The wife of a viscount.

Vĭs'cous, *a.* [L. *viscosus.*—See VISCID.] Glutinous; tenacious; viscid.

Vĭs'cus, *n.* [L.] An internal organ of the body. —pl. **Vĭs'ce-ra**, which see.

Vīse, *n.* A griping machine or press. See VICE.

Visé (vē'zā), *v. a.* [Fr.; *viser,* to sign, to sight, to aim; L. *visere,* to survey; *videre, visum,* to see.] [*pp.* viséing, viséd.] To examine and officially endorse.—2, *n.* An official endorsement.

Vĭs'i-ble, *a.* [L. *visibilis,* that may be seen; *videre, visum,* to see.] That may be seen; perceptible by the eye; apparent; manifest; discernible.

Vĭs'i-bly, *ad.* In a visible manner.

Vĭ''sion (vĭzh'un), *n.* [L. *visio; videre, visum,* to see.] The act or faculty of seeing; sight:—a supernatural appearance; *apparition;* a spectre; phantom:—dream.

Vĭ''sion-a-ry (vĭzh'un-a-re), *a.* Affected by phantoms; *fanciful;* imaginary; not real.—2, *n.* One who forms idle or fantastic projects; a wild schemer; an *enthusiast.*

Vĭs'it, *v. a.* [Fr. *visiter;* L. *visitare,* frequentative of *visere,* to survey; intensive of *videre, visum,* to see.] [*pp.* visiting, visited.] To go to see; to come to; to attend:—to punish:—to inflict:—to afflict.—2, *v. n.* To practise going to see others. —3, *n.* The act of going to see another; a call.

Vĭs'it-ănt, *n.* [L. *visitans,* visiting.—See VISIT.] One who goes to see another.

Vĭs-i-tā'tion, *n.* [L. *visitatio.*] The act of visiting:—infliction.—(*Law.*) The act of making a judicial examination.

Vĭs'it-ĭng, *n.* The act of visiting; a visitation.

Vĭs'it-or, *n.* [Fr. *visiteur;* L. *visitator.*] One who visits; a visitant:—one who regulates disorders; an inspector.

Vĭs'or, *n.* [Fr. *visière;* from *vis,* the face.—See VISAGE.] A mask; disguise; the perforated part of a helmet:—written also *vizor* and *vizard.*

Vĭs'ta, *n.*; pl. **Vĭs'tas.** [It.; from *visto,* seen; *vedere,* L. *videre,* to see.] A view:—a prospect or a walk through an avenue, as of trees.

Vĭs'ū-al (vĭzh'yu-al), *a.* [L. *visualis; visus,* the sight.—See VISION.] Relating to the sight.

Vī'tal, *a.* [L. *vitalis; vita,* life; *vivere,* to live.] Relating to life; living; containing or supporting life; necessary to life; essential.

Vī-tăl'i-ty, *n.* [L. *vitalitas.*] The power of subsisting in life.

Vī'tal-īze, *v. a.* [*pp.* vitalizing, vitalized.] To make vital or alive.

Vī'tal-ly, *ad.* In a vital manner.

Vī'tals, *n. pl.* The parts essential to life.

Vī'tel-la-ry, *or* **Vĭt'el-la-ry**, *n.* The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white.

Vī-tĕl'lus, *n.* [L. for "a calf,"—also "the yolk;" dim. of *vitulus,* a calf.—Cf. Gr. ἰταλός, a bullock.] The yolk of an egg.

Vĭ''ti-āte (vĭsh'e-āt), *v. a.* [L. *vitiare, vitiatum,* to corrupt; *vitium,* a fault, a vice (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* vitiating, vitiated.] To make vicious or corrupt; to deprave; to contaminate.

Vī-ti-ā'tion (vĭsh-e-ā'shun), *n.* [L. *vitiatio.*] Depravation.

Vĭt're-oŭs, *a.* [L. *vitreus; vitrum,* glass; root of *videre,* to see.] Glassy; resembling glass.

Vĭt're-ous-nĕss, *n.* State of being vitreous.

Vi-trĕs'cent, *a.* Tending to become glass.

Vĭt-ri-făc'tion, *n.* The act of vitrifying.

Vĭt'ri-fī-a-ble, *a.* That may be vitrified.

Vĭt-ri-fi-cā'tion, *n.* Vitrifaction.

Vĭt'ri-fŏrm, *a.* Having the form of glass.

Vĭt'ri-fȳ, *v. a.* [Fr. *vitrifier;* L. *vitrum,* glass, and *facere,* to make.] [*pp.* vitrifying, vitrified.] To change or convert into glass.—2, *v. n.* To become glass, or vitreous.

Vĭt'ri-ol, *n.* [Fr. *vitriol,* copperas; L. *vitreolus,* glassy.—See VITREOUS.] A compound mineral salt; copperas; a sulphate of iron or copper.

Vĭt-ri-ŏl'ic, *a.* Containing vitriol.

Vĭt'ū-līne, *a.* [L. *vitulinus.*—See VEAL.] Relating to a calf or to veal.

Vi-tū'per-āte, *or* **Vī-tū'per-āte**, *v. a.* [L. *vituperare, vituperatum,* to revile, to blame; *vitium,* vice, a fault, and *parare,* to contrive, to provide.] [*pp.* vituperating, vituperated.] To blame; to censure; to vilify; to reproach.

Vi-tū-per-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *vituperatio.*] Abusive censure.

Vi-tū'per-a-tive, *a.* Containing censure.

Vi-vā'cious (ve-vā'shus), *a.* [L. *vivax, vivacis,* lively; *vivere,* to live; *vivus,* alive.] Gay; active; lively.

Vi-văç'i-ty, *or* **Vī-văç'i-ty**, *n.* [L. *vivacitas;* Fr. *vivacité.*] Quality of being vivacious; animation; spirit; liveliness; sprightliness.

Vi-vā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [L.; from *vivus,* alive.] A place for keeping live animals.

Vĭv'id, *a.* [L. *vividus,* animated; *vivus,* alive.] Lively; quick; sprightly; active.

Vĭv'id-ly, *ad.* With life; with quickness.

Vĭv'id-nĕss, *n.* Life; vigor; quickness.

Vī-vĭf'ic, *a.* [L. *vivificus; vivus,* alive, and *facere,* to make.] Giving life.

Vĭv-i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [L. *vivificatio.*] The act of giving or restoring life.

Vĭv'i-fȳ, *v. a.* [L. *vivificare.*—See VIVIFIC.] [*pp.* vivifying, vivified.] To make alive; to animate.

Vī-vĭp'a-roŭs, *a.* [L. *viviparus; vivus,* alive, and *parere,* to bring forth.] Bringing forth young alive; not laying eggs to be hatched.

Vĭv-i-sĕc'tion, *n.* [L. *vivus,* alive, and *sectio,* a cutting.] The act or practice of dissecting or opening living animals.

Vĭx'en (vĭk'sn), *n.* [Ger. *füchsin,* fem. of *fuchs,* a fox.] The cub of a fox; a she-fox:—a turbulent woman; a scold; a termagant.

Vĭz., *ad.* [A contraction of *videlicet.*] Namely.

Vĭz'ard, *n.* [See VISOR.] A vizor; a mask.

Vĭz'ier (vĭz'yer *or* vĭz'yēr), *n.* [Arab. *wazir,* a vicegerent, a bearer, a porter; *wazara,* to carry.] A Turkish minister of state.

Vō'ca-ble, *n.* [Fr. *vocable,* L. *vocabulum,* a name; *vocare,* to call; *vox,* a voice (*q. v.*).] A word; a name; a term.

Vo-căb'ū-la-ry, *n.* [Fr. *vocabulaire;* Late L. *vocabularium.*—See VOCABLE.] A list of words in alphabetical order; a nomenclature; a *dictionary.*

Vō'cal, *a.* [L. *vocalis; vox, vocis,* a voice (*q. v.*).] Having a voice; uttered by the voice; *oral:*—noting a peculiar sound, as of *z* or *v* as distinguished from *s* or *f.*

Vō′cal-ĭst, *n.* A vocal musician; a singer.
Vō-cal-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of vocalizing.
Vō′cal-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *vocaliser.*] [*pp.* vocalizing, vocalized.] To make vocal; to articulate.
Vō′cal-ly, *ad.* By the voice; articulately.
Vo-cā′tion, *n.* [L. *vocatio*, a call; *vocare*, to call; *vox*, a voice.] A calling; a trade; a business.
Vŏc′a-tĭve, *a.* [L. *vocativus; vocare*, to call.] Denoting a grammatical case.
Vo-cĭf′er-āte, *v. n.* [L. *vociferare, vociferatum*, to cry out; *vox, vocis*, the voice, and *ferre*, to carry.] [*pp.* vociferating, vociferated.] To clamor; to make outcries; to call aloud; to halloo.
Vo-cĭf-er-ā′tion, *n.* [L. *vociferatio.*] A clamor; an outcry.
Vo-cĭf′er-oŭs, *a.* Clamorous; noisy; loud.
Vōgue (vōg), *n.* [Fr. *vogue*, favor, currency, passage; *voguer*, to sail, to go; It. *voga*, Sp. *boga*, the act of rowing.—Cf. Ger. *wogen*, to move.] Fashion; mode; repute.
Vŏice (vŏĭs), *n.* [L. *vox, vocis.*—Cf. Skr. *vach*, to speak.] Sound emitted by the mouth:—choice or opinion expressed; a *vote;* suffrage.—(*Gram.*) The distinction between the *active* and *passive* forms of verbs.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* voicing, voiced.] To give utterance to:—to attune.
Vŏice′less, *a.* Having no voice.
Vŏid, *a.* [Fr. *vide;* O. Fr. *voide;* from L. *viduus*, bereft.—See WIDOW.] *Empty;* vain; null; ineffectual; devoid; free; destitute; unoccupied; unreal.—2, *n.* An empty space; vacuum; vacancy.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* voiding, voided.] To quit; to emit; to vacate; to annul.
Vŏid′a-ble, *a.* That may be voided or annulled.
Vŏid′ance, *n.* An emptying; vacancy.
Vŏid′er, *n.* He who or that which voids:—a tray used to empty a table; a basket.
Vō′lant, *a.* [L. *volare, volantis*, to fly.] Flying:—nimble; active.
Vŏl′a-tĭle [vŏl′a-tĭl, *Ja. N. C.*], *a.* [L. *volatilis; volare*, to fly.] Flying; lively; fickle; airy; passing off by evaporation; evaporating.
Vŏl′a-tile-nĕss, **Vŏl-a-tĭl′i-ty**, *n.* Quality of being volatile; airiness; fickleness.
Vŏl-a-tĭl-i-zā′tion, *n.* The act of making volatile.
Vŏl′a-til-īze, *v. a.* [Fr. *volatiliser.*] [*pp.* volatilizing, volatilized.] To make volatile; to subtilize to a high degree.
Vol-căn′ic, *a.* Relating to volcanoes; produced, formed, or affected by a volcano.
Vol-cā′nō, *n.*; pl. **Vol-cā′nōeş**. [It. *volcano;* from L. *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, the god of fire.—Cf. Skr. *ulka*, a firebrand.] A mountain having internal fire, and ejecting fire, smoke, and lava.
Vōle, *n.* [Fr. *vole; voler*, to steal; L. *involare*, to seize,—literally, to fly at.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks:—[perhaps from *wold*, a field] a field-rat:—a water-rat.
Vo-lĭ′′tion (vo-lĭsh′un), *n.* [Late L. *volitio;* L. *velle, volui*, to wish.] The act of willing; power of willing; choice.
Vo-lĭ′′tion-al, *a.* Relating to, or springing from, volition or the will; associated with, or characterized by, volition.
Vŏl′ley (vŏl′le), *n.* [Fr. *volée*, a flight; L. *volare*, to fly.] A flight of shot; a burst; a simultaneous discharge.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* volleying, volleyed.] To throw out; to discharge.
Vōlt, *n.* [From *Volta* (1745–1826), a physicist.] The unit of electro-motive force or of tension:—[see VAULT] a leap to one side.
Vol-tā′ic, *a.* Relating to Volta or voltaism.
Vŏl′ta-ĭşm, *n.* Voltaic electricity; galvanism.
Vŏl-ti-ġeür′ (vŏl-te-zhŭr′), *n.* [Fr.] A light horseman, or dragoon.
Vŏl-ū-bĭl′i-ty, *n.* [L. *volubilitas.*] State of being voluble; *fluency* of speech:—mutability.
Vŏl′ū-ble, *a.* [L. *volubilis*, easily turned or rolled; *volvere, volutum*, to turn.] Rolling; active:—fluent of words.
Vŏl′ū-bly, *ad.* In a voluble manner.
Vŏl′ūme (vŏl′yum), *n.* [L. *volumen*, a roll; *volvere, volutum*, to roll.] Something rolled or convolved; a single fold; a roll:—a *book;* a tome:—dimension; compass; bulk; size.—(*Mus.*) Compass of voice; tone; power.
Vŏl-ū-mĕt′ric, *a.* [VOLUME and METRIC.] Pertaining to, or performed by, measured volumes.
Vo-lū′mi-noŭs, *a.* [L. *voluminosus*, full of turns or rolls.] Consisting of many volumes or rolls; copious; diffusive.
Vo-lū′mi-noŭs-ly, *ad.* In many volumes.
Vo-lū′mi-nous-nĕss, *n.* State of being voluminous; copiousness.
Vŏl′un-ta-ri-ly, *ad.* In a voluntary manner.
Vŏl′un-ta-ry, *a.* [Fr. *volontaire;* L. *voluntarius; voluntas*, will; *velle, volui*, to wish.] Acting by choice; of one's own accord; willing; spontaneous.—2, *n.* An air or piece of music played at will:—a volunteer.
Vŏl-un-tēer′, *n.* [Fr. *volontaire.*—See VOLUNTARY.] A soldier, or one who serves of his own accord; a voluntary agent.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* volunteering, volunteered.] To offer voluntarily.—3, *v. n.* To act or serve as a volunteer; to act voluntarily.
Vo-lŭpt′ū-a-ry, *n.* [L. *voluptuarius.*—See VOLUPTUOUS.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury; a *sensualist;* an epicure.
Vo-lŭpt′ū-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *voluptueux;* L. *voluptuosus; volup*, pleasurably; *voluptas*, pleasure; *velle, volui*, to desire.] Addicted to sensual pleasures; luxurious; epicurean.
Vo-lŭpt′ū-oŭs-ly, *ad.* In a voluptuous manner.
Vo-lŭpt′ū-ous-nĕss, *n.* Luxuriousness.
Vo-lūte′ [vŏl′yūt, *Ja. N. C.*], *n.* [L. *volvere, volutum*, to roll; *voluta*, a volute.] (*Arch.*) A member or scroll of a column.—(*Conch.*) The shell of certain mollusks.
Vŏm′it, *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *vomere, vomitum*, Skr. *vam*, to vomit.] [*pp.* vomiting, vomited.] To throw up or eject from the stomach; to eject matter.—2, *n.* Matter thrown up or ejected from the stomach:—a substance that produces vomiting; an emetic.—*Black vomit*, the yellow fever.
Vo-mī′tō, *n.* [Sp.] The yellow fever.
Vŏm′i-to-ry, *a.* [L. *vomitorius.*] Procuring vomits; emetic.—2, *n.* [L. *vomitoria* (pl.).] A door or gate serving as an outlet to a public building:—an emetic.
Vo-rā′cious (vo-rā′shus), *a.* [L. *vorax, voracis; vorare*, to devour.] Greedy to eat; very hungry; ravenous; *rapacious.*
Vo-rā′cious-ly, *ad.* Greedily; ravenously.
Vo-rā′cious-nĕss, *n.* Greediness; voracity.
Vo-răç′i-ty, *n.* [L. *voracitas;* Fr. *voracité.*] Greediness; rapaciousness; ravenousness; edacity; voraciousness; *avidity.*
Vŏr′tĕx, *n.* [L.; from *vertere*, to turn.] L. pl. **Vŏr′ti-çēş**; Eng. **Vŏr′tĕx-eş**. A fluid having a whirling motion; a whirlpool; the hollow part of a whirlpool; a whirl:—a whirlwind.
Vŏr′ti-cal, *a.* Whirling; turning.
Vō′ta-rĕss, *n.* A female votary.
Vō′ta-ry, *n.* [L. *votum*, a vow (*q. v.*).] One devoted to any pursuit.—2, *a.* Consequent to a vow; devoted; votive.
Vōte, *n.* [L. *votum*, a wish, a vow (*q. v.*).] A wish expressed; a suffrage; a ballot; a voice given at an election.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* voting, voted.] To choose by suffrage; to ballot.
Vōt′er, *n.* One who has a right to vote.
Vō′tive, *a.* [L. *votivus.*] Given by vow; devoted.
Vŏûch, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *voucher*, to vouch, to cite, to summon; L. *vocare*, to call.—See VOICE.] [*pp.* vouching, vouched.] To warrant; to attest; to declare.—2, *v. n.* To bear witness; to testify.—3, *n.* Warrant; attestation. [his warranty or title.
Vŏûch-ēē′, *n.* (*Law.*) One who is called to support
Vŏûch′er, *n.* He who or that which witnesses.
Vŏûch-sāfe′, *v. a.* [VOUCH, to warrant, and SAFE.] [*pp.* vouchsafing, vouchsafed.] To condescend to grant.—2, *v. n.* To deign; to condescend.

Voussoir (vô-swär), *n.* [Fr.] A stone in an arch.
Vŏw, *n.* [Fr. *vœu*, L. *votum*, a vow; *vovere, votum*, to vow.] A solemn act of devotion or consecration; a religious promise; a solemn promise.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* vowing, vowed.] To consecrate; to devote sacredly.—3, *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.
Vŏw'el, *n.* [Fr. *voyelle; L. vocalis*, vocal (*q. v.*).] A letter which can be uttered by itself or alone; as, *a, e, i, o, u.*
Vŏy'age, *n.* [Fr. *voyage*; It. *viaggio; Sp. viage;* L. *viaticum*, belonging to a journey; *via*, a way.] A passage by sea.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* voyaging, voyaged.] To travel by sea; to pass.
Vŏy'a-ger, *n.* One who travels by sea.
Voyageur (vwä-yä-zhür), *n.* [Fr.; *voyager*, to travel.] A Canadian boatman.
Vraisemblance (vrā-zōṅ-blōṅs), *n.* [Fr.] Appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.
Vŭl'can-īte, *n.* A mixture of caoutchouc and sulphur rendered hard by vulcanization.
Vŭl-can-i-zā'tion, *n.* The art or process of combining caoutchouc with sulphur.
Vŭl'can-īze, *v. a.* [From *Vulcan*, the Roman god of fire.] [*pp.* vulcanizing, vulcanized.] To subject to vulcanization; to combine caoutchouc with sulphur by heat.
Vŭl'gar, *a.* [Fr. *vulgaire; L. vulgaris; vulgus*, the multitude.—Cf. Skr. *varga*, a troop.] Common; ordinary; mean; low; rustic; plebeian; boorish. —2, *n.* The common people; populace.
Vul-gā'ri-an, *n.* A vulgar person.
Vŭl'gar-ism, *n.* A vulgar phrase or expression.
Vul-găr'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *vulgarité*, vulgarity; L. *vulgaritas*, the vulgar herd.] Quality of being vulgar; meanness; grossness; rudeness of manners.
Vŭl'gar-īze, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* vulgarizing, vulgarized.] To make or grow vulgar.
Vŭl'gar-ly, *ad.* Commonly; rudely.
Vŭl'gate, *n.* [L. *vulgare, vulgatum* (part. fem. *vulgata*), to publish, to make common; *vulgus*, the common people.] An ancient Latin version of the Bible.
Vŭl-ner-a-bĭl'i-ty, } *n.* The state of being vul-
Vŭl'ner-a-ble-nĕss, } nerable.
Vŭl'ner-a-ble, *a.* [L. *vulnerabilis; vulnerare*, to wound; *vulnus, vulneris*, a wound; *vellere, vulsum*, to tear.] That may be wounded.
Vŭl'ner-a-ry, *a.* [L. *vulnerarius; vulnus*, a wound.] Useful in curing wounds.—2, *n.* A medicine for a wound.
Vŭl'pine [vŭl'pīn, *S. E. Ja. K. C.*], *a.* [L. *vulpinus; vulpes*, a fox.] Belonging to a fox; like a fox; crafty.
Vŭlt'ūre (vŭlt'yur), *n.* [L. *vultura; vellere, vulsum*, to tear.] A large bird of prey.
Vŭlt'ū-rīne, *a.* [L. *vulturinus.*] Belonging to a [vulture.
Vŭlt'ū-roŭs, *a.* Like a vulture; vulturish.

W.

W is a consonant at the beginning of words and syllables; but in diphthongs it is used as a vowel for *u;* as in *view, strew.*
Wab'ble (wŏb'bl), *v. n.* [Cf. Low Ger. *quabbeln*, to palpitate; Welsh *chwap*, to strike; also Hobble.] [*pp.* wabbling, wabbled.] To move from side to side; to waddle; to waggle; to totter.—2, *n.* A hobbling motion.
Wad (wŏd), *n.* [Sw. *vadd*, Ger. *watte*, Dan. *vat*, Fr. *ouate*, Sp. *huata*, wadding.] A little mass of tow, paper, &c.:—a mineral; oxide of manganese.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* wadding, wadded.] To stuff with wadding.
Wad'ding (wŏd'ding), *n.* A soft stuff used for stuffing garments; any thing stuffed in.
Wad'dle (wŏd'dl), *v. n.* [A frequentative of Wade.] [*pp.* waddling, waddled.] To walk like a duck.
Wāde, *v. n. & v. a.* [A.-S. *wadan;* Dut. *waden;* Dan. *vade;* allied to L. *vadum*, a shallow, and *vadere*, to go.] [*pp.* wading, waded.] To walk through water.—2, *n.* An act of wading.
Wād'er, *n.* One that wades:—a wading bird.
Wadi, *or* **Wady** (wä'de *or* wŏd'e), *n.* [Arab.] A dry watercourse; a valley. [Oriental.]
Wā'fer, *n.* [Fr. *gaufre*, O. Fr. *waufre*, a honeycomb, a waffle (*q. v.*).] A thin cake; the bread given in the eucharist:—a paste for sealing letters.
Waf'fle (wŏf'fl), *n.* [Dut. *wafel*, Ger. *waffel*, Dan. *vaffel*, a waffle, a wafer; Fr. *gaufre*, a honeycomb, a wafer.—Cf. Ger. *wabe*, a honey-comb: root of Web.] A sort of thin cake.
Wăft, *v. a.* [A variant of Wave.] [*pp.* wafting, wafted.] To carry through the air or on the water; to make to float; to buoy.—2, *v. n.* To float; to swim; to fly.—3, *n.* A floating body:—the motion of a streamer:—a signal flag.
Wăg, *v. a.* [O. Sw. *wagga*, to shake; A.-S. *wagian*, to move.] [*pp.* wagging, wagged.] To move lightly; to shake slightly.—2, *v. n.* To be in motion; to go away.—3, *n.* [Probably for *waghalter*, a rogue or gallows-bird.] One full of low humor; a humorist:—a wagging motion.
Wāge, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *wage, gage*, a pledge, guarantee, stipulation, hire; *wager, gager*, to pledge; Late L. *vadium*, Goth. *wadi*, L. *vas, vadis*, a pledge.] [*pp.* waging, waged.] To make; to carry on; to stake.—2, *n.* Wages; hire.
Wā'ger, *n.* [O. Fr. *wager, gager*, Late L. *vadiare*, Goth. *gawadjon*, to pledge.—See Wage.] A bet; a pledge; any thing pledged:—an offer to make oath.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* wagering, wagered.] To lay; to pledge as a bet.
Wā'ger-er, *n.* One who wagers.
Wā'ges, *n. pl.* Hire or reward paid for services.
Wăg'ger-y, *n.* [See Wag, *n.*] Sportive merriment.
Wăg'gish, *a.* Merrily mischievous; frolicsome.
Wăg'gish-ly, *ad.* In a waggish manner.
Wăg'gish-nĕss, *n.* Merry mischief; drollery.
Wăg'gle (wăg'gl), *v. a.* [Frequentative of Wag.] [*pp.* waggling, waggled.] To cause to move rapidly from side to side; to wag.—2, *v. n.* To move from side to side.
Wăg'on, } *n.* [A.-S. *waegn, wæn*, Dut. *wagen*, a
Wăg'gon, } wain (*q. v.*).] A heavy, four-wheeled carriage, for the conveyance of heavy goods.
Wăg'on-er, *n.* One who drives a wagon.
Wăg'tāil, *n.* A bird allied to the robin.
Wāif, *n.* [O. Norman Fr. *waif, gaif;* root of Icel. *veifa*, Norw. *veiva*, to flap, to swing.—See Waive.] (*Law.*) Any thing relinquished; goods found, but claimed by nobody:—a wanderer:—a foundling.
Wāil, *v. a.* [Icel. *væla, vala, vola.*—Cf. It. *guajolare, guaire*, to wail; *guai*, Goth. *wai*, woe (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* wailing, wailed.] To bewail.—2, *v. n.* To grieve.—3, *n.* Audible sorrow; lamentation.
Wāil'ing, *n.* Lamentation; audible sorrow.
Wāin, *n.* [A.-S. *waegn, wæn;* Dut. *wagen;* Dan. *vogn;* Ger. *wagen;* root of L. *vehere*, Skr. *vaha*, to carry.] A carriage; a sort of wagon.
Wāin'scot [wĕn'skot, *S. W. J. F. Sm.*], *n.* [Dut. *wageschot, wagenschot, wandschot;* Low Ger. *wagenschot;* O. Dut. *wæghescot; wæg*, a wall, and *schot*, a covering.] The inner wooden covering of the wall of a room.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* wainscoting, wainscoted.] To line walls with boards.
Wāin'scot-ĭng, *n.* The same as Wainscot.

Wāist, *n.* [Cf. A.-S. *wæstm*, growth, shape.—Cf. WAX, to grow.] The narrowest part of the body.

Wāist'band, *n.* That part of the breeches or pantaloons which encircles the waist.

Waist'coat (wās'kŏt *or* wĕs'kọt), *n.* A close inner coat; a part of a man's dress.

Wāit, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *waiter*, *waitier*, *gaiter*, *guetter*, to watch; *waite*, *gaite*, *guet*, a sentinel, a watch; Ger. *wacht*, a guard.—See WATCH and WAKE.] [*pp.* waiting, waited.] To expect; to stay; to remain.—2, *v. a.* To expect; to stay for; to attend.—3, *n.* Ambush; as, to lie in *wait*.

Wāit'er, *n.* One who waits:—a tray; a salver.

Wāits, *n. pl.* Nocturnal, itinerant musicians.

Wāive, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *waiver*, *guesver*, to resign; Late L. *waviare*; root of WAIF, and of O. Ger. *waiben*, to fluctuate.] [*pp.* waiving, waived.] To put off; to defer:—not to insist on. See WAVE.

Wāiv'er, *n.* An act of declining or putting off.

Wāke, *v. n.* [A.-S. *wacan*, to arise; *wacian*, to wake, to watch; Goth. *wakan*; Dut. *waken*; Dan. *vaage*; Ger. *wachen*.] [*pp.* waking, waked.] To cease to sleep; to awake.—2, *v. a.* To rouse from sleep; to awake.—3, *n.* A feast for the dedication of a church:—a watching of a corpse in the night; vigil:—[O. & Local Eng. *wake*, a hole in ice; Icel. *vök*, Norw. *vok*, Sw. *vak*, Dan. *vaage*, a hole in ice, a ship's course through broken ice] the track of a ship in water.

Wāke'fụl, *a.* Not sleeping; vigilant.

Wāke'fụl-nĕss, *n.* Forbearance of sleep.

Wāk'en (wā'kn), *v. a. & v. n.* [A.-S. *wæcnan*; Sw. *vacna*; Dan. *vaagne*; Goth. *gawaknan*.—See WAKE.] [*pp.* wakening, wakened.] To rouse; to wake.

Wāke'rŏb-in, *n.* A plant and its flower.

Wāk'ing, *n.* The act of one that wakes.—2, *p. a.* Being awake; not sleeping.

Wāle, *n.* [A.-S. *walu*, a weal; O. Fris. *walu*, a rod; Fris. *waal*, Icel. *völr*, Goth. *walus*, a round stick.] A ridge; mark of a stripe; weal:—a plank extending along the sides of a ship.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* waling, waled.] To mark with wales.

Wâlk (wâwk), *v. n.* [A.-S. *wealcan*, to roll, to move, to full cloth; Icel. *valka*, to roll; remotely from the root of L. *volvere*, to roll.—See WALKER.] [*pp.* walking, walked.] To go on foot; to move by steps; to travel slowly; to proceed; to behave.—2, *v. a.* To pass through; to lead.—3, *n.* The act of walking; gait; space for walking; promenade:—conduct.

Wâlk'er (wâwk'er), *n.* [A.-S. *wealcere*, Ger. *walker*, a fuller; Ger. *walken*, Dan. *valke*, Sw. *valka*, to full.—Cf. WALK, and Skr. *val*, to move.] One who walks:—a fulling-mill; a fuller.—(*Law.*) A forester.

Wâll, *n.* [L. *vallum*, a rampart,—whence Welsh *gwal*, Dut. *wal*, Ger. *wall*.—Cf. L. *vallus*, a stake.] A continuous structure of brick or stone raised upward as a division, protection, or defence; a stone or brick fence; a defence:—the side of a building or of a room.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* walling, walled.] To enclose with a wall; to defend.

Wal'let (wŏl'let), *n.* [Conjectured to be for *wattle*, in its old sense of a bag; this might contract into *wall*, of which *wallet* is the regular diminutive.—See WATTLE.] A bag; a knapsack.

Wâll'-eȳe (wâl'ī), *n.* A whitish eye.

Wâll'-eȳed (wâl'īd), *a.* Having white eyes.

Wâll'flŏŵ-er, *n.* [It often grows on old walls.] An ornamental, evergreen plant:—a species of stock-gillyflower:—a lady who at a ball is left unasked to dance.

Wâll'-frụit, *n.* Fruit planted against a wall.

Wal-lōōn', *n.* [Akin to A.-S. *wealh*, O. Ger. *walah*, foreign.—Cf. WELSH and WALLACHIAN.] A member of the non-Germanic race in the Low Countries:—the language of that race.

Wal'lop (wŏl'lŭp), *v. a.* [A.-S. *weallen*, to boil; Skr. *val*, to move to and fro; L. *volvere*, to roll.] [*pp.* walloping, walloped.] To boil:—to beat.

Wal'lōw (wŏl'lō), *v. n.* [A.-S. *wealwian*, Goth. *walwjan*, L. *volvere*, to roll.] [*pp.* wallowing, wallowed.] To roll in mire, &c.—2, *n.* A kind of rolling walk.

Wâl'nŭt, *n.* [A.-S. *wealh*, foreign, and *hnut*, a nut; Dut. *walnoot*; Dan. *valnöd*; Ger. *walnuss*.] A tree and its fruit.

Wâl'rus, *n.* [Sw. *vallross*, Dan. *hvalros*, Icel. *hrosshvalr*, A.-S. *hors-hwæl*,—literally, horse-whale.] (*Zoöl.*) The morse or sea-horse.

Wâltz, *n.* [Ger. *walzer*; *walzen*, to roll, to waltz, to welter (*q. v.*).] A kind of dance.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* waltzing, waltzed.] To dance the waltz.

Wâm'pum, *n.* [An Algonkin name.] A belt formed of shells, used by the Indians as a girdle, and as money.

Wan (wŏn), *a.* [Cf. A.-S. *wann*, dark,—probably also meaning dead, colorless; O. Ger. *wan*, deficient: allied with WANE.] Pale, as with sickness; pallid.

Wand (wŏnd), *n.* [Icel. *vöndr*; Dan. *vaand*; Goth. *wandus*.] A stick; a long rod; a staff.

Wan'der (wŏn'der), *v. n.* [A.-S. *wandrian*; Dut. *wandelen*; Ger. *wandeln*: the frequentative of WEND.] [*pp.* wandering, wandered.] To rove; to ramble:—to be delirious.

Wan'der-er (wŏn'der-er), *n.* A rover; a rambler.

Wāne, *v. n.* [A.-S. *wanian*, O. Ger. *wanen*, to wane; *wan*, deficient.] [*pp.* waning, waned.] To grow less; to decrease; to sink.—2, *n.* The decrease of the moon; decline.

Wan'ness (wŏn'nes), *n.* Paleness; languor.

Want (wâwnt *or* wŏnt), *v. a.* [Icel. *vant*, *vanr*, defective; *vansi*, want; *vanta*, to lack.—See WANE.] [*pp.* wanting, wanted.] To be without; not to have; to lack; to need:—to wish for; to desire; to long for.—2, *v. n.* To fail; to be deficient; to lack.—3, *n.* Need; deficiency; lack; poverty.

Wânt'ing, *p. a.* Lacking; absent; deficient.

Wan'ton (wŏn'tun), *a.* [A.-S. prefix *wan*, negative, implying deficiency (see WANE), and *togen*, part. from *teon*, to draw; to educate. Thus *wanton* originally meant ill-bred, untrained.] Licentious; libidinous:—loose; unrestrained:—gay; airy.—2, *n.* A strumpet:—a trifler.—3, *v. n.* [*pp.* wantoning, wantoned.] To play; to revel; to act loosely.

Wan'ton-ly (wŏn'tun-le), *ad.* Sportively.

Wan'ton-nĕss (wŏn'tun-nĕs), *n.* Sportiveness.

Wăp'en-tāke, *or* **Wā'pen-tāke**, *n.* [A.-S. *wæpentake*; Icel. *vapnatak*; *vapna*, a weapon, and *tak*, a touch, a taking.—See TAKE.] (*Eng.*) A district; a term for a *hundred*:—a token of fealty.

Wâr, *n.* [A.-S. *werre*, *wyrre*; Fr. *guerre*; O. Fr. *werre*; Ger. *werra*, strife, confusion.] Open hostility between nations; a public contest; hostility; warfare; fighting.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* warring, warred.] To make war; to contend.

Wâr'ble, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *werbler*, to speak with a shrill voice; Ger. *wirbeln*, to whirl (*q. v.*), to warble.] [*pp.* warbling, warbled.] To quaver; to carol; to sing.—2, *v. n.* To sing, as a bird; to carol.—3, *n.* A song; the singing of birds:—[probably related to WARP] a small tumor on a horse's or on an ox's back.

Wâr'bler, *n.* A singer; a singing-bird.

Wârd, [A.-S. *-weard*: root of L. *versus*, toward against.] An affix in composition, noting tendency; as, heaven*ward*, toward heaven.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *weard*, Ger. *wart*, Goth. *wards*, a keeper; A.-S. *weardian*, Ger. *warten*, to keep, to guard (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* warding, warded.] To guard; to watch; to defend:—to fend; to repel.—3, *v. n.* To be vigilant; to keep guard.—4, *n.* A fortress:—a guard:—a district of a town or city:—custody; confinement:—part of a lock:—one under a guardian.

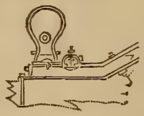
Wâr'den (wâr'dn), *n.* [O. Fr. *wardein*, *gardein*, *gardain*.—See WARD.] An officer or keeper of a church, college, prison, &c.; a guardian.

Wâr'den-shĭp, *n.* The office of a warden.
Wârd'ẹr, *n.* A keeper; a guard:—a truncheon.
Wârd'rōbe, *n.* [O. Fr. *warderobe;* Fr. *garde-robe.* —See WARD and ROBE.] A room where clothes are kept:—clothes; a person's wearing-apparel.
Wârd'rôôm, *n.* A room in a ship of war, where the officers sleep and mess.
Wârd'shĭp, *n.* Guardianship; pupilage.
Wâre, *a.* [A.-S. *wær*, cautious; Ger. *gewahr*, aware; O. Ger. *wara*, heed: akin to WARD, and to WARE, a commodity.] Wary; aware.—2, *n.*; pl. **Wâreş.** [A.-S. *ware*, Dut. *waar*, Ger. *waare*, Dan. *vare*, a commodity.] Something to be sold; goods; commodities; merchandise.
Wâre'hoûse, *n.* A storehouse for merchandise.
Wâre'hoûşe, *v. a.* [*pp.* warehousing, warehoused.] To lay up in a warehouse.
Wâr'fâre, *n.* [WAR, and FARE, an expedition.] Military service of life; state of war; war.
Wâr'ĭ-ly, *or* **Wā'rĭ-ly**, *ad.* Cautiously.
Wâr'ĭ-nĕss, *or* **Wā'rĭ-nĕss**, *n.* Caution; care.
Wâr'līke, *a.* Relating to war; engaged in war; military; *martial;* hostile.
Wâr'lọck, *n.* [Scot.; A.-S. *wærloga*, a traitor, a liar; *wær*, truth (L. *verum*), and *leogan*, to lie.] A wizard:—an evil spirit.
Wârm, *a.* [A.-S. *wearm;* Dut. & Ger. *warm;* Dan. *varm;* Goth. *warmjan*, A.-S. *wearmian*, to warm.] Heated in a moderate degree; not cold:—ardent; zealous; earnest; *hearty.*—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* warming, warmed.] To make warm; to heat moderately; to free from cold.—3, *v. n.* To grow warm; to grow ardent.
Wârm'ly, *ad.* With gentle heat; ardently.
Wârmth, *n.* Gentle heat; zeal; ardor; fervor.
Wârn, *v. a.* [A.-S. *wearnian*, to take heed, to warn; *wearn*, an obstacle; Icel. *vörn*, a defence; *varna*, Ger. *warnen*, to warn.] [*pp.* warning, warned.] To give notice of approaching danger; to caution; to admonish; to inform.
Wârn'ing, *n.* A caution; a previous notice.
Wârp, *n.* [A.-S. *wearp;* from *weorpan*, to throw; Icel. *varp*, a throw; *verpa*, Ger. *werfen*, Goth. *wairpan*, to throw.] Thread that is crossed by the woof in weaving:—a rope:—a deposit of muddy water:—a twist; a bend.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* warping, warped.] To contract; to shrivel; to bend:—to drag by a rope.—3, *v. n.* To become bent; to contract.
Wârp'ing, *n.* The act of turning aside.
War'rant (wŏr'rant), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *warant, guarant*, warrant; O. Ger. *warjan*, Ger. *wehren*, to keep, to heed.—See WARE.] [*pp.* warranting, warranted.] To support or maintain; to authorize; to justify; to secure.—2, *n.* A grant; authority. —(*Law.*) A writ for arresting an offender.
War'rant-a-ble (wŏr'rant-a-bl), *a.* That may be warranted; defensible; justifiable.
War'rant-a-ble-nĕss (wŏr'-), *n.* State of being warrantable; justifiableness.
War'rant-a-bly (wŏr'-), *ad.* Justifiably.
War'rant-ed (wŏr'-), *p. a.* Made sure.
War-rant-ēē' (wŏr-rant-ē'), *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a warranty is given.
War-rant-ör' (wŏr-), *n.* (*Law.*) One who gives a warranty:—correlative of *warrantee.*
War'ran-ty (wŏr'-), *n.* [O. Fr. *warantie, garantie.* —See WARRANT.] (*Law.*) A promise or deed of security; authority; security.
War'ren (wŏr'ren), *n.* [O. Fr. *warenne, varenne, garenne*, a warren; O. Ger. *warjan*, to protect.] An enclosure for rabbits.
War'ren-er (wŏr'-), *n.* Keeper of a warren.
Wâr'rior (wâr'yur) [wŏr'rẹ-ur, *Ja. Sm.*], *n.* [O. Fr. *guerrieur;* Fr. *guerrier, guerroyeur.*—See WAR.] One engaged in war; a military man; a soldier.
Wârt, *n.* [A.-S. *wearte;* Icel. *varta;* Dan. *vorte;* Ger. *warze.*] A small protuberance on the flesh.
Wârt'y, *a.* Covered with warts; like warts.
Wâr'-whôôp (-hôp), *n.* The Indian cry of war.
Wâr'-wōrn, *a.* Worn with war.
Wâr'y, *or* **Wā'ry**, *a.* [A variant of WARE.] Cautious; prudent.
Waş (wŏz), *i.* from *be.* [A.-S. *wæs; wesan*, to be; found in all Teutonic tongues.—Cf. Skr. *vas*, to dwell.] See BE.
Wash (wŏsh), *v. a.* [A.-S. *wascan;* Dut. *wasschen;* Ger. *waschen;* Dan. *vaske.*] [*pp.* washing, washed.] To cleanse with water.—2, *v. n.* To perform ablution.—3, *n.* The act of washing; a washing; a lotion:—alluvion:—a marsh:—feed of hogs; swill.
Wash'bōard (wŏsh'bōrd), *n.* A board used in washing:—a board next to the floor in a room; a mop-board:—a board on a boat.
Wash'er (wŏsh'ẹr), *n.* One that washes:—a movable ring on the axis of a wheel.
Wash'er-wom-an (wŏsh'ẹr-wûm-an), *n.* A woman who washes clothes.
Wash'ing (wŏsh'ing), *n.* The act of cleansing by water; that which is washed; wash.
Wash'y (wŏsh'ẹ), *a.* Watery; damp; weak.
Wasp (wŏsp), *n.* [A.-S. *wæps;* Lith. *wapsa;* Ger. *wespe;* L. *vespa;* Russ. *osa.*] A stinging insect of several species.
Wasp'ish (wŏsp'ish), *a.* Peevish; petulant.
Wasp'ish-ly (wŏsp'ish-lẹ), *ad.* Peevishly.
Wasp'ish-nĕss (wŏsp'ish-nĕs), *n.* Peevishness.
Was'sail (wŏs'sil), *n.* [A.-S. *wes hal*, be hale; *wes*, be thou (see WAS), and *hal*, hale, whole (*q. v.*).] A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale:—a carousal:—a song.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* was-sailing, wassailed.] To frolic; to tipple.
Was'sail-er (wŏs'sil-ẹr), *n.* A tippler; a reveller.
Wast (wŏst), *i.* from *be*, second person singular.
Wāste, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *waster, guster*, Fr. *gâter*, to despoil; L. *vastare*, to devastate; *vastus*, waste,—also vast (*q. v.*); Ger. *wüst*, a waste; *wüsten*, A.-S. *westen*, O. Ger. *wuostan, wasten*, to waste.] [*pp.* wasting, wasted.] To diminish; to squander; to spend.—2, *v. n.* To dwindle; to be consumed. —3, *a.* Desolate; uncultivated:—refuse.—4, *n.* Loss; useless expense; ruin:—any thing worthless; refuse:—a desolate tract.
Wāste'fûl, *a.* Destructive; lavish; prodigal.
Wāste'fûl-ly, *ad.* In a wasteful manner.
Wāste'fûl-nĕss, *n.* Prodigality; waste.
Watch (wŏch), *n.* [A.-S. *wæcce*, a watching; *wacian*, to watch; closely related to *wacan*, to wake (*q. v.*).] Attention:—vigilance; guard; a period of night:—a pocket timepiece.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* watching, watched.] To wake; to keep guard. —3, *v. a.* To guard; to observe.
Watch'-dŏg (wŏch'-), *n.* A dog that keeps watch.
Watch'er (wŏch'ẹr), *n.* One who watches.
Watch'fûl (wŏch'fûl), *a.* Vigilant; attentive.
Watch'fûl-ly (wŏch'fûl-lẹ), *ad.* Vigilantly.
Watch'fûl-nĕss (wŏch'fûl-nĕs), *n.* Vigilance.
Watch'-hoûse (wŏch'hoûs), *n.* A place where a watch or guard is set.
Watch'māk-er (wŏch'māk-ẹr), *n.* A maker of watches:—one who repairs and cleans watches.
Watch'man (wŏch'-), *n.* A guard; a sentinel.
Watch'-tŏŵ-er (wŏch'tŏû-ẹr), *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to keep guard.
Watch'word (wŏch'würd), *n.* The word given to sentinels to know their friends.
Wâ'ter, *n.* [A.-S. *wæter;* Dut. *water;* Ger. *wasser;* Sw. *vatten;* Gr. ὕδωρ; Skr. *udan.*—Cf. WET.] A common, well-known fluid, composed of oxygen and hydrogen:—the sea as opposed to land; as, land and *water:*—urine:—the lustre of a diamond.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* watering, watered.] To supply with water; to irrigate.—3, *v. n.* To take in water.
Wâ'ter-băck, *n.* [Dut. *bak*, a tub; Local E. *back*, a trough.—Cf. Late L. *bacca*, a water-vessel; *bacus*, Fr. *bac*, a boat.] A reservoir for hot water connected with a stove.
Wâ'ter-brăsh, *n.* Dyspepsia with watery eructations.
Wâ'ter-cŏl'or, *n.* Color or pigment worked up with water:—opposed to *oil-color.*

Wâ′ter-cōurse, *n.* A channel for water.
Wâ′ter-crȧft, *n. sing. & collective.* A vessel or vessels for plying on water.
Wâ′ter-crĕss, *n.* A spicy salad-plant.
Wâ′ter-cūre, *n.* Hydropathy; the cure of diseases by water:—a hydropathic institution.
Wâ′ter-fȧll, *n.* A cataract; a cascade.
Wâ′ter-fŏŵl, *n.* A fowl that frequents water.
Wâ′ter-găs, *n.* Illuminating gas derived from steam.
Wâ′ter-gāuġe, *n.* An instrument for measuring the depth and quantity of water.
Wâ′ter-ĭng-plāce, *n.* A place resorted to on account of mineral water, or for bathing.
Wâ′ter-lĕv′el, *n.* The level formed by a surface of still water.
Wâ′ter-lĭl′y, *n.* An aquatic plant.

Water-lily.

Wâ′ter-līne, *n.* A line distinguishing the part of a ship under water from that which is above.
Wâ′ter-lŏgged (-lŏgd), *a.* (*Naut.*) Applied to a ship when leaky and unmanageable.
Wâ′ter-man, *n.* A ferryman; a boatman.
Wâ′ter-märk, *n.* The mark of the rise of water:—a manufacturer's mark on paper.
Wâ′ter-mĕl-on, *n.* A plant and its fruit.
Wâ′ter-mĭll, *n.* A mill turned by water.
Wâ′ter-pŏŵ′er, *n.* Power of water employed to move machinery.
Wâ′ter-prĭv′i-lĕġe, *n.* The right to utilize water:—a stream capable of affording water-power.
Wâ′ter-prôôf, *a.* Impervious to water.
Wâ′ter-răm, *n.* A machine for raising water.
Wâ′ter-shĕd, *n.* The elevated line or ridge of land between two river-basins.


Water-ram.

Wâ′ter-sōak, *v. a.* [*pp.* water-soaking, water-soaked.] To soak in water.
Wâ′ter-spôût, *n.* An aqueous meteor commonly observed at sea.
Wâ′ter-tīght (-tīt), *a.* Excluding water.
Wâ′ter-whēēl, *n.* A wheel turned by water.
Wâ′ter-y, *a.* Liquid; like water; wet.
Wat′tle (wŏt′tl), *n.* [O. E. *watel*, a bag, a wallet (*q. v.*); A.-S. *watel*, a cover, a bundle of twigs; a dim. of *wad* (*q. v.*), a bundle or fabric.] A barb, or loose red flesh that hangs below a cock's bill:—a hurdle; twig.
Waul, *v. n.* [Imitative, or a variant of Wail.] [*pp.* wauling, wauled.] To cry as a cat; to caterwaul.—2, *n.* A cry; a caterwaul.
Wāve, *n.* [From the verb; said to be distinct from O. E. *wawe*, Dan. *vove*, Ger. *woge*, a wave.] A moving volume of water; a surge; a billow; breaker:—inequality.—2, *v. n.* [A.-S. *wafian*, to waver (*q. v.*); Icel. *vafa*, to swing; Ger. *weben*, to fluctuate: perhaps allied to *weben*, to weave.] [*pp.* waving, waved.] To play loosely; to undulate.—3, *v. a.* To make uneven:—to waft:—[see Waive] to put off for the present.
Wāve′less, *a.* Smooth; without waves.
Wāve′let, *n.* A small wave.
Wā′ver, *v. n.* [A.-S. *wæfre*, restless; Icel. *vafra*, to waver: a frequentative of Wave.] [*pp.* wavering, wavered.] To move loosely; to be unsettled; to *fluctuate;* to totter, as ready to fall; to hesitate; to vacillate.
Wā′ver-er, *n.* One who wavers.
Wā′ver-ĭng, *p. a.* Fluctuating; hesitating.
Wā′vy, *a.* Rising in waves; playing to and fro.
Wȧwl, *v. n.* [*pp.* wawling, wawled.] To cry; to howl. See Waul.
Wăx, *n.* [A.-S. *weax;* Dut. *was;* Dan. *vox;* Ger. *wachs;* Russ. *vosk.*] A thick, tenacious substance:—a fit of anger. [Slang.]—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* waxing, waxed.] To join with wax; to smear.—3, *v. n.* [A.-S. *weaxan;* Dut. *wassen;* Ger. *wachsen;* Dan. *væxe;* Skr. *vaksh.*—Cf. L. *augere*, to increase.] [*i.* waxed; *pp.* waxing, waxen *or* waxed.] To grow; to increase; to become.
Wăx′en (wăk′sn), *a.* Made of wax.
Wăx′wĭng, *n.* A bird called cedar-bird or chatterer.
Wăx′work (-wŭrk), *n.* A figure formed of wax.
Wăx′y, *a.* Soft like wax; waxen; yielding.
Wāy, *n.* [A.-S., Ger., & Dut. *weg*, Dan. *vei*, L. *via*, Skr. *vaha*, a way; *vah*, L. *vehere*, to carry.] A road; passage; *path:*—course; direction:—manner; mode; method; means.
Wāy′fâr-er, *n.* A passenger; a traveller.
Wāy′fâr-ing, *a.* [Way, and Fare, to travel.] Travelling; on a journey.
Wāy′lāy, *or* **Wāy-lāy′**, *v. a.* [*i.* waylaid; *pp.* waylaying, waylaid.] To watch in the way; to beset by ambush.
Wāy′-märk, *n.* A mark to guide travellers.
Wāy′-sīde, *n.* The side of the way.
Wāy′-trāin, *n.* A train which halts at minor stations.
Wāy′ward, *a.* [For *awayward.*] Froward; perverse; wilful; self-willed.
Wāy′ward-nĕss, *n.* Perverseness.
Wē, *pron. pl.* of *I.* [A.-S. *we;* Dut. *wij;* Dan. *vi;* Ger. *wir.*] I, mine, me.—*pl.* We, ours, us.
Wēak, *a.* [Icel. *veikr;* A.-S. *wac;* Dan. *veg;* Ger. *weich;* A.-S. *wican*, Ger. *weichen*, to yield.] Having little strength; feeble in body or mind; not strong; infirm; languid.
Wēak′en (wē′kn), *v. a.* [A.-S. *wæcan*, *wacian.*] [*pp.* weakening, weakened.] To make weak; to debilitate; to enfeeble.—2, *v. n.* To grow weak.
Wēak′en-er (wē′kn-er), *n.* He who or that which weakens.
Wēak′ling, *n.* A feeble creature.
Wēak′ly, *ad.* In a weak manner; feebly.—2, *a.* Not strong; not healthy; feeble.
Wēak′ness, *n.* State of being weak; *debility;* feebleness; infirmity; defect.
Wēal, *n.* [A.-S. *wela*, *weala;* Dan. *vel;* Ger. *wohl.*—See Well.] Happiness; prosperity:—a state; public interest:—mark of a stripe; a wale.
Wēalth (wĕlth), *n.* [Dut. *weelde:* a variant of Weal.] Abundance of worldly goods or property; *riches;* opulence; affluence.
Wēalth′i-ly, *ad.* Richly.
Wēalth′i-nĕss (wĕlth′e-nĕs), *n.* Richness.
Wēalth′y, *a.* Rich; opulent; abundant.
Wēan, *v. a.* [A.-S. *wenian*, Dut. *wennen*, Dan. *vænne*, Ger. *gewohnen*, to accustom; A.-S. *awenian*, Dut. *afwennen*, Ger. *entwöhnen*, to wean.] [*pp.* weaning, weaned.] To put from the breast; to detach:—to accustom to new diet.
Wēap′on (wĕp′pn), *n.* [A.-S. *wæpen;* Dut. *wapen;* Dan. *vaaben;* Ger. *waffe.*] An instrument of offence or defence.
Weȧr (wȧr), *v. a.* [A.-S. *werian*, Icel. *verja*, O. Ger. *werian*, to carry on the body: the sense of wasting is easily derived from this.] [*i.* wore; *pp.* wearing, worn.] To waste; to consume:—to carry on the body:—[see Veer] to change the course of a ship; to veer.—2, *v. n.* To be wasted with use or time; to be spent; to pass away:—to veer.—3, *n.* The act of wearing; endurance:—waste:—the thing worn.
Weȧr, *or* **Wēar**, *n.* [A.-S. *wer*, a dam, a fence; *werian*, to protect, to check; Icel. *ver*, a fishing-place; Ger. *wehr*, a defence; *wehren*, to defend, to restrain.] A dam:—a net of twigs to catch fish:—written also *weir*, *wier*, and *were.*
Weȧr′a-ble, *a.* Fit to be worn.
Weȧr′er (wȧr′er), *n.* One who wears.
Wēa′ri-nĕss, *n.* Lassitude; fatigue.
Wēa′ri-sôme (wē′re-sŭm), *a.* Tedious; tiresome.
Wēa′ri-sôme-ly, *ad.* Tediously.
Wēa′ri-sôme-nĕss, *n.* Tiresomeness.
Wēa′ry (wē′re), *a.* [A.-S. *werig;* O. Sax. *worig;* A.-S. *worian*, to travel; probably from *wor*, a swamp, a moor; *wos*, ooze.] Subdued by fatigue;

tired.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* wearying, wearied.] To tire; to fatigue.—3, *v. n.* To become weary.

Wēa′şand (wē′znd), *n.* [A.-S. *wasend*, O. Fris. *wasande*,—literally, the "wheezing" thing.—See Wheeze.] The windpipe; the larynx.

Wēa′şel (wē′zl), *n.* [A.-S. *wesle;* Dut. *wezel;* Dan. *væsel;* Ger. *wiesel.*—Cf. Icel. *vesall*, thin, slender, destitute.] An animal that kills mice.

Wĕath′ẹr (wĕth′ẹr), *n.* [A.-S. & Dut. *weder*, Ger. *wetter*, weather; *gewitter*, a storm; Lith. *wětra*, a storm; Russ. *vieter*, a wind; Skr. *va*, to blow.] The state of the air or atmosphere with respect to heat, cold, dryness, moisture, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* weathering, weathered.] To expose to the air or weather:—to pass with difficulty; to endure.

Wĕath′ẹr-bēat′en (wĕth′ẹr-bē′tn), *a.* Harassed, seasoned, or tarnished by weather.

Wĕath′ẹr-bōard, *n.* The windward side of a ship:—a board to keep off wet or cold.

Wĕath′ẹr-bou̇nd, *a.* Confined by the weather.

Wĕath′ẹr-cŏck, *n.* A vane on the top of a spire turned by the wind.

Wĕath′ẹred, *a.* Worn or discolored by the weather.

Wĕath′ẹr-gāġe, *n.* The advantage of the wind:—advantage of position.

Wĕath′ẹr-glăss, *n.* A glass to indicate the state of the air; a barometer; a thermometer.

Wĕath′ẹr-ly, *a.* (*Naut.*) Making little leeway.

Wĕath′ẹr-prōof, *a.* Proof against weather.

Wĕath′ẹr-sīde, *n.* The side of a ship under sail on which the wind blows.

Wĕath′ẹr-wīşe, *a.* Skilful in the weather.

Wēave, *v. a.* [A.-S. *wefan;* Dut. *weven;* Icel. *vefa;* Ger. *weben;* Gr. *ὑφαίνειν*; Skr. *va, ve, vap.*] [*i.* wove; *pp.* weaving, woven.] To form by a loom or by texture; to insert.—2, *v. n.* To work with a loom.—3, *n.* Style or manner of weaving.

Wēav′ẹr, *n.* One who weaves.

Wēa′zen (wē′zn), *a.* [A.-S. *wisnian*, Icel. *visna*, to wither; Dan. *vissen*, Icel. *visinn*, withered.] Thin; lean; wizened.

Wĕb, *n.* [A.-S. *webb;* Dut. *web;* Dan. *væv;* Ger. *gewebe.*—See Weave.] Any thing woven:—a film on the eye:—skin between a bird's toes.

Wĕbbed (wĕbd), *a.* Joined by a film.

Wĕb′-foot-ẹd (wĕb′fût-ẹd), *a.* Palmiped.

Wĕd, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [A.-S. *weddian*, Dut. *wedden*, Icel. *vedja*, Dan. *vedde*, Ger. *wetten*, to pledge, to wager (*q. v.*); A.-S. *wed*, Ger. *wette*, L. *vas, vadis*, a pledge.—Cf. Lith. *wedu*, to marry; Skr. *vadhu*, a bride.] [*i.* wedded; *pp.* wedding, wedded (*rarely* wed).] To marry; to join in marriage.

Wĕd′dịng, *n.* A *marriage;* nuptial ceremony.

Wĕdġe, *n.* [A.-S. *wecg*, an ingot; Dut. *wig*, Dan. *vægge*, O. Ger. *wecke*, a wedge.] A piece of metal or wood sloping to an edge, used to split with:—a mass.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* wedging, wedged.] To fasten by wedges; to force.

Wĕd′lŏck, *n.* [A.-S. *wed*, a pledge, and *lac*, a termination common to many abstract nouns.] State of *marriage*; matrimony.

Wĕdneş′dạy (wĕnz′dạ), *n.* [A.-S. *Wodnesdæg*, Dut. *Woensdag*, Dan. *Onsdag, Odensdag*,—*i. e.*, Odin's (or Woden's) day: Odin was the divinity of the Teutonic nations.] The fourth day of the week.

Wēē, *a.* [Probably from the expression "a little *we*," for "a little way."—Cf. Dan. *vei*, a way.] Little; tiny; small. [Scot. & Colloq.]

Wēēd, *n.* [A.-S. *weod, wiod;* Dut. *wieden*, Low Ger. *weden*, to weed.] A noxious or useless plant.—*pl.* [A.-S. *wæd, wæde*, O. Fris. *wed*, Icel. *vad*, a garment.—Cf. Zend *vadh*, to clothe: akin to Wad.] Garments:—a mourning dress; as, a widow's *weeds.*—2, *v. a.* [*i.* weeded; *pp.* weeding, weeded (*wed* for the imperfect and perfect participle is not in good use).] To rid of weeds; to root out.

Wēēd′y, *a.* Abounding with, or having, weeds.

Wēēk, *n.* [A.-S. *wice, wicu;* Dut. *week;* Icel. *vika;* Ger. *woche;* Dan. *uge.*—Cf. L. *vicis*, succession, change.] The space of seven days.

Wēēk′-dāy, *n.* Any day not Sunday.

Wēēk′ly, *a.* Happening or done once a week.—2, *ad.* Once a week; every week.

Wēēn, *v. n.* [A.-S. *wenan*, to imagine; Dut. *wanen*, Icel. *vana*, Ger. *wähnen*, to fancy; A.-S. *wen*, Dut. *waan*, Icel. *van*, Ger. *wahn*, belief.] [*pp.* weening, weened.] To think; to imagine; to fancy; to suppose:—to estimate.

Wēēp, *v. n.* [A.-S. *wepan*, from *wop*, an outcry; Goth. *wopjan*, to cry out; Icel. *æpa*, to shout; *op*, a cry: probably related to Whoop.] [*i.* wept; *pp.* weeping, wept.] To shed tears; to lament; to bewail; to cry.—2, *v. a.* To lament; to bemoan; to drop.

Wēēp′ẹr, *n.* One who weeps; a lamenter.

Wēē′vil (wē′vl), *n.* [A.-S. *wifel;* Icel. *yfill;* O. Dut. *wevel;* Lith. *wabalas:* probably related to Wave in the sense of to flutter.] A small insect of the beetle kind, and of various species, injurious to wheat and other grain.

Wĕft, *n.* [A.-S. *weft, wefta*, Icel. *veftr*,—literally, that which is woven.—See Weave.] Woof of cloth; a web:—a waif.

Weigh (wā), *v. a.* [Dan. *veie*, Sw. *väga*, Dut. *wegen*, to weigh; Ger. *wegen*, to move; Icel. *vega*, to weigh, to move; A.-S. *wegan*, L. *vehere*, Skr. *vah*, to carry.] [*pp.* weighing, weighed.] To examine by balance; to raise; to balance:—to ponder; to consider.—2, *v. n.* To have weight; to press:—to be considered as important.

Weigh′ẹr (wā′ẹr), *n.* One who weighs.

Weight (wāt), *n.* [A.-S. *gewiht;* Ger. *gewicht;* Dan. *vægt;* Icel. *vætt.*] Quantity as measured by the balance; the heaviness of any thing; a ponderous mass; gravity:—*importance.*

Weigh′tị-ly (wā′tẹ-lẹ), *ad.* With weight.

Weigh′tị-nĕss (wā′tẹ-nĕs), *n.* Ponderosity.

Weigh′ty (wā′tẹ), *a.* Heavy:—important.

Wēir, *n.* A dam. See Wear.

Wēird (wērd), *a.* [A.-S. *wyrd*, Icel. *urdr*, fate, destiny; A.-S. *weordan*, to be, to happen; Icel. *verda*, to become.] Skilled in witchcraft:—of or pertaining to, or suggesting, supernatural influence; unearthly; eerie.

Wēird′ness, *n.* The state of being weird; quaint or [unearthly wildness.

Wĕl′cọme (wĕl′kum), *a.* [A.-S. *wilcuma;* Ger. *willkommen;* Icel. *velkominn.*—See Well and Come; but it once represented A.-S. *willa*, will, pleasure, and Come.] Admitted willingly:—received or furnished without pay.—2, *interj.* A form of salutation.—3, *n.* A kind reception of a guest.—4, *v. a.* [*pp.* welcoming, welcomed.] To salute with kindness.

Wĕl′cọm-ẹr, *n.* One who welcomes.

Wĕld, *v. a.* [Sw. *välla*, to well, to boil up,—also, to weld: the idea of boiling is in many languages associated with that of welding, probably from the use of fluxes in welding.—Cf. L. *confervere*, to boil together,—also, to unite.] [*pp.* welding, welded.] To beat or press into firm union, when heated, as metals; to join together.—2, *n.* A close union, as of pieces of metal:—[A.-S. *wolde;* Ger. *wau;* Dut. *wouw;* Dan. *vau;* Fr. *gaude;* Sp. *gualda:* probably not related to Woad] a plant used in dyeing.

Wĕld′ẹr, *n.* He who or that which welds.

Wĕl′fāre, *n.* [Well and Fare.] Happiness; success; prosperity.

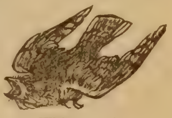
Wĕl′kin, *n.* [A.-S. *wolcen*, Ger. *wolke*, O. Sax. *wolkan*, a cloud.] The visible regions of the air.

Wĕll, *n.* [A.-S. *wella*, Dut. *wel*, a spring; Ger. *welle*, a wave; A.-S. *weallan*, to boil, to well; Ger. *wallen*, to boil.] A deep, narrow pit dug in the earth for a supply of water; a fountain; a spring.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* welling, welled.] To spring; to issue forth; to flow.—3, *a.* [A.-S. *wel;* Dan. *vel;* Ger. *wohl:* akin to L. *velle*, to wish.] Being in health, or in a good state; fortunate; happy:—correct; laudable; complete.—4, *ad.* Not ill; properly; not amiss; highly; excellently.

Wĕll′-a-dāy, *interj.* [Corrupted from WELL-AWAY.] Expressing grief; alas!
Wĕll-a-wāy′, *interj.* [A.-S. *wa la wa*, alas!—literally, woe! lo, woe!] Alas! woe is me!
Wĕll′-bē-ing, *n.* Happiness; prosperity.
Wĕll′-bōrn, *a.* Not meanly descended.
Wĕll′-brĕd, *a.* Well educated; elegant of manners; polite; *genteel;* courteous; refined.
Wĕll′-dōne′, *interj.* Denoting praise.
Wĕll-fā′vored (-fā′vurd), *a.* Beautiful.
Wĕll-mēan′ing, *a.* Having a good intention.
Wĕll-mĕt′, *interj.* A term of salutation.
Wĕll-nīgh′ (wĕl-nī′), *ad.* Almost; nearly.
Wĕll-spĕnt′, *a.* Passed with virtue or use.
Wĕll′-spring, *n.* A fountain; a source.
Wĕll′-swēēp, *n.* A pole or timber for raising a bucket in a well.
Wĕll-to-dō′, *a.* Prosperous; in good circumstances.
Wĕll-wĭsh′er, *n.* One who wishes good.
Wĕlsh, *a.* [A.-S. *wealh*, *wælisc*, Ger. *wälsch*, foreign.—Cf. WALLOON.] Relating to Wales or its people.—2, *n.* The language of Wales.—*pl.* The people of Wales.
Wĕlt, *n.* [Welsh, *gwald*, *gwaltes;* Gael. & Irish, *balt.*—Cf. BELT.] A border; a guard; an edging. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* welting, welted.] To sew any thing with a border.
Wĕl′ter, *v. n.* [A.-S. *wealtan*, to roll, to totter; Dan. *vælte;* Ger. *wälzen.*] [*pp.* weltering, weltered.] To roll in blood, water, or mire:—to stumble; to totter.—2, *n.* The act or state of weltering:—mire.
Wĕn, *n.* [A.-S. *wenn;* Dut. *wen;* Local Ger. *ween*, *wenne.*] A fleshy or callous excrescence.
Wĕnch, *n.* [O. E. *wenchel*, an infant, a maiden; A.-S. *winclo*, children; *wencle*, a maid; *wencel*, weak; *wancol*, Local Ger. *wankel*, tottering; Ger. *wankeln* or *wanken*, to shake, to totter.] A young woman:—a strumpet.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* wenching, wenched.] To frequent loose women.
Wĕnd, *v. n.* [A.-S. *wendan*, to go, to turn, to cause to wind; Dut. & Ger. *wenden*, to turn.] [*i.* went.] To go; to pass. [Old.]
Wĕnd, *n.* [Ger.: perhaps akin to WEND, to go, and to WANDER.] A member of a Slavic race in North Germany.
Wĕnd′ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Wends.
Wĕnt, *i.* from *go* and *wend.*
Wĕpt, *i.* & *p.* from *weep.*
Wĕre (wĕr) [wĕr, *S. W. P. J. F. Ja. K. Sm. C.*], *i.* & *pl.* from *be.* [Icel. *vera*, Dan. *være*, to be; A.-S. *wære*, wast; Ger. *war*, *wären*, was, were; Skr. *vas*, to dwell, to live.]
Wēre′-wolf (-wûlf), *n.*; pl. **Wēre′-wolves.** [A.-S. *wer*, a man, and WOLF.—Cf. Icel. *verr*, L. *vir*, Skr. *vira*, a man.] A man fabled to be turned into a wolf.
Wĕrt. The second person singular of the subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, from *be.*
Wē′sand (wē′znd), *n.* The windpipe. See WEASAND.
Wĕst, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Ger. *west;* Fr. *ouest.*—Cf. L. *vesper*, evening; Skr. *vasta*, a house; *vasati*, an abiding-place, night; *vas*, to dwell.] The region where the sun appears to set, at the equinoxes:—opposite of *east.*—2, *a.* Being toward, or coming from, the west.—3, *ad.* To the west of any place.
Wĕst′er-ing, *a.* Approaching the west.
Wĕst′er-ly, *a.* Being toward the west.—2, *ad.* Toward the west.
Wĕst′ern, *a.* Being in or toward the west.
Wĕst′ward, *a.* or *ad.* Toward the west.
Wĕst′ward-ly, *a.* or *ad.* Toward the west.
Wĕt, *n.* [A.-S. *wæt;* Dan. *vaad;* Icel. *vatr.*—See WATER.] Water; humidity; rainy weather.—2, *a.* Humid; moist; rainy; watery.—3, *v. a.* [*i.* wetted *or* wet; *pp.* wetting, wetted *or* wet.] To make wet; to expose to rain or water; to moisten.
Wĕth′er, *n.* [A.-S. *weder*, Icel. *vedr*, Dan. *væder*, Ger. *widder*, Goth. *withrus*, a lamb.—Cf. L. *vitulus*, a calf.] A male sheep or ram castrated.

Wĕt′ness, *n.* State of being wet; humidity.
Wĕt′-nŭrse, *n.* A nurse who suckles a child.
Whăck, *v. a.* [See THWACK: imitative.] [*pp.* whacking, whacked.] To strike.—2, *n.* A blow:—a share. [Vulg.]
Whāle, *n.* [A.-S. *hwæl;* Icel. *hvalr;* Ger. *wal.*] A cetacean animal, the largest of marine animals, shaped like a fish and living in the sea, but having warm blood, and breathing the air. It is popularly, but not scientifically, classed with fishes.
Whāle′bōne (hwāl′bōn), *n.* A horny, elastic substance found in the jaw of the whale.
Whāle′man, *n.* A whale-fisherman; a whaling-ship.
Whāl′er, *n.* A person or a vessel employed in the whale-fishery; a whaleman.
Whāl′ing, *n.* The business of killing whales.—2, *a.* Pertaining to the whale-fishery.
Whârf [hwörf, *S. W. J. F. K. Sm.*; hwärf, *P. E.*; wörf, *Ja.*], *n.*; pl. **Whârfs** *or* **Whârves.** [A.-S. *hwerf*, a dike or dam; *hwearf*, a turning, a shore; Dut. *werf*, a wharf, a turn; Dan. *værft*, a wharf; A.-S. *hweorfan*, Goth. *hwairban*, Icel. *hverfa*, to turn: root of CURVE.] A mole or place for loading and unloading ships; a quay.
Whârf′age, *n.* Fees for landing at a wharf.
Whârf′in-ger, *n.* One who attends a wharf.
What (hwŏt), *pron.* [A.-S. *hwæt;* Dut. *wat;* Icel. *hvat;* L. *quod*, *quid.*—See WHO.] That which; which part.
What-ĕv′er (hwŏt-), } *pron.* Being this or that;
What-so-ĕv′er (hwŏt-), } all that; the whole that.
What′nŏt (hwŏt′-), *n.* A piece of furniture with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.
Wheal, *n.* [See WALE.] A wale or ridge:—a pimple:—[Cornish *hwel*] a mine.
Whēat, *n.* [A.-S. *hwæte;* Dut. *weite;* Dan. *hvede;* Ger. *weizen;* Goth. *hwaiteis:* akin to WHITE.] The finest kind of grain or bread-corn.
Whēat′en (hwēt′tn), *a.* Made of wheat.
Whēē′dle (hwē′dl), *v. a.* [Cf. Ger. *wedel*, a fan, a tail; *wedeln*, to fan; also Welsh *chwedl*, a saying, a fable; *chwedla*, to gossip.] [*pp.* wheedling, wheedled.] To entice by soft words; to flatter.
Whēēl, *n.* [A.-S. *hweol*, *hweowol*, *hweohl;* Dut. *wiel;* Icel. *hjol;* Dan. *hiul.*] A circular frame that turns round upon an axis; a circular body. —*Wheel and axle*, one of the mechanical powers. —2, *v. n.* [*pp.* wheeling, wheeled.] To move on wheels; to turn round.—3, *v. a.* To put into a rotary motion.
Whēēl′băr-rōw, *n.* A small hand-carriage with one wheel.
Whēēl′-höûse, *n.* The pilot-house, or a paddle-box, of a steamer.
Whēēl′wrīght (-rīt), *n.* A maker of wheels.
Whēēze, *v. n.* [A.-S. *hwesan*, to wheeze; Icel. *hvæsa*, Dan. *hvæse*, to hiss.—Cf. Skr. *çvas*, L. *queri*, *questus*, to sigh.] [*pp.* wheezing, wheezed.] To breathe with noise.
Whĕlk, *n.* [Dim. of WHEAL or WALE.] A wrinkle; a pustule; a mark; a wale; a weal:—[A.-S. *wiloc*, *weluc*, *weoluc;* *wealcan*, to roll; from its twisted shell] a gasteropodous mollusk.
Whĕl′ky, *a.* Covered with whelks or bosses.
Whĕlm, *v. a.* [O. Sw. *hwälfwa*, to arch over, to overset; Icel. *hvalfa*, to overset; *hvelfa*, to arch over, to upset; A.-S. *hwealf*, a vault; O. E. *overwhelven*, to overwhelm.] [*pp.* whelming, whelmed.] To cover with water; to immerse.
Whĕlp, *n.* [A.-S. *hwelp;* Dut. *welp;* Dan. *hvalp.*] The young of a dog, lion, and some other beasts of prey; a puppy.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* whelping, whelped.] To bring forth young, as beasts.
Whĕn, *ad.* [A.-S. *hwænne;* Goth. *hwan;* Ger. *wann;* L. *quum:* closely akin to WHO.] At the time that; at what time.
Whĕnce, *ad.* [A.S. *whanon*, Ger. *wannen*, whence; with the A.-S. genitive ending *es.*—See HENCE.] From what place, source, &c.
Whĕnce-so-ĕv′er, *ad.* From whatever place.

Whĕn-ĕv′er, } *ad.* At whatever time.
Whĕn-so-ĕv′er, }
Whêre (hwâr), *ad.* [A.-S. *hwær, hwar;* Dut. *waar;* Dan. *hvor;* Goth. *hwar;* Lith. *kur:* correlative of THERE.] At which or what place.
Whêre′a-bŏŭt, } *ad.* Near what or which place.
Whêre′a-bŏŭts, }
Whêre-ăs′, *ad.* The thing being so that.
Whêre-ăt′, *ad.* At which; at what.
Whêre-bȳ′, *ad.* By which; by what.
Whêre′fōre [hwâr′fōr, *W. J. Ja. Sm.;* hwĕr′fōr, *S.*], *ad.* [WHERE and FOR.] For which reason.
Whêre-ĭn′, *ad.* In which; in what.
Whêre-ĭn-tô′, *ad.* Into which.
Whêre-ŏf′, *ad.* Of which; of what.
Whêre-ŏn′, *ad.* On which; on what.
Whêre-so-ĕv′er, *ad.* In what place soever.
Whêre-tô′, } *ad.* To which; to what; to what
Whêre-un-tô′, } end.
Whêre-up-ŏn′, *ad.* Upon which.
Whêr-ĕv′er, *ad.* At or in whatsoever place.
Whêre-wĭth′, } *ad.* With which; with what.
Whêre-wĭth-âl′, }
Whêre′wĭth-âl, *n.* The means wherewith to effect an object; an instrument to effect an end.
Whĕr′ry, *n.* [*Cf.* Icel. *hverfr,* crank; Norw. *kverv,* unsteady, swift; Icel. *hverfa,* to turn.] A light boat for rowing or sailing.
Whĕt, *v. a.* [A.-S. *hwettan;* Dut. *wetten;* Icel. *hvetja;* Ger. *wetzen;* O. Ger. *hvas,* A.-S. *hwæt,* sharp, keen.] [*pp.* whetting, whetted.] To sharpen; to edge; to provoke.—2, *n.* The act of sharpening:—something that sharpens or makes hungry.
Whĕth′er, *ad.* [A.-S. *hwæder,* Goth. *hwathar,* Lith. *katras,* L. *uter,* which of two.] A particle answered by *or.*—2, *pron.* Which of two.
Whĕt′stōne, *n.* A sharpening-stone; a hone.
Whew, *interj.* Noting disgust:—begone.
Whey (hwā), *n.* [A.-S. *hwæg;* Dut. *hui;* Low Ger. *hei, waje.*—Cf. Welsh *chwig,* fermented.] The thin or serous part of milk.
Whey′ey (hwā′e), *a.* Partaking of whey.
Whĭch, *pron. relative, relating to things.* [A.-S. *hwilc; hwa,* who, and *lic,* like; Dut. *welk;* Ger. *welcher;* Goth. *hweleiks.*] That.
Whĭch-ĕv′er, } *pron.* Whether one or the
Whĭch-so-ĕv′er, } other.
Whĭff, *n.* [Welsh *chwiff,* a puff; *chwiffio,* to puff; Dan. *vift,* a puff.] A blast; a puff of wind:—a fish.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* whiffing, whiffed.] To consume in whiffs; to emit.
Whĭf′fle (hwĭf′fl), *v. n.* [Dim. of WHIFF, to puff.] [*pp.* whiffling, whiffled.] To move inconstantly; to be fickle or unsteady:—to puff; to blow.
Whĭf′fler, *n.* One who whiffles; a trifler:—a smoker:—a fifer or piper:—a harbinger.
Whĭf′fle-trēē, *n.* Same as WHIPPLETREE.
Whĭg, *n.* [Scot. *whiggamor,* an old nickname for a west-countryman; *whig,* to jog along; A.-S. *wecgan,* to move.] An adherent to a great political party in England:—opposed to *Tory.*
Whĭg′ġer-y, *n.* The principles of the Whigs.
Whĭg′ġish, *a.* Relating to the Whigs.
Whĭg′ġism, *n.* Whiggery.
Whīle, *n.* [A.-S. *hwil,* a time; Icel. *hvila,* Dan. *hvile,* rest; Ger. *weile;* Goth. *hweila.*] A time; a space of time.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* whiling, whiled.] To loiter.—3, *v. a.* To draw out.—4, *ad.* During the time that; as long as.
Whīles, *ad.* The old form of *while.*
Whī′lom, *ad.* [A.-S. *hwilum,* dative pl. of *hwil,* a while, a time.] Formerly; once.
Whīlst, *ad.* Same as WHILE.
Whĭm, *n.* [Icel. *vim,* folly, giddiness.—See WHIMSEY.] A *freak;* an odd fancy; a caprice.
Whĭm′per, *v. n.* [Ger. *wimmern;* Scot. *wimmer:* a frequentative form of WHINE.] [*pp.* whimpering, whimpered.] To cry with a low, whining, or suppressed voice; to snivel.—2, *n.* A half-suppressed whining cry.
Whĭm′per-ĭng, *n.* A small cry; a whine.
Whĭm′sey (hwĭm′ze), *n.* [Dan. *vimse,* Norw. *kvimsa,* to jump; *kvima,* to whisk about, to play the fool.—See WHIM.] A freak; a whim.
Whĭm′si-cal, *a.* Freakish; oddly *fanciful.*
Whĭm-si-căl′i-ty, *n.* Whimsicalness; oddity.
Whĭm′si-cal-ly, *ad.* In a whimsical manner.
Whĭm′si-cal-nĕss, *n.* Caprice; oddity.
Whĭm′whăm, *n.* A gewgaw; a toy; a whim.
Whĭn, *n.* [Welsh *chwyn,* a weed; Bret. *chouenna,* to weed.] Furze; gorse:—whinstone.
Whīne, *v. n.* [A.-S. *hwinan;* Icel. *hvina, kveina;* Dan. *hvine:* imitative.] [*pp.* whining, whined.] To lament plaintively; to moan.—2, *n.* A plaintive tone; mean complaint.
Whĭn′ny, *v. n.* [Imitative; L. *hinnire,* to whinny.—*Cf. hinnus,* a mule.] [*pp.* whinnying, whinnied.] To make a noise like a horse.—2, *n.* The call of a horse.
Whĭn′stōne, *n.* [Icel. *hvein,* sounding.—Cf. WHINE.] (*Min.*) Trap-rock.
Whĭp, *v. a.* [O. Dut. *wippe,* a whip; Dut. *wip,* a stripe; Sw. *vippa,* to wag; Ger. *wippen,* to vibrate (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* whipping, whipped.] To strike with a lash; to lash; to correct with a lash:—to draw out:—to sew slightly.—2, *v. n.* To move nimbly; to run.—3, *n.* An instrument of correction; a lash:—a political or parliamentary agent.
Whĭp′-cōrd, *n.* Cord suitable for whips.
Whĭp′-hănd, *n.* An advantage over another.
Whĭp′-lăsh, *n.* The lash of a whip.
Whĭp′per-snăp′per, *n.* An insignificant person.
Whĭp′pĭng, *n.* Correction with a whip.
Whĭp′ple-trēē, *n.* [*Whipple* is a frequentative of WHIP, to move quickly.] A bar to which traces are fastened, and by which horses draw.
Whĭp′poor-wĭll′, *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note.] A bird that sings by night.
Whĭp′-saw, *n.* A saw used by two persons.
Whĭp′stăff, *n.* (*Naut.*) A bar by which a rudder is turned.
Whĭp′ster, *n.* A nimble fellow; a sharper.
Whĭp′stŏck, *n.* The handle of a whip.



Whippoorwill.

Whĭr, *v. n.* [Imitative; Dan. *hvirre,* to whirl (*q. v.*); Ger. *hurr,* a whirring noise.] [*pp.* whirring, whirred.] To fly or turn rapidly or with noise.—2, *v. a.* To hurry; to hasten.—3, *n.* The sound caused by rapid motion.
Whĭrl, *v. a. & v. n.* [Icel. *hvirfla,* Dan. *hvirvle,* Ger. *wirbeln,* O. Dut. *wervelen,* to whirl; frequentative forms.—Cf. A.-S. *hweorfan,* Icel. *hverfa,* to turn.] [*pp.* whirling, whirled.] To turn round rapidly.—2, *n.* A quick rotation; a circular motion.
Whĭrl′i-ġĭg, *n.* [See WHIRL and GIG.] A toy which children spin round.
Whĭrl′pôol, *n.* Water moving circularly; a vortex of water; an eddy.
Whĭrl′wĭnd, *n.* A rapid whirling motion of the air; *wind* moving circularly; tornado.
Whĭsk, *n.* [Dan. *viske,* Sw. *viska,* Ger. *wischen,* to rub, to wipe; Sw. *viska,* a whisk, a brush; Ger. *wisch,* a brush, a wisp: akin to WASH.] A small brush:—a quick motion:—a cooper's levelling plane.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* whisking, whisked.] To sweep; to move nimbly.
Whĭsk′er, *n.* [See WHISK.] Hair growing on the cheek; mustache:—coarse hair of a cat.
Whĭsk′ered (hwĭs′kerd), *a.* Having whiskers.
Whĭs′key, *n.* [Gael. *uisge,* water.—See USQUEBAUGH.] A spirit distilled from grain:—written also *whisky.*
Whĭs′per, *v. n.* [A.-S. *hwisprian, hwæstrian;* imitative; Ger. *wispeln;* Dan. *hviske.*] [*pp.* whispering, whispered.] To speak with a low voice.—2, *v. a.* To utter in a low voice.—3, *n.* A low voice; speech or sound not vocalized.

Whis′per-er, *n.* One who whispers.
Whis′per-ing, *n.* Act of speaking in a whisper.
Whist, *n.* [Cf. HIST,—also Dan. *hviske*, Sw. *hviska*, to whisper.] A game at cards.—2, *interj.* Commanding silence; be still.—3, *a.* Silent; still; quiet; noiseless.
Whis′tle (hwis′sl), *v. n.* [A.-S. *hwistlan;* Icel. *hvisla;* Dan. *hvisle:* imitative.] [*pp.* whistling, whistled.] To form a kind of musical sound by the breath; to blow.—2, *v. a.* To call by a whistle.—3, *n.* A sound made by the breath, &c.:—a small wind instrument.
Whit, *n.* [A.-S. *wiht*, a wight (*q. v.*), a person, a thing, a whit; Icel. *vætta*, Goth. *waiht*, a whit, a thing.] A point; a jot; a tittle; a small part.
White, *a.* [A.-S. *hwit;* Dut. *wit;* Dan. *hvid;* Goth. *hweits;* Ger. *weiss;* Skr. *çveta; çvit*, to shine.] Having the color of snow; gray with age; pale:—pure; unblemished.—2, *n.* Whiteness; any thing white.
White-lead′, *n.* A carbonate of lead.
Whi′ten (hwī′tn), *v. a.* [Icel. *hvitna.*—See WHITE.] [*pp.* whitening, whitened.] To make white; to bleach; to blanch.—2, *v. n.* To grow white.
White′ness, *n.* State of being white; purity.
White′-oak, *n.* An American species of oak, valued for its timber.
Whites, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) A disease, fluor albus.
White′-smith, *n.* A worker in tinned iron.
White′-swell′ing, *n.* (*Med.*) A chronic enlargement of one of the joints, particularly the knee-joint, a formidable disease.
White′thorn, *n.* A species of thorn.
White′wash (hwīt′wŏsh), *n.* A wash for making white; a mixture of lime or whiting and water for whitening walls.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* whitewashing, whitewashed.] To cover with whitewash; to make white or fair.
White′wash-er, *n.* One who whitewashes.
Whith′er, *ad.* [A.-S. *hwider;* Goth. *hwadre.*—Cf. HITHER.] To what place or point.
Whith′er-so-ev′er, *ad.* To whatever place.
Whit′ing, *n.* [See WHITE.] A small sea-fish:—chalk cleared of stony matter and pulverized.
Whit′ish, *a.* Somewhat white.
Whit′leath-er, *n.* [WHITE and LEATHER.] Leather dressed with alum:—white and tough cartilaginous flesh; packwax.
Whit′low, *n.* [Corrupted from O. E. *quickflaw*, an agnail, or hangnail; *quick*, living, and *flaw*, a flake, a splinter.] A tumor at the finger's end.
Whit′sun, *a.* Observed at Whitsuntide.
Whit′sun-day, } *n.* [WHITE and SUNDAY: this
Whit′sun-tide, } day was locally reserved for baptisms and ordinations, on which occasions white garments were worn.] The seventh Sunday after Easter, answering to Pentecost.
Whit′tle (hwit′tl), *n.* [A.-S. *hwitel*, a white blanket; Icel. *hvitill;* Norw. *kvitel.*—See WHITE.] A blanket or cloak:—[O. E. *thwitel;* A.-S. *thwitan*, to cut] a knife; a pocket-knife.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* whittling, whittled.] To cut with a knife.
Whiz, *v. n.* [Icel. *hvissa*, to hiss: imitative.] [*pp.* whizzing, whizzed.] To make a loud, hissing noise.—2, *n.* A loud humming or hissing noise.
Whô (hô), *pron. relative.* [A.-S. *hwa;* Dut. *wie;* Dan. *hvo;* Ger. *wer;* L. *quis, qui;* Skr. *kas.*] [*possessive* whose; *objective* whom.] Applied to persons.
Whoa (hwō′a *or* hwō), *interj.* Stand still! halt!
Whô-ev′er, *pron.* Any one, without limitation.
Whōle (hōl), *a.* [A.-S. *hal;* Dut. *heel;* Ger. *heil:* probably allied to Gr. καλός, well, excellent; Skr. *kalya*, well; but not to Gr. ὅλος, whole.] All; total; complete:—well.—2, *n.* The total; whole of a thing.
Whōle′sāle (hōl′sāl), *n.* [WHOLE and SALE.] Sale of goods in the lump, or in large quantities:—the whole mass.—2, *a.* Buying or selling in the lump.
Whōle′some (hōl′sum), *a.* [Icel. *heilsamr;* *heill*, hale, sound, whole.] Sound; salutary; salubrious; *healthy;* healthful.
Whōle′some-ly, *ad.* Salubriously.
Whōle′some-ness, *n.* Salubrity.
Whōle′-sōuled (hōl′sōld), *a.* Imbued with soul or high feeling; noble-minded.
Whōl′ly (hōl′le), *ad.* Completely; totally.
Whôm (hôm), *pron.* The objective case of *who.*
Whôm-so-ev′er, *pron.* Objective of *whosoever.*
Whôop (hôp), *n.* [Fr. *houper*, to call: imitative.—Cf. HOOT.] A shout of pursuit; hoop.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* whooping, whooped.] To make a loud cry; to shout:—written also *hoop.*
Whôop′ing-cough, *n.* Chincough; hooping-cough.
Whōre [hôr, *S. J.;* hôr *or* hōr, *W. F.*], *n.* [Icel. *horr* (fem. *hora*), an adulterer; Dan. *hore*, Dut. *hoer*, Ger. *hure*, Pol. *kurwa*, an adulteress: not related to HIRE.] A prostitute; a strumpet.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* whoring, whored.] To practise whoredom.
Whōre′dom (hōr′dum), *n.* [Icel. *hordomr;* Sw. *hordom.*] Fornication.
Whōre′mas-ter, } *n.* A man addicted to lewdness;
Whōre′mon-ger, } a fornicator.
Whōr′ish (hōr′ish), *a.* Unchaste; incontinent.
Whorl (hwürl), *n.* [O. Dut. *worvel*, O. E. *wharvel*, *wharl*, a device for turning a spindle.—See WHIRL.] (*Bot.*) An arrangement of leaves, stems, or flowers around a common centre, upon the same plane.
Whor′tle-ber-ry (hwür′tl-ber-e), *n.* [A.-S. *wyrtil*, an undershrub; dim. of *wyrt*, a plant, a wort (*q. v.*).] A shrub and its fruit; the bilberry, or huckleberry. See HUCKLEBERRY.
Whôse (hôz), *pron.* Possessive of *who* and *which.*
Whô′sō (hô′sō), *pron.* Whosoever.
Whô-so-ev′er (hô-so-ev′er), *pron.* Whoever.
Whȳ (hwī), *ad.* [A.-S. *hwi;* Icel. *hvi;* Goth. *hve:* an instrumental case of WHO.] For what reason; for which.
Wick, *n.* [A.-S. *weoca*, O. Dut. *wiecke*, Low Ger. *weke*, lint, wick; Dan. *væge;* Sw. *veke:* closely akin to WEAK in the sense of pliant.] The cotton of a candle or lamp.
Wick′ed, *a.* [A.-S. *wikke*, evil, bewitched; *wicce*, a witch (*q. v.*).] Evil in principle or practice; vicious; unjust; sinful; flagitious; *heinous.*
Wick′ed-ly, *ad.* Criminally; corruptly.
Wick′ed-ness, *n.* Sin; vice; *evil;* impiety.
Wick′er, *a.* [Local Sw. *vekare*, a willow; Local Dan. *vögger*, a rod; *vægger*, a willow; Sw. *veika*, A.-S. *wican*, to bend: akin to WEAK.] Made of small twigs or sticks.
Wick′er-work (-würk), *n.* Basket-work.
Wick′et, *n.* [Fr. *guichet;* O. & Norm. Fr. *viquet;* Norse *vikja*, A.-S. *wican*, to bend, to turn, to give way.—See WEAK, WEAKEN.] A small gate:—a pair of short laths, or a little gate, set up to be bowled at.
Wick′ing, *n.* The material of wicks.
Wide, *a.* [A.-S. *wid;* Dut. *wijd;* Dan. *vid;* Ger. *weit.*] Extended far each way; *broad* to a certain degree; as, three inches *wide:*—large; *ample; comprehensive:*—remote; deviating.—2, *ad.* At a distance; with great extent.
Wide′-a-wake′, *n.* A kind of felt hat.—2, *a.* Lively; vigilant.
Wide′ly, *ad.* With great extent; remotely.
Wī′den (wī′dn), *v. a.* [*pp.* widening, widened.] To make wide; to extend.—2, *v. n.* To grow wide.
Wide′ness, *n.* State of being wide; breadth.
Wid′geon (wid′jun), *n.* [Fr. *vigeon;* from L. *vipio*, a crane, just as *pigeon* is from L. *pipio.*] A water-fowl.
Wid′ow, *n.* [A.-S. *widwe;* Dut. *weduwe;* Ger. *wittwe;* Goth. *widowo;* L. *vidua;* Skr. *vidhava:* root of VOID.] A woman whose husband is dead.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* widowing, widowed.] To deprive of a husband.
Wid′ow-er, *n.* A man who has lost his wife.

Wĭd′ow-hood (-hûd), *n.* State of a widow.
Wĭdth, *n.* [Icel. *vidd:* on type of *breadth, length, depth.*] Breadth; wideness.
Wiēld (wēld), *v. a.* [A.-S. *geweldan, wealdan,* to have power over; Icel. *valda,* to wield; Goth. *waldan,* to govern.] [*pp.* wielding, wielded.] To use with full power or command; to sustain; to handle; to manage.
Wīfe, *n.*; pl. **Wīveş.** [A.-S. *wif;* Dut. *wijf;* Icel. *vif;* Dan. *viv;* Ger. *weib:* root uncertain.] A woman who has a husband; a husband's consort.
Wīfe′ly, *a.* Like a wife; becoming to a wife.
Wĭg, *n.* [A contraction for *periwig.*] False hair worn on the head; a peruke.
Wĭg′an, *n.* [From the English town of the same name.] A kind of stiff canvas.
Wĭg′gle (wĭg′gl), *n.* [A variant of WAGGLE, and a dim. of WAG.] A wriggling motion.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* wiggling, wiggled.] To wriggle.
Wight (wīt), *n.* [A.-S. *wiht,* a person or thing; Dut. *wicht,* a child; Dan. *vætte,* an elf; Ger. *wicht,* a person, a thing, a babe: supposed to be from the root of A.-S. *wegan,* to move.] A person; a being.—2, *a.* [Icel. *vigr, vigt,* Sw. *vig,* active, brisk: akin to Icel. *vig,* war; *vega,* to fight.] Vigorous; active; brave.
Wĭg′wâm, *n.* [Algonkin *wek,* his abode; *wekou-om-ut,* in his house.] An Indian's cabin or hut.

Wigwam.

Wīld, *a.* [A.-S., Ger., & Dut. *wild;* Dan. & Sw. *vild,* wild, free; A.-S. *willa,* to will,—properly, living or moving at will (*q. v.*).] Not tame; not cultivated; uncivilized; uninhabited; desert:—loose; rude; fanciful; inconstant; extravagant:—showing strong excitement; furious; insane; delirious.—2, *n.* A desert; a tract uncultivated; a wilderness.
Wīld′-bōar, *n.* A wild hog, or the male of wild swine.
Wīld′-căt, *n.* A ferocious feline animal.
Wĭl′der, *v. a.* [Cf. Dut. *verwilderen,* Dan. *forvilde,* Icel. *villa,* to lead astray, to perplex: root of WILD, and O. E. *wilderne,* a wilderness (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* wildering, wildered.] To lose or puzzle; to bewilder.
Wĭl′der-nĕss, *n.* [O. E. *wilderne,* a desert; A.-S. *wilder,* a wild animal,—said to stand for *wild deor,* a wild deer.] A desert; a wild; an uninhabited forest; a waste.
Wīld′fīre, *n.* An inflammable composition:—an uncontrolled fire.
Wīld′-fowl, *n.* Fowls or birds of the forest.
Wīld′ing, *n.* A sour apple:—a plant growing wild, or of wild origin.
Wīld′ling, *n.* A wild plant; a wilding.
Wīld′ly, *ad.* In a wild manner; disorderly.
Wīld′ness, *n.* State of being wild; rudeness.
Wīle, *n.* [A.-S. *wil* or *wile,* Icel. *vel, væl,* a trick.—Cf. Lith. *wylus,* deceit; *wilti,* to deceive.] A deceit; fraud; trick; stratagem.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* wiling, wiled.] To beguile; to inveigle.
Wĭl′fụl, *a.* Stubborn; obstinate; perverse.
Wĭl′fụl-ly, *ad.* Obstinately; stubbornly.
Wĭl′fụl-nĕss, *n.* Stubbornness; obstinacy.
Wī′li-nĕss, *n.* State of being wily; guile.
Wĭll, *n.* [A.-S. *willa;* Dut. *wil;* Ger. *wille.*—See the verb.] The faculty of the mind by which we choose to do or to forbear an action:—inclination; choice:—the declaration of a person with respect to the disposition of the property he may leave after his death; testament.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *willan,* Dut. *willen,* Dan. *ville,* Ger. *wollen,* will; L. *velle,* Gr. *βούλομαι,* to will; Skr. *vri,* to choose.] [*pp.* willing, willed.] To determine in the mind; to desire; to direct:—to leave by will; to bequeath.—3, *v. n.* To dispose of effects by will.—4, *v. auxiliary & defective.* [*i.* would.] It is used as one of the two signs of the future tense, the other being *shall.*
Wĭll′ing, *a.* Inclined to any thing; desirous; *spontaneous;* voluntary; *ready.*
Wĭll′ing-ly, *ad.* Voluntarily; readily.
Wĭll′ing-nĕss, *n.* Consent; ready compliance.
Wĭl′lōw (wĭl′lō), *n.* [A.-S. *welig;* Dut. *wilg;* Low Ger. *wilge;* root *wal,* to turn, to bend.] A tree of many species.
Wĭl′low-y, *a.* Abounding in willows:—lithesome.
Wĭll′-wĭth-a-wĭsp′, *or* **Wĭll′-o′-thē-wĭsp′,** *n.* Jack-with-a-lantern; an *ignis fatuus.*
Wĭl′ly-nĭl′ly, *ad.* [For *will he, nill he.*] Whether he will or not.
Wĭlt, *v. n.* [Related to WELTER in the sense of to roll.] [*pp.* wilting, wilted.] To wither, as plants; to droop.—2, *v. auxiliary.* A second person singular indicative present of *will.* [Antiq.]
Wī′ly, *a.* [See WILE.] Cunning; sly; insidious; artful.
Wĭm′ble, *n.* [Dan. *vimmel,* a gimlet (*q. v.*); O. Dut. *wemelen,* to bore; *weme,* a gimlet: root of WIND, to turn.] An instrument to bore holes with.
Wĭm′ple, *n.* [A.-S. *winpel,* Dut. & Ger. *wimpel,* Dan. *vimpel,* a streamer.] A covering for the neck, chin, &c.; a hood; a veil:—a flag or streamer:—a plant.
Wĭn, *v. a.* [A.-S. *winnan,* to fight, to toil; Dut. *winnen,* Icel. *vinna,* to toil, to win; Ger. *gewinnen,* to struggle, to earn; root *wan,* to desire.] [*i.* won; *pp.* winning, won.] To gain by conquest; to obtain; to *conciliate.*—2, *v. n.* To gain victory or favor; to succeed by a struggle.
Wĭnce, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *guinchir,* O. Ger. *wenchen,* Ger. *wanken,* to start back, to flinch: akin to WINK.] [*pp.* wincing, winced.] To start back as from pain; to kick or fret with impatience; to winch; to twist.—2, *n.* A wincing-machine:—a sudden start.
Wĭnch, *n.* [A.-S. *wince,* a bent handle; O. Ger. *wenke,* a bend: akin to WINCE in the sense of to turn aside.] A handle to turn an axle or wheel.—2, *v. n.* [See WINCE.] [*pp.* winching, winched.] To kick with impatience; to wince.
Wĭnd [wĭnd *or* wīnd, *S. W. J. E. F. Ja. K.*], *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Ger. *wind;* Dan. *vind;* L. *ventus;* Skr. *va,* to blow.] Air in motion; a current of air; breeze:—breath.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* winded; *pp.* winding, winded.] To ventilate:—to nose; to follow by scent.
Wīnd, *v. a.* [A.-S. *windan;* Dut. & Ger. *winden;* base *wad, wand,* to turn, to bind round.] [*i.* wound; *pp.* winding, wound.] To turn; to twist; to regulate in motion:—[from *wind* in the sense of breath, blowing] to sound by blowing.—2, *v. n.* To turn; to move round.
Wĭnd′age, *n.* The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the ball.
Wĭnd′-brō-ken (wĭnd′brō-kn), *a.* Diseased in the wind.
Wīnd′er, *n.* He who or that which winds.
Wĭnd′fạll, *n.* Fruit blown down by the wind.
Wĭnd′-flow-er, *n.* The anemone, a flower.
Wĭnd′-gāge, *n.* An instrument to ascertain the velocity or force of the wind.
Wĭnd′gạll, *n.* A flatulent tumor near the fetlock of a horse, chiefly on the hind leg.
Wīnd′ing, *n.* A flexure; a meander.
Wīnd′ing-sheēt, *n.* A shroud for the dead.
Wĭnd′lass, *n.* [A.-S. *windel,* a reel; O. E. *windle,* pl. *windles;* from WIND.—Cf. Icel. *vindass,* Dut. *windas,* a windlass; Icel. *vinda,* to wind, and *ass,* a pole or shaft.] A machine or cylinder for raising heavy weights.
Wĭnd′mĭll, *n.* A mill turned by the wind.
Wĭn′dōw (wĭn′dō), *n.* [Icel. *vindauga; vindr,* wind, and *auga,* an eye (*q. v.*); Dan. *vindue,* a window.] An aperture in a building by which air and light are admitted.
Wĭnd′pīpe, *or* **Wīnd′pīpe,** *n.* The passage for the breath through the throat; the trachea.
Wĭnd′rōw, *n.* [Properly, a *row* of hay opened for exposure to the *wind.*] Hay raked into a ridge.
Wĭnd′ward, *ad.* Toward the wind.—2, *a.* Lying toward the wind.—3, *n.* The point, side, or part toward the wind.

Wĭnd'y, *a.* Consisting of wind; airy; empty.

Wīne, *n.* [A.-S. *win;* Ger. *wein;* Dut. *wijn;* Dan. *viin;* L. *vinum;* Gr. *οἶνος*.—See VINE.—Cf. also Heb. *yayin*, Geez *wain*, wine; Arab. *waynat*, a kind of grape.] The fermented juice of the grape; a liquid resembling the wine from grapes.

Wīne'-bĭb-bẹr, *n.* A great drinker of wine.

Wīne'glȧss, *n.* A glass for drinking wine.

Wīne'-prĕss, *n.* A press for making wine.

Wĭng, *n.* [Icel. *vængr;* Dan. *vinge;* root *wig*, to shake.] The limb of a bird used in flying:—a fan to winnow:—the side of an army.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* winging, winged.] To furnish or supply with wings:—to injure the wing of.

Wĭnged (wĭngd *or* wĭng'ẹd), *a.* Having wings.

Wĭng'lẹss, *a.* Not having wings.

Wĭnk (wĭngk), *v. n.* [A.-S. *vincian*, Icel. *vanka*, Ger. *winken*, to wink, to nod; akin to *wanken*, to wince, to totter.] [*pp.* winking, winked.] To shut the eyes; to shut the eyes and open them quickly:—to connive.—2, *n.* The act of winking or closing the eye:—a hint given by the eye.

Wĭn'nịng, *p. a.* That wins; attractive; charming. —2, *n.* The act of gaining; the sum won.

Wĭn'nōw (wĭn'nō), *v. a.* [A.-S. *windwian*, to ventilate.—See WIND.] [*pp.* winnowing, winnowed.] To separate by means of the wind; to fan; to sift.—2, *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

Wĭn'sōme, *a.* [A.-S. *wynsum*.—See WIN.] Merry; cheerful; gay.

Wĭn'sōme-nĕss, *n.* The state or quality of being winsome; winning manner or character.

Wĭn'tẹr, *n.* [A.-S., Dut., & Ger. *winter;* Dan. *vinter;* Goth. *wintrus*.] The cold season of the year. —2, *v. n.* [*pp.* wintering, wintered.] To pass the winter.—3, *v. a.* To feed or keep in the winter.

Wĭn'tẹr-grēēn, *n.* The teaberry plant.

Wĭn'tẹr-kĭll, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* winter-killing, winter-killed.] To kill, or to be killed, by the effect of the weather or the cold of winter.

Wĭn'trỵ, *a.* Suitable to winter; brumal; cold.

Wī'nỵ, *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Wīpe, *v. a.* [A.-S. *wipian*, to wipe; Low Ger. *wiep*, a wiping-cloth, a straw wisp.] [*pp.* wiping, wiped.] To cleanse by rubbing; to clear.—2, *n.* An act of cleansing:—a rub; a jeer; a blow.

Wīre, *n.* [A.-S. *wir;* Icel. *virr*.—Cf. L. *viriæ*, a twisted armlet.] Metal drawn into a slender thread.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* wiring, wired.] To fix or string on a wire.

Wīre'drâw, *v. a.* [*i.* wiredrew; *pp.* wiredrawing, wiredrawn.] To spin or draw into wire, as metal; to draw or spin out into length.

Wīre'-drâw-ẹr, *n.* One who spins wire.

Wīre'-ĕdġe, *n.* A thinness of edge, produced by oversharpening.

Wīre'-grȧss, *n.* A tough species of grass.

Wīre'-pŭll-ẹr, *n.* One who pulls a wire to control the movements of a puppet:—a political manager or manœuvrer.

Wīre'-worm (-würm), *n.* A larva very injurious to the roots of wheat, rye, grass, &c.

Wīr'ị-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being wiry.

Wīr'ỵ, *a.* Made of wire; like wire; tough.

Wĭs'dọm, *n.* [A.-S. *wisdom*.—See WISE.] Quality of being wise; knowledge rightly used; the pursuit of the best ends by the best means; sapience; prudence; sagacity.

Wīṣe, *a.* [A.-S. *wis;* Dut. *wijs;* Dan. *viis;* Ger. *weise:* root of WIT, and L. *videre*, to see.] Having wisdom; sagacious; discreet; grave; sage; skilful; judicious; prudent.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *wise*, Dut. *wijs*, Ger. *weise*, manner; O. Ger. *wisa*, wisdom, skill, way of doing.—See GUISE.] Manner; the way of being or acting.

Wīṣe'ạ-cre (wīz'ạ-kẹr), *n.* [O. Ger. *wizago*, A.-S. *witiga*, a prophet; O. Ger. *wizan*, A.-S. *witan*, to see, to know (cf. WIT); whence by corruption Ger. *weissager*, a "wise-sayer," a soothsayer.] A fool; a dunce:—a pretender to wisdom.

Wīṣe'lỵ, *ad.* In a wise manner; prudently.

Wĭsh, *v. n.* [A.-S. *wyscan*, Icel. *œskja*, Dan. *önske*, Ger. *wünschen*, Skr. *vanksh*, to wish.] [*pp.* wishing, wished.] To have strong desire; to long. —2, *v. a.* To desire; to long for; to ask.—3, *n.* [A.-S. *wusc;* Icel. *osk;* Ger. *wunsch;* Skr. *vanchha*.] A longing desire:—a thing desired.

Wĭsh'-bōne, *n.* The furculum, or merrythought, of a fowl.

Wĭsh'ẹr, *n.* One who wishes or longs.

Wĭsh'fûl, *a.* Longing; showing desire; eager.

Wĭsh'fûl-lỵ, *ad.* Earnestly; with longing.

Wĭsh'ỵ-wash'ỵ (-wŏsh'ẹ), *a.* Weak; not solid.

Wĭsp, *n.* [Low Ger. *wiep*, Norw. *vippa*, Local Sw. *vipp*, a wisp; Goth. *waips*, a wreath.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw.

Wĭst, *i.* & *p.* from *wit*.

Wĭst'fûl, *a.* [A corruption of WISHFUL.] Attentive; full of thought; eager.

Wĭst'fûl-lỵ, *ad.* Attentively; earnestly.

Wĭt, *v. n.* [A.-S. *witan*, to know, to see; Dut. *weten*, Dan. *vide*, Ger. *wissen*, to know; L. *videre*, Skr. *vid*, to see; Gr. *οἶδα*, I know.] [*i.* & *pp.* wist.] To know; to be known:—now used chiefly in the infinitive (more correctly a gerund), *to wit*, as an adverbial phrase, implying *namely*.— 2, *n.* [A.-S. *wit*, Icel. *vit*, Dan. *vid*, Ger. *witz*, wit, knowledge.—See the verb.] The faculty of perceiving and exhibiting ludicrous points of analogy between things dissimilar; an unexpected combination of distant resemblances; quickness of fancy; a striking or unexpected thought; humor; invention; intellect; sense:—a man of wit or of genius.

Wĭtch, *n.* [A.-S. *wicca*, a wizard; *wicce*, a witch; *witga*, *witiga*, a soothsayer; Icel. *vitki*, a wizard; Fris. *vikke*, a witch; Low Ger. *wikker*, a soothsayer; O. Ger. *wizago*, a prophet.—See WISEACRE.] A woman supposed to have intercourse with evil spirits; a sorceress.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *wiccian;* Icel. *vitka*.] [*pp.* witching, witched.] To bewitch; to enchant.

Wĭtch'crȧft, *n.* [A.-S. *wiccecræft*.] Practices of witches; sorcery.

Wĭtch'-ĕlm, *n.* [A.-S. *wican*, to bend: spelled also *wych-elm*.] A kind of elm.

Wĭtch'ẹ-rỵ, *n.* Enchantment; witchcraft.

Wĭtch-hā'zel (-hā'zl), *n.* [Named from its reputed mysterious virtues.] A kind of small tree.

Wĭth, *prep.* [A.-S. *wid*, by, near, against; Icel. *vid;* Dan. *ved*.] By; noting cause or means.

Wĭth, *n.* A twig, or band made of twigs, for binding:—written also *withe*. See WITHE.

Wĭth-âl', *ad.* Along with the rest; likewise:— with.—2, *prep.* With. [Antiq.] (It follows the word it governs.)

Wĭth-drâw', *v. a.* [O. E. *with*, toward, back, and DRAW.] [*i.* withdrew; *pp.* withdrawing, withdrawn.] To take back; to call away.—2, *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.

Wĭth-drâw'ạl, *n.* The act of withdrawing.

Wĭthe [wĭth, *S. W. J. Ja. K.;* wĭth, *Sm.*], *n.* [See WITHY.] A band made of twigs.

Wĭth'ẹr, *v. n.* [O. E. *wedderen*, to weather (*q. v.*).] [*pp.* withering, withered.] To fade; to dry up; to pine; to wilt.—2, *v. a.* To make to fade or decay.

Wĭth'ẹrṣ, *n. pl.* [A.-S. *widre*, resistance; Ger. *wieder*, against; *widerrist*, withers.] The joining of the shoulder-bones in a horse at the bottom of the neck.

Wĭth-hōld', *v. a.* [O. E. *with*, back, and HOLD.] [*i.* withheld; *pp.* withholding, withheld *or* withholden:—*withholden* is now rarely used.] To keep back; to *restrain;* to hold back; to hinder; to refuse.

Wĭth-ĭn', *prep.* [A.-S. *widinnan:* WITH and IN.] In,—opposed to *without;* in the inner part of; not without; not beyond.—2, *ad.* In the inner parts; inwardly.

Wĭth-ŏût', *prep.* [A.-S. *widutan:* WITH and OUT.] Out of,—opposed to *within;* not within; beyond;

being destitute of.—2, *ad.* Not on the inside; out of doors.—3, *conj.* Unless; if not; except.

With-stănd′, *v. a.* [WITH, in the old sense of against, and STAND.] [*i.* withstood; *pp.* withstanding, withstood.] To stand against; to oppose; to resist.

With-stood′ (-stûd′), *i.* & *p.* from *withstand.*

With′y, *n.* [A.-S. *widig*, Dan. *vidie*, Gr. *ἰτέα*, Ger. *weide*, a willow; L. *vitis*, a vine.] A willow-tree. —2, *a.* Made of withes.

Wit′less, *a.* Wanting wit or understanding.

Wit′ling, *n.* A petty pretender to wit.

Wit′ness, *n.* [A.-S. *witnes; witan*, to know.] Testimony; evidence:—a bearer of testimony. See DEPONENT.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* witnessing, witnessed.] To bear testimony; to testify.—3, *v. a.* To attest; to be a witness of.

Wit′ti-cism, *n.* A witty remark; low wit.

Wit′ti-ly, *ad.* In a witty manner; artfully.

Wit′ti-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being witty.

Wit′ting-ly, *ad.* Knowingly; intentionally.

Wit′ty, *a.* Abounding in wit; having wit; humorous; ingenious; inventive.

Wīve, *v. a.* [*pp.* wiving, wived.] To match to a wife; to marry.—2, *v. n.* To take a wife; to marry.

Wīves (wīvz), *n.*; pl. of *wife.*

Wiz′ard, *n.* [See WITCH and WISEACRE.—Cf. O. Fr. *guischard*, crafty.] A conjurer; a sorcerer; enchanter.—2, *a.* Enchanting; haunted by wizards.

Wiz′en (wiz′zn), *v. n.* [A.-S. *wisnian*, to become dry; Icel. *visna*, to wither; *visinn*, withered.] [*pp.* wizening, wizened.] To wither; to dry up.

Wōad, *n.* [A.-S. *wad*, *waad;* Dut. *weede;* Dan. *veid;* Ger. *waid;* Fr. *guède;* L. *vitrum.*] A plant once much cultivated in England for a blue dye extracted from it.

Wōe, *n.* [A.-S. *wa*, *wea;* Dut. *wee;* Icel. *vei;* Ger. *weh.*] Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity.

Wōe′-be-gōne, *a.* [WOE, and O. E. *begon*, to surround; A.-S. *be*, by, and *gan*, to go.] Lost in woe; full of sorrow.

Wō′fûl, *a.* Sorrowful; calamitous; wretched.

Wō′fûl-ly, *ad.* Sorrowfully; wretchedly.

Wō′fûl-nĕss, *n.* Misery; calamity; woe.

Wōld, *n.* [A.-S. *weald*, *wald*, Ger. *wald*, a wood; Icel. *völlr*, a field; A.-S. *geweald*, Icel. *vald*, a possession.—See WIELD.] A plain, open country; a down.

Wolf (wûlf), *n.*; pl. **Wolves** (wûlvz). [A.-S. *wulf;* Dut. & Ger. *wolf;* Dan. *ulv;* Goth. *wulfs;* Russ. *volk;* L. *lupus;* Gr. *λύκος;* Skr. *vrika;* root *wark*, to tear.] (*Zoöl.*) A fierce wild animal.—(*Med.*) An eating ulcer.

Wolf′ish (wûlf′ish), *a.* Resembling a wolf; hungry; greedy.

Wŏl′frăm, *n.* [Ger.; literally, "wolf-cream."] The metal tungsten; originally, a mineral containing tungsten.

Wol-ver-ēne′ (wûl-), *n.* [Dim. of WOLF.] The glutton, a quadruped.

Wom′an (wûm′an), *n.*; pl. **Wom′en** (wim′en). [A.-S. *wifman*, *i. e.*, "wife-man;" O. E. *wimman.*] An adult female of the human race.

Wom′an-hood (wûm′an-hûd), *n.* The character, state, or collective qualities of a woman.

Wom′an-ish (wûm′an-ish), *a.* Suitable to a woman; resembling a woman.

Wom′an-kind (wûm′an-), *n.* The female sex.

Wom′an-ly (wûm′-), *a.* Becoming a woman.

Wômb (wôm), *n.* [A.-S. *wamb*, Icel. *vömb*, Ger. *wampe*, Goth. *wamba*, Dan. *vom*, the belly.] Place of the fœtus; the uterus.

Wŏm′bat [wôm′băt, *N. I.;* wôm′ăt *or* wŏm′băt, *St.*], *n.* [Australian, *wombach*, or *wombback.*] A burrowing quadruped.

Wom′en (wim′en), *n.* The plural of *woman.*

Wŏn, *i.* & *p.* from *win.*

Wŏn′der, *v. n.* [A.-S. *wundor*, Dut. *wonder*, Ger. *wunder*, wonder: akin to WIND, in the sense of to turn; A.-S. *wundrian*, to wonder.] [*pp.* wondering, wondered.] To be surprised or astonished.—2, *n.* The sensation of surprise; surprise; amazement; admiration:—a prodigy; an extraordinary event.

Wŏn′der-fûl, *a.* Exciting wonder; astonishing; surprising; marvellous; amazing.

Wŏn′der-fûl-ly, *ad.* In a wonderful manner.

Wŏn′der-mĕnt, *n.* Astonishment.

Wŏn′drous, *a.* Marvellous; strange; wonderful.

Wŏn′drous-ly, *ad.* Wonderfully.

Wŏnt [wŭnt, *S. W. Sm. Wb. N. St. H.;* wŏnt, *Ja.*], *v. n.* [A.-S. *wunian*, O. E. *wonen*, to dwell, to live; *wuna*, custom, use; Ger. *wohnen*, to dwell.] [*pp.* wonting, wonted.] To be accustomed; to use.—2, *n.* Custom; habit; use; practice.—3, *a.* Habituated; accustomed; wonted.

Won't (wōnt *or* wŭnt) [wōnt, *S. W. F. Ja. K. Sm.;* wŏnt, *C.*]. A contraction used for *will not.*

Wŏnt′ed, *p. a.* Accustomed; used; usual.

Wōō, *v. a.* [A.-S. *wogian*, to woo,—properly, to bend; *woh*, Goth. *wahs*, bent. — Cf. L. *varus*, crooked.] [*pp.* wooing, wooed.] To court; to solicit in love.—2, *v. n.* To court; to make love.

Wood (wûd), *n.*; pl. **Woods** (wûdz). [A.-S. *wudu*, *widu;* Dan. *ved;* O. Ger. *witu;* Irish, *fiodh;* Welsh, *gwydd.*] A large and thick collection of trees; a *forest:*—the substance of trees; timber; fuel.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* wooding, wooded.] To supply with wood.

Wood′bīne (wûd′bīn), *n.* [A. S. *wudebinde.*—See WOOD and BIND.] The honeysuckle.

Wood′chŭck (wûd′chŭk), *n.* [WOOD and local *chuck*, a pig.—Cf. Welsh *hwch*, a pig.] A small quadruped that burrows in the ground; a marmot.

Wood′cŏck (wûd′kŏk), *n.* A bird of passage.

Wood′crăft (wûd′krăft), *n.* Skill in forest pursuits.

Wood′-cŭt (wûd′kŭt), *n.* An engraving on wood, or a print of such engraving.

Wood′ed (wûd′ed), *a.* Supplied with wood.

Wood′en (wûd′dn), *a.* Made of wood.

Wood′i-nĕss (wûd′-), *n.* State of being woody.

Wood′lănd (wûd′lănd), *n.* Woods; a forest.

Wood′land (wûd′-), *a.* Belonging to woods.

Wood′-lärk (wûd′lärk), *n.* A species of lark.

Wood′-lōūse (wûd′lōūs), *n.* An insect.

Wood′man (wûd′man), *n.* A forester:—one who fells timber:—a sportsman.

Wood′-nymph (wûd′nimf), *n.* A fabled goddess of the woods; a nymph of the woods.

Wood′pĕck-er (wûd′pĕk-er), *n.* A bird.

Wood′-spĭr-it (wûd′-), *n.* A spirit of the woods: —an alcohol derived from wood.

Wood′-work (wûd′wûrk), *n.* Work in wood.

Wood′y (wûd′e), *a.* Abounding with wood; consisting of wood; wooden; ligneous.

Wōō′er, *n.* One who wooes; a suitor.

Wōōf, *n.* [A.-S. *owef*, *aweb;* roots of ON and WEAVE.] The threads that cross the warp; weft.

Wōō′ing-ly, *ad.* Pleasingly; so as to entice.

Wool (wûl), *n.* [A.-S. *wull;* Dut. *wol;* Ger. *wolle;* Goth. *wulla;* Lith. *wilna;* Russ. *volna;* Skr. *urna;* Gr. *ἔριον*, wool; L. *villus*, long hair.] The fleece of sheep; short hair.

Wōōld, *v. a.* [Dut. *woelen*, Ger. *wuhlen*, to pad; *wulst*, padded.] [*pp.* woolding, woolded.] (*Naut.*) To wind a rope round, as a mast or yard.

Wool′-găth′er-ing, *n.* A useless pursuit or undertaking:—purposeless or idle exercise of the imagination.

Wool′len (wûl′len), *a.* [A.-S. *wyllen.*] Made of wool.—2, *n.*; pl. **Wool′lens.** Cloths made of wool; woollen goods.

Wool′ly (wûl′-), *a.* Consisting of, or like, wool.

Wool′-săck (wûl′săk), *n.* A bag or sack of wool: —the seat of the lord-chancellor of England in the House of Lords.

Wōōtz, *n.* [Oriental.] A species of steel from Bengal.

Word (wŭrd), *n.* [A.-S. *word;* Dut. *woord;* Ger. *wort;* Dan. *ord;* Goth. *waurd;* L. *verbum.*] An articulate sound; a single part of speech; an oral expression; a term:—affirmation:—a *prom-*

ise:—a token; a signal:—message:—tidings:—Scripture.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* wording, worded.] To express in words.

Word'i-nĕss (würd'e̱-nĕs), *n.* Verbosity.

Word'ing (würd'ing), *n.* The manner of expressing by words:—phraseology.

Word'y (würd'e̱), *a.* Full of words; verbose.

Wōre, *i.* from *wear.*

Work (würk), *v. n.* [A.-S. *weorc, worc;* Dut. & Ger. *werk;* Dan. *værk;* Gr. ἔργον.] [*i.* wrought *or* worked; *pp.* working, wrought *or* worked.] To labor; to toil; to operate; to act:—to ferment.—2, *v. a.* To bestow labor upon; to exert; to form by labor; to effect.—3, *n.* Toil; labor; employment; exertion:—a literary production; a performance.

Work'a-ble (würk'a̱-bl), *a.* That may be worked; [capable of working.

Work'-dāy (würk'dā), *n.* A day for work.

Work'er (würk'e̱r), *n.* One that works.

Work'-hôuse (würk'hôûs), *n.* A house for work; a manufactory:—an almshouse.

Work'ing (würk'ing), *n.* Motion; fermentation.

Work'ing-dāy (würk'-), *n.* A day for labor.

Work'ing-măn (würk'-), *n.* A laboring man.

Work'man (würk'ma̱n), *n.* An artificer.

Work'man-līke (würk'ma̱n-līk), } *a.* Skilful; well
Work'man-ly (würk'ma̱n-le̱), } performed.

Work'man-shĭp (würk'ma̱n-shĭp), *n.* Skill; art.

Work'shŏp (würk'shŏp), *n.* A place where work is done.

Work'-wom-an (würk'wûm-a̱n), *n.* A woman skilled in needle-work; a laboring woman.

World (würld), *n.* [A.-S. *weoruld, woruld,* world; Dut. *wereld;* roots of A.-S. *wer,* a man, and *yldo,* eld, age,—literally, a man's age.] The terraqueous globe; earth:—the inhabitants of the earth; mankind; the public:—the system of created beings and things; the *universe*:—a secular life; public life.

World'li-nĕss (würld'le̱-nĕs), *n.* State of being worldly; covetousness; love of the world.

World'ling (würld'ling), *n.* One who is devoted to worldly gain, or to wealth.

World'ly (würld'le̱), *a.* Relating to this world; devoted to this world; secular; earthly.

World'ly-mīnd'ed (würld'-), *a.* Attentive chiefly to things of this world.

Worm (würm), *n.* [A.-S. *wyrm,* Dut. *worm,* Dan. *orm,* Ger. *wurm,* L. *vermis,* Skr. *krimi,* Lith. *kirmis,* a worm.—Cf. Kermes and Squirm.] A small, creeping animal; a grub; an insect:—any thing spiral.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* worming, wormed.] To work slowly, secretly, and gradually, like a worm.—3, *v. a.* To drive by secret means.

Worm'-sēēd (würm'sēd), *n.* A plant.

Worm'wood (würm'wûd), *n.* [A.-S. *wermod;* Ger. *wermuth;* root of A.-S. *werian,* to defend, and *mod,* Ger. *muth,* mind. It was considered a protection against insanity.] A bitter plant.

Worm'y (würm'e̱), *a.* Relating to or full of worms; eaten by worms.

Wōrn, *p.* from *wear.*

Wŏr'ri-ment, *n.* Anxiety; vexation; worry.

Wŏr'ri-sōme, *a.* Causing worry or annoyance:—fretful.

Wŏr'ry, *n.* [A.-S. *wyrgan,* Dut. *worgen,* Ger. *würgen,* to strangle; also A.-S. *wergian,* to curse, from the same root.] Fretfulness; trouble; vexation.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* worrying, worried.] To harass; to tease.—3, *v. n.* To fret.

Worse (würs), *a.*; *comp.* of *bad.* [A.-S. *wyrs;* Goth. *wairs.*] More bad.—2, *ad.* In a worse manner.

Wor'ship (wür'ship), *n.* [A.-S. *weordscipe,* honor; *weord,* worthy (*q. v.*).] Dignity:—a title of honor:—adoration; religious reverence.—2, *v. a.* [*i.* worshipped; *pp.* worshipping, worshipped.] To pay divine honors to; to reverence; to *adore.*—3, *v. n.* To perform adoration.

Wor'ship-fûl (wür'ship-fûl), *a.* Claiming respect; entitled to respect; venerable.

Wor'ship-fûl-ly (wür'-), *ad.* Respectfully.

Wor'ship-per (wür'-), *n.* One who worships.

Worst (würst), *a.*; *superl.* of *bad.* [A.-S. *wyrst;* Icel. *verst;* Dan. *værst;* O. Ger. *wirsist.*—See Worse.] Most bad.—2, *n.* The most evil state.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* worsting, worsted.] To defeat; to overthrow.

Wors'ted (wûrs'te̱d), *n.* [From *Worsted,* a town of Norfolk, England.] A hard-twisted, woollen yarn.—2, *a.* Made or consisting of worsted.

Wort (würt), *n.* [A.-S. *wyrt;* Dan. *urt;* Ger. *wurz;* Goth. *waurts.*] An herb:—[A.-S. *wyrte;* Low Ger. *wört;* Norw. *vyrt:* from the root of Wort, a plant] new beer or ale.

Worth (würth), *v. a.* [A.-S. *weordan,* Dut. *worden,* Ger. *werden,* to become.] To betide; to happen to; as, "Woe *worth* the day."—2, *n.* [A.-S. *weord,* honor, honorable; Dut. *waard, waarde;* Ger. *werth;* Goth. *wairths.*] The value of any thing; price; *cost;* rate:—excellent quality; *desert;* merit; virtue; excellence; importance.—3, *a.* Equal in value to; deserving.

Wor'thi-ly (wür'the̱-le̱), *ad.* Deservedly.

Wor'thi-nĕss (wür'the̱-nĕs), *n.* Desert; merit.

Worth'less (würth'le̱s), *a.* Having no value.

Worth'less-nĕss (würth'-), *n.* Want of value.

Wor'thy (wür'the̱), *a.* [See Worth.] Having worth or merit; deserving; meritorious; excellent.—2, *n.* A man of merit.

Wŏt, *or* **Wōte,** *v. n.* [See Wit, of which it is strictly the present indicative.] To know; to be aware. [Antiq.]

Wôuld (wûd), *v. auxiliary* of *will.*

Wôuld'-bē (wûd'bē), *a.* Desirous of being:—pretending to be.

Wound (wônd *or* wöûnd), *n.* [A.-S. *wund;* Dut. *wond;* Dan. *vunde;* Ger. *wunde.*—Cf. Skr. *van,* to hurt.] A hurt given to the body by violence; a cut; an injury; hurt; harm.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *wundian;* Ger. *verwunden.*] [*pp.* wounding, wounded.] To hurt by violence.

Wŏûnd (wöûnd), *i.* & *p.* from *wind.*

Wōve, *i.* from *weave.*

Wō'ven (wō'vn), *p.* from *weave.*

Wrăck (răk), *n.* [See Wreck.] Ruin; destruction; wreck; wreckage cast on shore:—a kind of sea-weed; varec:—a thin, drifting cloud.

Wrāith (rāth), *n.* [Scot.; locally, *warth;* Icel. *vördr,* a warder, a guardian.] An apparition; a spirit; a water-spirit:—an unreal appearance.

Wrăn'gle (răng'gl), *v. n.* [A frequentative of Wring, to twist, to press.] [*pp.* wrangling, wrangled.] To dispute; to quarrel.—2, *n.* A quarrel; a dispute.

Wrăn'gler (răng'gle̱r), *n.* An angry disputant.—*Senior wrangler,* the student who passes the best mathematical examination in the senate-house, in the university of Cambridge, Eng.

Wrăp (răp), *v. a.* [Probably a variant of Warp.] [*i.* wrapped *or* wrapt; *pp.* wrapping, wrapped *or* wrapt.] To roll together; to involve; to cover; to envelop.—2, *n.* An outer garment; a covering.

Wrăp'per, *n.* One who wraps:—a cover.

Wrăp'ping, *n.* A covering; a wrapper.

Wrăth (răth *or* râth), *n.* [A.-S. *wræđo;* Icel. *reidi;* Dan. *vrede.*—See Wroth.] *Anger;* fury; rage; ire; choler.

Wrăth'fûl, *a.* Angry; furious; raging.

Wrăth'fûl-ly, *ad.* Furiously; passionately.

Wrăth'y, *a.* Very angry; wrathful. [Colloq.]

Wrēak (rēk), *v. a.* [A.-S. *wrecan,* to punish, to drive; Dut. *wreken;* Goth. *wrikan.*—Cf. Ger. *rächen,* to avenge: akin to Urge.] [*pp.* wreaking, wreaked.] To execute; to inflict.

Wrēath (rēth), *n.*; pl. **Wrēaths**. [A.-S. *wræd:* root of Writhe.] Any thing twisted; a garland.

Wrēathe (rēth), *v. a.* [See Wreath.] [*i.* wreathed; *pp.* wreathing, wreathed *or* wreathen.] To form into wreaths; to twist; to interweave.—2, *v. n.* To be interwoven.

Wrĕck (rĕk), *n.* [A.-S. *wræc;* Dut. *wrak;* Dan. *vrag:* root of A.-S. *wrecan,* to drive, to impel.—See Wreak.] Destruction by sea; ruin; ship-

wreck:—a vessel or other thing wrecked.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* wrecking, wrecked.] To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands; to strand; to ruin.
Wrĕck′aġe, *n.* Material from a wreck.
Wrĕck′ẹr (rĕk′ẹr), *n.* One who plunders vessels that are wrecked:—one who removes or saves goods from wrecked vessels.
Wrĕn (rĕn), *n.* [Icel. *rindill;* A.-S. *wrænna.*] A small perching bird.
Wrĕnch (rĕnch), *v. a.* [Root of Wring; the A.-S. *wrence*, guile, is closely related; Ger. *verrenken*, to wrench.] [*pp.* wrenching, wrenched.] To pull with a twist or violence; to sprain; to wrest.—2, *n.* A violent pull; a sprain; a tool or instrument for turning nuts.
Wrĕst (rĕst), *v. a.* [A.-S. *wræstan*, to twist; Dan. *vriste:* akin to Writhe.] [*pp.* wresting, wrested.] To take away by violence; to extort; to distort; to wrench; to force.—2, *n.* Distortion; violence.
Wrĕs′tle (rĕs′sl), *v. n.* [A.-S. *wræstlian*, frequentative of *wræstan*, to wrest; O. Dut. *wrastelen.*] [*pp.* wrestling, wrestled.] To contend by grappling and trying to throw down; to struggle.
Wrĕs′tlẹr (rĕs′lẹr), *n.* One who wrestles.
Wrĕtch (rĕch), *n.* [A.-S *wrecca*, an outcast; *wrecan*, to drive, to wreak.] A miserable mortal; a knave.
Wrĕtch′ẹd (rĕch′ẹd), *a.* Miserable; vile.
Wrĕtch′ẹd-ly, *ad.* Miserably; despicably.
Wrĕtch′ẹd-nĕss, *n.* Misery; vileness.
Wrĭg′gle (rĭg′gl), *v. n.* [Dut. *wriggelen*, frequentative of *wrikken*, to turn; Dan. *vrikke.*—See Wry.] [*pp.* wriggling, wriggled.] To move to and fro.—2, *v. a.* To put in quick motion.—3, *n.* A wriggling motion.
Wrīght (rīt), *n.* [A.-S. *wyrhta*, a workman, maker; *wyrht*, an act, a work; *wyrcan*, to work (*q. v.*).] A workman; an artificer.
Wrĭng (rĭng), *v. a.* [A.-S. *wringan*, to strain, to press; Dut. & Low Ger. *wringen*, to twist; Ger. *ringen.*—Cf. L. *vergere*, Skr. *vrig*, to bend; L. *urgere*, to press.] [*i.* wrung *or* wringed; *pp.* wringing, wrung *or* wringed.] To twist; to turn; to extort; to harass; to distress.
Wrĭng′ẹr (rĭng′ẹr), *n.* A machine which wrings.
Wrĭn′kle (rĭng′kl), *n.* [O. Dut. *wrinckel*, a wrinkle; *wrinckelen*, to wrinkle; Sw. *rynka*, Dan. *rynke*, a wrinkle, to wrinkle; Ger. *runzel*, a wrinkle; *runzeln*, to wrinkle.] A corrugation; a crease.—2, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* wrinkling, wrinkled.] To contract into wrinkles or furrows; to make uneven.
Wrĭst (rĭst), *n.* [A.-S. *wrist;* root of *wridan*, to writhe, to twist, to turn; O. Fris. *wrivst;* Ger. *rist.*—Cf. Dan. & Sw. *vrist*, Icel. *rist*, the instep, the turn of the foot.] The part or joint joining the hand to the forearm.
Wrĭst′band (rĭst′band), *n.* The band, or part of a sleeve, that passes around the wrist.
Wrĭt (rĭt), *n.* [See Write.] A writing:—Scripture.—(*Law.*) A written precept or instrument conferring some right, or requiring something to be done.
Wrīte (rīt), *v. a.* [A.-S. *writan*, Icel. *rita*, Ger. *reissen*, all meaning, primarily, to cut, to draw, to tear, to delineate.] [*i.* wrote; *pp.* writing, written.] To express by letters; to produce, as an author; to compose:—to engrave.—2, *v. n.* To perform the act of writing.
Wrīt′ẹr (rīt′ẹr), *n.* One who writes; a penman; a scribe:—an author.
Wrīthe (rīth), *v. a.* [A.-S. *wridan*, Icel. *rida*, Dan. *vride*, to turn, to wrest.—Cf. L. *vertere*, to turn.] [*pp.* writhing, writhed.] To twist with violence; to distort; to wrench; to force.—2, *v. n.* To be distorted with agony.
Wrīt′ing (rīt′ing), *n.* The act of forming letters with a pen:—a manuscript; any thing written.
Wrĭt′ten (rĭt′tn), *p.* from *write.*
Wrŏng (rŏng), *n.* [A.-S. *wrang*, perverted, wrung; *wringan*, to wring, to twist.] An injury; *injustice;* error.—2, *a.* Not right; not just; unfit; unjust; untrue; incorrect; erroneous.—3, *ad.* Not rightly; amiss.—4, *v. a.* [*pp.* wronging, wronged.] To injure; to use ill.
Wrŏng′fûl (rŏng′fûl), *a.* Injurious; unjust.
Wrŏng′fûl-ly (rŏng′fûl-ẹ), *ad.* Unjustly.
Wrŏng′-hĕad-ed (rŏng′-), *a.* Perverse.
Wrŏng′ly (rŏng′lẹ), *ad.* Unjustly; amiss.
Wrōte (rōt), *i.* from *write.*
Wroth (râwth *or* rŏth), *a.* [A.-S. *wrad*, angry, twisted.—See Wrath and Wry.] Excited by wrath; angry; exasperated; indignant.
Wrought (râwt), *i. & p.* from *work.* Performed; labored; manufactured; worked.
Wrŭng (rŭng), *i. & p.* from *wring.*
Wrȳ (rī), *a.* [A.-S. *wrigian*, to drive,—also, to bend toward; Goth. *wraikws*, crooked; Skr. *vrij*, L. *vergere*, to bend.] Crooked; distorted; wrested.
Wrȳ′ness (rī′nẹs), *n.* State of being wry.
Wȳch′-ĕlm, *n.* See Witch-elm.
Wȳe (wī), *n.* A piece shaped like the letter Y.
Wȳ′vẹrn, *n.* [O. Fr. *wivre*, Local Fr. *voivre*, Fr. *guivre*, a serpent; L. *vipera*, viper (*q. v.*).] An heraldic dragon.

X.

X is a letter which begins no word of Anglo-Saxon origin. At the beginning of words it is pronounced like *z;* but elsewhere it is almost always equivalent either to *ks* or to *gz.*
Xăn′thāte, *n.* A salt of xanthic acid.
Xăn′thic, *a.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] Inclining to a yellow color:—noting an acid which forms yellow salts.
Xăn′thīte, *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow.] (*Min.*) A variety of idocrase; a yellow mineral.
Xăn′thọ-phȳll, *n.* [Gr. ξανθός, yellow, and φύλλον, a leaf.] A yellow coloring-matter found in the leaves of some trees in autumn.
Xăn′thọus, *a.* Yellowish; xanthic.
Xē′bĕc, *n.* [Sp. *xabeque;* Port. *zabeco;* Fr. *chebec;* Arab. *shabak;* It. *zambecco;* Per. & O. Arab. *sumbuk;* Turk. *sumbaki.*] A small three-masted vessel.

Xebec.

Xẹ-rŏph′a-ġy (zẹ-rŏf′a-jẹ), *n.* [Gr. ξηρός, dry, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Dry food; subsistence on dry food.
Xẹ-rŏph′thal-my (zẹ-rŏp′thal-mẹ), *n.* [Gr. ξηρός, dry, and Ophthalmia (*q. v.*).] (*Med.*) A dry, red soreness, or itching, in the eyes.
Xĭph′ị-ăs (zĭf′ẹ-ăs), *n.* [L.; Gr. ξιφίας; ξίφος, a sword.] The sword-fish.
Xĭph′ŏid, *a.* [Gr. ξιφοειδής, sword-shaped; ξίφος, a sword.] Sword-shaped; ensiform:—applied to a cartilage connected with the sternum.
Xȳ′lēne, *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon resembling benzene. There are several xylenes known.
Xȳ-lọ-băl′sa-mŭm, *n.* [L.; Gr. ξύλον, wood, and βάλσαμος, balsam.] Wood of the balsam-tree:—a balsam from the balm of Gilead.
Xȳ-lŏg′ra-phẹr, *n.* An engraver on wood.
Xȳ-lọ-grăph′ic, } *a.* Relating to wood en-
Xȳ-lọ-grăph′ị-cal, } graving.
Xȳ-lŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and γράφειν, to carve.] The art of engraving on wood.

Xȳ′lŏl, *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and L. *oleum*, oil.] A hydrocarbon from wood-spirit.

Xȳ-lŏph′a-ga, *n. pl.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] A group of wood-eating insects.

Xȳ-lŏph′a-găn, *n.* A wood-eating insect.

Xȳ-lŏph′a-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Feeding on wood.

Xȳ′lo-phōne (zī′-), *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and φωνή, a sound; φωνεῖν, to sound.] (*Mus.*) An instrument consisting of pieces of wood arranged in order and played on with wooden mallets.

Xȳ′lo-tĭle, *n.* [Gr. ξύλον, wood, and τίλος, lint, down.] A kind of asbestos.

Xȳs′tärch, *n.* [Gr. ξυστός, a xystos, and ἄρχειν, to rule.] The officer who presided over a xystos.

Xȳs′ter (zĭs′ter), *n.* [Gr. ξυστήρ; from ξύειν, to scrape.] A surgeon's rasp or scraping instrument.

Xȳs′tŏs, Xȳs′tus, *n.* [Gr.; from ξύειν, to scrape; probably because its floor was polished.] In ancient Greece, a long court or gallery for athletic exercises.

Y.

Y, at the beginning of English words and syllables, is a consonant (except in *yttria* and a few similar words, and also in *yclept* and words of like formation). In other situations it is generally a vowel, having the sound of *i*. *Y* (the A.-S., Dut., & Ger. *ge*) is, in poetry and in old English, sometimes prefixed to preterites and passive participles of verbs; as, *yclad*.

Yacht (yŏt), *n.* [Dut. *jagt;* from *jagen*, to chase; Ger. *jagen*, to hunt; *jäh*, quick; *gehen*, to go (*q. v.*).] A vessel of state or pleasure.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* yachting, yachted.] To use a yacht for pleasure.

Yacht′ing (yŏt′ing), *n.* The act of making a voyage or excursion in a yacht.

Yachts′man (yŏts′man), *n.* A person who keeps or sails a yacht.

Yăk, *n.* [Thibetan, *yyag*.] The grunting ox of Thibet.

Yăm, *n.* [Port. *inhame;* name probably of African origin.] A large esculent root or vegetable.

Yăm′mer, *v. n.* [Ger. *jammern*, to grieve; *jammer*, grief, wailing; A.-S. *giomor*, wretched.] [*pp.* yammering, yammered.] To wail; to lament. [Scot.; Local & Obs. Eng.]

Yănk, *n.* [Nasalized from the root of Ger. *jackern*, to hurry; *jach*, hasty; *jäh*, steep, hasty; Scot. *yaike*, a stroke.] A jerk; a twist.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* yanking, yanked.] To twitch.

Yăn′kee (yăng′ke), *n.* [Probably from the root of *yank*, to move quickly, to be active.] A cant term for an inhabitant or a native of New England, supposed by some to be a corruption of the word *English* or *Anglois* by the Indians.

Yăp, *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. YAUP and YELP.] [*pp.* yapping, yapped.] To bark; to yelp; to yaup. —2, *n.* A bark; a yelp.

Yärd, *n.* [A.-S. *geard;* Dut. & Dan. *gaard*.—See GARDEN.] A small piece of enclosed ground, usually adjoining a house:—[A.-S. *gyrd, gierd*, Dut. *garde*, Ger. *gerte*, a stick] a measure of three feet:—a timber to support a sail.

Yärd′-ärm, *n.* (*Naut.*) The extremity of the yard:—one-half of the yard supporting a sail.

Yärd′stĭck, *n.* A stick a yard long.

Yåre, *a.* [A.-S. *gearu*, ready; Dut. *gear*, done; Ger. *gar*, wholly.] Quick; dexterous.—2, *ad.* Quickly; readily. [Antiq. or Obs.]

Yärn, *n.* [A.-S. *gearn;* Dut. *garen;* Ger., Dan., & Sw. *garn*.] Spun wool; thread of wool, &c.: —a sailor's story.

Yăr′rōw, *n.* [A.-S. *gæruwe; gerwan*, to dress: it was used in dressing wounds: akin to GARB and GEAR.] A plant, the milfoil.

Yăt-a-ghăn′, *n.* [Turk.] A sort of curved knife, or short scimitar, much used in Turkey.

Yâup, *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. YAP and YELP.] [*pp.* yauping, yauped.] To cry, as a child or bird; to yelp.—2, *n.* A yell or yelp.

Yâw, *n.* [Norw. *gaga*, to bend; *gag*, bent; Local Ger. *gagen*, to move unsteadily.] (*Naut.*) An unsteady motion of a ship.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* yawing, yawed.] To deviate from the right course.

Yâwl, *or* **Yâul**, *n.* [Dut. *jol;* Dan. *jolle;* Icel. *jula;* Sw. *julle*.] A boat belonging to a ship.—2, *v. n.* [Icel. & Norw. *gaula*, to yell (*q. v.*), to howl.—See YELL.] [*pp.* yawling, yawled.] To cry out; to yell or howl.

Yâwn, *v. n.* [A.-S. *ganian;* Ger. *gähnen;* also A.-S. *ginan*, Icel. *gina*, Gr. χαίνειν, to gape.] [*pp.* yawning, yawned.] To gape; to open the mouth wide.—2, *n.* Oscitation; a gape; an hiatus.

Yâwn′ing, *a.* Sleepy; slumbering; gaping.—2, *n.* Act of gaping; slumber.

Yâwp, *v. & n.* See YAUP.

Y-clăd′ (e-klăd′), *p.* Clad.

Y-clĕpt′, *or* **Y-clĕped′** (e-klĕpt′), *p.* [See CLEPE.] Called; termed.

Yē, *pron.* [A.-S. *ge;* Dut. *gij*.—See YOU.] The nominative plural of *thou;* you.

Yea (yā *or* yē), *ad.* [A.-S. *gea;* Dut., Dan., & Ger. *ja*.] Yes; verily; a particle of affirmation, correlative to *nay*.

Yēan, *v. a.* [A.-S. *eanian, geanian*.] [*pp.* yeaning, yeaned.] To bring forth young, as sheep.

Yēan′ling, *n.* The young of sheep.

Yēar, *n.* [A.-S. *gear;* Dut. *jaar;* Dan. *aar;* Ger. *jahr*.] The space of time occupied by the revolution of the earth in its orbit; twelve calendar months; 365 days in *common* years; in *leap* year, 366 days.

Yēar′-book (yēr′bûk), *n.* A book published annually.

Yēar′ling, *a.* Being a year old.—2, *n.* An animal one year old.

Yēar′ly, *a.* Happening every year; annual.—2, *ad.* Annually; once a year.

Yēarn (yērn), *v. n.* [A.-S. *gyrnan*, from *georn*, eager; Ger. *begehren*, to long for; Icel. *girna*, to desire; *giarn*, eager.] [*pp.* yearning, yearned.] To feel pain, pity, or desire.

Yēarn′ing, *n.* Emotion of pity; sympathy.

Yēast, *n.* [A.-S. *gist;* Dut. *gest;* Icel. *jast;* Ger. *gäscht; gähren*, to ferment.] Barm used for leavening bread; leaven; spume; foam.

Yēast′y, *a.* Containing or resembling yeast.

Yĕlk, *n.* The yellow part of an egg:—written also *yolk*. See YOLK.

Yĕll, *v. n.* [A.-S. *gellan, giellan*, Dut. *gillen*, Icel. *gella, gjalla*, to yell; Ger. *gellen*, to resound.—Cf. A.-S. *galan*, to sing.] [*pp.* yelling, yelled.] To cry out with horror and agony.—2, *n.* A cry of horror; a hideous outcry.

Yĕl′lōw (yĕl′lō), *a.* [A.-S. *geolo;* Dut. *geel;* Ger. *gelb;* L. *helvus, gilvus;* It. *giallo*.] Being of a gold color.—2, *n.* Yellow color; a golden hue.

Yĕl′low-fē′ver, *n.* A malignant fever:—called also the *black vomit*.

Yĕl′low-hăm′mer (yĕl′lo-hăm′er), *n.* [A.-S. *amore;* Ger. *ammer;* O. Dut. *emmer*.] A yellow bird.

Yĕl′low-ĭsh, *a.* Approaching to yellow.

Yĕl′low-ish-nĕss, *n.* State of being yellowish.

Yĕl′low-nĕss, *n.* The quality of being yellow.

Yĕl′lōws (yĕl′lōz), *n. pl.* A disease in horses and cattle:—a disease in trees and plants.

Yĕlp, *v. n.* [A.-S. *gilpan, gielpan*, to exult; Icel. *gjalpa*, to yelp, to yell: imitative.] [*pp.* yelping, yelped.] To bark as a dog; to cry out.—2, *n.* A shrill cry; a yell.

Yeō′man (yō′man), *n.*; pl. **Yeō′men.** [A.S. *ga*, Low Ger. *gohe*, Ger. *gau*, a district, and MAN.] A commoner; a freeholder; a farmer.

Yeō′man-ly, *a.* Relating to or like a yeoman.

Yeō′man-ry, *n.* The body of yeomen.

Yĕrk, *v. a.* [See JERK.] [*pp.* yerking, yerked.] To throw out; to lash; to strike.—2, *v. n.* To move as with jerks; to jerk.—3, *n.* A quick motion; a jerk.

Yĕs, *ad.* [A.-S. *gise, gese;* from *gea sy*, yea, so be it.] The affirmative particle, opposed to *no;* yea; truly.

Yĕst, *or* **Yēst**, *n.* Foam; yeast. See YEAST.

Yĕs′tẹr-dāy, *or* **Yĕs′tẹr-dạy**, *n.* [A.-S. *geostra*, Dut. *gesteren*, Ger. *gestern*, Skr. *hyas*, yesterday; L. *hesternus*, of yesterday.] The day next before to-day.—2, *ad.* On the day last past.

Yĕs′tẹr-ēve′, *n.* The evening of yesterday.

Yĕs′tẹr-mōrn′, *n.* The morn of yesterday.

Yĕs′tẹr-nīght′ (-nīt′), *n.* The last night.

Yĕs′tẹr-nôôn′, *n.* Noon of yesterday.

Yĕst′y, *a.* Foamy; yeasty.

Yĕt, *conj.* [A.-S. *git, get*, O. Fris. *ieta, eta*, Fris. *jiette*, yet; Ger. *jetzt*, now.] Nevertheless; *however.*—2, *ad.* Besides; still; at least; hitherto.

Yew (yū), *n.* [A.-S. *iw, iuu;* Irish, *iubhar;* Welsh, *yw;* Corn. *hivin;* Bret. *ivin.*] An evergreen tree of tough wood.

Yew′ẹn (yū′ẹn), *a.* Made of the wood of yew.

Yiēld (yēld), *v. a.* [A.-S. *gieldan, gildan;* Dut. *gelden;* Dan. *gielde;* Ger. *gelten*, to be worth.—Cf. GUILD.] [*pp.* yielding, yielded.] To produce; to give; to *afford:*—to allow; to concede; to grant.—2, *v. n.* To give up; to submit; to *comply.*—3, *n.* Return for cultivation; produce.

Yiēld′ing, *n.* The act of giving up; submission.—2, *p. a.* Complying; flexible.

Yiēld′ing-ly, *ad.* With compliance.

Yōke, *n.* [A.-S. *geoc, ioc;* Dut. *juk;* Ger. *joch;* L. *jugum;* Gr. *ζυγόν;* Skr. *yuga.*] A bandage for the neck; a mark of servitude:—a bond:—a couple; a pair.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* yoking, yoked.] To bind by a yoke; to confine.

Yōke′-fĕl-lōw, *n.* A companion; a mate.

Yō′kẹl, *n.* [Probably from YOKE.] A bumpkin; a young rustic.

Yōke′-māte, *n.* Same as YOKE-FELLOW.

Yōlk (yōk) [yŏlk, *E.;* yōlk, *Wb.*], *n.* [A.-S. *geoleca, gioleca;* from *geolu*, yellow.] The yellow part of an egg; yelk:—written also *yelk.*

Yŏn, *a. & ad.* [A.-S. *geon, geond;* Icel. *enn;* Ger. *jener;* Goth. *jaind.*] At a distance; yonder.

Yŏn′dẹr, *a.* [Goth. *jaindre.*—See YON.] Being at a distance, but within view.—2, *ad.* At a distance, but within view.

Yōre, *ad.* [A.-S. *geara*, formerly,—literally, of years; *gear*, a year (*q. v.*).] In time past; long ago.—*Of yore*, of old time; long ago.—*In days of yore*, in time past; formerly.

Yoû (yū), *personal pron.* [See YE, THOU.] Plural of *thou;* ye.

Yoŭng (yŭng), *a.* [A.-S. *geong, iung, ging;* Dut. *jong;* Ger. *jung.*—Cf. L. *juvenis*, Skr. *yuvan*, young.] Not old; youthful; juvenile.—2, *n.* The offspring of animals.

Yoŭng′ish (yŭng′ish), *a.* Somewhat young.

Yoŭng′ling (yŭng′ling), *n.* A young animal.

Yoŭng′stẹr, *n.* A young person; a youth.

Yoŭnk′ẹr, *n.* [Ger. *junker*, Dut. *jonker, jonkheer*, a young gentleman; *jong*, young, and *heer*, a gentleman.] Youngster. [Colloq.]

Yoûr (yūr, *if emphatical;* yụr, *if otherwise*), *pron. poss.* or *a.* [A.-S. *eower;* O. Ger. *iuwer.*] Belonging to you.

Your-sĕlf′ (yụr-sĕlf′), *pron.*; pl. **Your-sĕlveṣ′.** You; even you:—the reciprocal form of *you.*

Yoûth (yūth), *n.* [A.-S. *geogud;* Dut. *jeugd;* Ger. *jugend;* Goth. *junda.*—See YOUNG.] The part of life succeeding to childhood:—a young man:—young persons.

Yoûth′fûl (yūth′fûl), *a.* Young; juvenile.

Yoûth′fûl-ly, *ad.* In a youthful manner.

Yoûth′fûl-nĕss, *n.* State of being youthful.

Ÿt′tri-a (it′rẹ-a), *n.* [Named from *Ytterby*, a place in Sweden.] (*Min.*) An earth in the form of a white powder, found in Sweden.

Ÿt′tri-ŭm, *n.* The metallic base of yttria.

Yŭc′ca, *n.* [Neo-Latin; from its native West-Indian name.] An American flowering plant.

Yūle, *n.* [A.-S. *iula, geola;* Icel. *jol;* Dan. *juul:* origin doubtful.] The ancient name for *Christmas*, or the Christmas season:—applied also to *Lammas*, or *Lammas-tide.*

Yūle′-clŏg, *or* **Yūle′-lŏg**, *n.* A huge log for the Christmas fire.

Yūle′-tīde, *n.* Time of Yule.

Y-wĭs′, *ad.* [A.-S. *gewis*, certain; Dut. *gewis*, Ger. *gewiss*, certainly; Goth. *wissa*, I knew: closely akin to WISE and WIT.] Certainly; surely. [Obs.]

Z.

Z, a consonant, has, in English, the same sound as the vocal *s* in *rose.* In some old books *z* is used instead of *y*, and has the sound of *y* consonant. There are a few Scottish words (such as *tulzie, spuilzie*) which still retain this *z* with the *y* sound.

Zăf′fre (zăf′fụr), *n.* [Ger. *zaffer;* Fr. *zafre:* a variant of SAPPHIRE.] (*Chem.*) An impure protoxide of cobalt.

Zăm′bō, *n.* [Sp. for "bandy-legged," or "mulatto."] The offspring of an Indian and a negro.

Ză-nä′nä, *n.* See ZENANA.

Zā′ny [zā′nẹ *or* zăn′ẹ, *Ja.*], *n.* [It. *Zanni*, or *Zane*, nicknames for Giovanni, or John.] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.

Zăx, *n.* [A.-S. *seax, sex*, O. Ger. *sachs*, a knife.] A tool for cutting slates.

Zēal, *n.* [Fr. *zèle*, L. *zelus*, Gr. *ζῆλος*, zeal,—properly, heat; *ζέειν*, to boil, to seethe.] Passionate ardor in some pursuit; fervency; earnestness; warmth; enthusiasm.

Zēal′ot (zĕl′ot), *n.* [Gr. *ζηλωτής.*—See ZEAL.] A person full of zeal; one over-zealous; an *enthusiast.*

Zēal′ot-ry, *n.* Fanaticism; undue zeal.

Zēal′ous (zĕl′lus), *a.* Possessed of zeal; fervent; ardent; earnest; passionate in any cause; enthusiastic.

Zēal′ous-ly, *ad.* In a zealous manner.

Zēal′ous-nĕss, *n.* Quality of being zealous.

Zē′bĕc, *n.* See XEBEC.

Zē′bra [zēb′ra, *H.*], *n.* [Sp.; from a native African tongue.] An African animal like an ass.

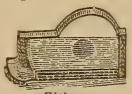
Zebra.

Zē′bû, *n.* [Fr. *zébu*, a name of South-Asiatic origin.] A small East-Indian humped ox.

Zechin (zē′kin *or* che-kēn′), *n.* An Italian gold coin worth about 9*s.* 6*d.* sterling ($2.29):—written also *cecchin, chequin*, and *sequin.* See SEQUIN.

Zĕd, *n.* [Gr. *ζῆτα.*] A name of the letter Z:—called also *zee*, and sometimes *izzard.*

Zĕm-in-där′, *n.* [Per. *zemin*, land, and *dar*, holding.] A land-owner in India.
Zĕm′in-da-ry, *n.* The possession of a zemindar.
Ze-nä′na, *n.* [Per. *zanana; zan* (pl. *zanan*), a woman.] [India.] The part of a house reserved for ladies
Zĕnd, *n.* [Pahlavi *zand*, a translation,—properly, the name of a translation of the Avesta.] The ancient language of Persia, or of Bactria.
Zē′nith [zĕn′ith, *Sm. C. H. N. St.*], *n.* [Fr. *zénith;* Sp. *zenit;* Arab. *samt*, a way, a road.—See Azimuth.] The vertical point of the heavens, or the point overhead, opposite to the nadir.
Zē′o-līte, *n.* [Gr. ζέειν, to boil, and λίθος, a stone.] An aluminous mineral.
Zĕph′yr (zĕf′ir), *n.* [L. *zephyrus;* Gr. ζέφυρος.—Cf. ζόφος, darkness, the west.] The west wind:—any mild, soft wind.
Zē′rō, *n.* [Fr. *zéro;* Sp. *zero;* It. *zero*, for *zefiro;* Arab. *çifrun, sifr*, a cipher (*q. v.*).] The arithmetical cipher; naught; the point from which a thermometer is graduated.
Zĕst, *n.* [Fr. *zeste*, lemon-peel; L. *schistos*, Gr. σχιστός, cleft.—See Schist.] Something used to give flavor to liquor:—orange- or lemon-peel, or its juice:—a taste added for a relish; a relish. —2, *v. a.* [*pp.* zesting, zested.] To heighten by additional relish.
Ze-tĕt′ic, *a.* [Gr. ζητητικός; ζητεῖν, to seek.] Proceeding by inquiry.
Ze-tĕt′ics, *n. pl.* A part of algebra which consists in the search for unknown quantities.
Zeūg′ma, *n.* [Gr.; from ζευγνύναι, to yoke, to join.] A figure in grammar; ellipsis.
Zĭg′zăg, *n.* [Fr. *zigzag;* Ger. *zickzack;* Sw. *sicksack.*—Cf. Ger. *zacke*, a tooth.] A line with sharp turns or angles.—2, *a.* Having sharp and quick turns.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* zigzagging, zigzagged.] To form with quick turns.—4, *v. n.* To form zigzags; to advance or move in an irregular or zigzag fashion.
Zĭnc (zĭngk), *n.* [Ger. *zink;* Fr. *zinc.*—Cf. Ger. *zinn*, tin.] A metal of a bluish-white color, used in the manufacture of brass and other alloys:—in commerce it is called *spelter.*
Zĭnck′y, *a.* Containing zinc.
Zĭn-cŏg′ra-pher, *n.* An engraver on zinc.
Zĭn-co-grăph′ic, **Zĭn-co-grăph′i-cal**, } *a.* Relating to zincography.
Zĭn-cŏg′ra-phy, *n.* [Zinc, and Gr. γράφειν, to write, to engrave.] The art of printing from plates of zinc.
Zĭnc′ous, *a.* Partaking of, or like, zinc.
Zĭr′cŏn, *n.* [An Elu or Cinghalese name.] (*Min.*) A hard, sparkling stone.
Zir-cō′ni-a, *n.* An earth extracted from the minerals zircon and hyacinth.
Zir-cō′ni-ŭm, *n.* The metallic base of zirconia.
Zĭth′er, **Zĭth′ern**, } *n.* [Ger.—Cf. Cithara.] A stringed musical instrument used in Germany and the Tyrol; a cithern.


Zither.

Zō′cle (zō′kl), *n.* [L. *socculus*, a dim. of *soccus*, a sock or shoe.] (*Arch.*) A sort of stand or pedestal; a socle.
Zō′di-ăc, *n.* [Gr. ζωδιακός; from ζῴδιον, dim. of ζῷον, an animal; referring to the twelve zodiacal constellations.] (*Astron.*) An imaginary zone or belt in the heavens, which is divided into the twelve signs, and within which are the apparent motions of the sun and the larger planets:—a girdle; a belt.
Zo-dī′a-cal, *a.* Relating to the zodiac.
Zŏll′ver-eīn, *n.* [Ger. *zoll*, toll, or duty, and *verein*, a union.] A commercial league or union for the purpose of establishing a uniform rate of customs in the states joining the union.
Zōne, *n.* [L. *zona*, Gr. ζώνη, a girdle; ζώννυμι, I gird.] A girdle; a belt.—(*Geog.*) One of the five divisions of the earth's surface formed by means of the two tropics and the two polar circles.
Zōned (zōnd), *a.* Wearing a zone.
Zō′nūle, *n.* A little zone or belt.
Zō′ōĭd, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and εἶδος, a form.] An organism resembling an animal.—2, *a.* Like an animal.
Zo-ŏl′a-try, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and λατρεία, worship.] The worship of animals.
Zō′o-līte, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and λίθος, a stone.] (*Geol.*) A petrified animal.
Zō-o-lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Relating to zoölogy.
Zo-ŏl′o-gist, *n.* One versed in zoölogy.
Zo-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and λογος, a treatise.] The science of animals, treating of their nature, properties, classification, &c.
Zo-ŏn′o-my, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and νόμος, a law.] Animal physiology.
Zo-ŏph′a-găn, *n.* An animal that lives on flesh.
Zo-ŏph′a-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and φαγεῖν, to eat.] Feeding on living animals.
Zo-ŏph′o-rŭs, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and φόρος, bearing; φέρειν, to bear.] (*Arch.*) A frieze.
Zō′o-phȳte, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and φυτόν, a plant.] A name given to various animals of a low type and once supposed to partake of the nature both of vegetables and of animals; a polyp (this term is not now much used).
Zō-o-phȳt′ic, *a.* Relating to zoöphytes.
Zō′o-spōre, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and Spore.] A plant-spore which moves about.
Zō-o-tŏm′i-cal, *a.* Relating to zoötomy.
Zo-ŏt′o-mĭst, *n.* One versed in zoötomy.
Zo-ŏt′o-my, *n.* [Gr. ζῷον, an animal, and τέμνειν (root τομ), to cut.] That branch of anatomy which relates to the structure of animals.
Zŏr-o-ăs′tri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Zoroaster, the founder of the ancient Persian religion.
Zŏr-o-ăs′tri-an-ĭsm, *n.* The religious system founded by Zoroaster:—called also *Parseeism.*
Zōu-äve′ (zô-äv′), *n.* [Arab. or Kabyle *Zouaoua*, the name of a Berber tribe in Algeria.] One of a body of French soldiers wearing the Arab dress.
Zōūnds, *interj.* [For *God's wounds.*] An exclamation of anger. [Antiq.]
Zu-mŏl′o-gy, *n.* See Zymology.
Zȳ-gō′ma, *n.* [Gr. ζύγωμα, the cheek-bone,—properly, a bolt, a pin; ζυγόειν, to fasten or yoke together; ζύγον, a yoke.] (*Anat.*) The cheek-bone, or the arch thereof; a process of the temporal bone.
Zȳ-go-măt′ic, *a.* Relating to the zygoma.
Zȳ-mo-lŏg′i-cal, *a.* Relating to zymology.
Zȳ-mŏl′o-gist, *n.* One versed in zymology.
Zȳ-mŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Gr. ζύμη, leaven, and λόγος, a treatise.] The doctrine of fermentation.
Zȳ-mŏm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ζύμη, leaven, and μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation; a zymosimeter.
Zȳ-mo-sĭm′e-ter, *n.* [Gr. ζύμωσις, fermentation, and μέτρον, a measure.] A zymometer.
Zȳ-mō′sis, *n.* [Gr. ζύμωσις, a leavening; ζυμόειν, to leaven; ζύμη, leaven.] A contagious or other disease due to a ferment in the blood:—a fermentive process.
Zȳ-mŏt′ic, *a.* [Gr. ζυμωτικός.—See Zymosis.] (*Med.*) Applied to epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.
Zȳ′thum, *n.* [L.; Gr. ζῦθος: said to be an Egyptian word.] A beverage or drink made from grain, as wheat, barley, &c.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

PREFACE AND REMARKS.

THE following rules and observations relating to the pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names are in general accordance with the principles of Walker; but as the system of notation used in this Dictionary is applied to these names in the Vocabulary, and as all the words are divided into syllables, some of his rules for their pronunciation are here omitted as unnecessary.

1. Greek and Latin names introduced into modern languages naturally acquire, in sound and rhythm, the main characteristics of the different languages which receive them. That which is chiefly attended to and sought after, in classical names, is the seat of the accent; and when the seat of the accent and the syllabication are determined, these names are pronounced, in the English language, according to the powers of the letters in common English words.

2. In Greek and Latin names the accent is always placed on either the second or the third syllable from the end of the word. In words of more than two syllables, if the penult is long in quantity, it is accented; if short, the antepenult receives the accent.

3. The vowel of the penult before *x*, *z*, *j*, or any two consonants except a mute followed by a liquid, as *l* or *r*, is long by *position*. In other cases its quantity must be determined by poetic usage, etymology, or the mode in which the word is written in Greek. The digraphs *ch*, *ph*, *rh*, and *th* are to be regarded as single consonants.

4. An accented vowel in the penultimate syllable, when followed by a single consonant, by *j* or *z*, or by a mute with *l* or *r*, has the long sound; as, *A′jax*, *A′cra;* otherwise it is short; as, *Apĕl′les.* This pronunciation, in cases like the first and the last of these examples, is so obvious that it has not been deemed necessary to include such words in the Vocabulary.

Exception.—Before *gl* and *tl* the vowel of the penult, unless it be *u*, has the short sound; as, *Ægle* (ĕg′le), *Atlas* (ăt′las).

5. The final *e* is always sounded; as in *Bereni′ce.* This remark, of course, does not apply to Anglicized forms; as, *Pros′er-pine*, for *Proserpina.*

6. In Greek and Latin names the letter *g* has its soft sound before the vowels *e*, *i*, *y*, and before the diphthongs *æ* and *œ;* but in most Scripture names it has its hard sound before these vowels.

7. The digraph *ch* in Greek and Latin names, and likewise in almost all Hebrew names, is sounded hard, like *k*.

8. Every final *i*, though unaccented, has its long open sound, as in *Achi′vi.* But when *i*, or its equivalent *y*, ends an unaccented first syllable of a word, it has in some cases its long sound, as in *Bianor;* in some it takes the indistinct sound of *e*, as in *Cilicia;* and in some it is difficult to determine which of these sounds is to be preferred, as there is a want of agreement with respect to them both among orthoepists and good speakers.

9. The termination *es* is pronounced like the English word *ease;* as, *Achilles* (a-kil′lēz).

10. The terminations *aus* and *ous* are always pronounced in two syllables; as, *Men-e-la′us*, *An-tin′o-us.*

11. The termination *eus* in proper names which in Greek end in ευς, as *Orpheus*, *Prometheus*, is to be pronounced as one syllable, the *eu* being a diphthong. Walker, following Labbe, generally separates the vowels in pronunciation. But the diphthong is never resolved in Greek, and very rarely, if ever, in Latin poetry of the golden or the silver age. But in the termination *eus* in adjectives, *eu* is not a diphthong.

12. There is a class of proper names ending in *ia* which, in their classical pronunciation, have the accent on the penultimate; as, *Alexandri′a*, *Cassandri′a*, *Deidami′a*, *Philadelphi′a*, *Samari′a*, &c. The English analogy strongly favors the antepenultimate accent in the pronunciation of this class of words; and Walker countenances this accent in relation to a part of them, especially such as are much used in English and have consequently become in a measure Anglicized. The following words, namely, *Alexandria*, *Philadelphia*, and *Samaria*, are so much Anglicized that it would seem pedantic, in reading or speaking English, to pronounce them otherwise than with the antepenultimate accent. But such of these names as are scarcely at all Anglicized, as *Antiochia*, *Deidamia*, *Laomedia*, &c., may very properly be allowed to retain their classical accentuation.

13. There are some other classical names which

have become more or less Anglicized, and which have, in consequence, had their pronunciation, in a greater or less degree, changed from the classical standard. Thus, *Arius*, the name of the celebrated heretic, is pronounced *A′rius* in English, though the penult is long in Greek; and the usage of the English poets has substituted *Hype′rion* for *Hyperi′on.*

Rules of Pronunciation referred to by Figures in the following Vocabulary.

RULE 1.—The consonants *c*, *s*, and *t*, immediately preceded by the accent, and standing before *i*, followed by another vowel, commonly have the sound of *sh;* as in *Pho′cion* (fō′she-ŭn), *Ac′cius* (ăk′she-ŭs), *Al′sium* (ăl′she-ŭm), *Helve′tii* (hel-vē′-she-ī).—*C*, following an accented syllable, has also the same sound before *eu* and *yo*, as in *Cadu′ceus* (ka-dū′she-ŭs), *Si″cyon* (sĭsh′e-ŏn).

Exceptions.—T, when preceded by *s* or *x*, has its hard sound, as in *Sestius*, *Sextius*. When *si* or *zi*, immediately preceded by an accented vowel, is followed by a vowel, the *s* or *z* generally takes the sound of *zh;* as, *Mæ′sia* (mē′zhe-ă), *Hesiod* (hē′-zhe-ŏd), *Ely″sium* (e-lĭzh′e-ŭm), *Saba′zius* (sa-bā′-zhe-ŭs.) According to Walker, the words *Asia*, *Sosia*, and *Theodosia* are the only exceptions; but to these a few others should perhaps be added, as *Lysias*, *Tysias*.

X, ending an accented syllable, and standing before *i*, followed by a vowel, has the sound of *ksh;* as in *Alex′ia* (a-lĕk′she-a).

RULE 2.—In some proper names *t* preserves its true sound; as, *Aetion*, *Amphictyon*, *Androtion*, *Eurytion*, *Gration*, *Harpocration*, *Hippotion*, *Iphition*, *Metion*, *Ornytion*, *Pallantion*, *Philistion*, *Polytion*, *Sotion*, *Stration*, and a few others; but *Hephæstion* and *Theodotion* are Anglicized, the last syllable being pronounced like the last syllable in *question*, *commotion*. In the words *Æsion*, *Dionysion*, and *Iasion*, the *s* takes the sound of *z*, but not of *zh*.

RULE 3.—In words ending in *eia*, *eii*, *eium*, and *eius*, with the accent on the *e*, the *i* following the accent is to be understood as articulating the following vowel like *y* consonant; as, *Elege′ia* (el-e-jē′ya), *Pompe′ii* (pom-pē′yi), *Pompe′ium* (pom-pē′-yum), *Pompe′ius* (pom-pē′yus). The same rule also applies to words ending in *ia*, preceded by *a* or *o*, having the accent upon it, as *Acha′ia* (a-kā′ya), *Lato′ia* (la-tō′ya), and likewise to words having the accent on a vowel, followed by *ia*, though they may not end the word, as *Ple′iades* (plē′ya-dēz).

The digraph *yi*, followed by a vowel, generally represents the Greek diphthong υι, and forms but one syllable; as, *Harpyia*, pronounced *Harpy′ya*, or, as some prefer, *Har-pwy′a; Ilithyia*, pronounced in four syllables, *Il-i-thy′ya*, not *I-lith-y-i′a*, as in Walker.

RULE 4.—The dipththongs *æ* and *œ*, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced like long *e*, as in *Cæ′sar* (sē′zar); but when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, like short *e*, as in *Dæd′alus* (dĕd′a-lŭs).

RULE 5.—In Greek and Latin words which begin with uncombinable consonants, the first letter is silent; thus, *C* in *Cneus* and *Ctesiphon*, *M* in *Mneus*, *P* in *Psyche* and *Ptolemy*, *Ph* in *Phthia*, and *T* in *Tmolus*, are not sounded.

RULE 6.—The termination *eus* in most *Greek* proper names corresponds to εύς, and is then to be pronounced in one syllable; as, *Æ′geūs*, *Or′-pheūs*, used as nouns; but *Æ-gē′us*, *Or-phē′us*, as adjectives.

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES.

The *figures* annexed to the words refer to the *Six Rules of Pronunciation*, on page 590. Thus, the figure 1, annexed to *Acacius*, refers to Rule 1, which shows that the word is pronounced Ạ-kā′shẹ-ŭs.
The words in *brackets* are the preceding words *Anglicized*. Thus, the Latin word *Adrianus* is changed, in English, into *Adrian*.

Ăb-ạ-cæ′nụm
Ạ-băn′tēş
Ạb-dē′rạ
Ā′bi-ạ
Ā-bi-ā′nụs
Ăb′i-lạ
Ăb-i-lē′nẹ
Ạb-lā′vi-ŭs
Ăb-ọ-lā′nī
Ăb-ọ-rĭḡ′i-nēş
Ăb-rạ-dā′tēş
Ạ-brā′hạ-mŭs
Ạ-brû′pọ-lĭs
Ạ-bȳ′dọs
Ăb-ỵs-sī′nī
Ăb-ỵs-sĭn′i-ạ
Ạ-cā′ci-ŭs 1
Ăc-ạ-dẹ-mī′ạ, *or*
Ăc-ạ-dē′mi-ạ
Ăc-ạ-dē′mụs
Ạ-căn′thạ
Ăc-ạr-nā′ni-ạ
Ăc′ci-ŭs 1
Ạ-cĕph′ạ-lī
Ạ-cĕs′tēş
Ạ-ȼhæ′ī
Ạ-ȼhæm′ẹ-nēş 4
Ăȼh-æ-mĕn′i-dēş
Ạ-ȼhā′i-ạ 3
Ạ-ȼhā′tēş
Ăȼh-ẹ-lō′ụs
Ăȼh′ẹ-rŏn
Ăȼh′ẹ-rŭnş
Ăȼh-il-lē′is
Ạ-ȼhĭl′lēş
Ạ-ȼhī′vī
Ăç-i-dā′li-ạ
Ạc-mē′nēş
Ạc-mŏn′i-dēş
Ăc-ọ-lȳ′tī
Ăc′ọ-rĭs
Ā′crạ
Ạ-crā′tụs
Ạ-crī′tạs
Ăc-rọ-cẹ-râu′ni-ạ
Ăc-rọ-cọ-rĭn′thụs
Ā′crọn
Ạ-crŏp′ọ-lĭs
Ạc-tæ′ọn
Ạc-tæ′ụs
Ăc′ti-ŭm 1
Ăd′ạ-măs
Ạ-dā′mụs
Ạ-dĕl′phi-ŭs
Ā′dēş
Ạd-hĕr′bạl
Ạd-mē′tạ, *or* -tẹ
Ạd-mē′tụs
Ạ-dō′nis
Ạ-drā′nụs
Ā′dri-ạ
Ā-dri-ạn-ŏp′ọ-lĭs
Ā-dri-ā′nụs
[Ā′dri-ạn]
Ā-dri-ăt′i-cŭm
Ạ-dū′şi-ŭs 1
Æ-ăç′i-dēş
Æ′ạ-cŭs
Æ-ăn′ti-dēş
Æ-bū′ti-ŭs 1
Æ-dē′şi-ŭs 1
Æ-dĕs′sạ
Æ-dī′lēş
Æd′ū-ī 4
Æ-ē′tēş
Æ-ḡæ′ọn
Æ-ḡæ′ụs
Æ-ḡē′ri-ạ
Æ-ḡĕs′tạ
Æ′ḡeūs (*n.*) 6
Æ-ḡē′ụs (*a.*)
Æ-ḡĭl′i-ạ
Æ-ḡī′nạ
Æ′ḡi-ŏn
Æ′ḡis
Æ-ḡis′thụs
Æg′lẹ 4
Æg′lēş 4
Æ-gŏb′ọ-lŭs
Æ′gọn
Æ-gō′nẹ
Æ′gọs Pŏt′ạ-mī
Æ-ḡȳp′ti-ī 1
Æ-ḡȳp′tụs
Æ′li-ạ
Æ-li-ā′nụs
[Æ′li-ạn]
Æ-mĭl′i-ạ
Æ-mĭl′i-ŭs
Æ-nē′ạ-dæ
Æ-nē′ạ-dēş
Æ′nẹ-ăs, *and*
Æ-nē′ạs
Æ-nē′is
[Æ-nē′id]
Æn-ọ-băr′bụs 4
Æ-ō′li-ạ
Æ-ŏl′i-dēş
Æ′ọ-lĭs
Æ′ọ-lŭs
Æ-ō′nēş
Æ′quī
Ạ-ĕr′ọ-pŭs
Æs′ȼhi-nēş 4
Æs′ȼhy-lŭs 4
Æs-cū-lā′pi-ŭs 4
Æ′şi-ŏn 2
Æ′sọn
Æ-sō′pụs
[Æ′sọp]
Æth′i-cŭs 4
Æ-thī′ọ-pēş
Æ-thi-ō′pi-ạ
Æ′thi-ŏps
Ạ-ē′ti-ŏn 2
Æt′nạ 4
Æt-næ′ụs 4
Æ-tō′li-ạ
Ạ-frā′ni-ŭs
Ăf′ri-cạ
Ăf-ri-cā′nụs
Ăf′ri-cŭs
Ăg′ạ-bŭs
Ăg-ạ-mĕm′nọn
Ăg-ạ-nĭp′pẹ
Ăg′ạ-pæ
Ăg-ạ-pē′nọr
Ăg-ạ-pē′tụs
Ạ-gā′pi-ŭs
Ăg′ạ-thạ
Ăg-ạ-thī′ạ
Ăg′ạ-thō
Ạ-găth′ọ-clēş
Ăg′ạ-thŏn
Ạ-gā′vẹ
Ạ-gā′vī
Ăḡ-ẹ-lā′ụs
Ạ-ḡē′nọr
Ăḡ-ẹ-nŏr′i-dēş
Ăḡ-ẹ-săn′dẹr
Ạ-ḡē′si-ăs 1
Ạ-ḡĕs-i-lā′ụs
Ăḡ-ẹ-sĭp′ọ-lĭs
Ạ-ḡē′tụs
Ā′ḡis
Ạg-lā′i-ạ 4
Ạg-lā′i-ē 4
Ạg-nŏd′i-cē
Ạ-gō′nēş
Ăg′ọ-rạ
Ā′grạ
Ạ-græ′ạ
Ạ-græ′ụs
Ăg′rạ-găs
Ạ-grĭc′ọ-lạ
Ăg-ri-ḡĕn′tụm
Ạ-grĭp′pạ
Ăg-rip-pī′nạ
Ā′gri-ŭs
Ạ-hā′lạ
Ā′jăx
Ạ-læ′sụs
Ạ-lā′nī
Ăl-ạ-rī′cụs
[Ăl′ạ-ric]
Ạ-lâu′dæ
Ạl-bā′nī
Ạl-bā′ni-ạ
Ạl-bā′nụs
Ạl-bĕn′sēş
Ạl-bĭn′i-ŭs
Ạl-bī′nụs
Ăl′bi-ŏn
Ạl-bĭ′ọ-nēş
Ạl-bū′ti-ŭs 1
Ạl-cæ′ụs
Ạl-cā′nọr
Ạl-cē′nọr
Ạl-cĕs′tẹ
Ạl-cĕs′tis
Ăl-ci-bī′ạ-dēş
Ăl-ci-dā′mụs
Ạl-cī′dēş
Ạl-cĭm′ẹ-dē
Ạl-cĭm′ẹ-nēş
Ạl-cĭn′ọ-ē
Ạl-cĭn′ọ-ŭs
Ăl′ci-phrŏn
Ălc-mæ′ọn
Ạlc-mē′nạ, *or* -nẹ
Ạl-cȳ′ọ-nē
Ạ-lĕc′tọ
Ạ-lĕc′trỵ-ŏn
Ăl-ẹ-măn′nī
Ạ-lē′thēş
Ạ-leū′ạ-dæ
Ā′lẹ-ŭs
Ăl-ẹx-ăn′dẹr
Ăl-ẹx-ăn′drạ
Ăl-ẹx-ạn-drī′ạ
[Ăl-ẹx-ăn′dri-ạ]
Ăl-ẹx-ạn-drī′nạ
Ăl-ẹx-ạn-drŏp′ọ-lĭs
Ạ-lĕx′i-ŭs 1
Ạl-fē′nụs
Ăl′ḡi-dŭs
Ā-lĭ-ăr′tụs
Ā-li-ē′nụs
Ạl-lŏb′rọ-ḡēş
Ạl-lū′ti-ŭs 1
Ạ-lō′eūs 6
Ăl-ọ-ī′dæ
Ăl′pēş
Ạl-phē′nọr
Ạl-phĕs-i-bœ′ụs
Ạl-pī′nụs
Ăl′si-ŭm 1
Ạl-thæ′ạ
Ạ-mæ′şi-ạ 1
Ăm-ạl-thæ′ạ
Ạ-măr′ạ-cŭs
Ăm-ạ-rȳl′lis
Ăm-ạ-rȳn′thi-ạ
Ăm-ạ-rȳn′thụs
Ăm-ạ-sī′ạ
Ạ-mā′sis
Ạ-mā′tạ
Ạ-mā′ti-ŭs 1
Ạ-mā′zọn
[Ăm′ạ-zŏn]
Ạ-măz′ọ-nēş
Ăm-ạ-zō′ni-ạ
Ăm-ạ-zŏn′i-dēş
Ăm′bẹ-nŭs
Ạm-bī′ọ-rĭx
Ạm-brā′ci-ạ 1
Ạm-brā′ci-ŭs 1
Ạm-brō′şi-ạ 1
Ạm-brō′şi-ŭs 1
[Ăm′brōşe]
Ạ-mē′li-ŭs
Ạ-mē′ri-ạ
Ā-mi-ā′nụs
Ạ-mī′clạs
Ạ-mĭl′cạr
Ạ-mĭ′′şi-ạ 1
Ạ-mī′sụs
Ăm-mi-ā′nụs
Ạm-mō′ni-ạ
Ạm-mō′ni-ŭs
Ăm-œ-bæ′ụs
Ạ-mœ′nụs
Ạm-pē′li-ŭs
Ạm-phĭc′tỵ-ŏn 2
Ăm-phic-tȳ′ọ-nēş
Ăm-phi-ḡẹ-nī′ạ
Ạm-phĭl′ọ-ȼhŭs
Ạm-phī′ọn
Ạm-phĭp′ọ-lĭs
Ạm-phī′sụs
Ăm-phi-trī′tẹ
Ạm-phĭt′rỵ-ŏn
Ạ-mū′li-ŭs
Ạ-mȳ′clæ
Ăm′ỵ-cŭs
Ạ-mȳn′tạs
Ăm′ỵ-rŭs
Ạ-năb′ạ-sĭs
Ăn-ạ-ȼhăr′sis
Ạ-năc′rẹ-ŏn
Ăn′ạ-phē
Ạ-nā′pi-ŭs
Ăn-ạs-tā′şi-ạ 1
Ăn-ạs-tā′şi-ŭs 1
Ăn-ạ-tō′li-ŭs
Ăn-ạx-ăg′ọ-răs
Ăn-ạx-ăn′dẹr
Ăn-ạx-ăr′ȼhụs
Ăn-ạx-ĭc′rạ-tēş
Ạ-năx-i-măn′dẹr
Ăn-ạx-ĭm′ẹ-nēş
Ạn-cæ′ụs
Ạn-ȼhī′ạ-lē
Ạn-ȼhī′sẹ
Ạn-ȼhī′sēş
Ăn′ȼhọ-rạ
Ạn-cī′lẹ
Ạn-cō′nạ
Ăn′cụs Măr′ti-ŭs 1
Ạn-cȳ′lẹ
Ạn-cȳ′rạ
Ạn-dā′nạ
Ạn-dŏç′i-dēş
Ăn′drẹ-ăs
Ăn′dri-ạ
Ăn′dri-ŏn
Ăn′drọ-clēş
Ạn-drŏḡ′ỵ-nŭs
Ạn-drŏm′ạ-ȼhē
Ạn-drŏm′ẹ-dạ
Ăn-drọ-nī′cụs
Ạn-drŏph′ạ-ḡī
Ạn-drō′ti-ŏn 2
Ăn′gli-ạ
Ạ-nĭ′′ci-ŭs 1
Ăn′ni-băl
Ạn-tæ′ạs
Ạn-tæ′ụs
Ạn-tăl′ci-dăs
Ạn-tē′ạ
Ạn-tē′nọr
Ăn′tẹ-rŏs
Ăn′thẹ-mĭs
Ăn-thọ-lō′ḡi-ạ
Ăn-thrọ-pŏph′ạ-ḡī
Ăn-ti-clē′ạ
Ạn-tĭç′ỵ-rạ
Ạn-tĭḡ′ẹ-nēş
Ạn-tĭg′ọ-nē
Ạn-tĭg′ọ-nŭs

Ăn-ti-lĭb′ạ-nŭs
Ạn-tĭl′ọ-ȼhŭs
Ạn-tĭm′ạ-ȼhŭs
Ạn-tĭn′ọ-ē
Ạn-tĭn′ọ-ŭs
Ăn-ti-ọ-ȼhī′ạ
Ạn-tī′ọ-ȼhŭs
Ạn-tī′ọ-pạ, *or* -pē
Ạn-tĭp′ạ-rŏs
Ăn′ti-păs
Ạn-tĭp′ạ-tẹr
Ạn-tĭp′ạ-trĭs
Ạn-tĭph′ạ-nēş
Ạn-tĭph′ạ-tēş
Ăn′ti-phŏn
Ăn′ti-phŏs
Ạn-tĭp′ọ-dēş
Ạn-tĭp′ọ-lĭs
Ạn-tĭs′thẹ-nēş
Ăn′ti-ŭm 1
Ạn-tō′ni-ạ
Ăn-tọ-nī′nụs
Ạn-tō′ni-ŭs
Ạ-nū′bis
Ănx′ụ-rŭs
Ạ-ō′ni-ạ
Ạ-ŏn′ị-dēş
Ạ-pā′mẹ
Ăp-ạ-mī′ạ
Ạ-pĕl′lạ
Ạ-pĕl′lēş
Ăp-ẹn-nī′nụs
Ăph-rọ-dĭ″şi-ạ 1
Ăph-rọ-dī′tạ
Ăph-rọ-dī′tẹ
Ā-pi-ā′nụs
Ạ-pĭ″ci-ŭs 1
Ā′pi-ŏn
Ā′pis
Ạ-pŏl-lị-nŏp′ọ-lĭs
Ạ-pŏl′lọ
Ạ-pŏl-lọ-dō′rụs
Ăp-ọl-lō′ni-ạ
Ăp-ọl-lō′ni-ŭs
Ạ-pŏl′ly̆-ŏn
Ăp-pi-ā′nụs
Ăp′pi-ạ Vī′ạ
Ăp′pi-ī Fō′rụm
Ăp′pi-ŭs
Ạ-prī′lịs
Ăp′tẹ-rŏs
Ăp-ụ-lē′i-ạ 3
Ăp-ụ-lē′ị-ŭs 3
Ạ-pū′li-ạ
Ăq′ui-lạ (ăk′wẹ-lạ)
Ăq-ui-lē′ị-ạ 3
Ạ-quĭl′li-ạ
Ăq′ui-lō
Ạ-quī′nạs
Ăq-ui-tā′ni-ạ
Ăr′ạ-bēş
Ạ-rā′bi-ạ
Ạ-răb′ị-cŭs
Ạ-răȼh′nẹ
Ā′ræ
Ăr′ạ-rĭs
Ạ-rā′tụs
Ạ-răx′ēş
Ăr′bạ-cēş, *or*
Ạr-bā′cēş
Ạr-bē′lạ, *and*
Ăr′bẹ-lạ
Ăr′bị-tẹr
Ăr′cạ-dēş
Ạr-cā′di-ạ
Ạr-cā′di-ŭs
Ạr-cā′nụm
Ạr-cĕs-i-lā′ụs
Ăr-ȼhẹ-lā′ụs
Ạr-ȼhĭd′ạ-măs
Ăr-ȼhi-dā′mụs
Ăr′ȼhi-dăs
Ạr-ȼhĭl′ọ-ȼhŭs
Ăr-ȼhi-mē′dēş
Ăr-ȼhi-pĕl′ạ-gŭs
Ạr-ȼhĭp′pụs
Ạr-ȼhŏn′tēş
Ạr-ȼhy̆′tạs
Ărc-tū′rụs
Ăr′dẹ-ạ
Ā-rẹ-ŏp-ạ-ġī′tæ
Ā-rẹ-ŏp′ạ-gŭs
Ā-rẹ-ŏp′ọ-lĭs
Ā′rēş
Ăr-ẹ-tæ′ụs
Ăr-ẹ-thū′sạ
Ā′reŭs (*n.*) 6
Ạ-rē′ụs (*a.*)
Ăr-ġæ′ụs
Ạr-ġē′ạ
Ăr-ġẹn-nū′sạ
Ăr′ġēş
Ạr-ġē′ụs
Ạr-ġī′vī
[Ăr′ġīvẹş]
Ạr-gŏl′ị-cŭs
Ăr′gọ-lĭs
Ăr-gọ-nâu′tæ
Ā-rị-ăd′nẹ
Ā-rị-æ′ụs
Ā-rị-ăm′nēş
Ạ-rī′ci-ạ 1
Ā′rị-ēş
Ạ-rĭm′ị-nŭm
Ạ-rī′ọn
Ā-ri-ọ-vĭs′tụs
Ăr-is-tæ′ụs
Ăr-is-tăg′ọ-răs
Ăr-is-tăn′dẹr
Ăr-is-tär′ȼhụs
Ạ-rĭs′tẹ-ăs
Ăr-is-tī′dēş
Ăr-is-tĭp′pụs
Ăr-is-tọ-bū′lụs
Ạ-rĭs′tọ-clēş
Ăr-is-tọ-dē′mụs
Ăr-is-tŏġ′ẹ-nēş
Ăr-is-tọ-ġī′tọn
Ăr-is-tŏm′ạ-ȼhē
Ăr-is-tọ-mē′dēş
Ăr-is-tŏm′ẹ-nēş
Ạ-rĭs′tọn
Ăr-is-tŏn′ị-dēş
Ạ-rĭs′tọ-nŭs
Ăr-is-tŏn′y̆-mŭs
Ăr-is-tŏph′ạ-nēş
Ạ-rĭs′tọ-phŏn
Ăr-is-tŏt′ẹ-lēş
[Ăr′ịs-tŏ-tle]
Ạr-mē′ni-ạ
Ạr-mē′ni-ŭs
Ạr-mĭn′ị-ŭs
Ạr-mŏr′ị-cī
Ạr-mŏs′ọ-tạ
Ạr-nō′bi-ŭs
Ạr-pī-nụm
Ăr-ri-ā′nụs
[Ăr′ri-ạn]
Ăr′sạ-cēş, *or*
Ạr-sā′cēş
Ạr-săç′ị-dæ
Ạr-sā′nēş
Ăr′sēş
Ạr-sĭn′ọ-ē
Ạr-sī′tēş
Ăr-tạ-bā′nụs
Ăr-tạ-bạ-zā′nēş
Ăr-tạ-bā′zụs
Ăr-tạ-phĕr′nēş
Ăr-tạx-ăs′ạ-tạ
Ạr-tăx′ạ-tạ
Ăr-tạx-ĕrx′ēş
Ăr′tẹ-măs
Ăr′tẹ-mĭs
Ăr-tẹ-mĭ″şi-ạ 1
Ăr′tẹ-mŏn
Ăr-tọ-bạr-zā′nēş
Ạr-tŏȼh′mēş
Ạr-tū′rị-ŭs
Ạ-rŭn′tị-ŭs 1
Ạr-vā′lēş
Ạs-bĕs′tæ
Ăs′cạ-lŏn
Ạs-cā′ni-ạ
Ạs-cā′ni-ŭs
Ăs-clẹ-pī′ạ-dēş
Ăs-clē-pi-ē′ạ
Ạs-clē′pi-ŭs
Ăs′drụ-băl
Ā′si-ạ 1
Ā-si-ăt′ị-cŭs 1
Ăs′ị-nēş
Ạ-sĭn′ị-ŭs
Ā′si-ŭs 1
Ạ-sō′pụs
Ạs-pā′şi-ạ 1
Ăs-phạl-tī′tēş
Ạs-săr′ạ-cŭs
Ăs-sụ-ē′rụs
Ạs-sy̆r′ị-ạ
Ạs-tăç′ị-dēş
Ạs-tär′tẹ
Ạs-tē′ri-ạ
Ạs-tē′ri-ŭs
Ạs-tĕr-ọ-pæ′ụs
Ạs-tĕr-ọ-pē′ạ
Ạs-træ′ạ
Ạs-træ′ụs
Ạs-tū′ri-ạ
Ạs-ty̆′ạ-ġēş
Ạs-ty̆′ạ-năx
Ạs-ty̆n′ọ-mē
Ạs-ty̆′ọ-ȼhē
Ăt-ạ-lăn′tạ
Ā′tẹ
Ăth′ạ-măs
Ăth-ạ-nā′şi-ŭs 1
Ạ-thē′nạ
Ạ-thē′næ
Ăth-ẹ-næ′ụm
Ăth-ẹ-næ′ụs
Ăth-ẹ-năg′ọ-răs
Ạ-thē′nẹ
Ạ-thĕn-ọ-dō′rụs
Ā′thŏs
Ạ-tĭl′ị-ŭs
Ăt-lăn′tēş
Ăt-lạn-tī′ạ-dēş
Ăt-lăn′ti-cŭs
Ạ-tŏs′sạ
Ạ-trĕb′ạ-tēş, *or*
Ăt-rẹ-bā′tēş
Ā′treŭs (*n.*) 6
Ạ-trē′ụs (*a.*)
Ạ-trī′dæ
Ạ-trō′ni-ŭs
Ăt′rọ-pŏs
Ăt-tạ-lī′ạ
Ăt′tạ-lŭs
Ăt′ti-cạ
Ăt′ti-cŭs
Ăt′ti-lạ
Ạt-tĭl′ị-ŭs
Âuc′tụs
Âu-fĭd′ị-ŭs
Âu′fi-dŭs
Âu-gŭs′tạ
Âu-gụs-tī′nụs
[Âu-gŭs′tine]
Âu-gŭs′tụ-lŭs
Âu-gŭs′tụs
Âu-lē′tēş
Âu′lis
Âu′lụs
Âu-rē′li-ạ
Âu-rē-li-ā′nụs
[Âu-rē′li-ạn]
Âu-rē′li-ŭs
Âu-rī′gạ
Âu-rō′rạ
Âu-rŭn′cī
Âu′sọ-nēş
Âu-sō′ni-ạ
Âu-sō′ni-ŭs
Âus′tẹr
Âus-trā′lịs
Âu-tŏl′y̆-cŭs
Âu-tŏm′ẹ-nēş
Âu-tŏn′ọ-ē
Ăv-ẹn-tī′nụs
Ạ-vĕr′nụs
Ā-vi-ē′nụs
Ạ-vī′tụs
Ạ-zō′tụs

B.

Băb′ị-lŭs
Băb′y̆-lŏn
Băb-y̆-lō′ni-ạ
Bạc-ȼhē′ụs
Băc′ȼhụs
Băc′tri-ạ
Băc-tri-ā′nạ
Bæ′bi-ŭs
Bæt′ị-cạ 4
Bæt′ị-cŭs 4
Bæt′y̆-lŭs 4
Bạ-gō′ạs
Băg′rạ-dăs
Bā′ị-æ 3
Băl′ạ-rī, *or* Bạ-lā′rī
Bạl-bī′nụs
Băl-dụ-ī′nụs
Bā-lẹ-ā′rēş
Bạl-vĕn′ti-ŭs 1
Bạn-dū′şi-ạ 1
Băph′y̆-rŭs
Bär′bạ-rī
Bạr-bā′tụs
Bạr-dā′nēş
Bā′ri-ŭm
Bạr-zā′nēş
Băs-ị-lē′ạ
Bạ-sĭl-i-ā′nụs
Băs-ị-lī′dæ
Băs-ị-lī′dēş
Bạ-sĭl′ị-ŭs, *man.*
[Băş′ịl]
Băs-ị-lī′ụs, *river.*
Bạs-săr′ị-dēş
Bạs-tär′næ
Bạs-tĕr′næ
Bạ-tā′vī, *or*
Băt′ạ-vī
Bạ-tā′vi-ạ
Băt-rạ-ȼhŏ-my̆-ọ-
mā′ȼhị-ạ
Bâu′cịs
Bā′vi-ŭs
Bē′bi-ŭs
Bĕb′ry̆-cēş, *and*
Bẹ-bry̆′cēş
Bĕl′ġæ
Bĕl′ġi-cạ
Bĕl′ġi-cŭs
Bĕl′ġi-ŭm
Bĕl-i-sā′ri-ŭs
Bẹl-lĕr′ọ-phŏn
Bẹl-lō′nạ
Bē′lụs
Bĕn-ẹ-vĕn′tụm
Bĕr-ẹ-nī′cẹ
Bĕr-ẹ-nī′cịs
Bĕr′ọ-ē
Bĕr-ọ-nī′cẹ
Bẹ-rō′sụs
Bī-ā′nọr
Bị-brăc′tẹ
Bĭb′ụ-lạ
Bĭb′ụ-lŭs
Bī′frŏnş
Bī-mā′tẹr
Bī′ọn
Bị-săl′tæ
Bĭs′tọ-nēş
Bị-thy̆n′ị-ạ
Bị-thy̆n′ị-cŭs
Blæ′sụs
Blạn-dū′şi-ạ 1
Blĕm′my̆-ēş
Bọ-ăd-ị-cē′ạ
Bŏc′ȼhọ-rĭs
Bœ-ō′ti-ạ 1
Bœ-ō′ti-ŭs 1
Bọ-ē′thi-ŭs
Bọ-ē′ti-ŭs 1
Bō′ị-ī 3
Bọ-mĭl′cạr
Bŏn-ị-fā′ci-ŭs 1
Bọ-ō′tēş
Bō-rẹ-ā′lịs
Bō′rẹ-ăs
Bọ-ry̆s′thẹ-nēş
Bŏs′phọ-rŭs
Braȼh-mā′nēş
Brăn′ȼhi-dæ
Brăs′ị-dăs
Brĕs′ci-ạ 1
Bri-ā′rẹ-ŭs, *or*
Brī′ạ-reŭs 6
Bri-găn′tēş
Bri-găn′ti-ŭm 1
Bri-sæ′ụs
Bri-sē′is
Brī′sēş
Bri-tăn′ni-ạ
Bri-tăn′ni-cŭs
Brŏn′tēş
Brụ-mā′li-ạ
Brŭn-dū′şi-ŭm 1
Brū′tụs
Bry̆s′ẹ-ạ
Bụ-cĕph-ạ-lī′ạ
Bụ-cĕph′ạ-lŭs
Bụ-cŏl′ị-cạ
Bū′cọ-lŭs
Bū′phạ-gŭs
Bụr-dĭg′ạ-lạ
Bụr-gŭn-di-ō′nēş
Bū′sæ
Bụ-sī′rịs
Bū′tēş
Bụ-thrō′tụm
Bū′tọ-nēş
Bū′zy̆-ġēş
By̆b′lịs
By̆b′lŏs
By̆-zăn′ti-ŭm 1

C.

Cạ-bā′lịs
Cạ-bī′rạ
Căb′y̆-lē
Cạd-mē′ạ
Cạd-mē′ụs
Cạ-dū′cẹ-ŭs 1
Cæ-cĭl′ị-ạ
Cæ-cĭl-ị-ā′nụs
Cæ-cĭl′ị-ŭs
Cæ-cī′nạ
Cæ′li-ạ
Cæl′ị-nŭs 4
Cæ′li-ŭs
Cæ′pi-ō
Cær′ụ-lŭs 4
Cæ′şạr
Cæs-ạ-rē′ạ 4
Cæ-sā′ri-ŭs
Cā′ị-ạ 3

Cạ-ī′cus
Cā-ị-ē′tạ
Că′ị-phăs
Că′ị-ŭs 3
Cạ-jē′tạ
Cạ-lā′brị-ạ
Căl′ạ-mŏs
Cạ-lā′nus
Cạ-lâu′rị-ạ
Căl′ȼhas
Căl-ẹ-dō′nị-ạ
Că′lēş
Căl′gạ-cŭs
Cạ-lĭd′ị-ŭs
Căl′ị-dŭs
Cạ-lĭg′ụ-lạ
Căl′lị-ăs
Căl′lị-clēş
Cạl-lĭc′rạ-tēş
Căl-lị-crăt′ị-dăs
Cạl-lị-dē′mus
Cạl-lĭd′ị-ŭs
Cạl-lĭm′ạ-ȼhŭs
Cạl-lī′nus
Cạl-lĭ′ọ-pē
Căl′lị-phŏn
Cạl-lĭs′thẹ-nēş
Cạl-lĭs′tō
Cạl-lĭs′trạ-tŭs
Cạl-lĭx′ẹ-nạ
Cạl-lĭx′ẹ-nŭs
Cạl-phŭr′nị-ạ
Cạl-pŭr′nị-ŭs
Cạl-vĕn′tị-ŭs 1
Cạl-vī′nus
Căl′ỵ-dŏn
Cạ-ly̆p′sō
Căm-ạ-rī′nạ
Cạm-bȳ′sēş
Căm′ẹ-rạ
Căm-ẹ-rī′nus
Cạ-mĭl′lạ
Cạ-mĭl′lus
Cạ-mœ′næ
Cạm-pā′nị-ạ
Căm′pus Măr′tị-ŭs 1
Cạ-nā′rị-ạ
Căn′dạ-cē
Cạn-dâu′lēş
Căn′dị-dŭs
Cạ-nĭd′ị-ạ
Cạ-nĭd′ị-ŭs
Cạ-nĭn′ị-ŭs
Cạ-nō′bus
Cạ-nō′pus
Căn′tạ-brī
Cạn-tā′brị-ạ
Căn′thạ-rŭs
Cạ-nū′şị-ŭm 1
Cạ-pĕl′lạ
Căp′ị-tō
Căp-ị-tọ-lī′nus
Căp-ị-tō′lị-ŭm
Cạp-păd′ọ-cēş
Căp-pạ-dō′cị-ạ 1
Căp-rị-cŏr′nus
Căp′ụ-ạ
Căr-ạ-căl′lạ
Cạ-răc′tạ-cŭs
Căr′ạ-nŭs, *or* Cạ-rā′nus
Cạr-bō′nēş
Că′rị-ạ, Că′rị-ăs
Cạ-rī′nus
Cạr-mē′lus
Cạr-nē′ạ-dēş
Cạr-nū′tēş
Căr′ọ-lŭs
Căr′pạ-thŭs
Cạr-pŏc′rạ-tēş
Căr-thạ-ġĭn-ị-ĕn′sēş
Cạr-thā′gō
[Căr′thaġe]
Cā-rỵ-ăt′ị-dēş
Cā-rỵ-ā′tis
Cạ-sī′num
Căs′pị-ŭm Mā′rẹ
Cạs-săn′der
Cạs-săn′drạ
Căs-sạn-drē′ạ
Cạs-săn′dreŭs 6
Căs-sị-ā′nus 1
Cạs-sī′ọ-pē
Căs-sị-ọ-pē′ị-ạ 1
Căs-sị-tĕr′ị-dēş
Căs′sị-ŭs 1
Cạs-tō′lus
Căt′ạ-nạ, *or* -nē
Cạ-tē′nạ
Cā-tị-ā′nus 1
Căt-ị-lī′nạ
[Căt′ị-līne]
Că′tō
Cạ-tŭl′lus
Căt′ụ-lŭs
Câu′cạ-sŭs
Câu-cō′nēş
Câu-dī′nus
Câu′dị-ŭm
Câu′nus
Cạ-ȳ′cus
Cē′bēş
Cẹ-cĭl′ị-ŭs
Cẹ-cī′nạ
Cẹ-crō′pị-ạ
Cẹ-crŏp′ị-dæ
Cẹ-crŏp′ị-dēş
Cē′crŏps
Cẹ-læ′nạ
Cē′lẹr
Cĕl′ẹ-rēş
Cĕl-ẹ-rī′nus
Cē′lẹ-ŭs
Cĕl′tæ
Cĕl-tị-bē′rī
Cĕl-tị-bē′rị-ạ
Cĕl′tị-cạ
Cĕl′tị-cī
Cĕn′ȼhrẹ-æ
Cẹn-tâu′rī
Cẹn-tâu′rus
Cẹn-trō′nēş
Cẹn-tŭm′vị-rī
Cẹn-tū′rị-ạ
Cĕph′ạ-læ
Cĕph-ạl-lē′nēş
Cĕph-ạl-lē′nị-ạ
Cẹ-phī′sis
Cẹ-phī′sus
Cẹ-rā′mị-ŭm
Cĕr′ạ-sŭs
Cẹ-rā′thus
Cẹ-râu′nị-ạ
Cẹ-râu′nus
Cĕr′bẹ-rŭs
Cẹr-cī′nạ
Cẹr-cȳ′ọ-nēş
Cē-rẹ-ā′lị-ạ
Cē-rẹ-ā′lis
Cē′rēş
Cẹ-rē′tēş
Cẹ-rĭn′thus
Cẹr-tō′nus
Cẹ-thē′gus
Cē′us, *and* Cæ′us
Ȼhā′brị-ăs
Ȼhæ′rẹ-ăs
Ȼhæ-rĭp′pus
Ȼhær-ọ-nē′ạ 4
Ȼhær-ọ-nī′ạ 4
Ȼhạl-cē′don
Ȼhăl-cẹ-dō′nị-ạ
Ȼhăl′cis
Ȼhạl-dæ′ạ
Ȼhạl-dæ′ī
Ȼhăl′ỵ-bēş
Ȼhā′lybş
Ȼhạ-ō′nị-ạ
Ȼhā′ŏs
Ȼhăr′ị-clēş
Ȼhăr-ị-clī′dēş
Ȼhăr-ị-lā′us
Ȼhạ-rī′nus
Ȼhā′ris
Ȼhạ-rĭ′′şị-ŭs
Ȼhăr′ị-tēş
Ȼhăr′mị-dăs
Ȼhạr-mī′ọ-nē
Ȼhā′ron
Ȼhạ-rŏn′dạs
Ȼhạ-ry̆b′dis
Ȼhâu′bī
Ȼhâu′cī
Ȼhē′læ
Ȼhĕl-ị-dō′nị-æ
Ȼhẹ-lō′nẹ
Ȼhĕl-ọ-nŏph′ạ-ġī
Ȼhē′lys
Ȼhē′ŏps
Ȼhē′phrĕn
Ȼhĕr-rọ-nē′ạ
Ȼhĕr-sọ-nē′sus
Ȼhĭl-ị-ăr′ȼhus
Ȼhī′lō
Ȼhị-mæ′rạ
Ȼhī′ŏs
Ȼhī′ron
Ȼhlō′ẹ
Ȼhlō′ris
Ȼhọ-ăs′pēş
Ȼhọ-rœ′bus
Ȼhŏs′rọ-ēş
Ȼhrē′mēş
Ȼhrĭs-tị-ā′nus
Ȼhrịs-tŏph′ọ-rŭs
Ȼhrō′nọs
Ȼhrỵ-sā′ọr
Ȼhrỵ-sē′ịs
Ȼhrȳ′sēş
Ȼhrȳ′seŭs 6
Ȼhry̆s-ọ-lā′us
Ȼhrỵ-sĭp′pus
Ȼhrỵ-sŏp′ọ-lĭs
Ȼhrỵ-sŏs′tọ-mŭs
[Ȼhry̆s′ọs-tọm]
Cĭç′ẹ-rō
Cĭc′ọ-nēş
Cĭl′ị-cēş
Cị-lĭ′′cị-ạ 1
Cĭm′brị-cŭm
Cĭm′brị-cŭs
Cịm-mē′rị-ī
Cịm-mē′rị-ŭm
Cị-mō′lus
Cī′mon
Cĭn-cịn-nā′tus
Cĭn′ẹ-ăs
Cĭr′cẹ
Cĭs-ạl-pī′nạ Găl′lị-ạ
Cị-thæ′ron
Cĭth′ẹ-rŏn
Cị-vī′lis
Clâu′dị-ạ
Clâu-dị-ā′nus
Clâu′dị-us
Clăv′ị-ġer
Clạ-zŏm′ẹ-næ
Clẹ-ăn′thēş
Clẹ-ăr′ȼhus
Clē′mēnş
Clē-ọ-bū′lus
Clẹ-ŏm′ạ-ȼhŭs
Clẹ-ŏm′brọ-tŭs
Clẹ-ŏm′ẹ-nēş
Clē′on
Clē′ọ-păs
Clē-ọ-pā′trạ
Clẹ-ŏp′ạ-trĭs
Clị-nī′ạ-dēş
Clĭn′ị-ăs
Clī′ọ
Clĭs′thẹ-nēş
Clị-tăr′ȼhus
Clī′tus
Clọ-ā′cạ
Clō-ạ-cī′nạ
Clō′dị-ạ
Clœ′lị-ŭs
Clō′thō
Clụ-ĕn′tị-ŭs 1
Clū′şị-ŭm 1
Cly̆m′ẹ-nē
Cly̆t-ẹm-nĕs′trạ
Cnæ′us, *or* Cnē′us 5
Cnī′dus 5
Cnŏs′sus 5
Cŏc′ạ-lŭs
Cọc-cē′ị-ŭs 3
Cō′clēş
Cọ-cȳ′tos, *or* -tus
Cŏd-ọ-măn′nus
Cō′drus
Cœ-cĭl′ị-ŭs
Cœl-ẹ-sy̆r′ị-ạ, *and* Cœl-ọ-sy̆r′ị-ạ 4
Cœ′lị-ạ
Cœ′lị-ŭs
Cọ-lœ′nus
Cŏl′ȼhis
Cŏl′ȼhos
Cọl-lā′tị-ạ 1
Cŏl-lạ-tī′nus
Cọ-lō′nị-ạ
Cŏl′ọ-phŏn
Cọ-lŏs′sẹ
Cọ-lŏs′sus
Cŏl-ụ-mĕl′lạ
Cŏm′mọ-dŭs
Cọm-nē′nus
Cō′mus
Cọn-cŏr′dị-ạ
Cọn-cŏr′dị-ŭs
Cō′nọn
Cọn-sĭd′ị-ŭs
Cọn-stăn′tị-ạ 1
Cŏn-stạn-tī′nạ
Cọn-stăn-tị-nŏp′ọ-lĭs
Cŏn-stạn-tī′nus
[Cŏn′stạn-tīne]
Cō′ŏs, *and* Cŏs
Cō′pị-ạ
Cọ-pō′nị-ŭs
Cọr-cȳ′rạ
Cŏr′dụ-bạ
Cọ-rĭn′thus
Cō-rị-ọ-lā′nus
Cọr-nē′lị-ạ
Cọr-nē′lị-ŭs
Cŏr′nị-ġer
Cọr-nū′tus
Cọ-rō′nạ
Cọ-rō′nis
Cŏr′sị-cạ
Cọr-tȳ′nạ
Cọr-vī′nus
Cŏr-ỵ-băn′tēş
Cŏr′ỵ-dŏn
Cŏr-ỵ-næ′us
Cọs-sĭn′ị-ŭs
Cŏt′ị-lŭs
Cŏt-tị-ā′nus
Cŏt′tị-ŭş
Cŏt′tus
Cọ-ty̆l′ị-ŭs
Crăn′ạ-ŭs
Crăs′sus
Crăs′tị-nŭs
Crăt′ẹ-rŭs
Crā′tēş
Crạ-tī′nus
Crạ-tĭp′pus
Crăt′ỵ-lŭs
Crĕm′ẹ-rạ
Crẹ-mō′nạ
Crē′ọn
Crẹ-ŏph′ạ-ġī
Crẹ-ŏph′ị-lŭs
Crẹs-phŏn′tēş
Crē′tẹ
Crē′tēş
Crẹ-ū′sạ
Crị-mī′sạ
Crĭs-pī′nạ
Crĭs-pī′nus
Crĭ′′tị-ăs 1
Crī′tō
Crĭt-ọ-bū′lus
Crŏc-ọ-dī-lŏp′ọ-lĭs
Crœ′sus
Crō′nị-ŭs
Crọ-tō′nạ
Crŭs-tụ-mē′rị-ŭm
Ctē′şị-ăs 1, 5
Ctẹ-sĭb′ị-ŭs 5
Ctĕs′ị-phŏn 5
Cū′mæ
Cụ-mā′nus
Cụ-pī′dō
[Cū′pid]
Cụ-rē′tēş
Cū′rị-ạ
Cū′rị-ō
Cū′rị-ŭs
Cŭr′tị-ŭs 1
Cụ-rū′lis
Cŭs′pị-ŭs
Cȳ′ạ-nē
Cȳ-ạ-răx′ēş
Cȳ-ăx′ạ-rēş
Cy̆b′ẹ-lē
Cy̆c′lạ-dēş
Cȳ′clăs
Cȳ-clō′pēş
Cy̆d-ọ-nē′ạ
Cȳ-dō′nēş
Cỵl-lē′nẹ
Cȳ-mŏth′ọ-ē
Cy̆n-ọ-sū′rạ
Cy̆n′thị-ạ
Cy̆p-rị-ā′nus
Cȳ′prus
Cy̆r-ẹ-nā′ị-cạ
Cy̆r-ẹ-nā′ị-cī
Cȳ-rē′nẹ
Cȳ-rĭl′lus
Cȳ-rŏp′ọ-lĭs
Cȳ′rus
Cy̆th-ẹ-rē′ạ
Cȳ-thē′rus
Cy̆z′ị-cŏs
Cy̆z′ị-cŭm

D.

Dā′cī, *and* Dā′cæ
Dā′cị-ạ 1
Dăc′tỵ-lī
Dæd′ạ-lạ 4
Dæ-dā′lị-ŏn
Dæ′mon
Dạ-măs′cus
Dăl-mā′tị-ạ 1
Dăm′ọ-clēş
Dạ-mŏc′rạ-tēş
Dā′mon
Dăm′ọ-phŏn
Dăn′ạ-ē
Dăn′ạ-ī
Dạ-nā′ị-dēş

Dăn′a-ŭs
Dăn′da-rī
Dan-dăr′i-dæ
Da-nū′bi-ŭs
Dăph′ne
Där′da-nī
Dar-dā′ni-a
Dar-dăn′i-dæ
Dar-dăn′i-dēş
Där′da-nŭs
Da-rī′us
Dâu′lis
Dâu′ni-a
Dâu′nus
De-căp′o-lĭs
De-cĕm′vi-rī
Dē-ci-ā′nus 1
Dĕç′i-mŭs
Dē′ci-ŭs 1
De-cū′ri-ō
Dē-i-ŏt′a-rŭs
De-ĭph′o-bŭs
Dē-i-phŏn′tēş
Dĕj-a-nī′ra
Dĕj′o-cēş
De-jŏt′a-rŭs
Dē′li-a
Dē′li-ŭs
Dē′lŏs
Dĕl′phī
Del-phī′nus
Dĕm-e-rā′tus
De-mē′ter
De-mē′tri-ăs
De-mē′tri-ŭs
Dĕm′o-clēş
De-mŏc′ri-tŭs
De-mŏd′o-cŭs
De-mŏph′a-nēş
Dĕm-o-phăn′tus
De-mŏph′o-ŏn
De-mŏp′o-lĭs
De-mŏs′the-nēş
De-mŏs′tra-tŭs
Den-drī′tis
Dĕn-tā′tus
Dĕs-i-dē′ri-ŭs
Deū-că′li-ŏn
Dī-ăb′o-lŭs
Dī-ăc′o-nŭs
Dī-æ′us
Dī-ăg′o-răs
Dī-ā′na, or Dī-ăn′a
Dī-ăph′a-nēş
Dī-cæ′us
Diç-e-är′chus
Dic-tā′tor
Dĭd′i-ŭs
Dī′dō
Dĭd′y-mŭs
Dī-ĕs′pi-ter
Dī-ĭt′re-phēş
Dī-när′chus
Dī-nŏc′ra-tēş
Dī-o-clē-ti-ā′nus 1
Dī-o-dō′rus
Dī-ŏd′o-tŭs
Dī-ŏġ′e-nēş
Dī-o-mē′da
Dī-o-mē′dēş
Dī′on
Dī-ō′ne
Dī-o-nȳ′′si-a 1
Dī-o-nȳ′′si-ŏn 2
Dī-o-nȳ′′si-ŭs 1
Dī-o-nȳ′sus
Dī-ŏph′a-nēş
Dī-o-phăn′tus
Dī-ŏp′o-lĭs
Dī-os-cŏr′i-dēş
Dī-ŏs′co-rŭs
Dī-os-cū′rī
Dī-ŏs′po-lĭs
Dī-ŏt′re-phēş
Dĭp′o-lĭs
Dis-cör′di-a
Dith-y-răm′bus
Dŏç′i-lĭs
Dŏç′i-mŭs
Do-dō′na
Do-dō′ne
Do-dŏn′i-dēş
Dŏl-a-bĕl′la
Dŏl′i-chŏs
Dŏl′o-pēş
Do-mĭ′′ti-a 1
Do-mĭ-ti-ā′nus 1
[Do-mĭ′′ti-an]
Do-mĭ′′ti-ŭs 1
Do-nā′tus
Do-nȳ′sa
Dō′rēş
Dŏr′i-cŭs
Dō-ri-ĕn′sēş
Drăc′a-nŭs
Drā′cō
Drĕp′a-na
Drĕp′a-nŭm
Drū′i-dæ
Drȳ′a-dēş
Drȳ′o-pēş
Dū′bi-ŭs
Du-cē′ti-ŭs 1
Du-ĭl′li-ŭs Nē′pŏs
Du-lĭch′i-ŭm
Du-lŏp′o-lĭs
Dŭm′no-rĭx
Du-rā′ti-ŭs 1
Dū′ri-ŭs
Du-ŭm′vi-rī
Dyr-rā′chi-ŭm
Dȳ-sō′rus

E.

Ē′bi-ŏn
Ĕb-o-rā′cum, or E-bŏr′a-cŭm
Ec-băt′a-na
E-chĕm′e-nēş
E-chĭd′na
E-chĭn′a-dēş
E-chī′nos, or -nus
Ē′chō
E-dĕs′sa
E-ġē′ri-a
Eg-nā′ti-ŭs 1
E-læ′a
E-læ′us
Ĕl-a-găb′a-lŭs, or Ĕl-a-ga-bā′lus
Ĕl-a-tē′a
Ē′le-a
E-lĕc′tra
E-lĕc′træ
E-lĕc′try-ŏn
Ĕl-e-phăn′tis
Ĕl-eu-sĭn′i-a
E-leū′sis
E-leū′the-ræ
Ĕl-eu-thē′ri-a
E-leū′the-rŏs
Ē′lis
E-lĭ′sa
El-pē′nor
Ĕl-pi-nī′çe
Ĕl-y-mā′is
E-lȳ′′şi-ŭm 1
Em-mĕn′i-dæ
Em-pĕd′o-clēş
Em-pō′ri-a
Em-pȳr′i-ŭm
En-cĕl′a-dŭs
En-dȳm′i-ŏn
Ĕn′ni-ŭs
En-tĕl′lus
Ē′ōs
E-pæn′e-tŭs 4
E-păm-i-nŏn′das
E-păph-ro-dī′tus
E-pē′us
E-phē′şi-ŭs 1
Ĕph′e-sŭs
Ē-phi-ăl′tēş
Ĕph′o-rī
Ĕp-i-chär′mus
Ĕp-ic-tē′tus
Ĕp-i-cū-rē′ī
Ĕp-i-dăm′nŏs
Ĕp-i-dâu′ri-a
Ĕp-i-dâu′rus
E-pĭg′o-nī
Ĕp-i-mē′dēş
E-pĭm′e-nēş
Ĕp-i-mĕn′i-dēş
E-pĭph′a-nēş
Ĕp-i-phā′ni-ŭs
E-pī′rus
Ĕp-i-tā′li-ŭm
E-pŏn′y-mŭs
Ĕq′ui-tēş
Ĕr′a-tō
Ĕr-a-tŏs′the-nēş
Ĕr′e-bŭs
E-rĕch′theūs (*n.*) 6
E-rē′mus
E-rē′tri-a
Er-ġī′nus
Ĕr-ich-thō′ni-ŭs
E-rĭd′a-nŭs
E-rĭg′o-nē
Ĕr-i-gō′nus, *river*
E-rĭg′o-nŭs, *painter*
E-rĭn′ny-ēş
Ĕr-i-phȳ′le
E-rŏs′tra-tŭs
E-rȳ′a-lŭs
Ĕr-y-măn′thus
Ĕr-y-thē′a
Ĕr-y-thī′a
Ĕr′y-thræ
E-şā′i-ăs
Ĕs-qui-lī′nus
E-tē′o-clēş
E-tē′şi-æ 1
E-trū′ri-a
E-trŭs′cī
Eū-ăg′o-răs
Eū-ā′gri-ŭs
Eū-ăn′ġe-lŭs
Eū-ăn′thēş
Eū-bœ′a
Eū-bœ′us
Eū-bō′tēş
Eū-bū′lus
Eū-clī′dēş
Eū′cra-tēş
Eū-dō′ci-a 1
Eū-ĕr′ġe-tēş
Eū-ġē′ni-a
Eū-ġē′ni-ŭs
Eū-lā′li-a
Eū-lō′ġi-ŭs
Eū′me-nēş
Eū-mĕn′i-dēş
Eū-nī′çe
Eū-nō′nēş
Eū′pa-tŏr
Eū′pha-ēş
Eū-phē′mi-a
Eū-phrā′nor
Eū-phŏr′bus
Eū-phrā′tēş
Eū-phrŏs′y-nē
Eū-pī′thēş
Eū′po-lĭs
Eū-rĭp′i-dēş
Eū-rŏc′ly-dŏn
Eū-rō′pa
Eū-rō′pus
Eū-rō′tas
Eū′rus
Eū-rȳ′a-lŭs
Eū-ry-bī′a-dēş
Eū-rȳd′i-cē
Eū-rȳm′e-dŏn
Eū-rȳn′o-mē
Eū-rȳs′the-nēş
Eū-rȳs′theūs (*n.*) 6
Eū-rȳt′i-ŏn 2
Eū′se-bēş
Eū-sē′bi-a, *woman*
Eū-se-bī′a, *city*
Eū-sē′bi-ŭs
Eū-stā′thi-ŭs
Eū-thā′li-a
Eū-tĕr′pe
Eū-trō′pi-a
Eū-trō′pi-ŭs
Eū′ty-chēş
Eū′ty-chŭs
Eūx-ī′nus
E-văd′ne
E-văg′o-răs
E-vā′gri-ŭs
E-văn′der
E-văn′ġe-lŭs

F.

Fā′bi-ī
Fæs′ū-læ 4
Fa-lē′ri-a
Fa-lĕr′nus
Fâu′na
Fâu-stī′na
Fâu-stī′nus
Fa-vĕn′ti-a 6
Fa-vō′ni-ŭs
Fĕb-ru-ā′ri-ŭs
Fe-lĭç′i-tăs
Fĕr-en-tī′num
Fe-rē′tri-ŭs
Fe-rō′ni-a
Fĕs-cen-nī′nŭs
Fes-cĕn′ni-ŭm
Fī-dē′næ
Fī′dēş
Fĭr′mi-ŭs
Fla-mĭn′i-ŭs
Flā′vi-a
Flā-vi-ā′nus
Fla-vĭn′i-ŭs
Flā′vi-ŭs
Fla-vō′na
Flo-rĕn′ti-a 1
Flō-ri-ā′nus
Flō′rus
Fon-tā′nus
Fon-tē′i-ŭs 3
Fŏr′mi-æ
For-tū′na
Fŏr-tū-nā′tus
Frĕd-e-rī′cus
Ful-ġĕn′ti-ŭs 1
Fŭl′vi-a
Fŭl′vi-ŭs
Fū′ri-æ

G.

Gā-bi-ē′nus
Ga-bī′nus
Găd′a-ra
Gā′dēş
Găd-i-tā′nus
Gæ-tū′lī
Gæ-tū′li-a
Gā′i-ŭs
Găl-a-tē′a
Ga-lā′ti-a 1
Ga-lē′nus
Ga-lē′ri-ŭs
Găl-i-læ′a
Găl′li-a
Găl′li-cŭs
Găl-li-ē′nus
Găl′li-ō
Gal-lĭp′o-lĭs
Găl′li-ŭs
Găn′ġēş
Găn-y-mē′dēş
Găr-a-măn′tēş
Gär′ga-rŭs
Ġe-drō′şi-a 1
Ġĕl-li-ā′nus
Ġĕl′li-ŭs
Ġē′lō, Ġē′lon
Ġe-mĕl′lus
Ġĕm′i-nī
Ġĕm′i-nŭs
Ġe-nē′şi-ŭs 1
Ġe-nē′va
Ġĕn-se-rī′cus
[Ġĕn′ser-ic]
Ġĕn′ū-a
Ġe-ör′ġi-ca
Ġe-ör′ġi-ŭs
Ġĕp′i-dæ
Ġĕr-a-nē′a
Ġer-gō′vi-a
Ġer-mā′ni-a
Ġer-măn′i-cŭs
Ġer-mā′ni-ī
Ġer-mā′nus
Ġer-trū′dis
Ġē′ry-ŏn
Ġe-rȳ′o-nēş
Ġē′tæ
Ġe-tū′li-a
Ġī-găn′tēş
Ġī-gan-tē′us
Ġī′găs
Glā′bri-ō
Glâu-cō′pis
Glâu′cus
Gly-cē′ri-ŭs
Gnŏs′sus 5
Gŏd-e-frī′dus
Gör-di-ā′nus
Gör′di-ŭm
Gör′ġi-ăs
Gör′go-nēş
Gor-gō′ni-a
Gor-tȳn′i-a
Go-thō′nēş
Grăc′chus
Græ′cī
Græ′ci-a 1
Gra-nī′cus
Grā′ti-æ 1
Grā-ti-ā′nus 1
Grā′ti-ŏn 2
Gre-gō′ri-ŭs
Ġȳ′a-rŏs
Ġȳ′ġēş
Ġȳ-lĭp′pus
Ġym-nā′şi-a 1
Ġym-nā′şi-ŭm 1
Ġym-nē′tēş
Ġym-no-pæ-dī′a
Ġym-nŏs-o-phĭs′tæ

H.

Hā-dri-a-nŏp′o-lĭs
Hā-dri-ā′nus

Hā-drĭ-ăt′ĭ-cŭm
Hạl-cȳ′ọ-nē
Hā-lĭ-ăr′tŏs, *or* -tụs
Hăl-ị-cạr-năs′sụs
Hăm-ạ-drȳ′ạ-dēş
Hạ-mĭl′cạr
Hăn′nĭ-băl
Hạr-mō′dĭ-ŭs
Hăr′pạ-gŭs
Hạr-pŏc′rạ-tēş
Hăr-pọ-crā′tĭ-ŏn 1
Hạr-pȳ′iæ 3
Hăs′drụ-băl
Hē′bẹ
Hē′brụs
Hĕc-ạ-tæ′ụs
Hĕc′ạ-tē
Hĕc′ụ-bạ
Hẹ-ġĕm′ọ-nē
Hẹ-ġē′şị-ăs 1
Hĕl′ẹ-nạ
Hĕl′ẹ-nŭs
Hĕl′ị-cŏn
Hē-lị-ọ-găb′ạ-lŭs, *or* Hē-lị-ọ-gạ-bā′lụs
Hē-lị-ŏp′ọ-lĭs
Hē′lị-ŏs
Hĕl′iẹ
Hẹl-lē′nēş
Hĕl-lẹs-pŏn′tụs
Hẹ-lō′tēş
Hẹl-vē′tị-ạ 1
Hẹl-vē′tị-ī 1
Hẹl-vĭd′ị-ŭs
Hẹ-mō′nạ
Hẹ-phæs′tị-ŏn, 2, 4
Hĕr-ạ-clē′ạ
Hĕr-ạ-clī′dæ
Hĕr-ạ-clī′dēş
Hĕr-ạ-clī′tụs
Hĕr-ạ-clī′ụs
Hĕr-cụ-lā′nẹ-ŭm
Hĕr′cụ-lēş
Hẹr-mæ′ụm
Hĕr′mēş
Hẹr-mī′ọ-nē
Hẹr-mŏc′rạ-tēş
Hẹr-mŏġ′ẹ-nēş
Hẹr-mŏp′ọ-lĭs
Hĕr′nị-cī
Hẹ-rō′dēş
Hẹ-rō-dị-ā′nụs
Hĕr-ọ-dī′ụm
Hẹ-rŏd′ọ-tŭs
Hē-rọ-ŏp′ọ-lĭs
Hẹ-rŏs′trạ-tŭs
Hĕr′ụ-lī
Hẹ-sī′ọ-dŭs
Hẹs-pē′rị-ạ
Hẹs-pĕr′ị-dēş
Hĕs′pẹ-rŭs
Hẹ-sȳch′ị-ŭs
Hī-bĕr′nị-ạ
Hī-ẹ-răp′ọ-lĭs
Hī′ẹ-rō
Hī-ĕr-ọ-clēş
Hī-ẹ-rŏn′ỵ-mŭs
Hī-ẹ-rọ-sŏl′ỵ-mạ
Hī-lā′rị-ŭs
Hĭm′ẹ-rạ
Hị-mĭl′cō
Hịp-păr′chụs
Hĭp′pị-ăs
Hĭp-pọ-cẹn-tâu′rī
Hịp-pŏc′rạ-tēş
Hĭp-pọ-crē′nẹ
Hịp-pŏd-ạ-mī′ạ
Hịp-pŏl′ỵ-tē
Hịp-pŏl′ỵ-tŭs
Hịp-pŏm′ẹ-nēş
Hịp-pō′năx
Hịp-pŏph′ạ-ġī
Hịp-pŏs′trạ-tŭs
Hịp-pō′tị-ŏn 2
Hĭs′pạ-lĭs
Hịs-pā′nị-ạ
Hịs-tăs′pēş
Hĭs-tị-æ′ụs
Họ-mĕr′ị-dæ
Hŏm-ẹ-rọ-măs′tịx
Họ-mē′rụs
Hŏn-ọ-rā′tụs
Họ-nō′rị-ŭs
Họ-rā′tị-ạ 1
Họ-rā′tị-ŭs 1
Hŏr-ọ-lō′ġị-ŭm
Họr-tĕn′sị-ạ 1
Họr-tĕn′sị-ŭs 1
Họs-tĭl′ị-ŭs
Hȳ-ạ-cĭn′thị-ạ
Hȳ-ạ-cĭn′thụs
Hȳ′ạ-dēş
Hȳ-dăs′pēş
Hȳ′drạ
Hȳ′drụs
Hȳ-ġẹ-ī′ạ
Hỵ-ġī′nụs
Hȳ′læ
Hȳ-lŏph′ạ-ġī
Hȳm-ẹ-næ′ụs
Hȳ-mĕt′tụs
Hȳp′ạ-nĭs
Hȳ-pā′tị-ạ 1
Hȳ-pĕr′bọ-lụs
Hȳp-ẹ-rī′ọn
[Hȳ-pē′rị-ọn]
Hȳ-phæ′ụs
Hỵr-cā′nị-ạ
Hỵr-cā′nụm Mā′rẹ
Hỵr-cā′nụs
Hỵr-tăç′ị-dēş
Hỵs-tăs′pēş
Hȳs-tị-ē′ụs

I.

Ī-ăc′chụs
Ī-ăm′bẹ
Ī-ăm′blị-chŭs
Ī-ăp′ẹ-tŭs
Ī-ăp′ỵ-ġēş
Ī-ạ-pȳġ′ị-ạ
Ī′ạ-sĭs
Ī-ā′sọn
Ī-bē′rī
Ī-bē′rị-ạ
Ī-bē′rụs
Ĭb′ỵ-cŭs
Ī-cā′rị-ạ
Ĭc′ạ-rŭs
Ĭc′cị-ŭs 1
Ī-cē′nī
Ĭch-thỵ-ŏph′ạ-ġī
Ī-cĭl′ị-ŭs
Ī-cō′nị-ŭm
Ịc-tī′nụs
Ī′dạ
Ī-dā′lị-ạ
Ī-dā′lị-ŭm
Ī-dŏm′ẹ-neūs 6
Ĭd-ụ-mē′ạ
Ịg-nā′tị-ŭs 1
Ĭl′ị-ŏn
Ị-lī′ọ-nē
Ị-lĭs′sụs
Ĭl′ị-ŭm, *or* Ĭl′ị-ŏn
Ịl-lȳr′ị-ạ
Ịl-lȳr′ị-cŭm
Ịl-lȳr′ị-ŭm
Ĭm′ạ-ŭs, *or* Ị-mā′ụs
Ĭm′brị-ŭs
Ī-nā′chị-ạ
Ĭn′ạ-chŭs
Ĭn′ạ-rŭs
Ĭn′dị-ạ
Ĭn′dị-cŭs
Ĭn′fẹ-rī
Ĭn-nọ-cĕn′tị-ŭs 1
Ī′nō
Ī-nō′pụs
Ĭn′sụ-brēş
Ĭn-tạ-phĕr′nēş
Ī-ọ-căs′tạ
Ī′ọ-lăs, *or* Ī-ọ-lā′ụs
Ī-ŏl′chọs
Ī′ọn
Ī′ọ-nē, *a Nereid*
Ī-ō′nẹ, *a city*
Ī-ō′nēş
Ī-ō′nị-ạ
Ī-phĭc′rạ-tēş
Ĭph-ị-crăt′ị-dēş
Ĭph-ị-ġẹ-nī′ạ
Ī′phĭs
Ī-phĭt′ị-ŏn 2
Ī-rē′nẹ
Ĭr-ẹ-næ′ụs
Ĭr-ẹ-nŏp′ọ-lĭs
Ī-sæ′ụs
Ī-sâu′rị-ạ
Ĭs-ị-dō′rụs
Ī′sĭs
Ĭs′mạ-rŭs
Ịs-mē′nẹ
Ịs-mē′nị-ăs
Ịs-mē′nụs
Ī-sŏc′rạ-tēş
Ī-tā′lị-ạ
Ī-tăl′ị-cŭs
Ĭth′ạ-cạ
Ī-thō′mẹ
Ĭt-ụ-ræ′ạ
Ī-ū′lụs
Ịx-ī′ọn

J.

Jạ-cō′bụs
Jăm′blị-cŭs
Jạ-nĭc′ụ-lŭm
Jăn-ụ-ā′rị-ŭs
Jā′nụs
Jăp′ẹ-tŭs
Jọr-năn′dēş
Jọ-sē′phụs
Jọ-tăp′ạ-tạ
Jō-vị-ā′nụs
Jọ-vĭn-ị-ā′nụs
Jụ-dæ′ạ
Jụ-dæ′ụs
Jụ-gŭr′thạ
Jū′lị-ạ
Jū-lị-ā′nụs
Jū′lị-ŭs
Jū′lị-ŭs Cæ′şạr
Jū′nị-ạ
Jū′nị-ŭs
Jū′nō
Jụ-nō′nēş
Jụ-nō′nị-ạ
Jū′pị-tẹr
Jụs-tĭn-ị-ā′nụs
Jụs-tī′nụs
Jū-vẹ-nā′lĭs
Jū-vẹn-tī′nụs
Jụ-vĕn′tị-ŭs 1

L.

Lăb′dạ-cŭs
Lạ-bē′rị-ŭs
Lā-bị-ē′nụs
Lăb-ỵ-rĭn′thụs
Lăç-ẹ-dæ′mọn
Lăç-ẹ-dæm′ọ-nēş 4
Lā-chēş
Lạ-cō′nị-ạ
Lăd-ọ-cē′ạ
Læ′lị-ạ
Læ-lị-ā′nụs
Læ′lị-ŭs
Lạ-ĕr′tēş
Lạ-ĕr′tị-ŭs 1
Læ-vī′nụs
Lā′gụs
Lā′ĭs
Lăl′ạ-ġē
Lā′mị-ạ
Lạm-pā′dị-ŭs
Lăm′pị-tō
Lămp′sạ-cŭs
Lạ-nū′vị-ŭm
Lạ-ŏc′ọ-ŏn
Lạ-ŏd-ạ-mī′ạ
Lạ-ŏd-ị-cē′ạ
Lăp′ị-thæ
Lā′rēş
Lăr′tị-ŭs 1
Lăs′cạ-rĭs
Lăt-ẹ-rā′nụs
Lā-tị-ā′lĭs 1
Lạ-tī′nụs
Lā′tị-ŭm 1
Lạ-tŏb′rị-ġī
Lạ-tō′ị-ạ 3
Lạ-tō′nạ
Lâu′cọn
Lâu-rĕn′tị-ạ 1
Lâu-rĕn′tị-ŭs 1
Lạ-vĭn′ị-ạ
Lạ-vĭn′ị-ŭm
Lĕb-ạ-dē′ạ
Lẹ-chæ′ụm
Lē′dạ
Lĕl′ẹ-ġēş
Lĕm′ụ-rēş
Lĕn′tụ-lŭs
Lẹ-ŏn′ị-dăs
Lē-ọn-tī′nī
Lẹ-ŏs′thẹ-nēş
Lĕp′ị-dŭs
Lĕs′bị-ạ
Lẹ-thæ′ụs
Lē′thẹ
Leụ-cā′dị-ạ
Leụ-cĭp′pẹ
Leụ-cĭp′pụs
Leụ-cŏp′ọ-lĭs
Leụ-cŏth′ọ-ē
Lẹ-vī′nụs
Lī-bā′nị-ŭs
Lĭb-ẹr-ā′lĭs
Lĭb-ẹr-ā′tụs
Lī-bē′rị-ŭs
Lĭb-ị-tī′nạ
Lĭb′ỵ-ạ
Lĭb′ỵ-cŭs
Lĭ-cị-ā′nụs 1
Lī-cĭn′ị-ạ
Lī-cĭn′ị-ŭs
Lī-gā′rị-ŭs
Lĭg′ụ-rēş
Lī-gū′rị-ạ
Lī-læ′ụs
Lĭl-ỵ-bæ′ụm
Lĭv′ị-ạ
Lĭv′ị-ŭs
Lō′crĭs
Lŏl′lị-ạ
Lŏl′lị-ŭs
Lọn-dī′nụm
Lọn-ġĭm′ị-nŭs
Lọn-gī′nụs
Lŏn-gọ-băr′dī
Lụ-cā′nị-ạ
Lụ-cā′nụs
Lū′cẹ-rēş
Lụ-cē′rị-ŭs
Lū-cị-ā′nụs 1
Lū′cị-fẹr
Lụ-cĭl′ị-ŭs
Lụ-cī′nạ
Lū′cị-ŭs 1
Lụ-crē′tị-ạ 1
Lụ-crē′tị-ŭs 1
Lụ-cŭl′lụs
Lū′cụ-mō
Lū-dọ-vī′cụs
Lụg-dū′nụm
Lụ-pĕr′cạl
Lū-pẹr-cā′lị-ạ
Lụ-tē′tị-ạ 1
Lȳ-cæ′ụm
Lȳ-cā′ọ-nēş
Lȳ′′cị-ạ 1
Lȳç′ị-dăs
Lȳc-ọ-mē′dēş
Lȳc′ọ-phrŏn
Lȳ-cō′pụs
Lȳ-cō′rĭs
Lȳ-cŏr′tạs
Lȳ-cō′tạs
Lȳ-cŭr′gụs
Lȳd′ị-ạ
Lȳd′ị-ŭs
Lỵn-cæ′ụs
Lỵ-săn′dẹr
Lȳ′′sị-ăs 1
Lȳs-ị-mā′chị-ạ
Lȳ-sĭm′ạ-chŭs
Lȳ-sĭp′pẹ
Lȳ-sĭp′pụs
Lȳ′′sị-ŭs 1

M.

Mạ-cā′rị-ŭs
Măç′ẹ-dō
Măç-ẹ-dō′nị-ạ
Măç-ẹ-dŏn′ị-cŭs
Mạ-chā′ọn
Mạ-cĭl-ị-ā′nụs
Mạ-crī′nụs
Mạ-crō′bị-ŭs
Mạ-crō′nēş
Mæ-ăn′dẹr
Mæ-cē′nạs
Mæ′cị-ŭs 1
Mæ′lị-ŭs
Mæn′ạ-lŭs 4
Mæ′nị-ŭs
Mæ′ọ-nēş
Mæ-ō′nị-ạ
Mæ-ŏn′ị-dēş
Mæ-ō′tị-ạ 1
Mæ-ō′tĭs Pā′lụs
Mæ-sō′lụs
Mæ′vị-ŭs
Măg′nạ Græ′cị-ạ 1
Măg-nē′şị-ạ
Mạg-nŏp′ọ-lĭs
Mā′gō
Mạ-hăr′bạl
Mạ-jō-rị-ā′nụs
Mạ-mĕr′cụs
Măm-ẹr-tī′nụs
Mạ-mĭl′ị-ŭs
Mạ-năs′tạ-băl
Mā′nēş
Măn′ẹ-thō
Măn-ị-chæ′ụs
Mạ-nĭl′ị-ạ
Mạ-nĭl′ị-ŭs
Măn′lị-ŭs
Măn-suē′tụs
Măn-tị-nē′ạ

Măn′tŭ-ạ
Măr′ạ-thŏn
Mär-cẹl-lī′nụs
Mạr-cĕl′lụs
Mär-cị-ā′nạ 1
Mär-cị-ā′nụs 1
Mạr-dō′nị-ŭs
Mā′rị-ạ, *and*
Mạ-rī′ạ
Mā-rị-ăm′nẹ
Mạ-rī′nụs
Mạ-rĭt′ị-mạ
Mā′rị-ŭs
Mā′rō
Măr-ọ-nē′ạ
Mär-tị-ā′lịs 1
Mär′tị-ŭs 1
Măs-ị-nĭs′sạ
Mạs-săg′ẹ-tæ
Măs′si-cŭs
Mạs-sĭl′ị-ạ
Mạs-sȳ′lī
Mạ-trī′nụs
Mạ-trō′nạ
Mạ-tū′rụs
Măt-ụ-tī′nụs
Mâu′rī
Mâu-rĭ″cị-ŭs 1
Mâu-rị-tā′nị-ạ
Mâu-sọ-lē′ụm
Mâu-sō′lụs
Mạ-vŏr′tị-ŭs 1
Mạx-ĕn′tị-ŭs 1
Mạx-ĭm-ị-ā′nụs
Măx-ị-mī′nụs
Măx′ị-mŭs
Mẹ-cæ′nạs
Mẹ-dē′ạ
Mē′dị-ạ
Mē-dị-ọ-lā′nụm
Mẹ-dū′sạ
Mĕg-ạ-bȳ′zụs
Mĕg′ạ-clēş
Mẹ-ġæ′rạ
Mĕg′ạ-lē
Mĕg-ạ-lŏp′ọ-lĭs
Mĕg′ạ-rạ
Mē-găs′thẹ-nēş
Mẹ-lăm′pụs
Mĕl-ạ-nĭp′pẹ
Mĕl-ạ-nĭp′pụs
Mē-lẹ-ā′ġẹr
Mĕl-ẹ-săn′dẹr
Mĕl-ị-bœ′ụs
Mẹ-lĭs′sạ
Mĕl′ị-tạ
Mĕl′ị-tō
Mē′lị-ŭs
Mĕm′mị-ŭs
Mẹm-nŏn′ị-dēş
Mĕm-nọ-nī′ụm
Mẹm-phī′tịs
Mẹ-năl′cạs
Mẹ-năn′dẹr
Mẹ-nĕc′rạ-tēş
Mĕn-ẹ-lā′ụs
Mẹ-nĕs′theŭs
Mẹ-nĭp′pụs
Mẹ-phī′tịs
Mẹr-cā′tŏr
Mẹr-cū′rị-ŭs
Mĕr′ọ-ē
Mĕr′ọ-pē
Mē′rops
Mẹ-sā′bị-ŭs
Mẹ-sē′nẹ
Mĕs-ọ-pọ-tā′mị-ạ
Mẹs-sā′lạ
Mĕs-sạ-lī′nụs
Mẹs-sā′pụs
Mẹs-sē′nẹ
Mẹs-sē′nị-ạ
Mĕt-ạ-pŏn′tụm

Mẹ-tâu′rụs
Mẹ-tĕl′lụs
Mẹ-thō′dị-ŭs
Mẹ-thō-nẹ
Mẹ-tĭl′ị-ŭs
Mē′tị-ŭs 1
Mẹ-tō′pẹ
Mẹ-trō′bị-ŭs
Mẹ-trŏp′ọ-lĭs
Mĕt′tị-ŭs
Mē′vị-ŭs
Mẹ-zĕn′tị-ŭs 1
Mī′ͼhā-ĕl
Mī′dạs
Mī-lē′şị-ī 1
Mī-lē′tọs, *or* -tụs
Mịl-tī′ạ-dēş
Mĭl′vị-ŭs
Mịm-nĕr′mụs
Mĭn′cị-ŭs 1
Mī-nĕr′vạ
Mī-nō′ịs
Mī′nọs
Mĭn-ọ-tâu′rụs
Mĭn-tŭr′næ
Mī-nū′cị-ŭs 1
Mī-sē′nụm
Mĭth-rạ-dā′tēş
Mī′thrạs
Mĭt-ỵ-lē′nẹ
Mnẹ-mŏs′ỵ-nē 5
Mnĕs′theŭs 5, 6
Mŏd-ẹs-tī′nụs
Mœ-ŏn′ị-dēş
Mœ′rịs
Mœ′şị-ạ 1
Mọ-lŏs′sī
Mọ-lŏs′sị-ạ 1
Mŏn′ạ-ͼhŭs
Mọ-nē′sēş
Mŏn′ị-mŭs
Mŏn-ọ-dăc′tỵ-lŭs
Mọ-nŏth-ẹ-lī′tæ
Mọn-tā′nụs
Mŏn′ỵ-ͼhŭs
Mŏp′si-ŭm 1
Mŏr′pheŭs 6
Mŏs′ͼhī
Mŏs′ͼhụs
Mū-cị-ā′nụs 1
Mū′cị-ŭs 1
Mŭl′cị-bẹr
Mŭm′mị-ŭs
Mụ-nā′tị-ŭs 1
Mụ-nȳͼh′ị-ạ
Mụ-ræ′nạ
Mū′şæ
Mụ-şæ′ụs
Mū-şē′ụm
Mụ-tĭl′ị-ạ
Mū′tị-ŭs 1
Mȳc′ạ-lē
Mȳ-cē′næ
Mȳg′dọ-nēş
Mȳg-dō′nị-ạ
Mȳ′ọ-nēş
Mỵ-rī′cụs
Mỵr-mĕç′ị-dēş
Mȳr′mị-dŏn
Mỵr-mĭd′ọ-nēş
Mȳr′si-nŭs
Mȳ″şị-ạ 1
Mȳth′ẹ-cŭs
Mȳt-ị-lē′nẹ

N.

Næ′vị-ạ
Næ′vị-ŭs
Nạ-ī′ạ-dēş
Nā′ị-ạs 3

Nạn-nē′tēş
Nạr-bō′nạ
Năr-bọ-nĕn′sịs
När′sēş
Nạ-sī′cạ
Nạ-tā′lịs
Nâu′clēş
Nâu′crạ-tēş
Nâu′crạ-tĭs
Nâu-păc′tụs
Nâu′plị-ŭs
Nā-zị-ăn-zā′nụs 1
Nẹ-ăp′ọ-lĭs
Nẹ-ăr′ͼhụs
Nẹ-cĕs′sị-tăs
Nē′ͼhŏs
Nẹ-crŏp′ọ-lĭs
Nẹc-tăn′ạ-bĭs
Nē′leŭs 6
Nẹ-mæ′ạ
Nĕm′ẹ-sĭs
Nĕm-ọ-rā′lị-ạ
Nē′ọ-clēş
Nē-ọp-tŏl′ẹ-mŭs
Nĕph′ẹ-lĭs
Nē′pọs
Nĕp-tụ-nā′lị-ạ
Nẹp-tū′nị-ŭm
Nẹp-tū′nụs
Nẹ-rē′ị-dēş
Nẹ-rē′ịs
Nē′reŭs 6
Nē′rō
Nĕr′vị-ī
Nẹ-sō′pẹ
Nẹs-tō′rị-ŭs
Nī-cæ′ạ
Nī-căn′dẹr
Nī-cā′nọr
Nī-cā′tọr
Nī′cē
Nī-cĕph′ọ-rŭs
Nī-cē′tạs
Nĭ″cị-ăs 1
Nĭc-ọ-bū′lụs
Nī-cŏc′rạ-tēş
Nĭc-ọ-dē′mụs
Nĭc-ọ-lā′ụs
Nĭc-ọ-mē′dēş
Nĭc-ọ-mẹ-dī′ạ
Nī-cŏp′ọ-lịs
Nī′ġẹr
Nị-ġī′rạ
Nī-grē′tēş
Nī′ọ-bē
Nī-sæ′ụs
Nĭs′ị-bĭs
Nī-tō′crịs
Nọ-ē′tụs
Nŏm′ạ-dēş
Nō′næ
Nŏn′nị-ŭs
Nŏr′ị-cŭm
Nō′tụs
Nọ-vā-tị-ā′nŭs 1
Nọ-vā′tụs
Nō-vị-ọ-dū′nụm
Nō′vị-ŭs
Nụ-măn′tị-ạ 1
Nū-mạn-tī′nụs
Nū′mạ Pọm-pĭl′ị-ŭs
Nụ-mē′rị-ŭs
Nụ-mĭd′ị-ạ
Nụ-mĭd′ị-ŭs
Nụ-mĭ″şị-ŭs 1
Nŭn′dị-nạ
Nȳm′phæ
Nỵm-phæ′ụs
Nȳ-sæ′ụs
Nȳ″si-ăs 1
Nỵ-sī′rọs
Nỵs-sē′nụs

O.

Ọ-är′sēş
Ō′ạ-sĭs, *or* Ọ-ā′sịs
Ọ-ăx′ēş
Ọ-cē′ạ-nạ
Ō-cẹ-ăn′ị-dēş
Ọ-cē′ạ-nŭs
Ŏç′ẹ-lŭm
Ŏͼh′ị-mŭs
Ō′ͼhụs
Ọc-tā′vị-ạ
Ọc-tā-vị-ā′nụs
Ọc-tā′vị-ŭs
Ọ-dē′ụm
Ŏd-ọ-ā′cẹr
Ŏd-ỵs-sē′ạ
Ọ-dȳs′seŭs 6
Œb′ạ-lŭs 4
Œc-ụ-mē′nị-ŭs 4
Œ-dĭp′ọ-dēş
Œd′ị-pŭs 4
Œ′neŭs 6
Œ′nọn
Œ-nō′trī
Œ-nō′trị-ạ
Œ-ọ-bā′zụs
Œ′tạ
Ŏg′ỵ-ġēş
Ọ-ġȳg′ị-ạ
Ŏg′ỵ-rĭs
Ọ-ī′leŭs 6
Ọ-lā′nụs
Ŏl′bị-ạ
Ŏl′bị-ŭs
Ŏl′cạ-dēş
Ọl-ͼhĭn′ị-ŭm
Ọ-lē′nị-ŭs
Ō′lẹ-ŭm
Ọ-lȳm′pị-ạ
Ŏl-ỵm-pī′ạ-dēş
Ọ-lȳm′pị-ăs
Ọ-lȳm′pị-ŭs
Ọ-lȳm′pụs
Ọ-lȳn′thụs
Ŏm′phạ-lē
Ŏm′phạ-lŏs
Ŏn′ạ-ġẹr
Ọ-nĕs′ị-mŭs
Ọ-nŏm′ạ-clēş
Ŏn-ọ-mär′ͼhụs
Ŏn-ọ-măs′tụs
Ọ-nȳ′thēş
Ọ-pā′lị-ạ
Ọ-phē′lị-ŏn
Ō′phị-ạ
Ō′phịs
Ọ-pĭl′ị-ŭs
Ọ-pĭm-ị-ā′nụs
Ọ-pĭm′ị-ŭs
Ō′pịs
Ŏp-pị-ā′nụs
Ŏp′tị-mŭs
Ọ-răc′ụ-lŭm
Ọr-bĭl′ị-ŭs
Ọr-ͼhŏm′ẹ-nŭs
Ọ-rē′ạ-dēş
Ọ-rĕs′tēş
Ŏr-ẹs-tī′dæ
Ọr-ġĕt′ọ-rĭx
Ŏr′ġị-ạ
Ŏr-ị-bā′şị-ŭs 1
Ō′rị-ĕnş
Ọ-rĭg′ẹ-nēş
Ọ-rī′gō
Ọ-rī′ọn
Ŏr-ị-thȳ′ịạ
Ọr-nȳt′ị-ŏn 2
Ọ-rō′dēş
Ọ-rŏn′tēş
Ọ-rō′pụs
Ọ-rō′şị-ŭs 1

Ŏr′pheŭs (*n.*) 6
Ọr-phē′ụs (*a.*)
Ọr-thăg′ọ-răs
Ọr-tȳg′ị-ạ
Ọr-tȳg′ị-ŭs
Ọ-sī′rịs
Ọ-tā′nēş
Ọ-tăx′ēş
Ō′thō
Ō′thrỵs
Ọ-trī′ạ-dēş
Ọ-vĭd′ị-ŭs
Ọ-zē′nẹ
Ŏz′ọ-læ

P.

Pạ-cā′rị-ŭs
Pā′ͼhēş
Pạ-ͼhō′mị-ŭs
Pā-cị-ā′nụs 1
Păc′ọ-rŭs
Pạc-tō′lụs
Pạ-dæ′ụs
Păd′ụ-ạ
Pæ′ạn
Pæ′ọ-nēş
Pæ-ō′nị-ạ
Pæs′tụm 4
Pạ-gā′nī
Pạ-læ′mọn
Pā-læ-ŏl′ọ-gŭs
Pạ-læs′tẹ 4
Păl-æs-tī′nạ
Pạ-læs′trạ 4
Păl-ạ-mē′dēş
Păl-ạ-tī′nụs
Pạ-lē′mọn
Păl-ị-nū′rụs
Pạl-lā′dị-ŭm
Pạl-lăn′tị-dēş
Pạl-lăn′tị-ŏn 2
Păl′lạs
Pạl-lē′nẹ
Pạl-mȳ′rạ
Păm′mẹ-nēş
Pạm-phȳl′ị-ạ
Pạm-phȳ′lụs
Păn-ạ-cē′ạ
Pạ-næ′tị-ŭs 1
Pạ-næ′ụs
Păn′crạ-tēş
Păn′dạ-rŭs
Pạn-dē′mị-ạ
Pạn-dī′ọn
Pạn-dō′rạ
Pā′nẹ-ăs
Păn-hẹl-lē′nēş
Păn′nọ-nēş
Pạn-nō′nị-ạ
Păn′ọ-pē
Pạ-nŏr′mụs
Pạn-thē′ạ
Păn′thẹ-ŏn, *or* Pạn-thē′ọn
Pạph-lăg′ọ-nēş
Păph-lạ-gō′nị-ạ
Pā′phŏs
Pạ-pĭn-ị-ā′nụs
Pạ-pĭr′ị-ŭs
Păr-ạ-dī′sụs
Pär′cæ
Pär′ịs
Pạ-rĭ″şị-ī 1
Pär′mẹ-năs
Pạr-mĕn′ị-dēş
Pạr-mē′nị-ō
Pạr-năs′sụs
Pạ-rō′pụs
Pạr-thā′şị-ŭs 1
Pạr-thē′nị-ạ

Pär′the-nŏn
Par-thĕn′o-pē
Pa-rȳs′a-tĭs
Pa-sär′ga-da
Pa-sĭph′a-ē
Păt′a-ra
Pa-tā′vi-ŭm
Pa-tĕr′cu-lŭs
Pā′træ
Pa-trĭ′′ci-ŭs 1
Pa-trō′clus
Pâu-lī′nus
Pâu′lus
Pâu-sā′ni-ās
Pē-di-ā′nus
Pĕg′a-sŭs
Pe-lā′ġi-ŭs
Pe-lăs′ġī
Pe-lăs′ġi-a
Pē′leus 6
Pē′li-ăs
Pe-lī′dēs
Pē′li-ŏn
Pel-lē′ne
Pĕl-o-pē′a
Pe-lŏp′i-dæ
Pe-lŏp′i-dăs
Pĕl-o-pon-nē′sus
Pē′lops
Pe-lō′rum
Pe-lū′si-ŭm 1
Pe-nā′tēs
Pe-nĕl′o-pē
Pe-nē′us
Pen-tăp′o-lĭs
Pĕn-te-dăc′ty-lŏn
Pen-tĕl′i-cŭs
Pĕn′theus (*n.*)
Pĕn′thi-lŭs
Pe-ræ′a
Per-dĭc′cas
Pĕr-e-grī′na
Pĕr′ga-mŏs
Pĕr′ġe
Pĕr-i-ăn′der
Pĕr-i-bœ′a
Pĕr′i-clēs
Pe-rī′tas
Pĕr-i-tō′ni-ŭm
Per-rhæ′bi-a
Per-sē′is
Per-sĕph′o-nē
Per-sĕp′o-lĭs
Pĕr′sēs
Pĕr′seus 6
Pĕr′si-a 1
Pĕr′ti-năx
Pe-rū′si-a 1
Pe-tā′li-a
Pĕt-e-lī′nus
Pē′tra
Pe-træ′a
Pe-trē′i-ŭs 3
Pe-trō′ni-ŭs
Peu-cĕs′tēs
Phæ-ā′cēs
Phæ-ā′ci-a 1
Phæ′don
Phæ′drus
Phā′e-thŏn
Pha-ġē′si-a 1
Phăl-a-crī′ne
Phăl′a-rĭs
Pha-lē′ri-a
Phăl′e-rĭs
Pha-lē′rus
Pha-nā′cēs
Phan-tā′si-a 1
Phär-na-bā′zus
Phär′na-cēs
Phar-sā′li-a
Phar-sā′lus
Phăs-a-ē′lis
Phē′ræ
Phe-ræ′us
Phĕr-e-cȳ′dēs
Phĕr-e-nī′ce
Phĭd′i-ăs
Phĭl-a-del-phī′a
[Phĭl-a-dĕl′phi-a]
Phĭl-a-dĕl′phus
Phī′læ
Phi-lär′chus
Phi-lē′bus
Phi-lē′mon
Phi-lē′ni-ŭm
Phi-lē′tas
Phi-lē′tus
Phi-lĭp′pī
Phi-lĭp′pi-cŭs
Phi-lĭp′pus
Phĭl-ip-pŏp′o-lĭs
Phi-lĭs′ti-on 2
Phī′lō
Phi-lŏc′ra-tēs
Phĭl-oc-tē′tēs
Phĭl-o-dē′mus
Phi-lŏġ′e-nēs
Phi-lŏl′o-gŭs
Phĭl-o-mē′la
Phĭl-o-mē′tor
Phi-lŏp′a-tŏr
Phĭl-o-pœ′men
Phi-lŏs′tra-tŭs
Phi-lō′tas
Phĭl-o-tī′mus
Phi-lŏx′e-nŭs
Phī′neus (*n.*)
Phlĕġ′e-thŏn
Phlē′gon
Phlī-ā′si-a 1
Pho-cæ′a
Phō′ce
Phō′ci-ŏn 1
Phō′cis
Phō′cus
Pho-cȳl′i-dēs
Phœ′be
Phœ-bē′us
Phœ′bus
Phœ-nī′ce
Phœ-nī′cēs
Phœ-nĭ′′ci-a 1
Phœ-nī′cus
Phœ-nĭs′sa
Phœ′nix
Phŏr′mi-ō
Pho-rō′nis
Phŏs′pho-rŏs
Pho-tī′nus
Phra-ŏr′tēs
Phrŏn′i-ma
Phrȳ′ġēs
Phrȳġ′i-a
Phrȳ′ne
Phthī′a 5
Phthī-ō′tēs 5
Phy-lär′chus
Phȳ′le
Pī-cĕn′ti-a 1
Pī-cē′num
Pĭc′tæ, *or* Pĭc′tī
Pī-ē′ri-a
Pī-ĕr′i-dēs
Pī-lā′tus
Pĭn′da-rŭs
Pī-ræ′us
Pī′sæ
Pī-sĭd′i-a
Pĭs-is-trăt′i-dæ
Pī-sĭs′tra-tŭs
Pī-sō′nēs
Pi-thăg′o-răs
Pi-thō′le-ŏn
Pĭt′ta-cŭs
Pla-cĕn′ti-a 1
Pla-cĭd′i-a
Plăç′i-dŭs
Plăç′i-tŭs
Pla-tæ′a
Plā′tō
Pla-tō′ni-ŭs
Plâu′ti-a 1
Plâu-ti-ā′nus 1
Plâu′tus
Plē′ia-dēs 3 *and*
Ple-ī′a-dēs
Plĭn′i-ŭs
Plŏt-i-nŏp′o-lĭs
Plu-tär′chus
Plū′tō
Plū′vi-ŭs
Pnȳx 5
Pœ′nī
Pœ-ō′ni-a
Pŏl′e-mŏn
Pō-li-or-cē′tēs
Po-lī′tēs
Pŏl′li-ō
Pō-ly-æ′nus
Po-lȳb′i-ŭs
Pŏl-y-cär′pus
Po-lȳc′ra-tēs
Pŏl-y-dĕc′tēs
Pŏl-y-dō′rus
Pŏl-y-hȳm′ni-a
Po-lȳm′ni-a
Pŏl-y-nī′cēs
Pŏl-y-pĕr′chon
Pŏl-y-phē′mus
Pŏl-y-spĕr′chon
Pŏl-y-tĕch′nus
Po-mō′na
Pom-pē′i-ī
Pom-pē′i-ŭm
Pom-pē′i-ŭs 3
Pom-pĭl′i-a
Pom-pĭl′i-ŭs
Pon-tī′nus
Pop-lĭc′o-la
Pŏr′ci-ŭs 1
Por-phȳr′i-ŭs
Pŏr′se-na, *or*
Por-sē′na
Por-sĕn′na
Pŏr′ti-a 1
Pŏr′ti-ŭs 1
Po-seī′don, *or*
Po-sī′don
Post-hū′mi-ŭs
Pŏs′tu-mŭs
Pŏt-i-dæ′a
Præ-nĕs′te
Præ-tō′ri-ŭs
Prăx-ăg′o-răs
Prax-ĭt′e-lēs
Prī-ăm′i-dēs
Prī′a-mŭs
Prī′a-pŭs
Prī-ē′ne
Prĭs-ci-ā′nus 1
Prŏch′o-rŭs
Pro-cō′pi-ŭs
Pro-crŭs′tēs
Prŏc′u-lŭs
Pro-mē′theus (*n.*) 6
Prŏm-e-thē′us (*a.*)
Prŏn′u-ba
Pro-pĕr′ti-ŭs 1
Pro-pŏn′tis
Prŏp-y-læ′a
Pro-sĕr′pi-na
Pro-tăg′o-răs
Pro-tĕs-i-lā′us
Prō′teus 6
Pro-tŏġ′e-nēs
Prū′si-ăs 1
Prȳt′a-nēs
Prȳt-a-nē′um
Psam-mĕt′i-chŭs 5
Psĭt′ta-cŭs 5
Psȳ′che 5
Ptŏl-e-mæ′us 5
Ptŏl-e-mā′is 5
Pub-lĭc′o-la
Pū-di-cĭ′′ti-a 1
Pul-chē′ri-a
Pu-tē′o-lī
Pyg-mæ′ī
Pyg-mā′li-ŏn
Pȳl′a-dēs
Pȳ-lō′rus
Py-răm′i-dēs
Pȳr′rhō
Pȳr′rhus
Py-thăg′o-răs
Py-thăg-o-rē′ī
[Py-thăg-o-rē′ans]
Pȳth′i-ăs
Py-thō′nēs
Pȳth-o-nī′cus
Pȳth-o-nĭs′sa

Q.

Qua-drā′tus
Quæs-tō′rēs
Quar-tī′nus
Quī-ē′tus
Quinc-tĭl′i-a
Quĭnc′ti-ŭs 1
Quĭn-de-cĭm′vi-rī
Quin-tĭl-i-ā′nus
[Quin-tĭl′i-ăn]
Quĭr-i-nā′li-a
Quĭr-i-nā′lis
Qui-rī′nus
Qui-rī′tēs

R.

Ra-bĭr′i-ŭs
Re-ġĭl′læ
Re-ġī′na
Rĕg′u-lŭs
Rĕm′u-lŭs
Rhăd-a-măn′thus
Rhæ′tī, *or* Ræ′tī
Rhæ′ti-a 1
Rhăm′nēs
Rhē′a
Rhē′ġi-ŭm
Rhi-nŏc-o-lū′ra
Rhī-phæ′ī
Rhō′de
Rhō′di-ī
Rhŏd′o-pē
Rho-dō′pis
Rī-phæ′ī
Rŏd-e-rī′cus
Ro-mā′nus
Ro-mĭl′i-ŭs
Rŏm′u-lŭs
Rŏs′ci-ŭs 1
Rox-ā′na
Rŏx-o-lā′nī
Rū′bi-cŏn
Ru-bī′gō
Rŭs′ti-cŭs
Rū′tu-lī

S.

Sā′bæ
Sa-bæ′a
Săb′a-thæ
Sa-bĕl′li-ŭs
Sa-bī′na
Sa-bī′nī
Sa-bī′nus
Sa-brī′na
Sā′cæ
Săġ-it-tā′ri-ŭs
Săg-un-tī′nus
Sa-gŭn′tum
Săl-a-mī′na
Săl′a-mĭs
Sā-li-ē′nus
Sa-lī′næ
Săl-i-nā′tor
Săl-lŭs′ti-ŭs
Sa-lō′me
Sa-lō′ni-ŭs
Săl-vi-ā′nus
Săm-a-rī′a
[Sa-mā′ri-a]
Sam-nī′tēs
Săm′ni-ŭm
Sā′mŏs
Sa-mŏs′a-ta
Săm-o-thrā′ce
Săn-cho-nī′a-thŏn
San-gā′ri-ŭs
Sā′por
Săp′phō (*saf′fo*)
Săr-a-cē′nī
Sar-dăn-a-pā′lus
Sar-dĭn′i-a
Sär′do-nēs
Sar-mā′ti-a 1
Sa-rŏn′i-cŭs Sī′nus
Sar-pē′don
Săt′ra-pēs
Sa-tū′ri-ŭs
Săt-ur-nā′li-a
Sa-tür′ni-a
Săt-ur-nī′nus
Sa-tür′ni-ŭs
Sa-tür′nus
Săt′y-rī
Săt′y-rŭs
Sâu′rus
Sa-vō′na
Săx′o-nēs
Sçæv′o-la 4
Sca-măn′dri-ŭs
Scăn-di-nā′vi-a
Scăp′ti-ŭs 1
Scăp′u-la
Scâu′rus
Schē′di-ŭs
Sçi-pī′a-dēs
Sçĭp′i-ō
Scrī-bō′ni-a
Scrī-bō′ni-ŭs
Sçȳ′lăx
Sçȳl′la
Sçȳ′ros
Sçȳ′thæ
Sçȳth′i-a
Sçȳth′i-dēs
Sçy-thŏp′o-lĭs
Se-băs′te
Sĕb-as-tē′a
Se-jā′nus
Se-lē′ne
Sĕl-eu-cī′a
Se-leū′ci-dæ
Se-leū′cus
Sĕm′e-lē
Se-mĭr′a-mĭs
Sĕm′no-nēs
Sem-prō′ni-ŭs
Se-nā′tus
Sĕn′e-ca
Sep-tĕm′vi-rī
Sep-tĭm′i-ŭs
Sĕq′ua-nī
Se-rā′pēs

Se-rā'pis
Sẽr'ġi-ŭs
Se-vē'rus
Si-bȳl'læ
Si-căm'brī
Si-căm'bri-a
Sī-cā'nī
Sī-cā'ni-a
Si-ȼhæ'us
Si-cĭl'i-a
Sĭc'ū-lī
Sī-ġæ'um
Sī-lā'nus
Sī-lē'nī
Sī-lē'nus
Si-lĭ''ci-ŭs 1
Sĭl'ū-rēş
Sil-vā'nus
Sĭl'vi-a
Sĭl'vi-ŭs
Sĭm'i-læ
Sĭm'mi-ăs
Sĭm'o-ĭs
Sī-mŏn'i-dēş
Sĭn'o-ē
Sī-nō'pe
Sī-rē'nēş
Sĭr'i-ŭs
Sĭr'mi-ŭm
Sĭs'y-phŭs
Smĭn'theūs 6
Sŏc'ra-tēş
Sŏg-di-ā'na
Sō'lon
Sŏl'y-ma
Sŏp'a-ter
Sō'phi-a
Sŏph'o-clēş
Sŏph-o-nĭs'ba
Sŏph'ro-na
So-phrō'ni-a
So-sī'nus
So-sĭp'a-ter
So-sĭs'tra-tŭs
Sŏs'the-nēş
Sŏs'tra-tŭs
Sō'ti-ŏn 2
So-zŏm'e-nŭs
Spär'ta-cŭs
Speu-sĭp'pus
Sphō'dri-ăs
Spo-lē'tum
Spŏr'a-dēş
Stā'bi-æ
Sta-ġī'ra, *or* -rus
Stăph'y-lŭs
Stā-ti-ā'nus 1
Sta-tĭl'i-ŭs
Sta-tī'ra
Stā'ti-ŭs 1
Ste-nŏc'ra-tēş
Stĕph'a-nŭs
Stĕr'o-pēş
Sthĕn'e-lē
Stĭl'i-ȼhō
Sto-bæ'us
Stō'i-cī
Strā'bō
Străt'o-clēş
Străt-o-nī'ce
Străt-o-nī'cus
Strŏph'a-dēş
Strȳm'o-nĭs
Stȳġ'i-ŭs
Sty-lī'tēş
Stym-phā'lus
Sue-tō'ni-ŭs
Suē'vī
Sū'i-năs
Suĭ'o-nēş
Sū'ni-ŭm
Su-rē'na
Sū'ri-ŭm
Sū-şi-ā'na 1
Sȳb'a-rĭs
Sȳb-a-rī'ta
Sȳ-ȼhæ'us
Sȳ-ē'ne
Sȳ-e-nē'şi-ŭs 1
Sȳ-ĕn'ne-sĭs
Sȳl'la
Syl-vā'nus
Sȳl'vi-a
Sȳl'vi-ŭs
Sȳm'ma-ȼhŭs
Sȳ-nē'şi-ŭs 1
Sȳn'o-dŭs
Sy-nō'pe
Sȳr-a-cū'sæ
Sȳr'i-a
Sȳr'tēş

T.

Ta-bĕr'næ
Tăç'i-tŭs
Tæn'a-rŏs 4
Tæn'a-rŭs 4
Ta-lā'şi-ŭs 1
Tăm'e-sĭs
Tăm'y-rĭs
Tăn'a-gra
Tăn'a-ĭs
Tăn'ta-lŭs
Ta-rĕn'tum
Tar-pē'i-a 3
Tar-pē'i-ŭs 3
Tar-quĭn'i-ŭs
Tär'ra-cō
Tär'ta-rŭs
Tar-tē'sus
Tā-ti-ā'nus 1
Tā'ti-ŭs 1
Tâu'ri-ȼa
Tâu-rŏp'o-lĭs
Ta-ȳġ'e-tē
Ta-ȳġ-e-tŭs
Tē'ġe-a
Tĕl'a-mŏn
Te-lĕb'o-ăs
Te-lĕm'a-ȼhŭs
Te-lĕph'a-nēş
Te-lē'şi-ăs 1
Tĕl-e-sĭp'pus
Tel-lē'næ
Tē'los
Tĕm'pe
Tĕn'e-dŏs
Tĕn'ty-ra
Te-rĕn'ti-a 1
Te-rĕn'ti-ŭs 1
Tĕr-e-bā'zus
Tĕr-i-dā'tēş
Tĕr-mi-nā'li-a
Tĕr'mi-nŭs,
Ter-păn'der
Terp-sĭȼh'o-rē
Tĕr-ra-cī'na
Ter-tŭl-li-ā'nus
Te-trăp'o-lĭs
Teū'cer
Teū'crī
Teū'to-nēş
Thā'lēş
Tha-lī'a
Thăm'y-rĭs
Thăp'sa-cŭs
Thā'sos
Thâu'mas
Thē'a
Thē'bæ
Thĕb'a-ĭs
Thē'i-a 3
Thē'-e-sī'nus
Thē'mis
The-mĭs'to-clēş
The-ŏc'ri-tŭs
The-ŏd'a-tŭs
The-ŏd-e-rī'cus
Thē-o-dō'ra
The-ŏd-o-rē'tus
The-ŏd-o-rī'cus
Thē-o-dō'rus
Thē-o-dō'şi-a 1
Thē-o-dō'şi-ŭs 1
Thē-o-dō'tion 2
The-ŏd'o-tŭs
The-ŏġ'e-nēş
The-ŏg'nis
The-ŏph'a-nēş
The-ŏph'i-lŭs
Thē-o-phrăs'tus
Thē-o-pŏm'pus
The-răm'e-nēş
Ther-mŏp'y-læ
Ther-sī'tēş
Thē'seūs 6
Thes-pī'a-dēş
Thĕs'pis
Thĕs'pi-ŭs
Thes-prō'ti-a 1
Thes-sā'li-a
Thĕs-sa-lo-nī'ca
Thē'tis
Theū-dō'şi-ŭs 1
Thĭs'be
Thrā'ci-a 1
Thrā'şi-ŭs 1
Thrăs-mē'nus
Thu-cȳd'i-dēş
Thū'le
Thȳ-a-tī'ra
Thȳ-ĕs'tēş
Thȳm'bri-a
Thȳ-mœ'tēş
Tī-ā'ra
Tī-bē'ri-ăs
Tī-bē'ri-ŭs
Tī-bŭl'lus
Tĭb-ur-tī'nus
Ti-cī'nus, *river*
Tĭç'i-nŭs, *man*
Tī-grā'nēş
Tī'gris
Tī-mæ'us
Tī-măg'o-răs
Tī-mē'şi-ŭs 1
Tī-mŏc'ra-tēş
Tī-mō'cre-ŏn
Tī-mō'le-ŏn
Tī-mō'the-ŭs
Tī-rē'şi-ăs 1
Tĭr-i-bā'zus
Tĭr-i-dā'tēş
Tī-rȳn'thi-a
Tī-sĭph'o-nē
Tĭs-sa-phĕr'nēş
Tī-tā'nēş
Tī-tā'ni-a
Tī-thō'nis
Tī-ti-ā'nus 1
Tī-tĭn'i-ŭs
Tle-pŏl'e-mŭs
Tmō'lus 5
Tŏl'mi-dēş
To-rā'ni-ŭs
Tor-quā'tus
Tŏx'i-lŭs
Tra-ȼhē'a
Trăȼh-o-nī'tis
Trăj-a-nŏp'o-lĭs
Tra-jā'nus
Trăl'lēş
Trăns-al-pī'nus
Trăns-pa-dā'nus
Tra-pē'zus
Trăs-i-mē'nus
Tre-bā'ti-ŭs 1
Tre-bĕl-li-ē'nus
Trē'bi-a
Tre-bō'ni-ŭs
Tre-mĕl'li-ŭs
Trī-bū'nus
Trī-dĕn'tum
Trī-gĕm'i-nŭs
Trī-nā'cri-a
Trī-ō'nēş
Trī-phȳl'i-a
Trĭp'o-lĭs
Trip-tŏl'e-mŭs
Trĭs-me-ġĭs'tus
Trī'ton
Trī-tō'nēş
Trī-ŭm'vi-rī
Trĭv'i-a
Trō'a-dēş
Trœ-zē'ne
Trog-lŏd'y-tēş
Trō'i-lŭs
Trō'ja
Tro-jū'ġe-næ
Trŏph'i-mŭs
Tro-phō'ni-ŭs
Try-phō'sa
Tū'be-rō
Tul-lī'o-la
Tŭs-cū-lā'num
Tŭs'cū-lŭm
Tȳȼh'i-ŭs
Tȳ'deūs 6
Ty-dī'dēş
Tyn-dā're-ŭs
Tȳ'phon
Tȳ-phō'nis
Ty-răn'ni-ŏn
Tȳr'i-ī
Tyr-rhē'nī
Tyr-rhē'num
Tȳ'rus
Tyr-tæ'us

U.

Ū-căl'e-gŏn
Ŭl-rī'cus
Ŭl-pi-ā'nus
Ū-lȳs'sēş
Ŭm'bri-a
Ŭn-de-cĕm'vi-rī
Ū-rā'ni-a, *or* -ē
Ū'ra-nŭs
Ŭr-bā'nus
Ŭr-bī'num
Ū'ti-ca

V.

Vā'lenş
Va-lĕn'ti-a 1
Văl-en-tĭn-i-ā'nus
Va-lē'ri-a
Va-lē-ri-ā'nus
Va-lē'ri-ŭs
Van-dā'li-ī
Va-rā'nēş
Vär'rō
Văs'co-nēş
Văt-i-cā'nus
Vec-tō'nēş
Ve-ġē'ti-ŭs 1
Vē-i-ĕn'tēş 3
Vē'i-ī 3
Ve-lī'nus
Vē'li-ŭs
Vĕn'e-tī
Ve-nē'ti-a 1
Ven-tĭd'i-ŭs
Ve-nū'şi-ŭm 1
Vē'nus
Ve-rā'ni-a
Vĕr-cin-ġĕt'o-rĭx
Ver-ġĭl'i-us
Ver-ġĭn'i-ŭs
Ve-rō'na
Ve-rō'nēş
Vĕr'rēş
Ver-tŭm'nus
Vē'rus
Ves-pā-şi-ā'nus 1
Ve-sū'vi-ŭs
Vĕt-ti-ē'nus
Vĕt'ti-ŭs
Vĭb-i-ē'nus
Vĭb'i-ŭs
Vī-bŭl'li-ŭs
Vī-cĕn'ti-a 1
Vĭc-tō'ri-a
Vĭc-to-rī'nus
Vī-ġĕl'li-ŭs
Vĭm-i-nā'lis
Vin-cĕn'ti-ŭs 1
Vin-dĕl'i-cī
Vĭn'di-lī
Vī-nĭd'i-ŭs
Vip-sā'ni-ŭs
Vi-rā'gō
Vir-ġĭl'i-ŭs
Vir-gĭn'i-a
Vir-gĭn'i-ŭs
Vĭs'tū-la
Vī-tĕl'li-ŭs
Vi-trū'vi-ŭs
Vĭt'ū-lŭs
Vo-cō'ni-ŭs
Vŏl-a-tĕr'ra
Vo-lŭm'ni-ŭs
Vo-nō'nēş
Vo-pĭs'cus
Vŭl-ca-nā'li-a
Vul-cā'nus

X.

Xan-thĭp'pe
Xe-năg'o-răs
Xe-nī'a-dēş
Xē'ni-ăs
Xe-nŏc'ra-tēş
Xe-nŏph'a-nēş
Xĕn'o-phŏn
Xĕrx'ēş
Xī-mē'ne

Z.

Za-cȳn'thus
Za-leū'cus
Zā'ma
Zăn'cle
Ze-bī'na
Ze-lō'tus
Ze-nō'bi-a
Ze-nō'bi-ŭs
Ze-nŏph'a-nēş
Zĕph'y-rŭs
Zeūs 6
Zeūx'is
Zo-dī'a-cŭs
Zō'i-lŭs
Zŏn'a-răs
Zŏph'o-rŭs
Zŏp'y-rŭs
Zŏr-o-ăs'ter
Zŏs'i-mŭs
Zȳ-găn'tēş

PRONUNCIATION

OF

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

PREFACE.

In the preparation of the following Vocabulary, the design has been to insert *Proper Names* found in the Bible, including the Apocrypha. It also embraces a few words which are not proper names, but which, being found in the English Bible, seem to require a notice in a pronouncing dictionary.

With respect to pronunciation, Walker has been followed in relation to the words found in his Vocabulary; and when there is a diversity, his pronunciation is placed first, except in a very few instances in which he has gone counter to acknowledged principles; and such deviations from him, by other orthoepists, as are deemed worthy of attention, are noted. There are some cases in which the mode adopted by other authorities is doubtless to be preferred to that of Walker.

The pronunciation of but a small part of Scripture Proper Names can be determined by classical authority; and the pronunciation of these names is, therefore, more conformed to English analogy than that of the Greek and Latin Proper Names.

RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.

1. One of the principal differences between the pronunciation of the Hebrew proper names and that of the Greek and Latin relates to the sound of the letter *g*, which in Greek and Latin names is soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, *Gellius*, *Gippius*, *Gyas;* but in Hebrew names it is hard; as, *Gerizim*, *Gideon;* except *Bethphage*, which, by passing through the Greek of the New Testament, has become conformed to the ordinary English rule relating to words from the Greek.

2. The digraph *ch*, in Hebrew names, is sounded hard, like *k;* as, *Chebar*, *Enoch;* but the words *Rachel*, *Cherubim*, also *Cherub* (an angel), are Anglicized in their pronunciation, the *ch* being sounded like *ch* in *cheer;* but *Cherub*, a city, is pronounced *ke′rub*.

3. Every final *i*, forming a distinct syllable, though unaccented, is pronounced with its long sound, as, *A′ī*, *Aris′a-ī*.

4. The two vowels *ai* are sometimes pronounced in one syllable; as, *Mor′de-cai;* and sometimes in two; as, *Hag′ga-i*.

5. The two vowels *ia*, when preceded by another vowel, are sometimes pronounced in one syllable, and sometimes in two. When pronounced in one syllable, the *i* is sounded like *y* consonant; as, *Benaiah* (be-na′yah), *Isaiah* (i-sa′yah). When pronounced in two syllables, the accent is on the *i;* as, *Ad-a-i′ah*.

6. The diphthong *ei* is pronounced, according to Walker, like *ee*, *Ceilan* (sē′lan). When *ei* is followed by a vowel, the *i* is usually sounded like *y* consonant; as, *Iphideiah* (if-e-dē′yah), *Sameius* (sa-mē′yus).

7. Gentile names ending in *ene*, *ine*, and *ite*, with their plurals, being Anglicized, are pronounced like English formatives; as, *Nazarene′*, *Philis′tine*, *Gad′ites*, *Am′monite*, *Ish′maëlites;* except *Magdale′ne*. Words of this class ending in *ite* have the accent on the same syllable as their primitives.

8. The consonants *c*, *s*, and *t*, before *ia* and *iu*, preceded by the accent, in a number of Scripture names, take the sound of *sh;* as, *Cappadocia*, *Asia*, *Galatia*, *Tertius*. See Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names, Rule 1.

SCRIPTURE PROPER NAMES.

The following Vocabulary exhibits the pronunciation of Walker, together with numerous deviations from him by the following orthoepists, namely, *Oliver*, *Perry*, *Smart*, *Carr*, and *Taylor*. Except in the few cases in which Walker is expressly cited, his pronunciation stands first.

The abbreviation *C.* stands for *Carr*, *O.* for *Oliver*, *P.* for *Perry*, *Sm.* for *Smart*, *T.* for *Taylor*, and *W.* for *Walker*.

The figures appended to certain words refer to the Rules of Pronunciation on the preceding page.

Aȧ'rọn (ȧr'ọn)
Ạ-băd'dọn
Ạ-băg'thạ
Ăb'ạ-na
  Ạ-bā'nạ, *P.*
Ăb'ạ-rĭm
  Ạ-bā'rịm, *P.*
Ăb'dī
Ăb'dị-ẹl
Ăb'dọn
Ạ-bĕd'nẹ-gō
Ā'bẹl
Ā'bẹl Mā'ịm
Ā'bẹl Mĭz'ra-ĭm
  Ā'bẹl Mịz-rā'ịm, [*P.*
Ā'bī
Ạ-bī'ah
Ạ-bī'ạ-săph
Ạ-bī'ạ-thär
Ā'bib
Ạ-bī'dah
Ăb'ị-dăn
  Ạ-bī'dan, *P.*
Ā'bị-el
  Ăb'ị-el, *T.*
  Ạ-bī'ẹl, *P.*
Ăb'ị-gail
Ạ-bī'hụ
Ạ-bī'jah
Ạ-bĭm'ạ-el
Ạ-bĭm'ẹ-lĕch
Ạ-bĭn'ạ-dăb
Ạ-bĭn'ọ-ăm
Ạ-bī'ram
Ăb'ị-shăg
  Ạ-bī'shăg, *P.*
Ạ-bĭsh'ạ-ī
  Ạ-bī'sha-ī, *P.*
  Ăb-ị-shā'ī, *O. C.*
Ạ-bĭsh'ụ-ạ
  Ạ-bī'shu-ạ, *P.*
  Ăb-ị-shū'ạ, *O. C.*
Ăb'nẹr
Ā'brạ-hạm
Ā'bram
Ăb'sa-lọm
Ăc'cad
Ăc'chō
Ạ-cĕl'dạ-mạ
Ạ-chā'ị-ạ (ạ-kā'yạ)
Ạ-chā'ị-cŭs
Ā'chăn
Ā'chär
Ā'chăz
Ā-chị-ăch'ạ-rŭs
Ạ-chī'as
Ā'chịm
Ā'chị-ör
Ā'chịsh
Ăch'ị-tōb
Ạ-chĭt'ọ-phĕl
Ăch'mẹ-thạ
  Ạch-mē'thạ, *P. T.*
Ā'chör
Ăch'sah
Ăch'zib
Ăç'ị-phạ (ăs'ẹ-fạ)
Ăç'ị-thō
Ạ-cū'ạ
Ā'cŭb
Ā'dạh
Ăd-ạ-ī'ah
Ăd-ạ-lī'ạ
Ăd'ạm
Ăd'ạ-măh
  Ạ-dā'mạh, *P.*
Ăd'ạ-mī
  Ạ-dā'mī, *P.*
Ā'där
Ăd'ạ-sạ
Ā'dị-ẹl
  Ăd'ị-el, *T.*
  Ạ-dī'ẹl, *P.*
Ā'dịn
Ăd'ị-nạ
  Ạ-dī'nạ, *O. P. T.*
Ăd'ị-nō
  Ạ-dī'nō, *O. P.*
Ăd'ị-nŭs
  Ạ-dī'nus, *O.*
Ăd-ị-thā'ịm
Ăd'mạh
Ăd'nạ
Ăd'nạh
Ăd'ọ-nāi
Ăd-ọ-nī'as
Ạ-dŏn-ị-bē'zẹk
Ăd-ọ-nī'jah
  Ạ-dŏn'ị-jăh, *P.*
Ạ-dŏn'ị-kăm
  Ā-dọ-nī'kạm, *T.*
Ăd-ọn-ī'ram
Ạ-dŏn-ị-zē'dẹk
Ạ-dō'rạ
Ăd-ọ-rā'ịm
Ạ-dō'ram
Ạ-drăm'mẹ-lĕch
Ăd-rạ-mȳt'tị-ŭm
Ā'drị-ạ
Ā'drị-el
Ạ-dŭl'lạm
Ạ-dŭm'mịm
Ā-ẹ-dī'as
Æ-nē'as, *Virgil.*
Æ'nẹ-ăs, *Acts.*
Æ'nŏn
Ăg'ạ-bạ
Ăg'ạ-bŭs
Ā'găg
Ā'gạr
Ạ-grĭp'pạ
Ā'gụr
Ā'hăb
Ạ-här'ah
Ạ-här'hẹl
Ạ-hăs'ạ-ī
Ā-hạ-sā'ī, *O. P.*
Ạ-hăs'bạ-ī
Ạ-hăs-ụ-ē'rụs
Ạ-hā'vạ
Ā'hăz
Ā-hạ-zī'ạh
Āh'bạn
Ā'hẹr
Ā'hī
Ạ-hī'ah
Ạ-hī'ạm
Ạ-hī'ạn
Ā-hī-ē'zẹr
Ạ-hī'hụd
Ạ-hī'jah
Ạ-hī'kạm
Ạ-hī'lụd
Ạ-hĭm'ạ-ăz
Ạ-hī'mạn
Ạ-hĭm'ẹ-lĕch
Ạ-hī'mọth
Ạ-hĭn'ạ-dăb
Ạ-hĭn'ọ-ăm
Ạ-hī'ō
Ạ-hī'rạ
Ạ-hī'ram
Ạ-hĭsh'ạ-här
  Ạ-hī'shạ-här, *P.*
  Ā-hị-shā'hạr, *O.*
Ạ-hī'shạr
Ạ-hĭth'ọ-phĕl
Ạ-hī'tụb
Āh'lăb
Ạ-hō'ah
Ạ-hō'hīte
Ạ-hō'lah
Ạ-hō'lị-ăb
Ạ-hŏl'ị-băh
Ā-họ-lĭb'ạ-măh
  Ạ-hō-lị-bā'măh, [*P. T.*
Ạ-hū'zạm
Ạ-hŭz'zạth
Ā'ī
Ạ-ī'ah
Ạ-ī'ạth
Ạ-ī'jạ
Ăij'ạ-lŏn (ăd'jạ-lŏn)
  Ạ-ī'jạ-lŏn, *P.*
Ăij'ẹ-lĕth Shā'hạr
Ā'in
Ạ-ī'rụs
Ā'jah
Ăj'ạ-lŏn
Ā'kăn
Ạ-krăb'bịm
Ăl'ạ-mĕth
Ạ-lăm'mẹ-lĕch
Ăl'ạ-mŏth
  Ạ-lā'mŏth, *O.*
Ăl'cị-mŭs
Ăl'ẹ-mạ
Ăl-ẹx-ăn'dẹr
Ăl-ẹx-ăn'drị-ạ
Ăl-ẹx-ạn-drī'ạ, *O.*
Ạ-lī'ah
Ăl'lọm
Ăl'lọn
Ăl'lọn Băch'ụth
Ăl'mọn
Ăl'mọn Dĭb-lạ-thā'ịm
Ăl'nạ-thăn
Ā'lŏth
Ăl'phạ
Ạl-phæ'ụs, *or* Ạl-phē'ụs
Ăl-tạ-nē'ụs
Ạl-tăs'chịth
Ā'lụsh
Ăl'vạh
Ăl'vạn
Ā'mạd
Ạ-măd'ạ-thạ
Ạ-măd'ạ-thŭs
Ăm'ạ-lĕk
Ā'mạm
Ā'mạn
Ăm'ạ-nạ
  Ạ-mā'nạ, *P. T.*
Ăm-ạ-rī'ạh
Ăm-ạ-rī'ạs
Ạ-mā'sạ, *or* Ăm'ạ-sạ
Ạ-măs'ạ-ī
Ăm-ạ-sā'ī, *O. P.*
Ạ-măsh'ạ-ī
  Ăm-ạ-shā'ī, *O. P.*
Ăm-ạ-sī'ah
Ăm-ạ-zī'ah
Ạ-mĕd'ạ-thạ
Ā'mī
Ạ-mĭn'ạ-dăb
Ạ-mĭt'tai
  Ạ-mĭt'tạ-ī, *P.*
Ạ-mĭz'ạ-băd
Ăm'mạh
Ạm-mĕd'ạ-thạ
Ăm'mī
Ạm-mĭd'ị-öĭ
Ăm'mị-ẹl
  Ạm-mī'ẹl, *P.*
Ạm-mī'hụd
  Ăm'mị-hŭd, *O.*
Ạm-mĭn'ạ-dăb
Ạm-mĭn'ạ-dĭb
Ăm-mị-shăd'dạ-ī
Ạm-mĭz'ạ-băd
Ăm'mọn
Ăm'nọn
Ā'mọk
Ā'mọn
Ā'mọs
Ā'mŏz
Ạm-phĭp'ọ-lĭs
Ăm'plị-ăs
Ăm'rạm
Ăm'rạ-phĕl
  Ạm-rā'phẹl, *O. P.*
Ăm'zī
Ā'năb
Ăn'ạ-el
Ā'nạh
Ăn-ạ-hā'rạth
Ăn-ạ-ī'ạh
Ā'năk
Ăn'ạ-kĭms
Ăn'ạ-mĭm
  Ạ-nā'mịm, *P.*
Ạ-năm'mẹ-lĕch
Ā'nạn
Ạ-nā'nī
Ăn-ạ-nī'ạh
Ăn-ạ-nī'ạs
Ạ-năn'ị-ẹl
  Ăn-ạ-nī'ẹl, *O.*
Ā'nạth
Ăn'ạ-thŏth
Ăn'drew
Ăn-drọ-nī'cụs
Ā'nẹm, *or* Ā'nẹn
Ā'nị-ăm
  Ạ-nī'ạm, *T.*
Ā'nịm
Ăn'nạ
Ăn'nạ-ăs
Ăn'nạs
Ạn-nū'ụs
  Ăn'nụ-ŭs, *C.*
Ăn-tị-lĭb'ạ-nŭs
Ăn-tị-ọ-chī'ạ
[Ăn'tị-ŏch]
Ăn-tị-ō'chị-ạnṣ
Ạn-tī'ọ-chĭs
Ạn-tī'ọ-chŭs
Ăn'tị-păs
Ạn-tĭp'ạ-tẹr
Ạn-tĭp'ạ-trĭs
Ạn-tō'nị-ạ
Ăn-tọ-thī'jah
  Ạn-tŏth'ị-jăh, *P.*
Ạ-pā'mẹ
Ạ-pĕl'lẹṣ
Ā'phẹk
Ạ-phē'kạh
  Ăph'ẹ-kăh, *P.*
Ạ-phĕr'ẹ-mạ
Ạ-phĕr'rạ
Ạ-phī'ah
Ā'phịk
Ăph'rah
Ăph'sẹṣ
Ăp-ọl-lō'nị-ạ
Ăp-ọl-lō'nị-ŭs
Ăp-ọl-lŏph'ạ-nẹṣ
Ạ-pŏl'lọs
Ạ-pŏl'lỵ-ŏn
Ăp'pạ-ĭm
  Ạp-pā'ịm, *P. T.*
Ăp'phị-ạ (ăf'fẹ-ạ)

Ăp′phus (ăf′fus)
Ăp′pi-ī Fō′rum
Ăq′ui-la
Är
Ā′ra
Ā′rab
  Är′ab, *P. Sm.*
Ăr′a-băh
Ăr-a-bat-thā′ne
  (-băth-thā′ne)
Ăr-a-bat-tī′ne, *or*
  Ăr-a-băt′ti-nē
A-rā′bi-a
A-rā′bi-an
Ā′răd
Ăr′a-dŭs
Ā′rah
Ā′ram [im
Ā′ram-Nā-ha-rā′-
Ā′ram-Zō′bah
Ā′ran
Är′a-răt
Är′a-răth
A-rā′thēs
A-râu′nah
  Ăr-a-ū′nah, *P.*
Är′ba, *or* Är′bah
Är′bath-īte
Ar-băt′tis
Ar-bē′la
Ar-bō′nai
Är-che-lā′us
Ar-chĭp′pus
Ärch′ītes
Arc-tū′rus
Ärd
Är′dăth
Är′don
Är-e-ŏp′a-gīte
Är-e-ŏp′a-gŭs
Ā′rēs
Är′e-tās, *O. P.*
  A-rē′tas, *C. Sm.*
A-rē′us [*T. W.*
Ā-ri-a-rā′thēs
Är′gŏb
A-rĭd′a-ī
A-rĭd′a-tha
A-rī′eh
Ā′ri-el
Ăr-i-ma-thæ′a, *or*
  Ăr-i-ma-thē′a
Ā′ri-ŏch
A-rĭs′a-ī
Ăr-is-tär′chus
Ăr-is-to-bū′lus
Är-ma-gĕd′don
Ar-mē′ni-a
Ar-mō′nī
Är′na
Är′năn
Är′nŏn
Ā′rod
Är′o-er
  A-rō′er, *P. T.*
Ā′rom
Är′păd, *or* Är′phăd
Ar-phăx′ad
Är′sa-cēs
Är′sa-rĕth
Är-tax-ërx′ēs
Är′te-mas
Är′u-bŏth
A-rū′mah
  Är′u-măh, *P.*
Är′văd
Är′za
Ā′sa
Ăs-a-dī′as
Ăs′a-el
Ăs′a-hĕl
  A-sā′hel, *O. P.*
Ā′saph, *or* Ăs′aph

A-săr′a-el
A-săr′e-el
  Ăs′a-rēēl, *P.*
  Ăs-a-rē′el, *O. T.*
Ăs′ca-lŏn
A-sē′as
Ăs-e-bī′a
Ăs′e-năth, *or*
  A-sē′nath
Ā′ser
A-sē′rer
Ăsh-a-bī′ah
Ā′shan
Ăsh′be-a
  Ash-bē′a, *P.*
Ăsh′bel
Ăsh′che-năz
Ăsh′dŏd
Ăsh′doth Pĭs′gah
Ăsh′er
Ăsh′i-ma
Ăsh′ke-lŏn
Ăsh′ke-năz
Ăsh′nah
Ăsh′pe-năz
Ăsh′ri-el
Ăsh′ta-rŏth
Ăsh′te-mōh
Ăsh′to-rĕth
Ăsh′ur
Ăsh′văth
Ā′si-a (ā′she-a)
Ăs-i-bī′as
Ā′si-el
  A-sī′el, *P.*
Ăs′i-pha
Ăs′ke-lon
Ăs′ma-vĕth
Ăs-mo-dē′us
Ăs′nah
As-năp′per
Ā′som
Ăs′pa-tha
Ăs′phar
As-phăr′a-sŭs
Ăs′ri-el
Ăs-sa-bī′as
Ăs-săl′i-mōth
Ăs-sa-nī′as
Ăs-sa-rē′moth
Ăs′shur
As-shū′rim
Ăs-si-dē′ans
Ăs′sir
Ăs′sŏs
Ăs-su-ē′rus
Ăs′sur
As-sўr′i-a
As-sўr′i-an
Ăs′ta-rŏth
As-tў′a-gēs
A-sŭp′pim
A-sўn′cri-tŭs
Ā′tăd
Ăt′a-rŏth
Ăt′a-rŏth-Ā′dar
Ăt′a-rŏth-Ăd′dar
Ā′ter
Ăt-e-re-zī′as
Ăth-a-ī′ah
Ăth-a-lī′ah
Ăth-a-rī′as
Ăth-e-nō′bi-ŭs
Ăth′ens
Ăth′lai
  Ath-lā′ī, *P.*
Ăt′i-pha
Ăt′rŏth
Ăt′tai
  Ăt′ta-ī, *P.*
Ăt-ta-lī′a
Ăt′ta-lŭs
At-thăr′a-tēs

Âu′gi-a
Âu-gŭs′tus
Âu-rā′nus
Âu-tē′as
  Âu′te-ăs, *C.*
Ā′va
Ăv′a-răn
Ăv′a-rŏn
Ăz′a-el
Ăz-a-ē′lus
Ā′zah
Ā′zal
Ăz-a-lī′ah
Ăz-a-nī′ah
A-ză′phi-ŏn
Ăz′a-ra
A-zăr′a-el
A-ză′re-el
  Ăz′a-rēēl, *O. P.*
  Ăz-a-rē′el, *T.*
Ăz-a-rī′ah
Ăz-a-rī′as
Ā′zăz
A-ză′zel
Ăz-a-zī′ah
Az-băz′a-rĕth
Ăz′buk
A-zē′kah
Ā′zel
Ā′zem
Ăz-e-phū′rith
A-zē′tas
Ăz′găd
A-zī′a
A-zī′e-ī
Ā′zi-el
  A-zī′el, *P.*
A-zī′za
Ăz′ma-vĕth
  Az-mā′veth, *P.*
Ā′zŏr
A-zō′tus
Ăz′ri-el
Ăz′ri-kăm
  Az-rī′kam, *T.*
A-zū′bah
  Ăz′u-băh, *P.*
Ā′zur
Ăz′u-răn
Ăz′zah
Ăz′zan
Ăz′zur

B.

Bā′al
Bā′a-lăh
  Ba-ā′lah, *P.*
Bā′al-ăth
  Ba-ā′lath, *P.*
Bā′al-ăth Bē′er
Bā′al Bē′rith
Bā′al Găd
Bā′al Hā′mon, *P.*
  Bā′al Hăm′on, *C.*
  O. Sm. W.
Bā′al Hā′zor
Bā′al Hēr′mon
Bā′al-ī
  Ba-ā′lī, *P.*
Bā′al-ĭm
  Ba-ā′lim, *P.*
Bā′a-lĭs
Bā′al Mē′on
Bā′al Pē′or
Bā′al Pĕr′a-zĭm
  Bā′al Pe-rā′zim,
  P.
Bā′al Shăl′i-sha
  Bā′al Sha-lī′sha,
  O. P.

Bā′al Tā′mar
Bā′al Zē′bub
Bā′al Zē′phon
Bā′a-na
Bā′a-năh
  Ba-ā′nah, *P. T.*
Bā-a-nī′as
Bā′a-ra
  Ba-ā′ra, *P. T.*
Bā-a-sē′iah
  Bā-a-seī′ah, *T*
Bā′a-sha
  Ba-ā′sha, *P. T.*
Bā-a-sī′ah
Bā′bel
Bā′bī
Băb′y-lon
Bā′ca
Băc′chi-dēs
Bac-chū′rus
Băc′chus
Ba-cē′nor
Băch′rītes
Băch′uth Ăl′lon
Bā′gō
Ba-gō′as
Băg′o-ī
Ba-hū′rim
Băk′buk
Băk-buk-ī′ah
Bā′laam (bā′lam)
Bā′lac
Băl′a-dăn
Bā′lah
Bā′lak
Băl′a-mō
Ba-lăs′a-mŭs
Bal-nū′us
Bal-thā′sar
Bā′mah
Bā′moth
Bā′moth Bā′al
Băn
Băn-a-ī′as
Bā′nī
Bā′nid
Ban-nā′ia
Băn′nus
Băn′u-ăs
Ba-răb′bas
Băr′a-chĕl
  Ba-rā′chel, *P.*
Băr-a-chī′ah
Băr-a-chī′as
Bā′rak
Ba-rī′ah
Băr-jē′sus
Băr-jō′na
Băr′kŏs
Băr′na-bas
Ba-rō′dis
Băr′sa-bas
Băr′ta-cŭs
Bar-thŏl′o-mew
Băr-ti-mæ′us, *or*
  Băr-ti-mē′us
Bā′ruch
Bar-zĕl′a-ī
Bar-zĭl′la-ī
Băs′a-lŏth
Bā′san
Băs′ca-ma
Bā′shan
Băsh′e-măth
  Ba-shē′math, *P.*
Băs′i-lĭs
Băs′lith
Băs′math
Băs′sa
  Băs′san
Băs′ta-ī
Bath-răb′bim
Băth′she-ba
  Bath-shē′ba, *P.*
Băth′shu-a
  Bath-shū′a, *P.*
Băth-zăch-a-rī′as
Băv′a-ī
  Ba-vā′ī, *P.*
  Bā′vai, *O.*
Băz′lith
Băz′luth
Bē-a-lī′ah
Bē′a-lŏth
  Be-ā′loth, *P. T.*
Bē′an
Bĕb′a-ī
  Be-bā′ī, *P.*
Bē′cher
Be-chō′rath
  Bĕch′o-răth, *P.*
Bĕc′ti-lĕth
Bē′dăd
Bĕd-a-ī′ah
Bē′dan
Be-dē′iah
  Bĕd-e-ī′ah, *P.*
Bē-el-ī′a-da
Be-ĕl′sa-rŭs
Bē-el-tĕth′mus
Be-ĕl′ze-bŭb
  Bēēl′ze-bŭb, *P.*
Bē′er
Be-ē′ra
Be-ē′rah, *or*
  Bē′rah
Bē-er-ē′lim
  Be-ĕr′e-lĭm, *T.*
Be-ē′rī [*T.*
Bē-er-la-hāi′rŏī, *O.*
  Bē-er-la-hā′i-rŏī,
  W. C. Sm.
Be-ē′roth
  Bē′e-rŏth, *P.*
Be-ër′she-ba
  Bēēr′she-ba, *O. P.*
  Bē-er-shē′ba, *T.*
Be-ĕsh′te-răh
Bē′he-mŏth
  Be-hē′moth, *P.*
  Be-hĕm′oth, *O.*
Bē′kah
Bĕl
Bē′la, *or* Bē′lah
Bĕl′e-mŭs
Bē′li-al
Bĕl′ma-ĭm
Bĕl′men
Bel-shăz′zar
Bĕl-te-shăz′zar
Bĕn
Be-nā′iah (be-nā′-
  ya)
  Bĕn-a-ī′ah, *P.*
Ben-ăm′mī
Bĕn′ha-dăd
  Ben-hā′dad, *P. T.*
Bĕn′ja-mĭn
Bē′nō
Be-nō′nī
Bē′or
Bē′ra
Bĕr′a-chăh
  Be-rā′chah, *P. T.*
Bĕr-a-chī′ah
Bĕr-a-ī′ah [4
Bē′re-a, 1 *Macc.* ix.
Be-rē′a, *or* Be-rœ′a,
  2 *Macc.*, *Acts.*
Bĕr-e-chī′ah
Bē′red
Bē′rī
Be-rī′ah
Bē′rith
Ber-nī′ce
  Bĕr′nice, *P.*

Bẹ-rō′dạch Băl′ạ-dăn
Bĕr′ọ-dăch Băl′ạ-dăn, P.
Bē′rŏth
Bẹ-rō′thạh
Bĕr′ọ-thāi
Bẹ-rō′thạ-ī, P.
Bẹ-rō′thai, O. T.
Bẹr-zē′lụs
Bē′sŏr
Bē′tạh
Bĕt′ạ-nē
Bĕth-ăb′ạ-rạ
Bĕth′ạ-năth
Bĕth-ā′nạth, P.
Bĕth′ạ-nŏth
Bĕth-ā′nọth, P.
Bĕth′ạ-nỵ
Bĕth-är′ạ-băh
Bĕth′ạ-răm
Bĕth-ā′rạm, O. P.
Bĕth-är′bẹl
Bĕth-ā′vẹn
Bĕth-bā-ạl-mē′ọn
Bĕth-bā′rạh
Bĕth′bạ-răh, P.
Bĕth-băr′ạh, T.
Bĕth′bạ-sī
Bĕth-dā′gọn
Bĕth-dĭb-lạ-thā′ịm
Bĕth-ē′dẹn
Bĕth′el
Bĕth-ē′mẹk
Bē′thẹr
Bẹ-thĕş′dạ
Bĕth-ē′zẹl
Bĕth-hā′rạn
Bĕth-hō′rọn
Bĕth-jĕsh′ị-mŏth
Bĕth-jĕs′ị-mŏth
Bĕth-lĕb′ạ-ŏth
Bĕth′lẹ-hĕm
Bĕth′lẹ-hĕm Ĕph′rạ-tăh
Bĕth′lẹ-hĕm Jū′dạh
Bĕth-mā′ạ-chăh
Bĕth-mạ-ā′chạh, P.
Bĕth-mär′cạ-bŏth
Bĕth-mē′ọn
Bĕth-ō′rọn
Bĕth-pē′ọr
Bĕth′phạ-ġē
Bĕth′phaġe, P.
Bĕth-phā′ġẹ, T.
Bĕth-sā′ị-dạ
Bĕth-sāi′dạ, P. T.
Bĕth′sạ-mŏs
Bĕth′shạn
Bĕth-shē′ạn
Bĕth′shẹ-mĕsh
Bĕth-shē′mẹsh, [T.
Bĕth-shĭt′tạh
Bĕth-tăp′pụ-ạh
Bẹ-thū′el
Bĕth′ụ-ẹl, C.
Bē′thụl
Bĕth-ụ-lī′ạ
Bĕth′zụr
Bẹ-tō′lị-ŭs
Bĕt-ọ-măs′thẹm
Bĕt-ọ-mĕs′thạm
Bĕt′ọ-nĭm
Bẹ-tō′nịm, P.
Bẹ-ū′lạh
Beū′lạh, P. T.
Bē′zai
Bẹ-zăl′ẹ-el
Bĕz′ạ-lēel, P.
Bĕz-ạ-lē′ẹl, T.
Bē′zẹk
Bē′zẹr
Bē′zẹth
Bī′ạ-tās
Bĭch′rī
Bĭd′kạr
Bĭg′thạ
Bĭg′thạn
Bĭg′thạ-nạ
Bĭg′vạ-ī
Bịg-vā′ī, O. P. T.
Bĭl′dăd
Bĭl′gạh
Bĭl′gạ-ī
Bịl-gā′ī, O. P. T.
Bĭl′hạ, or Bĭl′hạh
Bĭl′shăn
Bĭn′ẹ-ạ
Bī-nē′ạ, P.
Bĭn′nụ-ī
Bịn-nū′ī, O. P.
Bĭr′shạ
Bĭr′zạ-vĭth
Bịr-zā′vịth, P. T.
Bị-thī′ạh
Bị-thỹn′ị-ạ
Blăs′tụs
Bō-ạ-nẹr′ġēş
Bō′ạz, or Bō′ŏz
Bŏc′cạs
Bŏch′ẹ-rū
Bọ-chē′rụ, P.
Bō′chịm
Bō′sọr
Bŏş′ọ-rạ
Bŏş′rạh
Bŏz′rạh
Bŭk′kī
Bụk-kī′ạh
Bŭn′nī
Bŭz
Bū′zī

C.

Căb′bọn
Cā′bụl
Căd′dịs
Cā′dẹş
Cā′dẹş Bär′nẹ
Cā′dẹsh
Căd′mị-el
Cæ′şạr
Cæs-ạ-rē′ạ (sĕs-)
Cæs-ạ-rē′ạ Phị-lĭp′pī
Cā′iạ-phās (kā′yạ-fạs)
Cạ-ī′ạ-phās, O.
Cāin
Cạ-ī′nạn
Cāi′nạn, P. T.
Cā′lạh
Cạl-dē′ạ
Cạl-dē′ạnş
Cạl-dēēş′
Căl′dēēş, O. P.
Cā′lẹb
Cā′lẹb Ĕph′rạ-tăh
Căl′ị-tās
Cạl-lĭs′thẹ-nēş
Căl′nẹh
Căl′vạ-rỵ
Cā′nạ
Cā′naan (kā′nạn)
Cā′nạ-ạn, O.
Căn′dạ-cē
Cạn-dā′cẹ, T. P.
Căn′dạce, P. (9th ed.)
Căn′nẹh
Cạ-pĕr′nạ-ŭm
Cạ-phī′rạ
Căph′thọ-rĭm
Căph′tŏr
Căph′tọ-rĭm
Căp-pạ-dō′cị-ạ 8
Cär′cạs
Cär′chạ-mĭs
Cär′chẹ-mĭsh
Cạr-chē′mịsh, P.
Cạ-rē′ạ
Cā′rị-ạh
Cär′mẹ
Cär′mẹl
Cär′mī
Cär-phạ-săl′ạ-mạ
Cär′pụs
Cạr-shē′nạ
Cạ-sĭph′ị-ạ
Căs-ị-phī′ạ, T.
Cā-sị-phī′ạ, P.
Căs′leū
Căs′phọn
Căs′phọr
Căs′pịs
Căs′tọr
Cạ-thū′ạ
Cē′drọn
Cēi′lạn (sē′lạn)
Cĕl-ọ-sỹr′ị-ạ
Cĕn′chrẹ-ạ
Cē′phạs
Cē′rạs
Cē′şạr, or Cæ′şạr
Cĕs-ạ-rē′ạ
Cĕs-ạ-rē′ạ Phị-lĭp′pī
Chā′brịs
Chā′dị-ās
Chæ′rẹ-ās
Chăl′cŏl
Chạl-dē′ạ
Chạl-dē′ạn
Chăl-dēēş′, or Chăl′dēēş
Chā′naan
Chăn-nụ-nē′ụs
Chăr-ạ-ăth′ạ-lär
Chăr′ạ-cạ
Chăr′ạ-shĭm
Chăr′chẹ-mĭsh
Chăr′cụs
Chā′rẹ-ạ
Chär′mịs
Chär′rạn
Chăs′ẹ-bạ
Chē′bạr
Chĕd-ọr-lā′ọ-mẹr
Chĕd-ọr-lạ-ō′-mẹr, P. T.
Chē′lạl
Chĕl′lụh
Chĕl′lụs
Chē′lŏd
Chē′lụb
Chẹ-lū′bai
Chĕm′ạ-rĭmş
Chē′mŏsh
Chẹ-nā′ạ-năh
Chẹ-nāa′nạh, P.
Chĕn′ạ-nī
Chĕn-ạ-nī′ạh
Chē′rạn
Chē′rẹ-ās
Chĕr′ẹth-ĭmş
Chĕr′ẹth-ītes
Chē′rịth, or Chē′rịsh
Chē′rụb, city.
Chẹ-thī′ịm
Chẹt-tī′ịm
Chē′zịb
Chī′dọn
Chĭl′ẹ-ăb
Chị-lī′ọn
Chĭl′ị-ŏn, P. T.
Chĭm′hăm
Chĭn′nẹ-rĕth, or Cĭn′nẹ-rĕth
Chĭn′nẹ-rĕth, T.
Chĭn′nẹ-rŏth, or Cĭn′nẹ-rŏth
Chī′ọs
Chĭs′leū
Chịs-lē′ụ, P.
Chĭs′lọn
Chĭs′lọth Tā′bŏr
Chĭt′tịm
Chĭt′tịm, T.
Chī′ụn
Chlō′ẹ
Chō′bạ, or Chŏb′ạ-ī
Chọ-rā′shạn
Chọ-rā′zịn
Chŏs-ạ-mē′ụs
Chọ-zē′bạ
CHRĪST
Chŭn
Chū′zạ
Chū′shạn Rĭsh-ạ-thā′ịm, P.
Chŭsh′ạn Rĭsh-ạ-thā′ịm, O. W. T. C. Sm.
Chū′sī
Cị-lĭ′′cị-ạ 8
Cĭn′nẹ-rĕth
Cĭn′nẹ-rŏth
Cĭr′ạ-mạ
Cĭs
Cī′sai
Clâu′dạ
Clâu′dị-ạ
Clâu′dị-ŭs
Clĕm′ẹnt
Clē-ọ-pā′trạ
Clē′ọ-phās
Clē′ọ-pās
Clẹ-ō′pạs, O.
Clō′ẹ
Clō′pạs
Cnī′dụs (nī′dụs)
Cœl-ẹ-sỹr′ị-ạ (sĕl-)
Cō′lạ
Cō′lị-ŭs
Cọ-lŏs′sẹ
Cọ-lŏs′sị-ạnş (kọ-lŏsh′ẹ-ạnz)
Cọ-nī′ạh
Cŏn-ọ-nī′ạh
Cō′ọs
Cŏr′bẹ
Cō′rẹ
Cŏr′ịnth
Cọ-rĭn′thị-ạnş
Cọ-rĭn′thụs
Cọr-nē′lị-ŭs
Cŏs
Crā′tēş
Crēs′cẹnş
Crēte
Crētes
Cŭsh
Cū′shạn
Cū′shạn Rĭsh-ạ-thā′ịm
Cŭsh′ạn Rĭsh-ạ-thā′ịm, T.
Cū′shī
Cŭth
Cū′thạh, O. P.
Cŭth′ạh, W. Sm.
Cỹ′ạ-mŏn
Cỹp′rị-ạnş
Cỹ′prŭs
Cỹr′ạ-mạ, or Cĭr′ạ-mạ
Cỹ-rē′nẹ
Cỹ-rē′nị-ŭs
Cỹ′rụs

D.

Dăb′ạ-rĕh
Dăb′bạ-shĕth
Dā′gọn
Dāi′săn
Dăl-ạ-ī′ạh
Dăl-mạ-nū′thạ
Dạl-mā′tị-ạ 8
Dăm′ạ-rĭs
Dăm-ạ-scēnēş′
Dạ-măs′cụs
Dăn
Dăn′ị-el
Dạn-jā′ạn
Dăn′nạh
Dăph′nẹ
Dā′rạ
Där′dạ
Dā′rị-ạn
Dạ-rī′ụs
Där′kọn
Dā′thạn
Dăth′ẹ-mạ
Dā′vịd
Dē′bịr
Dĕb′ọ-rạ
Dĕb′ọ-răh
Dẹ-căp′ọ-lĭs
Dē′dạn
Dĕd′ạ-nĭm
Dẹ-dā′nịm, P. T.
Dē′kạr
Dĕl-ạ-ī′ạh
Dĕl′ị-lăh
Dẹ-lī′lạh, P.
Dē′lụs
Dē′mạs
Dẹ-mē′trị-ŭs
Dĕm′ọ-phŏn
Dĕr′bẹ
Dẹ-ū′el
Deū′el, P.
Dē′ụ-ẹl, C.
Dī-ā′nạ, or Dī-ăn′ạ
Dĭb′lạ-ĭm
Dịb-lā′ịm, P. T.
Dĭb′lạth
Dĭb-lạ-thā′ịm
Dī′bọn
Dī′bọn-Găd
Dĭb′rī
Dĭd′ỵ-mŭs
Dĭk′lạh
Dĭl′ẹ-ăn
Dī-lē′ạn, P.
Dī′lẹ-ăn, O. Sm.
Dĭm′nạh
Dī′mọn
Dị-mō′nạh
Dī′nạh
Dī-ọ-nỹ′′sị-ŭs 8
Dī-ŏs-cọ-rĭn′thị-ŭs
Dī-ŏt′rẹ-phēş
Dī′shạn
Dī′shŏn
Dĭz′ạ-hăb
Dō′cụs
Dŏd′ạ-ī
Dọ-dā′ī, P. T.
Dŏd′ạ-nĭm
Dọ-dā′nịm, P. T.
Dŏd′ạ-văh
Dọ-dā′vạh, P. T.
Dō′ẹg
Dŏph′kạh
Dŏr

Dō′ra
Dôr′cas
Do-rȳm′e-nēs
Do-sĭth′e-ŭs
Dō′tha-ĭm,
Do-thā′im, *T.*
Dō′than
Dru-sĭl′la
Dū′mah

E.

Ē′a-nēs
E-ā′nēs, *O.*
Ē′bal
Ē′bed
E-bĕd′me-lĕch
Ē′bed-mē′lech, *T.*
Ĕb-en-ē′zer
Ē′ber
Ec-băt′a-na, *or* -nē
Ec-clē-si-ăs′tēs
Ec-clē-si-ăs′ti-cŭs
Ē′dar
Ē′den
Ĕd′na
Ē′dom
Ĕd′re-ī
Ĕg′lah
Ĕg′la-ĭm
Eg-lā′im, *T.*
Ĕg′lon
Ē′ġypt
Ē′hī
Ē′hŭd
Ē′ker
Ĕk′ron
Ē′la
Ĕl′a-däh
E-lā′dah, *P. T.*
Ē′lah
Ē′lăm
Ĕl′a-säh
E-lā′sah, *O. P. T.*
Ē′lāth
El-bĕth′el
Ĕl′dăd
Ē-le-ā′leh
E-lē′a-sa
E-lē′a-säh
Ē-le-ā′sah, *O. P.*
Ē-le-ā′zar
Ē-le-a-zū′rus
Ĕl-e-lō′he Ĭs′ra-el
El-ĕl′o-hē, *T.*
E-lē′lo-hē, *P.*
Ē′leph
E-leū′the-rŭs
El-hā′nan
Ē′lī
E-lī′ab
E-lī′a-da
E-lī′a-däh
E-lī′a-dăs
E-lī′a-dŭn
E-lī′ah-ba
E-lī′a-kĭm
E-lī′am
E-lī′as
E-lī′a-shĭb
E-lī′a-sĭb
Ē′li-el
Ē-li-ē′na-ī
Ē-li-ē′zer
E-lī′hū
E-lī′jah
Ĕl′i-ka
E-lī′ka, *P. T.*
Ē′lim
E-lĭm′e-lĕch
Ē-li-o-ē′na-ī, *P.*
Ē-li-œ′na-ī, *C. O.*
Ē-li-ō′nas [*T. W.*
Ĕl′i-phăl
E-lī′phal, *P.*
E-lĭph′a-lĕt
Ĕl′i-phăz
E-lī′phaz, *P.*
E-lĭs′a-bĕth
Ĕl-i-sæ′us, *or* -sē′us
E-lī′sha
E-lī′shah
E-lĭsh′a-ma
E-lĭsh′a-măh
E-lĭsh′a-phăt
E-lĭsh′e-ba
Ĕl-i-shū′a
E-lī′shu-a, *P.*
E-lĭsh′u-a, *C.*
E-lī′u
E-lī′ud
E-lĭz′a-phăn
Ĕl-i-zē′us
E-lī′zur
Ĕl′ka-năh
El-kā′nah, *P. T.*
Ĕl′la-sär
El-lā′sar, *T.*
Ĕl′na-thăn
El-nā′than, *P. T.*
Ĕl′o-hĭm
E-lō′ī
Ē′lŏn
Ē′lŏn Bĕth′ha-năn
Ē′lŏn Bĕth-hā′-nan, *P.*
Ē′lōth
El-pā′ran
Ē′lŭl
Ĕl-y-mā′is
Ĕl′y-măs
E-lȳ′mas, *P.*
Ē′mĭms
Em-măn′u-ĕl
Ĕm′ma-ŭs
Ĕm′mer
Ĕm′mŏr
Ē′năm
Ĕn′dŏr
Ē′ne-ăs, *or* Æ′ne-ăs
E-nē′as, *P. T.*
Ĕn-e-mĕs′sar
En-găd′dī
En-găn′nim
Ĕn′ġe-dī
En-ġĕd′ī, *O.*
En-ġē′dī, *P. T.*
En-hăk′ko-rē
En-hăk′kōre, *P.*
En-hā′zor
Ē′noch (ē′nok)
Ē′nŏn, *or* Æ′nŏn
Ē′nos
Ē′nŏsh
En-rĭm′mon
En-rō′ġel
Ĕn′she-mĕsh
En-shē′mesh, *O.*
Ĕp′a-phrăs
E-păph-ro-dī′tus
E-pĕn′e-tŭs
Ē′phah
Ē-phes-dăm′mim
E-phē′si-ans (e-fē′-zhe-anz)
Ĕph′e-sŭs
Ĕph′pha-tha
Ē′phra-ĭm
Ē′phra-ĭn
Ĕph′ra-tăh
E-phrā′tah, *P.*
Ĕph′rath
Ē′phron
E-pĭph′a-nēs
Ēr
E-răs′tus
Ē′rĕch
Ē′rī
E-sā′ias (e-zā′yas)
Ē-sar-hăd′don
Ē′sâu
Ē′sāy
Ĕs-dra-ē′lon, *or*
Ĕs-dra-ē′lom
Ĕs′dras
Es-drē′lon
Ĕs′e-bŏn
E-sē′bri-ăs
Ĕs-e-brī′as, *O.*
Ĕsh′bā-al
Esh-bā′al, *P. T.*
Ĕsh′băn
Ĕsh′cŏl
Ē′she-an
Ĕsh′e-an, *O. T.*
E-shē′an, *P.*
Ē′shek
Ĕsh′ta-ŏl
Ĕsh′te-mōh
Ĕs′lī
E-sō′ra
Ĕst′ha-ŏl
Ĕs′ther (ĕs′ter)
Ē′tham
Ē′than
Ĕth′a-nĭm
Ĕth′bā-al
Eth-bā′al, *P. T.*
Ē′ther
Ē-thi-ō′pi-a
Ĕth′ma
Ĕth′năn
Ĕth′nī
Eū-bū′lus
Eū-ĕr′ġe-tēs
Eū′me-nēs
Eū′na-tăn
Eū-nī′ce
Eū′nice, *Jones*
Eū-ō′di-ăs
Eū′pa-tŏr
Eū-phrā′tēs
Eū-pŏl′e-mŭs
Eū-rŏc′ly-dŏn
Eū′ty-chŭs
Ēve
Ē′vī
Ē′vil Me-rō′dăch
Ē′vil Mĕr′o-dăch, *P.*
Ĕx′o-dŭs
Ē′zar
Ĕz′ba-ī
Ez-bā′ī, *P.*
Ĕz′bŏn
Ĕz-e-chī′as
Ĕz-e-cī′as
Ĕz-e-kī′as
E-zē′ki-el
Ē′zem
Ē′zer
Ĕz-e-rī′as
Ē′zi-on Gā′ber, *or*
Ē′zi-on-ġē′ber
Ĕz′i-on, *P.*
Ĕz′ra
Ĕz′rī
Ĕz′ril
Ĕz′ron, *or* Hĕz′ron

F.

Fē′lix
Fĕs′tus
Fŏr-tu-nā′tus

G.

Gā′al
Gā′ash
Gā′ba
Găb′a-el
Găb′a-tha
Găb′ba-ī
Găb′bai, *O. T.*
Găb′ba-tha
Găb′dēs
Gā′bri-ăs
Gā′bri-el
Găd
Găd′a-ra
Găd-a-rēnes′
Găd′dēs
Găd′dī
Găd′di-el
Gad-dī′el, *P.*
Gā′dī
Gā′ius (gā′yus)
Găl′a-ăd
Gā′lăl
Ga-lā′ti-a 8
Ga-lā′ti-ans 8
Găl′e-ĕd
Găl′ga-la
Găl-i-læ′an, *or*
Găl-i-lē′an
Găl′i-lēe
Găl′li-ō
Găm′a-el
Ga-mā′li-el
Găr′i-zĭm
Gär′mīte
Găsh′mu
Gā′tam
Găth
Găth Hē′pher
Găth Rĭm′mon
Gā′za
Ga-zā′ra
Gā′zer
Ga-zē′ra
Gā′zez
Găz′zam
Ġē′ba
Ġē′bal
Ġē′ber
Ġē′bim
Ġĕd-a-lī′ah
Ġĕd′dur
Ġĕd′e-on
Ġē′der
Ġe-dē′rah
Ġĕd′e-räh, *P.*
Ġe-dē′roth
Ġĕd′e-rŏth, *P.*
Ġĕd-e-roth-ā′im
Ġē′dŏr
Ġe-hā′zī
Ġe-hĕn′na
Ġĕl′i-lŏth
Ġe-lī′loth, *P.*
Ġe-măl′lī
Ġĕm-a-rī′ah
Ġe-nĕs′a-rĕth
Ġe-nĕs′a-rĕth, *P.*
Ġĕn′e-sĭs
Ġe-nē′zar
Ġen-nē′sar
Ġen-nĕs′a-rĕt
Ġen-nē′us
Ġe-nū′bath
Ġĕn′u-băth, *T.*
Ġĕn′u-băth, *P.*
Ġē′on
Ġē′ra
Ġē′rah
Ġē′rar
Ġĕr-ġe-sēnes′
Ġĕr′ġe-sītes
Ġĕr′i-zĭm
Ġe-rīz′im, *O. P.*
Ġĕr′shom, *or* -shon
Ġĕr′son
Ġē′sem
Ġē′sham
Ġē′shem
Ġē′shur
Ġĕsh′u-rī
Ġē′ther
Ġeth-sĕm′a-ne
Ġe-ū′el
Ġeū′el, *P.*
Ġē′u-el, *C.*
Ġē′zer
Ġĭb′bar
Ġĭb′be-thŏn
Ġĭb′e-a
Ġĭb′e-äh
Ġĭb′e-ăth
Ġĭb′e-on
Ġid-dăl′tī
Ġĭd′del
Ġĭd′e-on
Ġī′hŏn
Ġĭl′a-lāi
Ġi-lā′la-ī, *P.*
Ġil-a-lā′ī, *O. T.*
Ġĭl′bo-a
Ġil-bō′a, *O. P. T.*
Ġĭl′e-ad
Ġĭl′găl
Ġī′lōh
Ġĭn′ne-thō
Ġin-nē′thō, *P.*
Ġĭn′ne-thŏn
Ġin-nē′thon, *P*
Ġĭt′tah Hē′pher
Ġĭt′tith
Gnī′dus (nī′dus)
Gō′ath
Gō′lan
Gŏl′go-tha
Go-lī′ath
Gō′mer
Go-mŏr′rah, *or*
Go-mŏr′rha
Gŏr′ġi-ăs
Gor-tȳ′na, *C. O. Sm.*
Gŏr′ty-na, *W.*
Gō′shen
Go-thŏn′i-el
Gō′zăn
Grā′ba
Grēece
Gŭd′go-däh
Gud-gō′dah, *P.*
Gū′nī
Gūr
Gur-bā′al

H.

Hā-a-hăsh′ta-rī
Ha-ăm′mo-nāi
Ha-bā′iah (ha-bā′-yah)
Hā-ba-ī′ah, *P.*
Hăb′ak-kŭk
Ha-băk′kuk, *O.*
Hăb-a-zi-nī′ah
Hăb′ba-cŭc
Hā′bŏr
Hăch-a-lī′ah
Hăch′i-läh
Hăch′mo-nī
Hach-mō′nī, *T.*
Hăch′mo-nīte
Hā′dăd
Hăd-ad-ē′zer

Hā′dad Rĭm′mon
Hā′dar
Hăd-ar-ē′zer
Hăd′a-shäh
Ha-dā′shah, *P. T.*
Ha-dăs′sah
Ha-dăt′tah
Hā′did
Hăd′la-ī
Ha-dō′ram
Hā′drach
Hăg′a-ba, *or* -bäh
Hā′gar
Hăg′ga-ī
Hăg′ge-rī
Hăg′gī
Hag-gī′ah
Hăg′gith
Hā′gi-a
Hā′ī
Hăk′ka-tăn
Hăk′kŏz
Ha-kū′pha
Hăk′ū-pha, *P.*
Hā′lah
Hā′lăk
Hăl′hŭl
Hā′lī
Hal-lō′esh
Hal-lō′hesh
Hăm
Hā′man
Hā′math
Hā′math Zō′bah
Hăm′i-tăl
Hăm-mah-lē′koth
Hăm′math
Ham-mĕd′a-tha
Hăm′me-lech
Ham-mŏl′e-kĕth
Hăm′mon
Hăm′moth Dŏr
Hăm′o-näh
Ha-mō′nah, *O. T.*
Hā′mon Gŏg
Hā′mŏr
Hā′moth
Ha-mū′el
Hăm′ū-el, *P. C.*
Hā′mul
Ha-năm′e-el
Hăn′a-mēēl, *P.*
Hā′nan
Ha-năn′e-el
Hăn′a-nēēl, *P.*
Hăn′a-nī
Ha-nā′nī, *P. T.*
Hăn-a-nī′ah
Hăn′i-el
Ha-nī′el, *P.*
Hăn′nah
Hăn′na-thŏn
Hăn′ni-el
Hā′noch
Hā′noch-ītes
Hā′nun
Hăph-a-rā′im, *or*
Haph-rā′im
Hăr′a-däh
Ha-rā′iah
Hā′ran
Har-bō′na
Har-bō′nah
Hăr-ha-ī′ah
Hăr′ne-pher
Har-nē′pher, *P.*
Hā′rod
Hăr′o-ēh
Ha-rō′eh, *P.*
Hăr′o-shĕth
Hăr′sha
Hā′rum
Ha-rū′maph
Hăr′ū-măph, *P.*
Hā′ruz
Hăs-a-dī′ah
Ha-shăb′nah
Hăsh-ab-nī′ah
Hash-băd′a-na
Hā′shem
Hash-mō′nah
Hăsh′mo-näh, *P.*
Hā′shub
Ha-shū′bah
Ha-shū′pha
Hăs′rah
Hăs-se-nā′ah
Hăs′shub
Ha-sū′pha
Hā′tach
Hā′thăth
Ha-tī′pha
Hăt′i-pha, *P. T.*
Hăt′i-ta
Ha-tī′ta, *O.*
Hat-tā′a-văh
Hâu′ran
Hăv′i-läh
Ha-vĭl′ah, *P.*
Hā′voth Jā′ir
Hăz′a-el
Ha-zā′el, *P.*
Ha-zā′iah (ha-zā-yah)
Hā-za-ī′ah, *P.*
Hā′zar Ăd′dar
Hā′zar Ē′nan
Hā′zar Găd′dah
Hā′zar Hăt′ti-cŏn
Hā′zar Mā′veth
Hā′zar Shū′al
Hā′zar Sū′sah
Hā′zar Sū′sim
Hăz′a-zŏn Tā′mar
Hā′zel El-pō′nī
Ha-zē′rim
Hăz′e-rĭm, *P.*
Hăz′e-rŏn Tā′mar
Ha-zē′roth
Hăz′e-rŏth, *P.*
Hā′zi-el
Ha-zī′el, *P.*
Hā′zō
Hā′zŏr
Hăz′ū-bäh
Hē′ber
Hē′brew (-brū)
Hē′bron
Hĕg′a-ī
He-gā′ī, *T.*
Hē′lah
Hē′lam
Hĕl′bah
Hĕl′bŏn
Hel-chī′ah
Hĕl′da-ī
Hel-dā′ī, *P.*
Hē′lī
He-lī′as
Hē-li-o-dō′rus
Hĕl′ka-ī
Hel-kā′ī, *P.*
Hĕl′kath
Hĕl′kath Hăz′zū-rĭm
Hel-kī′as
Hē′lon
Hē′mam
Hē′man
Hē′math
Hĕm′dan
Hĕn
Hē′na
Hĕn′a-dăd
He-nā′dăd, *P.*
Hē′noch
Hē′pher
Hĕph′zi-bäh
Hĕr′cū-lēs
Hē′rēs
Hĕr′mas
Hĕr′mēs
Hĕr′mon
Hĕr′od
He-rō′di-as
He-rō′di-ŏn
Hē′sed
Hĕsh′bŏn
Hĕsh′mŏn
Hĕs′run
Hĕth
Hĕth′lŏn
Hĕz′e-kī
Hĕz-e-kī′ah
Hē′zi-ŏn
Hĕz′i-ŏn, *O. P.*
Hē′zir
Hĕz′ra-ī
Hĕz′rō
Hĕz′rŏn
Hĭd′da-ī
Hid-dā′ī, *P.*
Hĭd′de-kĕl
Hī′el
Hī-e-răp′o-lĭs
Hī-ĕr′e-ĕl
Hī-ĕr′e-mŏth
Hī-ĕr-i-ē′lus
Hī-ĕr′mas
Hī-e-rŏn′y-mŭs
Hī-e-rū′sa-lĕm
Hig-gā′ion (hig-gā′yon)
Hī′len
Hil-kī′ah
Hĭl′lel
Hĭn′nom
Hī′rah
Hī′ram
Hir-cā′nus
Hĭt′tīte
Hī′vīte
Hiz-kī′ah
Hiz-kī′jah
Hō′ba, *or* Hō′bah
Ho-bā′iah
Hŏd
Hŏd-a-ī′ah
Hŏd-a-vī′ah
Hō′desh
Ho-dē′vah
Ho-dī′ah
Ho-dī′jah
Hŏg′lah
Hō′ham
Hŏl-o-fĕr′nēs
Hō′lon
Hō′mam
Hŏph′nī
Hŏph′ra
Hŏr
Hō′ram
Hō′reb
Hō′rem
Hŏr-ha-gĭd′gad
Hō′rī
Hŏr-o-nā′im
Hō′sa, *or* Hō′sah
Ho-sē′a (ho-zē′a)
Hŏsh-a-ī′ah
Hŏsh′a-ma
Ho-shā′ma, *P.*
Ho-shē′a
Hō′tham
Hō′than
Hō′thir
Hŭk′kok
Hū′kuk
Hŭl
Hŭl′dah
Hū′pham
Hŭp′pah
Hŭp′pim
Hŭr
Hū′rai
Hū′ra-ī, *P.*
Hū′ram
Hū′rī
Hū′shah
Hū′sha-ī
Hū′sham
Hū′shim
Hŭz
Hū′zŏth
Hŭz′zab
Hy̆-dăs′pēs
Hy̆-me-næ′us, *or*
Hy̆-me-nē′us

I.

Ĭb′har
Ĭb′le-ăm
Ib-lē′am, *P.*
Ib-nē′iah
Ib-neī′ah, *T.*
Ĭb-ne-ī′ah, *P.*
Ib-nī′jah
Ĭb′rī
Ĭb′zăn
Ĭch′a-bod
I-chā′bod, *P.*
Ī-cō′ni-ŭm
Ĭd′a-läh
I-dā′lah, *P. T.*
Ĭd′ū-el
Ĭd-ū-mæ′a, *or*
Ĭd-ū-mē′a
Ī-dū-mē′a, *P.*
Ĭd-ū-mæ′ăns, *or*
Ĭd-ū-mē′ăns
Ī′gal
Ĭg-da-lī′ah
Ĭg′e-al
I-gē′al, *O. P. T.*
Ī′im
Ĭj-e-ăb′a-rĭm
Ī′lai
I-lā′ī, *P.*
Il-ly̆r′i-cŭm
Ĭm′la, *or* Ĭm′lah
Ĭm′mah
Im-măn′ū-el
Ĭm′mer
Ĭm′na, *or* Ĭm′nah
Ĭm′rah
Ĭm′rī
Ĭph-e-dē′iah
Ĭph-e-deī′ah, *T.*
Ĭph-e-de-ī′ah, *P.*
Ī′ra
Ī′ron
Ī′ṣaac (ī′zak)
Ī-ṣā′iah (ī-zā′ya)
Ĭs′cah
Is-căr′i-ot
Ĭsh′bī Bē′nob
Ĭsh′bo-shĕth
Ish-bō′sheth, *T.*
Ī′shī
I-shī′ah
I-shī′jah
Ĭsh′ma-el
Ĭsh-ma-ī′ah
Ish-mā′iah, *T.*
Ĭsh′me-rāi
Ĭsh-me-rā′ī, *P.*
Ĭsh′tŏb
Ĭsh′ū-äh
Ĭsh′ū-āi
Ĭsh′ū-ī
Ĭs-ma-chī′ah
Ĭs′ma-el
Ĭs-ma-ī′ah
Ĭṣ′ra-el
Ĭṣ′ra-el-īte
Ĭṣ′ra-el-ī-tish
Ĭs′sa-char
Is-shī′ah
Ĭs-tal-cū′rus
Ĭth′a-ī, *or* Ĭt′ta-ī
I-thā′ī, *P.*
Ĭth′a-mär
I-thā′mar, *P.*
Ĭth′i-el
I-thī′el, *P.*
Ĭth′mah
Ĭth′năn
Ĭth′ra
Ĭth′răn
Ĭth′re-ăm
Ĭth′rīte
Ĭt′tah Kā′zin
Ĭt′ta-ī
It-tā′ī, *P.*
Ĭt-ū-ræ′a, *or* -rē′a
Ī′vah
Ĭz′e-här
Ĭz′här
Ĭz-ra-hī′ah
Ĭz′re-el
Ĭz′rī

J.

Jā′a-kăn
Jāa′kan, *P.*
Ja-ăk′o-bäh
Jaa-kō′bah, *P.*
Ja-ā′la, *or* Ja-ā′läh
Jāa′la, *P.*
Ja-ā′lam
Jāa′lam, *P.*
Jā′a-nāi
Jā-a-nā′ī, *P.*
Ja-ā′nai, *C. T.*
Ja-ăr-e-ŏr′e-gĭm
Jā′a-sâu
Ja-ā′sâu, *T.*
Jāa′sâu, *P.*
Ja-ā′si-el
Ja-ăz-a-nī′ah
Jāa-za-nī′ah, *P.*
Ja-ā′zer
Jāa′zer, *P.*
Jā-a-zī′ah
Ja-ā′zi-el
Jā′bal
Jăb′bok
Jā′besh
Jā′bez
Jā′biz
Jăb′ne-el
Jăb′nēēl, *O. P.*
Jăb′neh
Jā′chan
Jā′chin
Jā′cob
Ja-cū′bus
Jā′da
Ja-dā′ū
Jad-dū′a
Jā′dŏn
Jā′el
Jā′gur
JĀH
Ja-hăl′e-lĕl
Jā′hath
Jā′hăz
Ja-hā′zi-el
Jā-ha-zī′el, *P.*

Ja-hăz'i-el, *O. T.*
Jăh'di-el
Jah-dī'el, *P.*
Jăh'dō
Jăh'le-el
Jăh'lēel, *O.*
Jāh'lēel, *P.*
Jăh'ma-ī
Jah-mā'ī, *P. T.*
Jăh'zah
Jāh'zah, *P.*
Jăh'ze-el
Jāh'zēel, *P.*
Jăh'ze-răh
Jah-zē'rah, *P.*
Jăh'zi-el
Jah-zī'el, *P.*
Jā'ir
Jā'i-rŭs
Ja-ī'rus, *or*
Jāi'rus, *P.*
Jā'keh
Jăm'brēş
Jăm'brī
Jameş
Jăm'leçh
Jam-nī'a
Jăn'na
Jăn'nēş
Ja-nō'ah
Ja-nō'hah
Jā'num
Jā'pheth
Ja-phī'a
Jăph'le-tī
Japh-lē'ti, *P. T.*
Jā'phō
Jā'red
Jăr-e-sī'ah
Jăr'i-mŏth
Jär'muth
Ja-rō'ah
Jăs'a-el
Jā'shen
Jā'sher
Ja-shō'be-ăm
Jā-sho-bē'am, *P.*
Ja-shŏb'e-ăm, *O.*
Jăsh'ub
Jā'shub, *P. T.*
Jăsh'ū-bī Lē'hem
Jā'si-el
Ja-sī'el, *P.*
Jăs'i-el, *O.*
Jā'son
Jăt'tir
Jā'van
Jā'zar
Jā'zer
Jā'zi-el
Jā'ziz
Jē'a-rĭm
Je-ā'rim, *P.*
Je-ăt'e-rāi
Jē-a-te-rā'ī, *P.*
Je-bĕr-e-çhī'ah
Jē'bus
Je-bū'sī
Jĕb'ū-sī, *P.*
Jĕb'ū-sīte
Jĕc-a-mī'ah
Jĕçh-o-lī'ah
Jĕçh-o-nī'as
Jĕc-o-lī'ah
Jĕc-o-nī'ah
Jĕc-o-nī'as
Je-dā'iah
Jĕd-a-ī'ah, *P.*
Je-dē'iah
Je-dē'us
Je-dī'a-el
Jĕd'i-dăh
Je-dī'dah, *O.*

Jĕd-i-dī'ah
Jē'di-el
Jĕd'i-el, *O. T.*
Jĕd'ū-thŭn
Je-dū'thun, *T.*
Je-ē'zer
Jē'gar Sā-ha-dū'tha [tha
Je-hā'le-el
Je-hăl'e-el, *O.*
Je-hā'lēel, *P.*
Jē-ha-lē'le-el
Je-hăl'e-lēel, *P.*
Je-hăl'e-lĕl
Jeh-dē'iah
Jeh-deī'ah, *T.*
Jēh-de-ī'ah, *P.*
Je-hĕz'e-kĕl
Jē-he-zē'kel, *P.*
Je-hī'ah
Je-hī'el
Je-hī'e-lī
Jē-hi-ē'lī, *P.*
Jē-hiz-kī'ah
Je-hō'a-dăh
Jē-ho-ăd'dan
Je-hō'a-hăz
Je-hō'ash
Je-hō'ha-năn
Jē-ho-hā'nan, *T.*
Jē-ho-hăn'an, *O.*
Je-hoi'a-çhĭn
Je-hoi'a-da
Je-hoi'a-kĭm
Je-hoi'a-rĭb
Je-hŏn'a-dăb
Je-hŏn'a-than
Je-hō'ram
Jē-ho-shăb'e-ăth
Je-hŏsh'a-phăt
Je-hŏsh'e-ba
Je-hŏsh'ū-a
Je-hō'vah
Je-hō'vah Jī'reh
Je-hō'vah Nĭs'sī
Je-hō'vah Shā'lom
Je-hō'vah Shăm'mah [nū
Je-hō'vah Tsĭd'ke-nū
Je-hŏz'a-băd
Je-hŏz'a-dăk
Jē'hū
Je-hŭb'bah
Jē'hū-căl
Je-hū'cal, *O. P.*
Jē'hŭd
Je-hū'dī
Jē-hū-dī'jah
Jē'hŭsh
Je-ī'el
Jĕk-a-mī'ah
Je-kū'thi-el
Jĕm'i-ma
Je-mī'ma, *O. P.*
Jĕm'na-an
Je-mū'el
Jĕm'ū-el, *C. T.*
Jĕph'thah, *or*
Jĕph'tha-ē
Je-phŭn'ne, *or*
Je-phŭn'neh
Jē'rah
Je-răh'me-el
Jĕr'ah-mēel, *P.*
Jĕr-ah-mē'el, *T.*
Jĕr'e-çhŭs
Jē'red
Jĕr'e-māi
Jĕr-e-mī'ah
Jĕr-e-mī'as
Jĕr'e-my
Jĕr'i-çhō
Jē'ri-el
Je-rī'el, *P. T.*

Jĕr'i-el, *O.*
Je-rī'jah
Jĕr'i-mŏth
Jē'ri-ŏth
Jĕr'i-ŏth, *O. P. T.*
Jĕr-o-bō'am
Jĕr'o-hăm
Je-rō'ham, *P. T.*
Je-rŭb'ba-al
Jē-rub-bā'al, *P.T.*
Je-rŭb'e-shĕth, *or*
Je-rŭb'be-shĕth
Jē-rub-bē'sheth, *P.* [*T.*
Jē-rub-ĕsh'eth,
Jĕr'ū-el
Je-rū'el, *P. T.*
Je-rū'sa-lĕm
Je-rū'sha, *or*
Je-rū'shah
Je-sā'iah
Jĕs-a-ī'ah, *P.*
Jē'sher
Jĕsh'i-mŏn
Jĕsh-o-ha-ī'ah
Jĕsh'ū-a, *or* -ăh
Jĕsh'ū-rŭn
Je-sī'ah
Je-sĭm'i-el
Jĕs'se
Jĕs'sū-ē
Jē'sū
Jĕs'ū-ī
Jĕs'ū-rŭn
Jesus (jē'şus)
Jē'ther
Jē'theth
Jĕth'lah
Jē'thrō
Jē'tur
Jē'ū-el
Jeū'el, *P.*
Jē'ush
Jē'uz
Jĕz'e-bĕl
Je-zē'lus
Jē'zer
Je-zī'ah
Jē'zi-el
Je-zī'el, *P.*
Jez-lī'ah
Jĕz'o-ăr
Je-zō'ar, *P.*
Jĕz-ra-hī'ah
Jĕz're-el
Jĕz'rēel, *P*
Jĭm'nah
Jō'ab
Jō'a-çhăz
Jō'a-çhĭm
Jō'a-hăz
Jo-ā'hăz, *P. T.*
Jō'a-kĭm
Jo-ā'nan
Jo-ăn'na
Jo-ăn'nan
Jō'ăsh
Jō'a-thăm
Jō-a-zăb'dus
Jōb
Jō'băb
Jŏçh'e-bĕd
Jō'el
Jo-hā'nan
Jo-hăn'an, *O. P.*
Jo-hăn'nēş
Jōhn (jŏn)
Joi'a-da
Jo-ī'a-da, *P. Sm.*
Joi'a-kĭm
Jo-ī'a-kĭm, *P. Sm.*
Joi'a-rĭb
Jo-ī'a-rĭb, *P. Sm.*

Jŏk'de-ăm
Jok-dē'am, *P. T.*
Jō'kim
Jŏk'me-ăm
Jok-mē'am, *P. T.*
Jŏk'ne-ăm
Jok-nē'am, *P.*
Jŏk'shan
Jŏk'tan
Jŏk'the-el
Jŏk'thēel, *P. T.*
Jō'na
Jŏn'a-dăb
Jō'nah
Jō'nan
Jō'nas
Jŏn'a-than
Jŏn'a-thăs
Jŏp'pa, *or* Jŏp'pe
Jō'rah
Jō'ra-ī
Jo-rā'ī, *P.*
Jō'ram
Jŏr'dan
Jŏr'i-băs
Jŏr'i-bŭs
Jō'rim
Jŏs'a-băd
Jŏs'a-phăt
Jŏs-a-phī'as
Jō'se
Jŏs'e-dĕc
Jŏs'e-dĕçh
Jō'şeph
Jo-sē'phus
Jō'sēş
Jŏsh'a-băd
Jō'shah
Jŏsh'a-phăt
Jŏsh-a-vī'ah
Josh-bĕk'a-shăh
Jŏsh'ū-a
Jo-sī'ah
Jo-sī'as
Jŏs-i-bī'ah
Jŏs-i-phī'ah
Jō'tham
Jŏz'a-băd
Jŏz'a-dăk
Jū'bal
Jū'cal
Jū'da
Ju-dæ'a, *or* Ju-dē'a
Jū'dah
Jū'das
Jūde
Jū'dith
Jū'el
Jū'ni-a
Jŭs'tus
Jŭt'tah

K.

Kăb'ze-el
Kā'dēş
Kā'desh
Kā'desh Bär'ne-a
Kā'desh Bar-nē'a, *O. P.*
Kăd'mi-el
Kär'tan
Kē'dar
Kĕd'e-măh
Ke-dē'mah, *P.*
Kĕd'e-mŏth
Ke-dē'moth, *P.*
Kē'desh
Keī'lah
Keī'lah, *T.*
Kē'nan

Kē'nath
Kē'năz
Kĕn'ītes
Kē'nītes, *P. T.*
Kĕr-en-hăp'puçh
Kē'ri-ŏth
Ke-rī'oth, *P.*
Ke-tū'rah
Ke-zī'a
Kē'ziz
Kĭb'roth Hat-tā'a-văh
Kĭb'roth Hat-tāa'vah, *P.*
Kĭb'za-ĭm
Kĭb-zā'im, *P. T.*
Kĭd'ron
Kī'dron, *P.*
Kĭr
Kir-hăr'a-sĕth
Kir-hăr'e-sĕth
Kĭr'ha-rĕsh
Kir-hā'resh, *P. T.*
Kir-hē'resh
Kĭr'i-ăth, *or*
Kĭr'jath
Kĭr-i-a-thā'im
Kĭr-i-ăth-i-ā'ri-ŭs
Kĭr'i-ŏth
Kĭr'jath Ā'im
Kĭr'jath Är'ba
Kĭr'jath Ā'rim
Kĭr'jath Bā'al
Kĭr'jath Jē'a-rĭm
Kĭr'jath Sē'pher
Kĭsh
Kī'shon, *or* Kī'son
Kĭt'ron
Kī'tron, *P.*
Kĭt'tim
Kō'hath
Kōl-a-ī'ah
Kō'rah
Kō're
Kush-ā'iah
Kū-sha-ī'ah, *P.*

L.

Lā'a-dăh
Lāa'dah, *P.*
Lā'a-dăn
La-ā'dan, *T.*
Lāa'dan, *P.*
Lā'ban
Lā'çhish
Lā'dan
Lā'el
La-hāi'roi
La-hā'i-rō'i, *P.*
Lā'ish
Lā'meçh
La-ŏd-i-cē'a
Lăp'i-dŏth
Lăz'a-rŭs
Lē'ah
Lĕb'a-non
Lĕb'a-ŏth
Le-bā'oth, *P. T.*
Leb-bæ'us, *or*
Leb-bē'us
Le-bō'nah
Lĕm'ū-el
Lē'vī
Le-vī'a-than
Lĭb'a-nŭs
Lĭb'nah
Lĭb'nī
Lĭb'y-a
Lĭk'hī
Lī'nus

Lo-ăm'mī
Lŏd
Lō'is
Lō Rū'ha-măh
Lō Ru-hā'mah, O.
Lŏt
Lū'bim
Lū'cas
Lū'ci-fer
Lū'ci-ŭs 8
Lŭd
Lū'dim
Lū'hith
Lūke
Lŭz
Ly̆c-a-ō'ni-a
Ly̆''ci-a 8
Ly̆d'da
Ly̆d'i-a
Ly-sā'ni-as
Ly̆''si-as
Ly̆-sĭm'a-ȼhŭs
Ly̆s'tra

M.

Mā'a-ȼhăh, *or* -căh
Ma-ā'ȼhah, *P. T.*
Ma-ăȼh'a-thīte
Ma-ăd'ai
Mā-a-dā'ī, *O. P.*
Mā-a-dī'ah
Ma-ā'ī
Ma-āl'eh A-crăb'- [bim
Mā'a-nī
Mā'a-răth
Mā-a-sē'iah
Mā-a-seī'ah, *T.*
Ma-ăs-e-ī'ah, *O.*
Ma-ăs'i-āi
Mā-a-sī'as
Mā'ath
Mā'az
Mā-a-zī'ah
Măb'da-ī
Măc'a-lŏn
Măc-ca-bæ'us, *or*
Măc-ca-bē'us
Măc'ca-bēēş
Măç-e-dō'ni-a
Măç-e-dō'ni-an
Măȼh'ba-nāi
Maȼh-bā'nai, *T.*
Măȼh-ba-nā'ī, *P.*
Măȼh'be-năh
Maȼh-bē'nah, *T.*
Mā'ȼhī
Mā'ȼhir
Măȼh'mas
Măȼh-na-dē'bai
Măȼh-na-de-bā'ī, [*P.*
Maȼh-pē'lah
Măȼh'pe-lăh, *P.*
Mā'cron
Măd'a-ī
Ma-dā'ī, *P.*
Mā'di-an
Măg'da-la
Măg'da-lĕn
Măg-da-lē'ne
Măg'da-lēne
Măg'di-el
Mā'ğed
Ma-ğĭd'dō
Mā'gŏg
Mā'ha-lăh
Ma-hā'lah, *P. T.*
Ma-ha-lā'le-el
Ma-hăl'a-lēel, *P.*
Mā'ha-lăth [noth
Mā'ha-lăth Le-ăn'-
Mā'ha-lăth Măs'-
ȼhil
Ma-hā'le-el
Mā-ha-nā'im
Mā'ha-nēh Dăn
Ma-hā'neh Dăn,
O. T.
Ma-hăr'a-ī
Mā-ha-rā'ī, *O. P.*
Mā'hath
Mā'her-shăl'al-
hăsh'baz
Ma-hĕr'sha-lal-
hăsh'băz, *P.*
Măh'lī
Măh'lon
Mak-hē'loth
Măk'he-lŏth, *P.*
Mak-kē'dah
Măk'ke-dăh, *P.*
Măl'a-ȼhī
Măl'ȼham
Mal-ȼhī'ah
Măl'ȼhi-el
Mal-ȼhī'el, *P.*
Mal-ȼhī'jah
Mal-ȼhī'ram
Măl'ȼhus
Ma-lē'le-ĕl
Ma-mā'ias (ma-
mā'yas)
Măm'mon
Măm're
Măn'a-ĕn
Ma-nā'en, *P. T.*
Măn'a-hăth
Ma-nā'hath, *P.*
Măn-as-sē'as
Ma-năs'seh
Ma-năs'sēş
Mā'neh
Mā'nī
Măn'li-ŭs
Ma-nō'ah, *or*
Măn'o-ăh
Mā'oȼh
Mā'on
Mā'ra
Mā'rah
Măr'a-lăh
Măr-a-năth'a, *or*
Măr-an-ā'tha
Măr'cus
Măr-do-ȼhē'us
Ma-rē'sha, *or* -shah
Măr'e-shăh, *P. T.*
Măr'i-mŏth
Măr'i-sa
Ma-rī'sa, *O. T.*
Mărk
Măr'se-na
Măr'tha
Mā'ry
Măs'ȼhil
Măsh
Mā'shal
Măs'sa
Măs'sah
Mas-sī'as
Măth-a-nī'as
Ma-thū'sa-la
Măt'tan
Măt'ta-năh
Măt-ta-nī'ah
Măt'ta-tha
Măt'ta-thăh
Măt-ta-thī'as
Măt-te-nā'ī
Măt'than
Măt-tha-nī'as
Măt'that
Mat-thē'las [thū)
Măt'thew (măth'-
Mat-thī'as
Măt-ti-thī'ah
Măz'za-rŏth
Maz-ză'roth, *O.*
Mē'dăd
Mē'dan
Mēde
Mĕd'e-ba
Mē'di-a
Mē'di-an
Me-ē'da
Me-ğĭd'dō, *or* -don
Me-hĕt'a-bēel
Me-hĕt'a-bĕl
Me-hī'da
Mē'hir
Me-hō'lah
Me-hū'ja-el
Me-hū'man
Me-hū'nim
Me-jăr'kon
Mĕk'o-năh
Me-kō'nah, *P. T.*
Mĕl-a-tī'ah
Mĕl'ȼhī
Mel-ȼhī'ah
Mel-ȼhī'as
Mĕl'ȼhi-el
Mel-ȼhĭş'e-dĕc
Mel-ȼhĭz'e-dĕk
Mĕl-ȼhi-shū'a
Mel-ȼhĭsh'u-a, *P.*
Mē'le-a, *or* Me-lē'a
Mē'leȼh
Mĕl'i-cū
Mĕl'i-ta
Mĕl'zar
Mĕm'mi-ŭs
Mĕm'phis
Me-mū'can
Mĕn'a-hĕm
Me-nā'hem, *O. P.*
Mĕn-e-lā'us
Me-nĕs'theŭs
Me-ŏn'e-nĭm
Mē-o-nē'nim, *P.*
Me-ŏn'o-thāi
Mĕph'a-ăth
Me-phā'ath, *P. T.*
Me-phĭb'o-shĕth
Mē'rab [yoth)
Me-rā'ioth (me-rā'-
Mĕr'a-rī
Me-rā'rī, *O. P. T.*
Mer-cū'ri-ŭs
Mē'red
Mē'rēş
Mĕr'i-băh
Mĕr'i-băh Kā'desh
Me-rĭb'ba-al
Mĕr-ib-bā'al, *P.*
Me-rō'daȼh
Mĕr'o-dăȼh, *P.*
Me-rō'daȼh Băl'a- [dăn
Mē'rom
Mē'rŏz
Mē'sha
Mē'shaȼh
Mē'sheȼh
Me-shĕl-e-mī'ah
Me-shĕz'a-bēel
Me-shĕz'a-bĕl
Me-shĭl'le-mĭth
Me-shĭl'le-mŏth
Me-shō'bab
Me-shŭl'lam
Me-shŭl'le-mĕth
Mĕs-o-po-tā'mi-a
Mes-sī'ah
Mes-sī'as
Me-thū'sa-el
Me-thū'se-lăh
Mī'cah
Mī-cā'iah (-yah)
Mī-ca-ī'ah, *P.*
Mī'ȼha
Mī'ȼha-el
Mī'ȼhael, *P.*
Mī'ȼhah [yah)
Mī-ȼhā'iah (mī-kā'-
Mī-ȼha-ī'ah, *P.*
Mī'ȼhal
Mĭȼh'mas
Mĭȼh'mash
Mĭȼh'me-thăh
Mĭȼh'tam
Mĭd'i-an
Mĭg'da-lĕl
Mig-dā'lel, *P.*
Mĭg'dal Găd
Mĭg'dol
Mĭg'ron
Mĭk'lŏth
Mik-nē'iah
Mik-neī'ah, *T.*
Mĭk-ne-ī'ah, *P.*
Mĭl-a-lā'ī
Mi-lā'la-ī, *P.*
Mĭl'cah
Mĭl'com
Mī-lē'tum
Mī-lē'tus
Mĭl'lō
Mĭn'nī
Mĭn'nith
Mĭr'i-am
Mĭsh'a-el
Mī'sha-el, *O.*
Mī-shā'el, *T.*
Mĭsh'ma
Mish-măn'nah
Mĭth're-dăth
Mĭth-ri-dā'tēş
Mĭt-y-lē'ne
Mī'zar
Mĭz'pah
Mĭz'peh
Mĭz'ra-ĭm
Miz-rā'im, *P. T.*
Mnā'son (nā'son)
Mō'ab
Mō'din
Mŏl'a-dăh
Mo-lā'dah, *P.*
Mō'leȼh
Mō'lŏȼh
Mŏr'de-cāi
Mō'reh
Mŏr'esh-ĕth Găth
Mo-rī'ah
Mo-sē'ra
Mo-sē'roth
Mō'şeş
Mō'zah
Mŭp'pim
Mū'shī
My̆n'dus
My̆'ra
My̆''şi-a 8

N.

Nā'a-măh
Na-ā'mah, *P.*
Nā'a-man
Na-ā'man, *P.*
Nā'a-răh
Nāa'rah, *P.*
Nā'a-rāi
Nā-a-rā'ī, *P.*
Nā'a-răn
Nāa'ran, *P.*
Nā'a-răth
Na-ā'rath, *P.*
Na-ăsh'on
Nāa'shon, *P.*
Na-ăs'son
Nā'a-thŭs
Nā'bal
Năb-a-rī'as
Nā'bŏth
Năb-u-ȼho-dŏn'o-
sŏr
Nā'ȼhŏn
Nā'ȼhŏr
Nā'dăb
Na-dăb'a-tha
Năg'ğe
Na-hā'li-el
Nā-ha-lī'el, *P.*
Nā'ham
Na-hăr'a-ī
Nā-ha-rā'ī, *O. P.*
Nā-ha-rā'im
Nā'ha-rī
Nā'hash
Nā'hăth
Nā'hŏr
Nā'hum
Nā'in
Nā'ioth (nā'yoth)
Na-ī'oth, *P.*
Nā'o-mī
Na-ō'mi, *P.*
Năph'ta-lī
Năph'tu-hĭm
Nar-cĭs'sus
Nā'sŏr
Nā'than
Na-thăn'a-el
Năth-a-nī'as
Nā'um
Năz-a-rēne'
Năz'a-rĕth
Ne-ăp'o-lĭs
Nē-a-rī'ah
Nĕb'a-ī
Ne-bā'ī, *T.*
Ne-bā'ioth (-yoth)
Ne-bā'joth
Nĕb'a-jŏth, *P.*
Ne-băl'lat
Nē'bō [zar
Nĕb-u-ȼhad-nĕz'-
Nĕb-u-ȼhad-rĕz'zar
Nĕb-u-zăr'a-dăn
Nĕb-u-za-rā'dan,
P.
Nē'ȼhō
Ne-cō'dan
Nĕd-a-bī'ah
Nē-e-mī'as
Nĕğ'i-nŏth
Nē-he-mī'ah
Nē-he-mī'as
Nē'hi-lŏth
Nē'hum
Ne-hŭsh'ta
Ne-hŭsh'tan
Nē'i-el
Ne-ī'el, *P.*
Nē'keb
Ne-mū'el
Nē'phī
Nē'phish
Nĕph'tha-lī
Nĕph'tha-lĭm
Nĕph'to-ăh
Neph-tō'ah, *T.*
Nēr
Nē'reŭs, *or*
Nē're-ŭs
Ne-rē'us, *P.*
Nēr'gal
Nē'rī
Ne-rī'ah
Ne-rī'as

Nē′rō
Ne-thăn′ẹ-el
Nĕth′ạ-nēēl, *P.*
Nĕth-ạ-nī′ạh
Nĕth′ị-nĭmş
Nī-cā′nọr
Nĭc-ọ-dē′mus
Nĭc-ọ-lā′ị-tanş
Nĭc′ọ-las
Nī-cŏp′ọ-lĭs
Nī′g̃er
Nĭm′rạh
Nĭm′rim
Nĭm′rŏd
Nĭm′shī
Nĭn′ẹ-vẹ
Nĭn′ẹ-vẹh
Nī′san
Nĭs′rōçh
Nō, *or* Nō Ā′mọn
Nō-ạ-dī′ạh
Nō′ạh, *or* Nō′ẹ
Nōb
Nō′bạh
Nŏd
Nō′hạh
Nŏm′ạ-dēş
Nŏn
Nŏph (nŏf)
Nō′phạh

O.

Ŏb-ạ-dī′ạh
Ō-bạ-dī′ạh, *P. T.*
Ọb-dī′ạ
Ō′bed
Ō′bed Ē′dọm
Ō′çhị-ẹl
Ŏç-ị-dē′lus
Ŏç′ị-nạ
Ŏc′ran
Ŏd-ọn-är′kēş
Ŏg
Ō′had
Ŏl′ạ-mŭs
Ŏl′ị-vĕt
Ŏl-ọ-fēr′nēş
Ọ-lўm′pas
Ọ-lўm′pị-ŭs
Ŏm-ạ-ē′rus
Ō′mar
Ọ-mē′gạ
Ọ-mĕg′ạ, *C.*
Ō′mẹ-gạ, *O. Sm.*
Ŏm′rī
Ŏn
Ō′nan
Ọ-nĕs′ị-mŭs
Ŏn-ẹ-sĭph′ọ-rŭs
Ọ-nī′as
Ō′nō
Ō′phẹl
Ō′phir
Ŏph′nī
Ŏph′rạh
Ō′ran
Ō′rẹb
Ō′rẹn
Ọ-rī′ọn
Ŏr′pạh
Ọ-şā′ịas (ọ-zā′yạs)
Ọ-şē′ạ
Ọ-şē′as
Ō′şee
Ō′shẹ-ạ
Ọ-shē′ạ, *O. P.*
Ŏth′nī
Ŏth′nị-ẹl
Ọ-zī′as
Ō′zị-ẹl
Ŏz′nī
Ọ-zō′rạ

P.

Pā′ạ-rāi
Pā-ạ-rā′ī, *P.*
Pā′dan
Pā′dan Ā′ram
Păl-ẹs-tī′nạ
Păl′ẹs-tīne
Păl′lu
Păl′tī
Păl′tị-el
Pạl-tī′ẹl, *P. T.*
Pam-phўl′ị-ạ
Păn′nag
Pā′phos
Pā′rạh
Pā′ran
Pär′mẹ-năs
Pär′naçh
Pā′rŏsh
Par-shăn′dạ-thạ
Pär-shan-dā′thạ, [*P.*
Păr′ụ-äh
Pạ-rū′ạh, *P.*
Par-vā′im
Pär′vạ-ĭm, *C.*
Pā′saçh
Pạ-sē′ạh
Păsh′ụr
Pā′shụr, *P.*
Păt′ạ-rạ
Pạ-thē′us
Păth′rọs
Pā′thrọs, *P. T.*
Păt′mọs
Păt′rọ-băs
Pạ-trō′clus
Pā′ụ
Pâu, *P.*
Pâul
Pâu′lus
Pẹ-dā′ịạh
Pē-dạ-ī′ạh, *O. P.*
Pē′kạh
Pĕk-ạ-hī′ạh
Pĕl-ạ-ī′ạh
Pĕl-ạ-lī′ạh
Pĕl-ạ-tī′ạh
Pē′lẹg
Pē′lẹt
Pē′lẹth
Pẹ-lī′as
Pẹ-nī′ẹl
Pẹ-nĭn′nạh
Pẹn-tăp′ọ-lĭs
Pẹ-nū′ẹl
Pē′ọr
Pĕr′ạ-zĭm
Pẹ-rā′zim, *P.*
Pē′rẹsh
Pē′rẹz
Pē′rẹz Ŭz′zạ, *or* Ŭz′zạh
Pĕr′gạ
Pĕr′gạ-mŏs
Pĕr′mẹ-năs
Pẹr-sĕp′ọ-lĭs
Pĕr′seŭs
Pĕr′si-ạ 8
Pĕr′sis
Pẹ-rū′dạ
Pē′tẹr
Pĕth-ạ-hī′ạh
Pē′thŏr
Pẹ-thū′ẹl
Phāi′sur
Phạ-lē′as
Phā′lẹç
Phā′lẹg
Phăl′lụ
Phăl′tī
Phăl′tị-ẹl
Phạl-tī′ẹl, *P.*
Phạ-nū′ẹl
Phăr′ạ-cĭm
Phā′raōh (fā′rō)
Phā′rạ-ōh, *O.*
Phā′raōh Hŏph′rạ
Phā′raōh Nē′çhō
Phăr-ạ-thō′nī
Phā′rēş
Phā′rẹz
Phạ-rī′rạ
Phăr′ị-sēē
Phā′rŏsh
Phär′pạr
Phā′sẹ-äh
Phạ-sē′ạh, *O. P.*
Phạ-sē′lis
Phăs′ị-rŏn
Phăs′sạ-rŏn
Phē′bẹ
Phẹ-nī′çẹ
Phē′nịce, *P.*
Phẹ-nĭ′′çị-ạ 8
Phĭb′ẹ-sĕth
Phī′çhọl
Phĭl-ạ-dẹl-phī′ạ
[Phĭl-ạ-dĕl′phị-ạ]
Phị-lär′çhēş
Phī-lē′mọn
Phī-lē′tus
Phị-lĭp′pī
Phị-lŏl′ọ-gŭs
Phĭl-ọ-mē′tọr
Phĭn′ẹ-as
Phĭn′ẹ-ĕs
Phĭn′ẹ-hăs
Phī′sọn
Phlē′gọn
Phō′rọs
Phrўg̃′ị-ạ
Phŭd
Phū′rạh
Phū′rim
Phŭt
Phū′vạh
Phỵ-g̃ĕl′lus
Phў′sọn
Pĭb′ẹ-sĕth, *or* Pī-bē′sẹth
Pī-hạ-hī′rọth
Pī′lạte
Pĭl′ẹ-hạ
Pị-lē′şẹr
Pịl-nē′şẹr
Pĭl′tai
Pịl-tā′ī, *P.*
Pī′nọn
Pī′rạ
Pī′ram
Pĭr′ạ-thŏn
Pĭş′gạh
Pị-sĭd′ị-ạ
Pī′thọm
Pī′thọn
Plē′ịạ-dēş
Pleī′ạ-dēş, *T.*
Pŏn′tị-ŭs Pī′lạte
(pŏn′shẹ-ŭs) 8
Pŏn′tus
Pŏr′ạ-thạ
Pọ-rā′thạ, *P.*
Pŏr′cị-ŭs 8
Pŏs-ị-dō′nị-ŭs
Pŏt′ị-phạr
Pọ-tĭph′ẹ-räh
Pŏt-ị-phē′rạh, *T.*
Prĭs′cạ
Prịs-cĭl′lạ
Prŏçh′ọ-rŭs
Ptŏl-ẹ-mā′ịs (tŏl-)
Ptŏl′ẹ-mēē (tŏl-)
Ptŏl-ẹ-mē′us (tŏl-)
Pū′ạ, *or* Pū′ạh
Pŭb′lị-ŭs
Pū′dẹnş
Pŭl
Pū′nọn
Pūr, *or* Pū′rim
Pŭt
Pụ-tē′ọ-lī
Pū′tị-ẹl
Pụ-tī′ẹl, *P.*

Q.

Quär′tus
Quĭn′tus Mĕm′mị- [ŭs

R.

Rā′ạ-măh
Rāa′mạh, *P.*
Rā-ạ-mī′ạh
Rạ-ăm′sēş
Răb′bạh
Răb′bath
Răb′bī
Rạb-bō′nī
Răb′măg
Răb′sạ-cēş
Răb′sạ-rĭs
Răb′shạ-kēh
Rā′cạ, *or* Rā′çhạ
Rā′çhăb
Rā′çhăl
Rā′chẹl
Răd′dạ-ī
Rạd-dā′ī, *P.*
Rā′gâu
Rā′g̃ēş
Rạ-gū′ẹl
Rā′hăb
Rā′hẹl
Rā′mạ, *or* Rā′mạh
Rā′math
Rā-math-ā′im
Răm′ạ-thĕm
Rā′math Lē′hī
Rā′math Mĭz′pẹh
Rạ-mē′sēş
Rạ-mĕs′ēş, *O.*
Răm′ẹ-sēş, *P. T.*
Rạ-mī′ạh
Rā′mọth
Rā′mọth G̃ĭl′ẹ-ạd
Rā′phạ
Rā′phạ-ẹl
Rā′phaẹl, *C.*
Răph′ạ-ĭm
Rā′phạ-ĭm, *O.*
Rā′phọn
Rā′phụ
Răs′sēş, *or* Răs′sis
Răth′ụ-mŭs
Rạ-thū′mus, *O.*
Rā′zis
Rē-ạ-ī′ạ, *or* -ạh
Rẹ-ā′iạh, *T.*
Rē′bạ
Rẹ-bĕc′cạ
Rẹ-bĕk′ạh
Rē′çhăb
Rē′çhab-ītes 7
Rē′çhạh
Rē-ẹl-ā′iạh
Rẹ-ĕl′ị-ŭs
Rēē-sā′ịas
Rē′g̃ĕm
Rẹ-g̃ĕm′mẹ-lĕçh
Rē-hạ-bī′ạh
Rē′hŏb
Rē-họ-bō′am
Rẹ-hŏb′ọ-am, *O.*
Rẹ-hō′bọth
Rē′họ-bŏth, *T.*
Rē′hụ, *or* Rē′ụ
Rē′hum
Rē′ī
Rē′kẹm
Rĕm-ạ-lī′ạh
Rē′mẹth
Rĕm′mọn
Rĕm′mọn Mĕth′ọ- [är
Rĕm′mọn Mẹ-thō′ar, *P. T.*
Rĕm′phan
Rē′phạ-ẹl
Rẹ-phā′ẹl, *P.*
Rē′phạh
Rĕph-ạ-ī′ạh
Rẹ-phā′iạh, *T.*
Rĕph′ạ-ĭm
Rẹ-phā′im, *P. T.*
Rĕph′ạ-ĭmş
Rĕph′ị-dĭm
Rẹ-phī′dim, *P.*
Rẹ-phĭd′im, *T.*
Rē′sẹn
Rē′ụ
Reū, *P.*
Reū′bẹn
Rẹ-ū′ẹl
Reū′ẹl, *P.*
Reū′mạh
Rē′zẹph
Rẹ-zī′ạ
Rē′zin
Rē′zọn
Rhē′g̃ị-ŭm
Rhē′sạ
Rhō′dạ
Rhōdẹş
Rhŏd′ọ-cŭs
Rhō′dus
Rī′bai
Rị-bā′ī, *P.*
Rĭb′lạh
Rĭm′mọn
Rĭm′mọn Pā′rẹz
Rĭn′nạh
Rī′phăth
Rĭs′sạh
Rĭth′mạh
Rĭz′pạh
Rŏb′ọ-am
Rọ-bō′am, *P.*
Rọ-g̃ē′lim
Rŏh′gạh
Rōme
Rôme, *P. W. T.*
Rŏsh
Rū′fus
Rū′hạ-măh
Rụ-hā′mạh, *O. P.*
Rū′mạh
Rụth

S.

Sā-baçh-thā′nī
Săb′ạ-ŏth
Sạ-bā′ọth, *P. Sm.*
Sā′bạt
Săb-ạ-tē′us, *or* -ạs
Săb′ạ-tŭs
Sạb-bē′us
Săb′dī, *or* Zăb′dī
Sā′bī, *or* Sā′bị-ē
Săb′tạ, *or* Săb′tạh

Săb′te-ȼhạ
Săb′te-ȼhăh
Săd-ạ-mī′ạs
Sad-dē′ụs
Săd′dục
Săd′dụ-cēēş
Sā′dŏc
Sā-hạ-dū′thạ
Sā′lạ
Sā′lạh
Săl′ạ-mĭs
Săl-ạ-săd′ạ-ī
Sạ-lā′thị-ẹl
Săl′cạ, *or* Săl′ȼhạh
Sā′lẹm
Sā′lịm
Săl′mạ, *or* Săl mạh
Săl-mạn-ā′sạr
Săl′mọn
Sal-mō′nẹ
Sā′lọm
Sạ-lō′mẹ
Sā′lụ
Sā′lụm
Săm′ạ-ẹl
Sạ-mā′ịạs (-yạs)
Săm-ạ-rī′ạ
[Sạ-mā′rị-ạ]
Sạ-măr′ị-tạn
Săm′ạ-tŭs
Sạ-mē′ịụs
Săm′gạr Nē′bō
Sā′mọs
Săm-ọ-thrā′cị-ạ 8
Săm′sọn
Săm′ụ-ẹl
Săn-ạ-băs′sạr
Săn-ạ-băs′sạ-rŭs
Săn′ạ-sĭb
Sạn-băl′lạt
Sā′phạt
Săph-ạ-tī′ạs
Sā′phẹth
Săph′ịr [rạ)
Sạp-phī′rạ (saf-fī′-
Săr-ạ-bī′ạs
Sā′rạh
Sā′rạị
  Sā′rạ-ī, *P.*
Săr-ạ-ī′ạ, *or* -ạh
Sạ-rā′ịạs (-yạs)
Sā′rạph
Sạr-dē′ụs
Săr′dịs
Sạ-rĕp′tạ
Săr′gọn
Sā′rọn
Sạ-rō′thī, *or* -thịe
Sạr-sē′ȼhịm
  Săr′sẹ-ȼhĭm, *P.*
Sā′rụȼh
Sā′tạn
Săth-rạ-bụ-zā′nēş
Sâul
Săv′ạ-răn
Sā′vị-ăs
  Sạ-vī′ạs, *O.*
Scē′vạ (sē′vạ)
Scy̆-thŏp′ọ-lĭs
Sĕc′ạ-căh
  Sẹ-cā′cạh, *P. T.*
Sĕȼh-ẹ-nī′ạs
Sē′ȼhụ
Sē′gụb
Sē′ịr
Sē′ị-răth
  Sẹ-ī′rạth, *P.*
Sē′lạ
Sē′lạh [lē′kọth
Sē′lạ Hăm′mạh-
Sē′lẹd
Sĕl-ẹ-mī′ạh, *or*
  Sĕl-ẹ-mī′ạs

Sĕl-eụ-cī′ạ
[Sẹ-leū′cị-ạ 8]
Sẹ-leū′cụs
Sĕm
Sĕm-ạ-ȼhī′ạh
Sĕm-ạ-ī′ạh
Sĕm′ẹ-ī
Sẹ-mĕl′lị-ŭs
Sĕn′ạ-ăh
  Sẹ-nā′ạh, *P. T.*
Sē′nẹh
Sē′nịr [*O. W.*
Sĕn-nạ-ȼhē′rịb, *C.*
  Sẹn-năȼh′ẹ-rĭb,
  P. T. Sm.
Sĕn′ụ-ăh
  Sẹ-nū′ạh, *P.*
Sẹ-ō′rịm
Sē′phạr
Sĕph′ạ-răd
Sĕph-ạr-vā′ịm
  Sē-phạr-vā′ịm, *P.*
Sẹ-phē′lạ
Sē′rạh
Sĕr-ạ-ī′ạh
Sē′rẹd
Sĕr′ġị-ŭs
Sē′rọn
Sē′rụg
Sĕs′thẹl
Sĕth
Sē′thụr
Shā-ạl-ăb′bịn
Shạ-ăl′bịm
Shā-ạ-rā′ịm
Shạb-bĕth′ạ-ī
  Shăb-bẹ-thā′ī, *O.*
Shăȼh′ị-ạ
  Shạ-ȼhī′ạ, *P. T.*
Shăd′dạ-ī
Shā′drạȼh
Shā′ġẹ
Shā-hạ-rā′ịm
Shạ-hăz′ị-măh, *or*
  Shạ-hăz′ị-măth
  Shā-hạ-zī′mạh,
  or -mạth, *O. P.*
Shā′lẹm
Shā′lịm
Shăl′ị-shạ
  Shạ-lī′shạ, *P.*
Shăl′lẹ-ȼhĕth
  Shạl-lē′ȼhẹth, *P.*
Shăl′lụm
Shăl′lụn
Shăl′mạ-ī
  Shăl′mạị, *O. T.*
Shăl′mạn
Shăl-mạ-nē′şẹr
Shā′mạ
Shăm-ạ-rī′ạh
Shā′mẹd
Shā′mẹr
Shăm′gạr
Shăm′hụth
Shā′mịr
Shăm′mạ
Shăm′mạh
Shăm′mạ-ī
Shăm′mọth
Shạm-mū′ạ, *or*
  Shạm-mū′ạh
Shăm-shẹ-rā′ī
Shā′phạm
Shā′phạn
Shā′phạt
Shā′phẹr
Shăr′ạ-ī
  Shạ-rā′ī, *P. T.*
Shăr′ạ-ĭm
  Shạ-rā′ịm, *P. T.*
Shā′rạr
Shạ-rē′zẹr

Shȧ′rọn
Shạ-rụ′hẹn
  Shăr′ụ-hĕn, *P.*
Shăsh′ạ-ī
  Shạ-shā′ī, *P.*
Shā′shăk
Shā′ụl
  Shâul, *P.*
Shā′vẹh
Shăv′shạ
Shē′ạl
Shẹ-ăl′tị-ẹl
Shē-ạ-rī′ạh
Shē-ạr-jā′shụb
Shē′bạ, *or* Shē′bạh
Shē′bạm
Shĕb-ạ-nī′ạh
Shĕb′ạ-rĭm
  Shẹ-bā′rịm, *P.*
Shē′bẹr
Shĕb′nạ
Shĕb′ụ-ẹl
  Shẹ-bū′ẹl, *O. P.*
Shĕȼh-ạ-nī′ạh
Shē′ȼhẹm
Shĕd′ẹ-ụ̈r
Shē-hạ-rī′ạh
Shē′lạh
Shē′lẹph
Shē′lẹsh
Shĕl′ọ-mī
  Shẹ-lō′mī, *P. T.*
Shĕl′ọ-mĭth
  Shẹ-lō′mịth, *O.*
Shĕl′ọ-mŏth
  Shẹ-lō′mọth, *O.*
Shẹ-lū′mị-ẹl
Shĕm
Shē′mạ
Shĕm′ạ-ăh
  Shẹ-mā′ạh, *P.*
Shĕm-ạ-ī′ạh
Shĕm-ạ-rī′ạh
Shĕm′ẹ-bẹr
  Shẹ-mē′bẹr, *P. T.*
Shē′mẹr
Shẹ-mī′dạ, *or* -dạh
Shĕm′ị-nĭth
Shẹ-mĭr′ạ-mŏth
Shẹ-nā′zạr
Shē′nịr
Shĕph-ạ-tī′ạh
Shẹ-phū′phạn
Shĕr-ẹ-bī′ạh
Shẹ-rē′zẹr
Shē′shăȼh
Shē′shạị
  Shẹ-shā′ī, *P.*
Shē′shạn
Shesh-băz′zạr
Shĕth
Shē′thạr
Shē′thạr Bŏz′nạ-ī
Shē′vạ
Shĭb′bọ-lĕth
Shĭb′mạh
Shī′crọn
  Shĭc′rọn, *P.*
Shịg-gā′ịọn (-yọn)
Shị-ġī′ọ-nŏth
Shī′hŏn
Shī′hŏr
Shī′hŏr Lĭb′nạth
Shĭl′lẹm
Shị-lō′ạh
Shī′lŏh, *or* Shī′lō
Shị-lō′nī
Shĭl′shạh
Shĭm′ẹ-ạ
Shĭm′ẹ-ăh
Shĭm′ẹ-ăm
Shĭm′ẹ-ăth
Shĭm′ẹ-ī

Shĭm′ẹ-ọn
Shĭm′hī
Shī′mī
Shĭm′mạ
Shī′mọn
Shĭm′rạth
Shĭm′rī
Shĭm′rịth
Shĭm′rọn, *or* -rọm
Shĭm′rọn Mē′rọn
Shĭm′shạị
  Shĭm′shạ-ī, *P.*
Shī′năb
Shī′nạr
Shī′ọn
Shī′phī
Shĭph′rạh
Shĭph′tạn
Shī′shạ
Shī′shăk
Shĭt′rạ-ī
  Shị-trā′ī, *P.*
Shĭt′tạh
Shĭt′tịm
Shī′zạ
Shō′ạ, *or* Shō′ạh
Shō′băb
Shō′băȼh
Shō′bạ-ī
  Shọ-bā′ī, *P. T.*
Shō′bạl
Shō′bẹk
Shō′bī
Shō′ȼhō, *or*
Shō′ȼhōh
Shō′cō
Shō′hăm
Shō′mẹr
Shō′phăȼh
Shō′phạn
Shọ-shăn′nịm
Shọ-shăn′nịm
  Ē′dụth
Shū′ạ
Shū′ạh
Shū′ạl
Shū′bạ-ẹl
  Shụ-bā′ẹl, *P.*
Shū′hạm
Shū′nẹm
Shū′nī
Shū′phạm
Shŭp′pịm
Shŭr
Shū′shạn
Shū′thẹ-lăh
Sī′ạ
Sī′ạ-hạ
Sī′bạ, *or* Sē′bạ
Sĭb′bẹ-ȼhāị, *or* -cāị
  Sĭb-bẹ-ȼhā′ī, *P.*
Sĭb′bọ-lĕth
Sĭb′mạh
Sĭb′rạ-ĭm, *or*
  Sịb-rā′ịm, *P. T.*
Sī′ȼhẹm
Sĭ′′cy̆-ọn (-shẹ-)
Sĭd′dịm
Sī′dẹ
Sī′dọn
Sị-ġī′ọ-nŏth
  Sĭġ-ị-ō′nọth, *P.*
Sī′họn
Sī′hŏr
Sī′lạs
Sĭl′lạ
Sị-lō′ạh, *O. P.*
  Sĭl′ọ-ăh, *C. T. W.*
Sị-lō′ạm, *O. P.*
  Sĭl′ọ-ăm, *C. W.*
Sị-lō′ẹ, *O.*
  Sĭl′ọ-ē, *C. Sm. W.*
Sịl-vā′nụs

Sĭm′ẹ-ọn
Sī′mọn
Sĭm′rī
Sĭn
Sī′nạ
Sī′nạị
  Sĭn′ạ-ī, *O.*
  Sī′nạ-ī, *P.*
Sī′nịm
Sī′ọn
Sĭph′mŏth
Sĭp′pạị
  Sĭp′pạ-ī, *P.*
Sī′rạȼh
Sī′rạh
Sĭr′ị-ọn
Sị-săm′ạ-ī
  Sĭs-ạ-mā′ī, *O. P.*
Sĭs′ẹ-rạ
Sị-sĭn′nēş
Sĭt′nạh
Sī′vạn
Smy̆r′nạ
Sō
Sō′ȼhō, *or* Sō′ȼhōh
Sō′cōh
Sō′dī
Sŏd′ọm
Sŏd′ọ-mạ
Sŏl′ọ-mọn
Sŏp′ạ-tẹr
Sŏph′ẹ-rĕth
  Sọ-phē′rẹth, *O. T.*
Sŏph-ọ-nī′ạs
Sō′rẹk
Sọ-sĭp′ạ-tẹr
Sŏs′thẹ-nēş
Sŏs′trạ-tŭs
Sō′tạ-ī
  Sọ-tā′ī, *P.*
Spāin
Spär′tạ
Stā′ȼhy̆s (stā′kịs)
Stĕph′ạ-năs
Stē′phẹn (stē′vn)
Sū′ạh
Sū′bạ
Sū′bạ-ī
Sŭc′cọth
Sŭc′cọth Bē′nọth
Sŭd
Sū′dị-ăs
Sŭr
Sū′sạ
Sụ-şăn′nạ
Sū′sī
Sy̆′ȼhạr
Sy̆′ȼhẹm
Sy̆-ē′lụs
Sy̆-ē′nẹ
Sy̆n′ty̆-ȼhē
Sy̆r′ạ-cūse
Sy̆r′ị-ạ
Sy̆r′ị-ăc
Sy̆r′ị-ạn
Sy̆r′ị-ŏn

T.

Tā′ạ-năȼh
  Tạ-ā′nạȼh, *P. T.*
Tā′ạ-năth Shī′lōh
Tăb′ạ-ŏth
Tăb′bạ-ŏth
  Tạb-bā′ọth, *P.*
Tăb′bạth
Tā′bẹ-ạl
  Tạ-bē′ạl, *P. T.*
Tā′bẹ-ẹl
  Tạ′bēẹl, *P.*
Tạ-bĕl′lị-ŭs

Tăb'ẹ-räh
Tạ-bē'rạh, *T.*
Tăb'ị-thạ
Tā'bôr
Tăb'rị-mŏn
Tăd'môr
Tā'hăn
Tạ-hăp'ạ-nēş
Tā'hăth
Täh'pạn-hēş
Täh'pẹ-nēş
Täh'rẹ-ạ
Täh'tịm Hŏd'shī
Tăl'mạī
Tạl-mā'ī, *P.*
Tăl'mọn
Tăl'sạs
Tā'mạh
Tā'mạr
Tăm'mụz
Tā'nạçh
Tăn'hụ-mĕth
Tạn-hū'mẹth, *T.*
Tā'nịs
Tā'phạth
Tăph'nēş
Tā'phọn
Tăp'pụ-äh
Tạp-pū'ạh, *O.*
Tā'rạh
Tăr'ạ-läh
Tạ-rā'lạh, *O. P.*
Tā'rẹ-ạ
Tạ-rē'ạ, *P.*
Tär'shịs
Tär'shịsh
Tär'sụs
Tär'tăk
Tär'tạn
Tăt'nạ-ī
Tē'bạh
Tĕb-ạ-lī'ạh
Tē'bẹth
Tẹ-hĭn'nạh
Tē'kẹl
Tẹ-kō'ạ, *or*
Tẹ-kō'ạh
Tĕl'ạ-bĭb
Tẹ-lā'bịb, *O. P.*
Tē'lạh
Tĕl'ạ-ĭm
Tẹ-lā'ịm, *P. T.*
Tẹ-lăs'sạr
Tē'lẹm
Tĕl-hạ-rē'shạ
Tẹl-här'sạ
Tĕl'mẹ-lạ
Tĕl'mẹ-läh
Tẹl-mē'lạh, *P. T.*
Tē'mạ
Tē'mạn
Tĕm'ạ-nī
Tẹ-mā'nī, *P.*
Tē'mạ-nī, *O. Sm.*
Tĕm'ẹ-nī
Tẹ-mē'nī, *P.*
Tē'mẹ-nī, *O. Sm.*
Tē'rạh
Tē'rẹsh
Tĕr'tị-ŭs 8
Tẹr-tŭl'lụs
Thạd-dē'ụs
Thā'hăsh
Thā'mạh
Thā'mạr
Thăm'nạ-thạ
Thā'rạ
Thär'rạ

Thär'shịsh
Thär'sụs
Thē'bẹz
Thẹ-cō'ẹ
Thẹ-lā'sạr
Thẹ-lĕr'sạs
Thē'mạn
Thẹ-ŏc'ạ-nŭs
Thẹ-ŏd'ọ-tŭs
Thẹ-ŏph'ị-lŭs
Thē'răs
Thĕr'mẹ-lĕth
Thĕs-sạ-lọ-nī'cạ
Theū'dạs
Thĭm'nạ-thäh
Thĭs'bẹ
Thŏm'ạs (tŏm'ạs)
Thrā'cị-ạ 8
Thrạ-sē'ạs
Thŭm'mĭm
Thȳ-ạ-tī'rạ
Tī-bē'rị-ạs
Tī-bē'rị-ŭs
Tĭb'hạth
Tĭb'nī
Tī'dạl
Tĭg'lạth Pị-lē'şẹr
Tī'grịs
Tĭk'vạh
Tĭk'vạth
Tĭl'gạth Pịl-nē'şẹr
Tī'lọn
Tī-mæ'us, *or*
Tī-mē'ụs
Tĭm'nạ
Tĭm'nạh
Tĭm'nạth
Tĭm'nạ-thäh
Tĭm'nạth Hē'rēş
Tĭm'nạth Sē'rạh
Tī'mọn
Tị-mō'thẹ-ŭs
Tĭm'ọ-thy
Tĭph'sạh
Tī'răs
Tĭr'hạ-käh
Tịr-hā'kạh, *P. T.*
Tĭr'hạ-näh
Tịr-hā'nạh, *P. T.*
Tĭr'ị-ạ
Tĭr'shạ-thạ
Tĭr'zạh
Tī'tạnş
Tī'tụs
Tō'ạh
Tŏb
Tŏb-Ăd-ọ-nī'jạh
Tọ-bī'ạh
Tọ-bī'ạs
Tō'bị-ẹl
Tọ-bī'jạh
Tō'bịt
Tō'çhẹn
Tọ-gär'mạh
Tō'hụ
Tō'ī
Tō'lạ
Tō'lạd
Tŏl'bạ-nēş
Tō'phẹl
Tō'phẹt, *or* -phẹth
Tō'ū
Trăçh-ọ-nī'tịs
Trĭp'ọ-lĭs
Trō'ăs
Trọ-ġy̆l'lị-ŭm
Trŏph'ị-mŭs
Trȳ-phē'nạ

Trȳ'phọn
Trȳ-phō'sạ
Tū'bạl
Tū'bạl Cā'in
Tū'bạl Cāin, *P.*
Ty̆çh'ị-cŭs
Tȳ-răn'nụs
Tȳre
Tȳ'rụs

U.

Ū'cạl
Ū'ẹl
Ū'lạ-ī
Ū-lā'ī, *P.*
Ū'lạm
Ŭl'lạ
Ŭm'mạh
Ŭn'nī
Ū-phär'sịn
Ū'phăz
Ŭr [Ŭr'bạn
Ŭr'bāne, *properly*
Ŭr-bā'nụs
Ū'rī
Ū-rī'ạh
Ū-rī'ạs
Ū'rị-ẹl
Ū-rī'ẹl, *P.*
Ū-rī'jạh
Ū'rịm
Ū'tạ
Ū'thạ-ī
Ū-thā'ī, *P.*
Ū'thī
Ŭz
Ū'zạ-ī
Ū'zạl
Ŭz'zạ
Ŭz'zạh
Ŭz'zẹn Shē'rạh
Ŭz'zī
Ŭz-zī'ạ
Ŭz-zī'ạh
Ŭz-zī'ẹl
Ŭz'zị-ẹl, *Milton.*

V.

Vạ-jĕz'ạ-thạ
Vā-jẹ-zā'thạ, *P.*
Vạ-nī'ạh
Văsh'nī
Văsh'tī
Vŏph'sī

X.

Xăn'thị-cŭs

Z.

Zā-ạ-nā'ịm
Zā'ạ-năn
Zā'ạ-văn
Zā'bạd
Zăb-ạ-dā'iạs (-yạs)
Zăb'bạī
Zạb-bā'ī, *P.*

Zăb'bụd
Zạb-dē'ụs
Zăb'dī
Zăb'dị-ẹl
Zā'bụd
Zăb'ụ-lọn
Zăc'cạ-ī
Zạc-cā'ī, *P.*
Zạc-çhæ'us, *or*
Zạc-çhē'ụs
Zăc'cụr
Zăçh-ạ-rī'ạh, *or*
Zăçh-ạ-rī'ạs
Zăçh'ạ-ry
Zā'çhẹr
Zā'dọk
Zā'hăm
Zā'ịr
Zā'lạph
Zăl'mọn
Zạl-mō'nạh
Zạl-mŭn'nạ
Zăm'bịs
Zăm'brī
Zā'mọth
Zạ-nō'ạh [nē'ạh
Zăph'nạth-pā-ạ-
Zā'phọn
Zā'rạ
Zăr'ạ-cēş
Zā'rạh
Zăr-ạ-ī'ạs
Zā'rẹ-äh
Zạ-rē'ạh, *P. T.*
Zā'rẹd
Zăr'ẹ-phăth
Zăr'ẹ-tăn
Zā'rẹth Shā'hạr
Zär'tạ-näh
Zạr-tā'nạh, *P. T.*
Zär'thạn
Zạ-thū'ī
Zăt'thū
Zā'zạ
Zĕb-ạ-dī'ạh
Zē'bạh
Zẹ-bā'ịm
Zĕb'ẹ-dēe
Zẹ-bī'nạ
Zẹ-bō'ịm
Zẹ-bŏī'ịm
Zẹ-bū'dạh
Zĕb'ụ-dạh, *P.*
Zē'bụl
Zĕb'ụ-lọn
Zĕb'ụ-lŭn
Zĕçh-ạ-rī'ạh
Zē'dăd
Zĕd-ẹ-çhī'ạs
Zĕd-ẹ-kī'ạh
Zēēb
Zē'ẹb, *P. Sm. T.*
Zē'lạh
Zē'lẹk
Zẹ-lō'phẹ-hăd
Zẹ-lō'tēş
Zĕl'zạh
Zĕm-ạ-rā'ịm
Zẹ-mī'rạ
Zē'nạn
Zē'nạs
Zĕph-ạ-nī'ạh
Zē'phạth
Zĕph'ạ-thäh
Zẹ-phā'thạh, *P.*
Zē'phī
Zē'phō
Zē'phọn

Zē'rạh
Zĕr-ạ-hī'ạh
Zĕr-ạ-ī'ạh
Zē'rẹd
Zĕr'ẹ-dạ
Zẹ-rē'dạ, *P.*
Zẹ-rĕd'ạ-thäh
Zĕr'ẹ-răth
Zẹ-rē'rạth, *P. T.*
Zē'rẹsh
Zē'rẹth
Zē'rī
Zē'rôr
Zẹ-rū'ạh
Zẹ-rŭb'bạ-bĕl
Zē-rụb-bā'bẹl, *P.*
Zĕr-ụ-ī'ạh
Zē'thạm
Zē'thạn
Zē'thạr
Zī'bạ
Zĭb'ẹ-ọn
Zĭb'ị-ạ
Zĭb'ị-äh
Zị-bī'ạh, *T.*
Zĭçh'rī (zĭk'rī)
Zĭd'dịm
Zịd-kī'jạh
Zī'dọn
Zĭf
Zī'hạ
Zĭk'lăg
Zĭl'lạh
Zĭl'pạh
Zĭl'thạī
Zịl-thā'ī, *P.*
Zĭm'mạh
Zĭm'răm, *or*
Zĭm'răn
Zĭm'rī
Zĭn
Zī'nạ
Zī'ọn
Zī'ọr
Zĭph
Zī'phạh
Zĭph'ị-ọn
Zī'phrọn
Zĭph'rọn, *P. T.*
Zĭp'pôr
Zịp-pō'rạh
Zĭp'pọ-räh, *P.*
Zĭth'rī
Zĭz
Zī'zạ
Zī'zạh
Zō'ạn
Zō'ạr
Zō'bạ, *or*
Zō'bạh
Zọ-bē'bạh
Zō'hạr
Zō'hẹ-lĕth
Zọ-hē'lẹth, *P.*
Zō'hẹth
Zō'phạh
Zō'phạī
Zō'phạr
Zō'phịm
Zō'rạh
Zō'rẹ-äh
Zọ-rē'ạh, *P. T.*
Zọ-rŏb'ạ-bẹl
Zū'ạr
Zūph
Zūr
Zū'rị-ẹl
Zụ-rī'ẹl, *P.*

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

WITH

THEIR CORRESPONDING MODERN NAMES.

COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

Ancient.	*Modern.*
Scăn-dị-nā′vi-ạ	Sweden and Norway
Chĕr-sọ-nē′sụs Cĭm′brị-cạ	Jutland part of Denmark
Săr-mā′tị-ạ	Poland, Russia
Brị-tăn′nị-ạ, *or* Ăl′bị-ọn	Great Britain
Căl-ẹ-dō′nị-ạ	Scotland
Hī-bĕr′nị-ạ	Ireland
Gẹr-mā′nị-ạ	Germany north of the Danube
Găl′lị-ạ, Gâul	France, Netherlands, &c.
Hẹl-vē′tị-ạ	Switzerland
His-pā′nị-ạ	Spain
Lū-sị-tā′nị-ạ	Portugal
Rhæ′tị-ạ	Tyrol, &c.
Vĭn-dẹ-lĭ′′cị-ạ	Part of Bavaria
Nŏr′ị-cŭm	Part of Bavaria and of Austria
Ịl-lўr′ị-cŭm	Part of Austria
Pạn-nō′nị-ạ	Part of Austria and of Hungary
Dā′cị-ạ	Part of Austria-Hungary and of Roumania
Mœ′sị-ạ, Thrāce, Măç-ẹ-dō′nị-ạ, Ẹ-pī′rụs	Part of Turkey, &c.
Grē′cị-ạ, Grēēce	Greece
Pĕl-ọ-pọn-nē′sụs	The Morea

COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

Ā′si-ạ Mī′nọr	Natolia, Caramania, &c.
Sўr′ị-ạ, Phœ-nĭ′′cị-ạ, Jụ-dē′ạ, &c.	Part of Turkey
Ăr-mē′nị-ạ, Mĕs-ọ-pọ-tā′mi-ạ, Ạs-sўr′ị-ạ, Băb-ỵ-lō′nị-ạ	Part of Turkey
Ạ-rā′bi-ạ	Arabia
Băc′trị-ạ	Afghanistan
Cŏl′chis, Ī-bē′rị-ạ, and Ạl-bā′nị-ạ	Georgia, Mingrelia, part of Circassia, in Russia
Pĕr′sị-ạ, Mē′dị-ạ, Păr′thi-ạ	Persia
Sŏg-dị-ā′nạ	Bokhara, &c.
Scўth′ị-ạ	Siberia, Tartary

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA.

Æ′gỵpt	Egypt
Lĭb′ỵ-ạ	Barca
Ăf′rị-cạ Proper	Tripoli, Tunis
Nụ-mĭd′ị-ạ	Tunis, Algiers
Mâu-rị-tā′nị-ạ	Algiers, Morocco
Gæ-tū′li-ạ	Biledulgerid.
Æ-thị-ō′pi-ạ	Nubia, Abyssinia, &c.

SEAS, GULFS, STRAITS, AND LAKES.

Ā-drị-ăt′ịc Sea	Gulf of Venice
Æ-gæ′ạn Sea	Archipelago
Ăq-ui-tā′nị-ạn Ocean	Bay of Biscay
Ạ-rā′bi-ạn Gulf, *or*	Red Sea
Ạr-gŏl′ịc Gulf	Gulf of Napoli
Ăs-phạl-tī′tēş, Lake	Dead Sea
Ạt-lăn′tịc Ocean	Atlantic
Bẹ-nā′cụs Lake	Garda
Bŏs′phọ-rŭs [Cimmerian]	Strait of Kaffa
Bŏs′phọ-rŭs [Thracian]	Strait of Constantinople
Brĭg-ạn-tī′nụs Lake	Constance
Căs′pi-ạn Sea	Caspian
Cọ-dā′nị-ạn Gulf	Baltic Sea
Cŏr′inth, Gulf of	Gulf of Lepanto
Eūx′ĭne Sea	Black Sea
Găl′ị-lēē, Sea of	Tabaria
Găl′lịc Strait	Strait of Dover
Găl′lịc Gulf	Gulf of Lyons
Gẹn-nĕs′ạ-rẹth, Lake of	Tabaria
Gĕr′mạn Ocean, *or*	North Sea
Hĕl′lẹs-pŏnt	Dardanelles
Hĕr′cụ-lēş, Strait of	Strait of Gibraltar
Hī-bĕr′nị-ạn Strait	Irish Sea
Ī-ō′nị-ạn Sea	Part of Gulf of Venice
Lā′rị-ŭs Lake	Como
Lē′mạn Lake	Geneva
Lị-gŭs′tịc Gulf	Gulf of Genoa
Mĕd-ị-tẹr-rā′nẹ-ạn	Mediterranean
Pā′lụs Mæ-ō′tis	Sea of Azof
Prọ-pŏn′tis	Marmora
Sạ-rŏn′ịc Gulf	Gulf of Engia
Sị-cĭl′ị-ạn Strait	Strait of Messina
Sўr′tis Mā′jọr	Gulf of Sidra
Thẹr-mā′ịc Gulf	Gulf of Salonica
Tī-bē′ri-ạs, Sea of	Tabaria
Vẹr-bā′nụs Lake	Maggiore

ISLANDS.

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
Æ-ġī'na	Engia	Cȳth'nus	Thermia	Ō-lē'a-rŏs	Antiparos
Æ-ō'li-an Islands	Lipari Islands	Dē'lŏs	Delos	Pā'rŏs	Paros
A-mŏr'gŏs	Amorgo	Ĕb'ŭ-sŭs	Iviça	Păt'mŏs	Patino
Ăn'a-phē	Namphio	Eū-bœ'a	Negropont	Psȳ'ra	Ipsara
Ăn'drŏs	Andro	För'tŭ-nate Isles	Canaries	Rhōdeş	Rhodes
Ăr'a-dŭs	Larek	Hes-pĕr'i-dēş	Bissagos (?)	Săl'a-mĭs	Colouri
Băl-e-ā'rēş	Majorca	Hī-bĕr'ni-a	Ireland	Sā'mŏs	Samos
	Minorca	Ī-cā'ri-a	Nicaria	Sā-mo-thrā'ce	Samothraki
	Iviça	Ĭl'va	Elba	Sar-dĭn'i-a	Sardinia
Ca-lȳm'na	Calmina	Ĭm'brŏs	Imbro	Scȳ'rŏs	Skyro
Ca-prā'ri-a	Gomera	Ī'ŏs	Nio	Se-rī'phus	Serpho
Cā'pre-æ	Capri	Ĭth'a-ca	Theaki	Sĭç'i-ly	Sicily
Căr'pa-thŭs	Scarpanto	Lĕm'nŏs	Stalimene	Sĭph'nŏs	Siphanto
Cē'ŏs	Zia	Lĕs'bŏs	Metelin	Stœch'a-dēş	Hyères
Cĕph-a-lē'ni-a	Cefalonia	Leū-cā'di-a	St. Maura	Strŏph'a-dēş	Strivali
Chī'ŏs	Scio	Lĭp'a-rē	Lipari	Sȳ'rŏs	Syra
Cī-mō'lus	Argentiera	Mĕl'i-tē	Malta	Ta-prŏb'a-nē	Ceylon
Cor-cȳ'ra	Corfu	Mĕl'i-tē	Meleda	Tĕn'e-dŏs	Tenedos
Cŏr'si-ca	Corsica	Mē'lŏs	Milo	Tē'nŏs	Tino
Cŏs	Stanchio	Mō'na	Anglesea	Thā'sŏs	Thaso
Crĕp'sa	Cherso	Mo-nā'bi-a	Man	Thē'ra	Santorin
Crēte	Candia	Mȳc'o-nŭs	Myconi	Thū'le	Shetland
Cȳ'prus	Cyprus	Năx'ŏs	Naxia	Vĕc'tis	Isle of Wight
Cȳ-thē'ra	Cerigo	Ni-sȳ'rŏs	Nisiri	Za-cȳn'thus	Zante

RIVERS.

SARMATIA.

Bo-rȳs'the-nēş	Dnieper	Rū'bō	Niemen	Tu-rŭn'tus	Dwina
Hȳp'a-nĭs	Bog	Tăn'a-ĭs	Don	Tȳ'ras	Dniester
Rhā	Volga				

GERMANY.

Ăl'bis	Elbe	Mœ'nus	Main	Vĭs'tŭ-la	Vistula
A-mĭ''şi-a	Ems	Rhē'nus	Rhine	Vī-sŭr'ġis	Weser
Ĭs'ter	Danube	Vī'a-drŭs	Oder		

GAUL.

Ā'rar	Saone	Mō'sa	Meuse	Scăl'dis	Scheldt
Ga-rŭm'na	Garonne	Mo-sĕl'la	Moselle	Sĕq'ua-na	Seine
Lī'ġer	Loire	Rhŏd'a-nŭs	Rhone		

SPAIN.

Ā'năs	Guadiana	Dū'ri-ŭs	Duero	Mĭn'i-ŭs	Minho
Bœ'tis	Guadalquivir	Ī-bē'rus	Ebro	Tā'gus	Tagus, *or* Tajo

ILLYRICUM, DACIA, &c.

Da-nū'bi-ŭs, *or* Ĭs'ter	Danube	Hē'brus	Marizza	Sā'vus	Save
Drā'vus	Drave	Œ'nus	Inn	Ti-bĭs'cus	Theiss
		Py-rē'tus	Pruth		

ITALY.

Ăd'dŭ-a	Adda	E-rĭd'a-nŭs	Po	Rū'bi-cŏn	Fiumecino
Ā'ni-ō	Teverone	Me-dō'a-cŭs	Brenta	Tī'ber	Tiber
Ăr'nus	Arno	Me-tâu'rus	Metro	Ti-cī'nus	Ticino
Ăth'e-sĭs	Adige	Mĭn'ci-ŭs	Mincio	Vul-tŭr'nus	Volturno
Âu'fi-dŭs	Ofanto	Pā'dus	Po		

GREECE.

Ăch-e-lō'us	Aspro Potamo	Ăx'i-ŭs	Vardar	Hă-li-ăc'mon	Jenicoro
Al-phē'us	Alfeo	Eū-rō'tăs	Basili	Pe-nē'us	Peneo
As-træ'us	Vistriza	E-vē'nus	Fidari	Strȳ'mon	Strimon

ASIA.

A-răx'ēş	Aras	Eū-phrā'tēş	Euphrates	Mæ-ăn'der	Meinder
Ca-ī'cus	Germaisti	Gra-nī'cus	Ousvola	O-rŏn'tēş	Orontes
Căl-y-căd'nus	Kalikdoni	Hā'lȳs	Kizil-ermak	Ŏx'us	Amoo-Darya
Ca-ȳs'trus	Minderscare	Hĕr'mus	Sarabat	Phā'sis	Rion
Cȳ'rus	Kur	Hȳ-dăs'pēş	Behat	Pȳr'a-mŭs	Geihoun
Dā'ix	Ural	Jăx-ăr'tēş	Syr-Darya	Săn-gā'ri-ŭs	Sakaria
Ĕt-y-măn'der	Hirmend	Jŏr'dan	Jordan	Ther-mō'don	Termeh
Eū-læ'us, *or* Ū'la-ī	Karasu	Lȳ'cus	Tonsalu	Tī'gris	Tigris

AFRICA.

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
Băg'ra-dās	Mejerdah	Nī'ġer	Niger	Stā'chir	Gambia
Dăr'a-dŭs	Senegal	Nīle	Nile		

CITIES AND TOWNS.

BRITAIN.

Ā'quæ Sō'lis, *or* Căl'i-dæ	Bath	Dū-ro-vër'num	Canterbury	Lon-dĭn'i-ŭm	London
Cam-bŏr'i-cŭm	Cambridge	E-bŏr'a-cŭm	York	Lū-gu-văl'lum	Carlisle
Căn-ta-brĭġ'i-a		Ĕb-o-rā'cum		Ŏx-ō'ni-a	Oxford
Căs'tra A-lā'ta	Edinburgh	Lon-dī'num	London	The-ŏd-o-rū'num	Wells

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

As-tū'ri-ca	Astorga	Com-plū'tum	Alcala	Mŭn'da	Monda
Bär'ci-nō	Barcelona	Co-nĭm'bri-ca	Coimbra	Nu-măn'ti-a, *near*	Soria
Bĭl'bi-lĭs	Calatayud	Cŏr'dŭ-ba	Cordova	Ō-li-sĭp'pō	Lisbon
Cæ'sar Âu-gŭs'ta	Saragossa	Gā'dēs	Cadiz	Pŏm'pe-lō	Pampeluna
Căl-a-gŭr'ris	Calahorra	Hĭs'pa-lĭs	Seville	Sa-gŭn'tum	Murviedro
Căl'le	Oporto	Ī-lër'da	Lerida	Se-gō'vi-a	Segovia
Căl'pe	Gibraltar	Ī-tăl'i-ca	Santiponte	Tăr'ra-cō	Tarragona
Car-thā'gō Nō'va	Carthagena	Măl'a-ca	Malaga	To-lē'tum	Toledo

GAUL.

Ā'quæ Sĕx'ti-æ	Aix	Bur-dĭg'a-la	Bordeaux	Lū-tē'ti-a	Paris
Ar-ġĕn-to-rā'tum	Strasburg	Co-lō'ni-a Ăg-rip-pī'na	Cologne	Mas-sĭl'i-a	Marseilles
Ăv-a-rī'cum	Bourges	Fō'rum Jū'li-ī	Fréjus	Mō-gun-tī'a-cŭm	Mentz
A-vē'ni-ō	Avignon	Ge-nē'va	Geneva	När'bō	Narbonne
Ăv-en-tī'cum	Avenches	Lī-mō'num	Poitiers	Ne-mâu'sus	Nîmes
Âu-gŭs'ta Trĕv-e-rō'rum	Treves	Lug-dū'num	Lyons	Ro-tŏm'a-gŭs	Rouen
Bi-brăc'te	Autun			To-lō'as	Toulouse

ITALY AND SOUTHERN AUSTRIA.

Ăg-ri-ġĕn'tum	Girgenti	Cō'mum	Como	Pe-rū'si-a	Perugia
Ăl'ba Lŏn'ga	Albano	Co-sĕn'ti-a	Cosenza	Pī'sæ	Pisa
An-cō'na	Ancona	Cro-tō'na	Crotona	Pla-cĕn'ti-a	Piacenza
Ăn'ti-ŭm	Anzio	Drĕp'a-nŭm	Trapani	Pre-nĕs'te	Palestrina
Ăp'pi-ī Fō'rum	Fossa Nuova	Fa-vĕn'ti-a	Faenza	Pŭ-tē'o-lī	Pozzuoli
Ăq-ui-lē'i-a	Aquileja	Flo-rĕn'ti-a	Florence	Ra-vĕn'na	Ravenna
A-quī'num	Aquino	Ġĕn'ŭ-a	Genoa	Rhē'ġi-um	Reggio
A-rĭm'i-nŭm	Rimini	Hā'dri-a	Adria	Sa-lër'num	Salerno
Ăr-pī'num	Arpino	Hȳ-drŭn'tum	Otranto	Scȳl-la-cē'um	Squillace
Âu-gŭs'ta Tâu-ri-nō'rum	Turin	Ĭn-ter-ăm'na	Terni	Sē'na	Siena
Bā'i-æ	Baia	Lē-on-tī'nī	Lentini	Spo-lē'ti-ŭm	Spoleto
Bĕn-e-vĕn'tum	Benevento	Lĭl-y-bæ'um	Marsala	Ta-rĕn'tum	Taranto
Bo-nō'ni-a	Bologna	Măn'tŭ-a	Mantua	Ter-ġĕs'te	Trieste
Brun-dū'si-ŭm	Brindisi	Mē-di-o-lā'num	Milan	Tī'bur	Tivoli
Cā-i-ē'ta	Gaeta	Mes-sā'na	Messina	Ti-cī'num	Pavia
Cal-lĭp'o-lĭs	Gallipoli	Mŭ'ti-na	Modena	Tri-dĕn'tum	Trent
Ca-nū'si-ŭm	Canosa	Ne-ăp'o-lĭs	Naples	Tŭs'cŭ-lŭm	Frascati
Căp'ŭ-a	Capua	Ŏs'ti-a	Ostia	Ve-nā'frum	Venafro
Căr'a-lĭs	Cagliari	Pæs'tum	Pesto	Ve-nū'si-a	Venosa
Căt'a-na	Catania	Pa-nŏr'mus	Palermo	Ver-cĕl'læ	Vercelli
Cĕn'tum Cĕl'læ	Civita Vecchia	Pär'ma	Parma	Ve-rō'na	Verona
Clū'si-ŭm	Chiusi	Par-thĕn'o-pē	Naples	Vi-cĕn'ti-a	Vicenza
		Pa-tā'vi-ŭm	Padua	Vol-sĭn'i-ŭm	Bolsena

MACEDONIA.

Am-phĭp'o-lĭs	Emboli	Dyr-rhăch'i-ŭm	Durazzo	Pŏt-i-dæ'a	Cassandra
Ăp-ol-lō'ni-a	Polina	E-dĕs'sa	Edessa	Sta-ġī'ra	Stavros
Be-ræ'a	Veria	Pĕl'la	Jenitza	Thĕs-sa-lo-nī'ca	Salonica
Dī'um	Standia				

GREECE.

Ăo'ti-ŭm	Agio	Dĕl'phī	Castri	Nâu-păc'tus	Lepanto
An-tĭç'y-ra	Aspro-Spitia	E-leu'sis	Lepsina	Nâu'pli-a	Napoli
Ăr'gŏs	Argo	Ĕp-i-dâu'rus	Pidaura	Nī-cŏp'o-lĭs	Prevesa
Ăth'ens	Athens	Lăç-e-dæ'mon	(See Sparta)	Pā'træ	Patras
Âu'lis	Megalo-Vathi	La-rĭs'sa	Larissa	Phär-sā'li-a	Farsa
Cĕn'chre-a	Kenkri	Leŭc'tra	Livadosta	Pȳ'lŏs	Navarino
Chăl'cis	Negropont	Măn-ti-nē'a, *near*	Tripolitza	Sĭç'y-ŏn	Basilico
Cŏr'inth	Corinth	Mĕg'a-ra	Megaro	Spär'ta	Paleo-chori
Co-rō'ne	Coron	Mes-sē'ne	Macra-mathia	Thēbes	Thiva
Cyl-lē'ne	Chiarenza	Me-thō'ne	Modon		

ASIA MINOR AND CYPRUS.

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
Ạ-bȳ′dọs	Nagara	Dĕr′bẹ	Alah Dagh	Nĭc-ọ-mẹ-dī′ạ	Is-Nicmid
Ăd-ra-mȳt′ti-ŭm	Adramiti	Ĕph′ẹ-sŭs	Aiyasoolook	Pā′phọs	Baffa
Ạ-mā′si-ạ	Amasia	Ĕr′y-thræ	Erethri	Păt′a-rạ	Patera
Ạ-mī′sus	Samsoun	Eū-pa-tō′ri-ạ	Tchernikeh	Pĕr′gạ	Kara-hissar
Ạn-cȳ′rạ	Angora	Hăl-i-car-năs′sus	Boodroom	Pĕr′gạ-mŏs	Pergamo
Ăn′ti-ŏch	Akshehr	Hĕr-ạ-clē′ạ	Erekli	Phĭl-ạ-dĕl′phi-ạ	Alah-Shehr
Ăp-ạ-mē′ạ	Afioom-Kara-hissar	Ī-cō′ni-ŭm	Konieh	Phọ-cæ′ạ	Fochea
Ăt-ta-lī′ạ	Satalia	Ĭs′sus	Aias	Prū′sạ	Brusa
Bẹ-rī′sa	Tocat	Lămp′sạ-cŭs	Lampsaki	Săl′ạ-mĭs	Constanza
Cæs-ạ-rē′ạ	Kaisarieh	Lạ-ŏd-i-cē′ạ	Eski-hissar	Sär′dis	Sart
Cĕr′ạ-sŭs	Keresoun	Măg-nē′si-ạ Mæ-ăn′drī	Magnisa	Sẹ-leū′ci-ạ	Selefke [noob
Chal-cē′dọn	Kadi-Keui	Măg-nē′si-ạ Si-pȳl′i-ạ	Guzel-hissar	Si-nō′pẹ	Sinope, *or* Si-
Chrȳ-sŏp′ọ-lĭs	Scutari	Măz′ạ-cạ	Kaisarieh	Smȳr′nạ	Smyrna
Clạ-zŏm′ẹ-næ	Vourla	Mi-lē′tus	Palatia	Tär′sus	Tarso
Cọ-lŏs′sæ	Chonos	Nē-ọ-Cæs-ạ-rē′ạ	Niksar	Tel-mĭs′sus	Macri
Cọn-stăn′ti-ạ	Constanza	Nīce	Isnic	Thȳ-a-tī′rạ	Akhissar
Cŏt-y-æ′ụm	Kutaiah			Trạ-pē′zus	Trebizond

SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
Ăl-ẹx-an-drī′ạ. Ăl-ẹx-ăn′dri-ạ.	Alexandretta	Ctĕs′i-phŏn	Modain	Nĭç-ẹ-phō′ri-ŭm	Raua
Ăn′ti-ŏch	Antioch	Dạ-măs′cus	Damascus	Ni-sĭ′bis	Nisibin
Ăp-ạ-mē′ạ	Famieh	Ec-băt′ạ-nạ	Hamadan	Sạ-mŏs′ạ-tạ	Someisat
Ar-bē′la	Erbil	E-dĕs′sạ	Ourfa	Sạ-rĕp′tạ	Sarfend
Băb′y-lọn, *near*	Hillah	E-mē′sạ	Hems	Sẹ-leū′ci-ạ	Bagdad
Bẹ-ræ′ạ	Aleppo	Ĕp-i-phạ-nī′ạ	Famieh	Sī′dọn	Saida
Bĕr′y-tŭs	Beirout	Hē-li-ŏp′ọ-lĭs	Balbec	Tăd′mor, *or*	Palmyra
Chăr′rạn, Căr′ræ	Heren	Hī-ẹ-răp′ọ-lis	Bambouch	Trĭp′ọ-lĭs	Tripoli
		Lạ-ŏd-i-cē′ạ	Latakia	Tȳre	Sur

PALESTINE.

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
Ăr-i-ma-thē′ạ	Ramla	Hē′brọn	El Khalil	Ptŏl-ẹ-mā′is	Acre
Ạ-zō′tus	Ezdoud	Jĕr′i-chō	Jericho	Sạ-mā′ri-ạ	Sebastiya
Bĕth′lẹ-hĕm	Bethlehem	Jẹ-rū′sạ-lĕm	Jerusalem	Scȳ-thŏp′ọ-lĭs	Baisan
Bĕth′sạn	Baisan	Jĕz′rẹ-ẹl	Esdraelon	Sĕph′ọ-rĭs	Sephouri
Ĕm′mạ-ŭs	Amoas	Năz′ạ-rĕth	Nazareth	Sȳ′chrạ	Nablous
Gā′zạ	Gaza				

AFRICA.

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
Ạ-bȳ′dos	Madfuné	Cȳ-rē′nẹ	Suren	Ptŏl-ẹ-mā′is	Tolometa
Ăl-ẹx-ăn′dri-ạ	Alexandria	Där′nis	Derne	Sȳ-ē′nẹ	Syene
Ar-sĭn′ọ-ē	Suez	Hē-li-ŏp′ọ-lĭs	Matarea	Su-fĕt′ŭ-la	Spaitla
Cæs-ạ-rē′ạ	Shershell	Hĭp′pō Rē′gi-ŭs	Bona	Tĕn′ty-ra	Dendera
Cạ-nō′pus	Aboukir	Hĭp′pō Zär′y-tŭs	Bizerta	Tĭn′gis	Tangier
Căp′sạ	Gafsa	Lȳ-cŏp′ọ-lĭs	Sioot	Ū′ti-cạ	Boo-Shatter
Cĭr′ta	Constantine	Œ′ạ	Tripoli	Văc′cạ	Vegia
Crŏc-ọ-di-lŏp′ọ-lĭs	Medinet-Fars	Pẹ-lū′si-ŭm	Tineh	Zā′mạ	Zamah

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN,

WITH

THEIR SIGNIFICATION, AND AN INDICATION OF THE LANGUAGES FROM WHICH THEY ARE DERIVED.

REMARKS.

The etymology and signification of a considerable number of these and other proper names are very uncertain, and etymologists differ much in tracing their origin and interpreting their meaning; in a great many cases the explanations offered are purely conjectural.

In many cases of doubtful etymology the authority which has been followed is mentioned.

NAMES OF MEN.

Aaron, *Heb.*	Very high.
Abdiel, *Heb.*	Servant of God.
Abel, *Heb.*	Vanity; son; meadow.
Abner, *Heb.*	Father of night.
Abraham, *Heb.*	Father of a multitude.
Abram, *Heb.*	Father of elevation.
Absalom, *Heb.*	Father of peace.
Adalbert, *Ger.*	Nobly bright.
Adam, *Heb.*	Man; red earth.
Adolphus, *Sax.*	Successful helper; or, noble wolf.
Adoniram, *Heb.*	Lord of height.
Alan, Allan, *Slav.*	A hound.
Alaric, *Sax.*	All rich; or, noble ruler.
Alban, *Lat.*	White.
Alberic, *Teut.*	Elf-king.
Albert, *Sax.*	All bright.
Alexander, *Gr.*	A helper of men.
Alexis, *Gr.*	Help; defence.
Alfred, *Sax.*	All peace; or, protecting all.
Allen, *Slav.*	Probably the same as Alan.
Alonzo, *Ger.*	The same as Alphonso.
Alpheus, *Heb.*	Exchange.
Alphonso, *Ger.*	All-ready. (*Watcher.*)
Alvan, *Heb.*	Unrighteous.
Alvin, *Sax.*	Conquering all.
Amasa, *Heb.*	A burden.
Ambrose, *Gr.*	Immortal.
Amos, *Heb.*	Burden.
Andrew, *Gr.*	Courageous.
Andronicus, *Gr.*	A conqueror of men.
Angelo, *Gr.*	An angel; a messenger.
Anselm, Ansel, *Ger.*	An heroic defender.
Anthony, *Lat.*	Flourishing.
Archelaus, *Gr.*	Ruler of the people.
Archibald, *Ger.*	Distinguished for boldness.
Ariel, *Heb.*	Lion of God; valiant.
Arnold, *Sax.*	A maintainer of honor.
Arthur, *Brit.*	A strong man.
Asaph, *Heb.*	Collector.
Asher, *Heb.*	Happy; fortunate.
Ashur, *Heb.*	Blackness; black.
Augustin, Austin, *Lat.*	Belonging to Augustus.
Augustus, *Lat.*	Venerable; majestic.
Baldwin, *Sax.*	Bold winner.
Barnabas, Barnaby, *Heb.*	Son of prophecy, or of exhortation; powerful in exhortation.
Bartholomew, *Heb.*	Warrior.
Basil, *Gr.*	Kingly; royal.

Benedict, Bennet, *Lat.*	Blessed.
Benjamin, *Heb.*	Son of the right hand.
Bernard, *Teut.*	A brave man; or, strong bear.
Bertram, *Teut.*	Illustrious; fair.
Boniface, *Lat.*	Well-doer.
Brian, *Fr.*	Having a thundering voice.
Cadwallader, *Brit.*	Valiant in war.
Cæsar, *Lat.*	Hair.
Caleb, *Heb.*	A dog.
Calvin, *Lat.*	Bald.
Caspar, *Ger.*	Treasurer.
Cecil, *Lat.*	Dim-sighted.
Charles, *Teut.*	Manly; noble-spirited.
Christopher, *Gr.*	Bearing Christ.
Clarence, *Lat.*	Illustrious.
Clement, *Lat.*	Mild-tempered.
Conrad, *Ger.*	Able, or bold, in counsel.
Constantine, *Lat.*	Resolute.
Cornelius, *Lat.*	*Uncertain.*
Cuthbert, *A.-S.*	Renowned.
Cyrus, *Per.*	The sun.
Daniel, *Heb.*	A judge from God.
Darius, *Per.*	Preserver.
David, *Heb.*	Beloved.
Demetrius, *Gr.*	Belonging to Ceres.
Dionysius, Dennis, *Gr.*	Belonging to the god of wine.
Ebenezer, *Heb.*	The stone of help.
Edgar, *A.-S.*	Successful spear or warrior.
Edmund, *A.-S.*	Successful protector.
Edward, *A.-S.*	Successful keeper.
Edwin, *A.-S.*	Successful in war.
Egbert, *A.-S.*	Bright eye.
Eleazar, *Heb.*	Whom God helps.
Elijah, Elias, *Heb.*	Strength of the Lord
Eliphalet, *Heb.*	God of salvation.
Elisha, *Heb.*	God is the Saviour.
Emmanuel, *Heb.*	God with us.
Enoch, *Heb.*	Initiated; instructed.
Ephraim, *Heb.*	Very fruitful.
Erasmus, *Gr.*	Lovely; worthy to be loved.
Erastus, *Gr.*	Lovely; amiable.
Ernest, *Ger.*	Earnest.
Esau, *Heb.*	Covered with hair.
Eugene, *Gr.*	Well-born; noble.
Eusebius, *Gr.*	Religious.
Eustace, *Gr.*	Standing firm.
Evan, *Brit.*	The same as John.
Everard, *Ger.*	Fierce as a wild boar.

Ezekiel, *Heb.*	Strength of God.
Ezra, *Heb.*	Help.
Felix, *Lat.*	Happy.
Ferdinand, *Ger.*	Pure peace. (*Ainsworth.*)
Fernando, *Sp.*	The same as Ferdinand.
Francis, Frank, *Fr.*	Free.
Frederick, *Ger.*	Rich in peace; or, peaceful ruler.
Gabriel, *Heb.*	Man of God.
Geoffrey, *Teut.*	The same as Godfrey.
George, *Gr.*	A husbandman.
Gerard, *Ger.*	Amiable.
Gilbert, *A.-S.*	Bright as gold. (*Skinner.*)
Giles, *Gr.*	A little goat.
Godfrey, *Teut.*	Good protector.
Godwin, *A.-S.*	Good in war. (*Bosworth.*)
Gregory, *Gr.*	Watchful.
Griffith, *Brit.*	Having great faith.
Gustavus, *Ger.*	A corruption of Augustus.
Guy, *Fr.*	A leader. (*Camden.*)
Hannibal, *Punic*	A gracious lord.
Harold, *Teut.*	A champion.
Heman, *Heb.*	Faithful.
Henry, *Ger.*	Rich lord. (*Ainsworth.*)
Herbert, *Ger.*	Glory of the army. (*Skinner.*)
Herman, *Ger.*	A warrior. (*Wachter.*)
Hezekiah, *Heb.*	Strength of the Lord.
Hilary, *Lat.*	Merry; cheerful.
Hiram, *Heb.*	Most noble.
Horace, Horatio, *Lat.*	Worthy to be seen.
Hosea, *Heb.*	Salvation.
Howell, *Brit.*	Sound; whole. (*Ainsworth.*)
Hubert, *Teut.*	Bright of hue; handsome.
Hugh, *Dutch*	High; lofty. (*Ainsworth.*)
Humphrey, *A.-S.*	Protector of the home.
Ignatius, *Gr.*	Native born.
Immanuel, *Heb.*	God with us.
Ingram, *Ger.*	A stalwart youth. (*Wachter.*)
Ira, *Heb.*	Watchful.
Isaac, *Heb.*	Laughing.
Isaiah, *Heb.*	Salvation of the Lord.
Israel, *Heb.*	Contender with God.
Jacob, James, *Heb.*	He will supplant.
Jared, *Heb.*	Descent.
Jason, *Gr.*	A healer.
Jasper, *Dutch*	Treasurer.
Jeffrey, *Teut.*	The same as Godfrey.
Jeremiah, *Heb.*	Exalted of the Lord.
Jerome, *Gr.*	Having a sacred name.
Job, *Heb.*	The persecuted.
Joel, *Heb.*	The Lord is God.
John, *Heb.*	Gracious gift of Jehovah.
Jonah, Jonas, *Heb.*	A dove.
Jonathan, *Heb.*	The Lord gave.
Joseph, *Heb.*	He shall add.
Joshua, *Heb.*	Lord of salvation.
Judah, *Heb.*	Praised.
Julian, *Lat.*	Belonging to Julius.
Julius, *Gr.*	Soft-haired. (*Camden.*)
Justin, *Lat.*	Just.
Kenelm, *A.-S.*	A defence of his kindred.
Lambert, *Teut.*	A keeper of lambs.
Lancelot, *It.*	A little angel.
Laurence, Lawrence, *Lat.*	Crowned with laurel.
Leonard, *Ger.*	Brave as a lion.
Leopold, *Ger.*	Bold as a lion.
Lewis, Louis, *Fr.*	Defender of the people.
Linus, *Gr.*	Flax; flaxen-haired.
Lionel, *Lat.*	A little lion.
Llewellyn, *Brit.*	Like a lion.
Lorenzo, *It.*	The same as Laurence.
Lucius, *Lat.*	Born at the break of day.
Luke, *Lat.*	A light.
Luther, *Ger.*	Illustrious. (*Wachter.*)
Marcellus, *Lat.*	Diminutive of Marcus.
Marcius, *Lat.*	The same as Marcus.
Marcus, Mark, *Lat.*	A hammer.
Martin, *Lat.*	Martial.
Matthew, *Heb.*	Gift of Jehovah.
Matthias, *Heb.*	Gift of the Lord.
Maurice, *Lat.*	Sprung of a Moor.
Meredith, *Brit.*	The roaring of the sea.
Michael, *Heb.*	Who is like God?
Morgan, *Brit.*	A seaman; or, born on the sea.
Moses, *Egypt.*	Drawn out of the water.
Nathanael, *Heb.*	The gift of God.
Neal, *Lat.*	Somewhat black.
Nicholas, *Gr.*	Victorious over the people.
Noah, *Heb.*	Rest; comfort.
Noel, *Fr.*	Christmas; born on Christmas.
Norman, *Fr.*	One born in Normandy.
Oliver, *Lat.*	An olive-tree.
Orlando, *It.*	The same as Roland.
Owen, *Brit.*	Well-descended.
Paschal, *Heb.*	Belonging to Easter.
Patrick, *Lat.*	A nobleman.
Paul, *Lat.*	Small; little.
Peregrine, *Lat.*	A foreigner.
Peter, *Gr.*	A rock.
Philander, *Gr.*	A lover of mankind.
Philip, *Gr.*	A lover of horses.
Ptolemy, *Gr.*	Mighty in war.
Ralph, *Teut.*	Helpful in counsel; or, red wolf.
Raymund, *Teut.*	A strong man; or, strong protector.
Reginald, *Teut.*	Lover of purity.
Reynold, *Teut.*	The same as Reginald.
Richard, *Teut.*	Powerful.
Robert, *Teut.*	Famous in counsel.
Rodolphus, *Teut.*	Aiding in counsel.
Roger, *Teut.*	Quiet.
Roland, Rowland, *Teut.*	Counsel for the land. (*Camden.*)
Rufus, *Lat.*	Reddish; red-headed.
Rupert, *Teut.*	The same as Robert.
Samuel, *Heb.*	Heard of God.
Sebastian, *Gr.*	To be reverenced.
Silas, *Lat.*	A contraction of Sylvanus.
Simeon, Simon, *Heb.*	Hearing.
Solomon, *Heb.*	Peaceable.
Stephen, *Gr.*	A crown or garland.
Sylvanus, *Lat.*	A lover of the woods.
Sylvester, *Lat.*	Living in the woods.
Theobald, *Sax.*	A bold leader.
Theodore, *Gr.*	The gift of God.
Theophilus, *Gr.*	A lover of God.
Theron, *Gr.*	A hunter.
Thomas, *Heb.*	A twin.
Timothy, *Gr.*	One who honors God.
Tristram, -tam, *Lat.*	Sorrowful.
Valentine, *Lat.*	Powerful.
Vincent, *Lat.*	Conquering
Vivian, *Lat.*	Living.
Urban, *Lat.*	Courteous.
Zaccheus, *Heb.*	Innocent; pure.
Zelotes, *Gr.*	A zealot.
Zenas, *Gr.*	Gift of Jupiter.
Uriah, *Heb.*	Light of the Lord.
Walter, *Teut.*	A ruler; or, forester.
William, *Teut.*	Golden helmet.

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ada, *Teut.*	The same as Edith.
Adah, *Heb.*	Ornament; beauty.
Adaline, Adela, Adelaide, Adelia, Adeline, *Teut.*	Noble; a princess.
Agatha, *Gr.*	Good.
Agnes, *Gr.*	Chaste.
Alice, Alicia, *Teut.*	Noble.
Althea, *Gr.*	A healer.
Amabel, *Lat.*	Lovely; amiable.
Amanda, *Lat.*	Worthy to be loved.
Amelia, *Ger.*	Industrious; busy.

Amy, *Fr.*	Beloved.
Angelina, *It.*	A little angel.
Anna, Anne, Ann, *Heb.*	Grace; gracious.
Arabella, *Lat.*	A fair altar; very beautiful.
Augusta, *Lat.*	Noble; fem. of Augustus.
Aurelia, *Lat.*	Golden; fem. of Aurelius.
Barbara, *Lat.*	Foreign, or strange.
Beatrice, *Lat.*	Making happy.
Berenice, *Gr.*	Bringing victory.
Bertha, *A.-S.*	Bright, or famous.
Betsey, *Eng.*	A corruption of Elizabeth.
Blanche, *Fr.*	Fair.
Bridget, *Irish*	Shining; bright; strength.
Caroline, *It.*	Feminine of Carolus, the Latin of Charles.
Catharine, Catherine, *Gr.*	Pure.
Cecilia, *Lat.*	Feminine of Cecil.
Celia, *Lat.*	Heavenly.
Charlotte, *Fr.*	Feminine of Charles.
Christiana, *Gr.*	Belonging to Christ.
Cicely, *Eng.*	A corruption of Cecilia.
Clara, *Lat.*	Bright; illustrious.
Clarissa, *Lat.*	A variation of Clara.
Clementina, *Lat.*	Mild; merciful.
Constance, *Lat.*	Constant.
Cora, *Gr.*	Maiden; daughter.
Cordelia, *Lat.*	Warm-hearted; noble-hearted.
Cornelia, *Lat.*	Feminine of Cornelius.
Cosima, *Gr.*	Order; beauty.
Deborah, *Heb.*	A bee.
Delia, *Gr.*	Belonging to the isle of Delos.
Dora, *Gr.*	A gift.
Dorcas, *Gr.*	A gazelle.
Dorothea, Dorothy, *Gr.*	The gift of God.
Drusilla, *Gr.*	Dewy-eyed.
Edith, *Sax.*	Happiness; noble gift.
Edna, *Heb.*	Pleasure.
Eleanor, *A.-S.*	All-fruitful.
Elinor, *A.-S.*	The same as Eleanor.
Eliza,	Contracted from Elizabeth.
Elizabeth, Elisabeth, *Heb.*	God her oath; worshipper of God.
Ella	A contraction of Eleanor.
Ellen	Dimin. of Eleanor.—Helen.
Elsie	Diminutive of Alice.
Emeline, Emmeline, *Gr.*	Harmonious; graceful.
Emily, *Lat.*	From Æmilia; or, *Gr.* the same as Emeline.
Emma, *It.*	A gem; a nurse.
Ernestine, *Ger.*	Fem. diminutive of Ernest.
Esther, Hester, *Per.*	Star; good fortune; secret.
Ethel, *Teut.*	Noble.
Ethelind, *Teut.*	Nobly beautiful.
Eugenia, *Gr.*	Well-born; noble.
Eunice, *Gr.*	Happily victorious.
Euphemia, *Gr.*	Of good report.
Evangeline, *Gr.*	Bringing glad news.
Eve, Eva, *Heb.*	Life.
Evelina, *It.*	Diminutive of Eva.
Fanny	Diminutive of Frances.
Felicia, *Lat.*	Happy.
Fidelia, *Lat.*	Faithful.
Flora, *Lat.*	The goddess of flowers.
Florence, *Lat.*	Blooming; flourishing.
Frances, *Fr.*	Feminine of Francis.
Georgiana	Feminine of George.
Gertrude, *Ger.*	All truth. (*Verstegan.*)
Grace, Gratia, *Lat.*	Grace; favor.
Hannah, *Heb.*	Gratuitous gift.
Harriet, *Eng.* Henrietta, *Fr.*	Fem. diminutive of Henry.
Helen, *Gr.*	Alluring; brightness.
Hester, *Per.*	See Esther.
Honora, *Lat.*	Honorable.
Ida, *Ger.*	Divine.
Inez, *Sp.*	The same as Agnes.
Irene, *Gr.*	Peace.
Isabella, Isabel, *Sp.*	The same as Elizabeth.
Jane, Jeanne, *Fr.*	Feminine of John.
Janet, Jeannette, *Fr.*	Diminutive of Jane.
Joan, Joanna, *Lat.*	Feminine of John.
Josephine, *Fr.*	Feminine of Joseph.
Judith, *Heb.*	Praised.
Julia, *Lat.*	Feminine of Julius.
Juliana, *Lat.*	Feminine of Julian.
Juliet, *Fr.*	Diminutive of Julia.
Katharine, Katherine	See Catharine.
Laura, *Lat.*	A laurel or bay-tree.
Lavinia, *Lat.*	Name of the wife of Æneas.
Leonora, *It.*	The same as Eleanor.
Letitia, Lettice, *Lat.*	Joy.
Lois, *Gr.*	Desirable; good.
Louisa, Louise, *Fr.*	Feminine of Louis.
Lucinda, *Lat.*	Shining; brilliant.
Lucretia, *Lat.*	Gain; light.
Lucy, Lucia, *Lat.*	Feminine of Lucius; shining.
Lydia, *Gr.*	A Lydian.
Mabel, *Lat.*	Shortened from Amabel.
Madeline, *Fr.*	The same as Magdalene.
Magdalene, *Heb.*	Belonging to Magdala.
Marcia, *Lat.*	Feminine of Marcius; warlike.
Margaret, *Gr.*	A pearl.
Maria, *Lat.*	A form of Mary.
Marianne, *Fr.*	From Mary and Anne.
Marion, *Fr.*	A familiar form of Mary.
Martha, *Heb.*	Bitterness; sorrowful.
Mary, *Heb.*	The same as Miriam.
Matilda, Maud, *Teut.*	A heroine.
Melicent, *Lat.*	A sweet singer.
Melissa, *Gr.*	A bee.
Minerva, *Lat.*	Name of a goddess.
Minna, *Ger.*	Contracted from Wilhelmina.
Miranda, *Lat.*	Admirable.
Miriam, *Heb.*	Their rebellion; bitterness.
Nancy, *Eng.*	A familiar form of Anne.
Nora, *It.*	A contraction of Honora and of Leonora.
Octavia, *Lat.*	Feminine of Octavius; the eighth.
Olive, Olivia, *Lat.*	An olive.
Ophelia, *Gr.*	Help; aid.
Paulina, *Lat.*	Feminine of Paulinus.
Penelope, *Gr.*	A weaver.
Phebe, Phœbe, *Gr.*	Bright; shining.
Philippa, *Gr.*	Feminine of Philip.
Phyllis, *Gr.*	A green bough.
Polly, *Eng.*	A variation of Mary.
Priscilla, *Lat.*	Somewhat old.
Prudence, *Lat.*	Foresight; prudence.
Rachel, *Heb.*	A ewe; a lamb.
Rebecca, *Heb.*	A rope with a noose.
Renata, *Lat.*	Born again.
Rhoda, *Gr.*	A rose.
Rosa, Rose, *Lat.*	A rose.
Rosabella, *It.*	A fair rose.
Rosalie, *Fr.*	Rosy.
Rosamond, *Teut.*	Rosy lips.
Roxana, *Per.*	Dawn of day.
Ruth, *Heb.*	Beauty.
Salome, *Heb.*	Peaceful.
Sarah, Sara, *Heb.*	A princess.
Sibylla, *Gr.*	A sibyl; a prophetess.
Sophia, *Gr.*	Wisdom.
Sophronia, *Gr.*	Of a sound mind.
Stella, *Lat.*	A star.
Susan, Susanna, *Heb.*	A lily.
Sylvia, *Lat.*	Of the woods.
Theodora, *Gr.*	The gift of God.
Theodosia, *Gr.*	The gift of God.
Theresa, *Gr.*	Carrying ears of corn.
Thomasine, *Fr.*	Feminine of Thomas.
Urania, *Gr.*	Heavenly; the name of one of the Muses.
Ursula, *Lat.*	A she-bear.
Valeria, *Lat.*	Feminine of Valerius.
Victoria, *Lat.*	Victory.
Viola, Violet, *Lat.*	A violet.
Virginia, *Lat.*	Virgin; pure.
Wilhelmina, *Ger.*	Feminine of William.
Winifred, *A.-S.*	A lover of peace.
Zenobia, *Gr.*	The life of Jupiter.

PRONUNCIATION

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

REMARKS.

THE pronunciation of geographical names is a very difficult branch of orthoepy. These names pertain to all parts of the globe; their vernacular or native pronunciation is regulated or affected by every variety of language; and it would be scarcely possible to represent in any instance the exact native pronunciation by any combination of English letters. There are minor shades and qualities of tone which no alphabet can ever take note of.

There are a great many names respecting the pronunciation of which it is difficult to determine how far the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over the analogy of the languages to which the words respectively belong. Most of such authorities as exist embrace but a small part of the words of this class; and there is also much disagreement among orthoepists with respect to the pronunciation of such of these names as they undertake to pronounce.

With regard to the geographical names which pertain to the countries in which the English language is spoken, including the British empire in Europe, the United States, and the British provinces generally, their pronunciation is conformed, for the most part, to the analogy of the English language. In addition to these, geographical names which belong to other parts of the globe, but which have become Anglicized by having changed their native form and assumed an English orthography, are also conformed to the general principles of English pronunciation. The most common geographical names, such as those which relate to the great divisions of the globe, the names of the countries, kingdoms, states, principal cities, &c., are differently written as well as differently pronounced in different languages. The following table exhibits a few examples of this diversity by way of illustration:

English.	*French.*	*German.*	*Spanish.*	*Italian.*
Africa,	Afrique,	Afrika,	Africa,	Affrica.
Europe,	Europe,	Europa,	Europa,	Europa.
America,	Amérique,	Amerika,	América,	America.
England,	Angleterre,	England,	Inglaterra,	Inghilterra.
Spain,	Espagne,	Spanien,	España,	Spagna.
Germany,	Allemagne,	Deutschland,	Alemania,	Germania.
Austria,	Autriche,	Oesterreich,	Austria,	Austria.
Sweden,	Suède,	Schweden,	Suecia,	Svezia.
London,	Londres,	London,	Lóndres,	Londra.
Leghorn,	Livourne,	Livorno,	Liorna,	Livorno.

There can be no doubt but that geographical names, which assume such different forms in different languages, should be pronounced differently by the inhabitants of different countries and in accordance with the analogies of their respective languages. All the common geographical names, such as are familiar to all intelligent persons, have become more or less Anglicized, and their pronunciation is more or less conformed to the English analogy. Many of these words may be considered as perfectly Anglicized, and they are accordingly pronounced as common English words; but there are many with regard to which it is difficult to determine how far, in pronouncing them, the English analogy should be allowed to prevail over that of the language to which the words belong.

With respect to the class of words which are partially Anglicized, there is a great diversity in the manner of pronouncing them. Some respectable speakers incline to pronounce them, for the most part, according to the English analogy, while others aspire to pronounce them as they are pronounced in the several languages to which they appertain; and there are many cases in which it is difficult to determine which is to be the more approved, the English or the foreign method. A person conversant with foreign languages will be likely to pronounce such words in the foreign manner; while a mere English scholar may be naturally expected, and may be permitted, to incline more strongly to the English mode. It may be often desirable to know what the native mode of pronouncing such words is, though it may not

be advisable, in common use, to adopt it. The present tendency is unquestionably toward at least an approximate conformity to the best vernacular standards, especially in the case of European proper names.

Proper names are more subject to a corrupt pronunciation, or one which is not conformed to the orthography, than common names. A considerable number of the geographical names pertaining to England are pronounced very differently from what their orthography indicates; as, for example, *Chertsey* and *Cirencester*, commonly pronounced *ches′se* and *sis′e-ter*. Americans are somewhat less inclined to deviate from orthography, in the pronunciation of some words, than the English are. *Berwick* and *Warwick*, for example, which are pronounced in England *ber′ik* and *war′ik*, are often pronounced in the United States as they are spelt.

The following vocabulary was first prepared as an appendage to an edition of the Comprehensive Dictionary which was published in 1835. In preparing it, use was made of a great variety of sources of information, one of the most considerable of which, in the later editions of this Dictionary, was Lippincott's "Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World."

PRONUNCIATION OF SEVERAL EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

The following rules respecting the pronunciation of certain letters in the principal modern languages of Continental Europe may be of some use in relation to the pronunciation of names pertaining to the several countries where these languages are spoken, and which are not included in the present Vocabulary. Yet it may be advisable for a mere English scholar to make but a partial application of them in practice.

VOWELS.

A.—The vowel *a*, in situations in which the analogy of the English language would naturally give it the sound of long *a*, has, in most of the languages of the Continent of Europe, what is called the *Italian* sound,—that is, the sound of *a* in *far* and *farther*. In other situations its sound approaches nearly to its short English sound, as in *man*, *fat*.

E.—In these languages the sound of the vowel *e* at the end of an accented syllable is generally the same as that of the English long *a* in *fate*, *name*. In other situations it has the sound of the English short *e*, as in *met*, *men*, or of *e* in *there*, *where*.

I.—The long sound of *i* in these languages is the same as in the English word *marine*, being the same as the English long sound of *e* in *mete*, *seen*. The short sound is the same as its English short sound, as in *pin*.

O.—The vowel *o* has the same sounds that it has in English in the words *note*, *not*, and *nor*.

U.—The vowel *u* in most of these languages has the same sound that it has in English in the word *rule*, being the same as *oo* in *fool*, *moon*, and when short it has the sound of *u* in *bull*, or of *oo* in *good*. The sound of *u* in the French language, and also in the Dutch, has no equivalent sound in English; and it can be learned only by oral instruction. It may be regarded as intermediate between the sound of long *e* and *oo*, partaking of both.

Y.—The vowel *y* has, in most of these languages, the same sound as *i*,—that is, of long *e*, as in *me*; but in the Dutch language (in which it is now written *ij*) it has the sound of the English long *i*, as in *pine*. In Danish and Swedish, it is like the French and Dutch *u*.

DIPHTHONGS.

AE *or* **Ä.**—The sound of the diphthong *ae*, in Dutch, is like the English sound of *a* in *far*; in German, the sound of *ae* or *ä* is like that of the English long *a*, as in *fate*.

AI.—The sound of the diphthong *ai*, in French, is like that of the English long *a*, as in *fate*; in the other languages, like that of the English long *i*, as in *pine*.

AU *and* **EAU.**—The diphthong *au* and the triphthong *eau*, in French, have the sound of the English long *o*, as in *note*; as, *Chaumont* (shō-mōng′), *Beauvais* (bō-vā′). In German, Dutch, Danish, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, the diphthong *au* has nearly the English sound of *ow* in *now*; as, *Austerlitz* (ŏŭs′tẹr-lĭts). The German diphthong *äu*, or *aeu*, has a sound like that of the English diphthong *oi* in *toil*; as, *Stäudlin* (stŏĭt′lịn).

EI *and* **EY.**—The diphthong *ei*, in French, sounds like the English long *a* in *fate*. In German, the diphthongs *ei* and *ey* have a sound similar to the English sound of long *i*, as in *pine*; as, *Hei′del-berg*.

EU.—The French diphthong *eu* has a sound similar to the English sound of *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur*. The German diphthong *eu* has a sound similar to that of the English diphthong *oi* in *toil*; as, *Neustadt* (nŏĭ′stät).

IE.—The diphthong *ie*, in French, German, Dutch, &c., has the sound of the English long *e*, as in *mete*; as, *Wie′land*.

OE *or* **Ö.**—The sound of the German, Danish, and Swedish diphthong *oe* or *ö* resembles that of the French *eu*. It has no equivalent sound in English, and is not easily explained. It may be conceived as intermediate between the long English sounds of *a* and *o*, and resulting from an attempt to utter them simultaneously. It may be approximately represented in English by *ĕh*, as in the name of Goethe or Göthe (pronounced gĕh′tā).

OO.—The diphthong *oo*, in German, Dutch, and Danish, has the sound of *oo* in the English word *door*, or of *o* in *note*.

OU.—The French diphthong *ou* has the sound of the English *oo* in *tool;* as, *Tôu-lôuse'* (tô-lôz').

UE *or* **Ü.**—The sound of the German, Dutch, and Danish diphthong *ue* or *ü* is like that of the French *u*.

CONSONANTS.

The sounds of most of the consonants, in the Continental languages, are the same as in English. Some of the principal exceptions are the following:

B.—The sound of *b*, in German, at the end of a syllable, is like that of the English *p;* in Spanish, between two vowels, similar to *v*.

C.—The sound of *c*, in German, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is like that of *ts* in English; in Italian, before *e* and *i*, like that of *ch* in the English word *chill;* in Spanish, before *e* and *i*, like that of *th* in *thin*.

D.—The sound of *d*, in German and Dutch, at the end of a syllable, is like that of *t* in English; in Danish and Spanish, between two vowels or at the end of a syllable, like that of *th* in *this*.

G.—The sound of *g* in French, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is like that of *zh* in English, or of *s* in *pleasure;* in Spanish, before *e* and *i*, the same as the Spanish *j;* in Italian, before *e* and *i*, like that of *g* in the English word *gem*, or *j* in *jet;* in Dutch, its sound is that of a strongly aspirated *h;* in German, at the beginning of words, it is hard, like *g* in *get;* at the end of a syllable, or between vowels, it has a peculiar sound intermediate between those of consonant *y* and *g* in *get;* following *n*, it combines with it in a nasal sound, as in English; and in words ending in *ngen*, it is thrown back on the penultimate syllable; as, *Hech'ing-en*.

H.—This letter is mute in French, Spanish, and Italian; in Portuguese, when it follows *l* or *n*, it takes the sound of consonant *y*, or serves as a sign that the *l* has a liquid sound; as, *Minho* (mēn'yō).

J.—The sound of *j*, in French and Portuguese, is like that of *zh* in English; in Spanish, it is like that of *h* strongly aspirated; in Italian, and also in Hungarian when not preceded by *d*, *g*, or *t*, it is like the long English *e* in *me;* in the remaining languages, it is like that of consonant *y*.

M.—This letter, in French, when preceded by a vowel, and followed by any other consonant except *m*, serves to mark the vowel as nasal. It is represented in English by *ng*.

N.—The letter *n*, in French, when preceded by a vowel, and followed by any other consonant except *n*, also serves as a sign that the preceding vowel is nasal; in Spanish, *ñ* has a liquid sound, like that of *n* in the English word *name*, blended with the sound of consonant *y*.

V.—The sound of *v* in German is the same as that of *f* in English.

W.—The sound of *w* in the German and Dutch languages is similar to that of *v* in English.

X.—The sound of *x* in Spanish is like that of *h* strongly aspirated, being the same as that of the Spanish *j*, and also of *g* before *e* and *i;* in Portuguese it is like *sh* in the English word *shall*.

Z.—The sound of *z* in German, and most generally in Italian, is like that of *ts* in English; in Spanish, like *th* in the English word *thin;* *zz* in Italian, like *ts*.

DIGRAPHS.

CH.—The sound of the digraph *ch* in French and Portuguese is the same as the English *sh*, or of *ch* in *chaise;* in Spanish, the same as *ch* in the English word *chill;* in Italian, as in words from the ancient languages (Hebrew, Greek, and Latin), like that of *k*. In German and Dutch it has a hard, guttural sound, not easily represented in English, but resembling that of *h* strongly aspirated. It is represented in this Vocabulary, as it is in others, by the letter *k*.

GL.—This digraph in Italian blends the sounds of *l* and consonant *y*.

GN.—This digraph in French and Italian sounds like the Spanish *ñ*, or like the letters *ni* in the English word *onion*.

LL.—The sound of *ll* in Spanish is like that of *gl* in Italian, or that of the letters *lli* in the English word *million*.

SC.—This digraph in Italian, before *e* and *i*, is sounded like *sh* in the English word *shell*.

SCH.—The sound of *sch* in German is the same as that of *sh* in the English word *shell*.

TH.—The digraph *th* in the several languages has the sound of *t;* as, *Theiss* (tīs).

ACCENT.

In the French language there is no recognized accented syllable, every vowel (the mute or obscure *e* only excepted) receiving a full and distinct utterance; but in English representations of the pronunciation of French words the last syllable is generally marked as having an accent. The same is true of Hungarian words. In the Dutch, German, Danish, and Swedish languages the principal accent falls upon the radical syllable of a word, and in general will naturally be given correctly by an English reader. Italian words and words ending in a vowel in Spanish and Portuguese are generally accented on the penultimate syllable; but there are numerous exceptions, especially in Italian. Spanish and Portuguese words ending in a consonant are mostly accented on the last syllable. The seat of the accent in Polish words is always the penultimate syllable. Russian words are often accented on the last syllable; but in this respect there is much irregularity, and in our pronunciation of them they are often conformed to the analogy of English words.

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

Aä (ä)
Aä′ḉhẹn (ä′kẹn)
Aafjord (âw-fẹ-örd′)
Aâl′börg (âl′börg)
Aâ′lẹ-sûnd
Aäl′tẹn
Aär (är)
Aä′rau (ä′röŵ)
Aär′gau (är′göû)
Aâr′hûus
Aäth (ät)
Ä′bạ-cō
Ăb-ạ-kănsk′
Ăb-ạn-cāy̆′ (ăb-ạn-kī′)
Ạ-bä′nō
Ăbbe-vîlle (Fr.)
Ăb′bẹ-vĭlle (S. C.)
Ăb-ẹr-dēēn′
Ăb-ẹr-gạ-vĕn′ny (or ăb-ẹr-gā′nẹ)
Ăb-ẹr-y̆st′with
Ăb′ịng-dọn
Abo (ō′bô)
Abomey (ăb-ọ-mā′)
Ăb-ôo-shêhr′ (-shår′)
Ăb-ôu-kîr′
Ăb-ôu-sîr′
Ä-brän′tẹs
Ä-brōl′hōs (-yōs)
Abruzzo (ä-brūt′sō)
Ạb-sẹ′cọm
Ăb-ys-sĭn′ị-ạ
Ạ-cä′dị-ạ
Ä-cä-pûl′cō
Ăc-cọ-măc′
Ạ-chēēn′
Ăḉh′ịll
Aci Reale (ä′chē rā-ä′lā)
Ä-cọn-cä′guạ (-gwạ)
Acqs (äks)
Acqui (äk′kwē)
Ăc′rạ
Acre (ā′kẹr or ä′kẹr)
Ạ-dàir′
Ạ-dā′lị-ạ, or Ạ-dä′lị-ạ
Ä-dä′nä
Ăd′dä
Ạ-dĕl′, or Ā′dẹl
Ā′dẹn, or Ā′dẹn
Ăd′ị-g̈ẹ
Ăd-ị-rŏn′dạck
Ăd′lẹr-bĕrg
Ä-dôur′
Ăd′ọ-wäh
Ä-drä-mî′tî
Ā′drị-ä
Ā-drị-ạn-ō′ple
Ā-drị-ăt′ic
Æ-g̈ē′ạn
Æ-g̈ī′na, or Æg̈′ị-nạ
Ærōe (ā′rọ-ē)
Ạf-ghăn-is-tăn′
Ä-fî-ôum′
Ä-frä-gō′lä
Ăf′rị-cạ
Ăg′ạ-dēş
Agaña (ä-găn′yä)
Agde (ägd)
Agen (ä-zhäng′)
Ăg′g̈ẹrs-hûus
Âgh′rịm (âwg′rịm)
Ăg̈′ịn-cōurt
Agnadello (än-yạ-dĕl′lō)
Agnone (än-yō′nä)
Ä-gŏs′tä
Ä′grạ, or Ā′grạ
Ä′grạm (or ŏg-rŏm′)
Ä-guä-dîl′lä (ä-gwä-dĕl′yä) [nwä′vä)
Agua Nueva (ä′gwä
Ä′guäs Cä-lị-ĕn′tẹs
Ä-gûl′häs (-yäs)
Ä-hän′tä
Ăh-mĕd-ạ-băd′
Ăh-mẹd-nŭg′gụr
Ăh-wäs′
Aĭḉh′städt (ĭk′stät)
Aigle (ā′gl)
Aigues Mortes (āg-mört′)
Ain (ăng)
Aĭn-tăb′
Aisne (ān)
Āix (āks or ās)
Aix-la-Chapelle (āks lä-shä-pĕl′)
Ajaccio (ä-yät′chō)
Ä-jän′
Ăj-mēēr′
Ajuruoca (ä-zhū-rū-ō′kä)
Ä′kạ-bä
Ăk-băr-ạ-băd′
Ăk′ẹr-măn′
Akhalzikh (ä-khäl-zēk′)
Ăk-his-săr′
Akhtyrka (äk-tēr′kạ)
Akita (ä-kē′tạ)
Ăk-mîm′
Ạ-kō′la
Ăk-shêhr′ (äk-shår′)
Ăk-ū-rey̆′rị
Ăk-yăb′
Ăl-ạ-bä′mạ
Ä-lạ-băt′
Ạ-lăch′ū-ạ
Ä-lä-gō′äs
Alais (ä-lā′)
Ä-lạ-jue′lạ (-hwā′-)
Ä-lạ-me′dä (-mā′-)
Ăl′ạ-mō
Ä′lä-mōs
Ä′lạnd (or ō′länd)
Ạ-lăp′ạ-hâ
Ăl′ạ-quâ
Ä-lä-shêhr′(-shår′)
Ạ-lăs′kạ
Ä-lä′trî
Ăl′bạ
Albacete (äl-bä-thā′tā)
Ạl-bā′nị-ạ, or Ăl-bạ-nî′ạ
Ăl-bä′nō
Âl′bạ-ny
Ăl-bay̆′
Albegna (äl-bān′yä)
Ăl-bẹ-märle′
Ăl′bert N′yăn′zạ
Ăl-bî′
Ăl-bū-fe′rạ (-fā′-)
Ăl-bū-quĕr′que (äl-bū-kĕr′kä)
Ăl-cä-lä′
Ăl′cä-mō
Alcañiz (äl-kän-yēth′)
Ăl-căn′tä-rä
Ăl-cä-rî′ä
Ăl′cẹs-tẹr (or âwl′stẹr)
Ăl-cō′nạ
Ăl-cō′y
Âl-dăn′
Âl′dẹr-nẹy
Ạ-lĕn′çọn (or äl-äng-sōng′)
Alentejo (äl-ẹng-tā′zhō)
Ạ-lĕp′pō
Ăl-ẹ-rî′ạ
Ăl-ẹs-săn′drị-ạ
Ạ-leū′tiạn
Ăl-ẹx-ạn-drĕt′tạ
Ăl-ẹx-ăn′drị-ạ
Ăl-găr′vẹ
Ạl-g̈ē′rị-ạ
Ăl-g̈ẹ-zî′rạs
Ạl-g̈iērş′
Ăl′gọ-ạ, or Ạl-gō′ạ
Ạl-gō′mạ
Ăl-hä′mạ (or ä-lä′mä)
Ăl-ị-cănt′
Ăl-ị-căn′tẹ
Ä-lî-cä′tä
Ä-lî-cū′dî
Ălk-mäar′
Ăl-lä-hä-băd′
Ăl-lạh-shêhr′ (-shår′)
Ăl′lẹ
Ăl′lẹ-ghā-ny
Allier (ä-lē-ā′)
Ăl′lọ-ạ
Ăl′lọ-wāy
Ăl-mä-dĕn′
Ăl-măn′sä
Almeida (äl-mā′ē-dä)
Ăl-mẹ-rî′ä
Ăl-mî-răn′te (-tā)
Ạl-mō′rạh
Almuñecar (äl-mūn-yā-kär′)
Alnwick (ăn′nịk)
Ạl-pē′nạ
Ălps [räs)
Alpujarras (äl-pū-hăr′-
Ăl-săce′
Ăl-taī′
Ăl-tạ-mạ-hâ′
Ăl-tä-mî′rä
Ăl-tä-mū′rä
Ăl′tẹn-bûrg
Âl′tọn
Ăl′tọ-nä
Ăl-tôô′nạ
Ăl′törf
Ălt′zey̆ (ălt′sī)
Ä-lū′tä
Ăl-vä-rä′dō
Ä′mä-g̈ẹr
Ä-mäl′fî
Ä mä′pä-lä
Ä-mä-răn′te (-tā)
Ä-mä-rä-pû′rä
Ä-mä′si-ä
Ä-mäx-î′ḉhî
Ăm′ạ-zọn
Ăm′bĕrg
Ambert (äng-bår′)
Ăm′ble-sīde
Amboise (äng-bwäz′ or ăm-böïz′)
Ạm-bōy̆′
Ăm-bōy̆′nạ
Ăm-brîz′
Ăm-brym′ (brēm′)
Ā′mẹ-länd
Ạ-mē′lị-ạ
Ạ-mĕr′ị-cạ
Ā′mẹrs-fōrt
Ăm′ẹr-shăm
Ăm-hä′rä
Ăm′hẹrst (-ẹrst)
Ăm′ị-ĕnş (or äm-ẹ-äng′)
Ä-mîte′
Amlwch (ăm′lôk)
Ăm′mẹr-gau (-göŵ)
Ăm-mọ-nôô′sục
Ä-môô′
Ä-môô′ Där′yä
Ăm-ọs-kēag′
Ä-môur′ (ä-môr′)
Ạ-mōy̆′
Ăm-phî′lä
Ăm-rît′sir
Ăm′stẹr-dăm
Ä-nä′dîr
Ăn′ạ-heĭm
Anahuac (ăn-ä-wăk′)
Ä-năm′
Ä-nä-pä′
Ăn-ạ-tō′lị-ạ
Ăn′cạs-tẹr (ăng′-)
Ăn-cō′nä
Ăn-dạ-lû′şi-ạ
Ăn-dạ-măn′ [lē′)
Andelys, Les (lā zängd-
Andenne (äng-dĕn′)
Ăn-dẹ-răb′
Ăn′dẹr-näḉh
Ăn′dẹş
Ăn-dŏr′rä
Ăn′dọ-vẹr
Ăn-drọs-cŏg′g̈ịn
Ăn-dū′jạr (än-dū′hạr)
Ăn-dūx′ạr (än-dū′hạr)
Ä-nẹ-gä′dä
Ăn-gä-rä′
Ăn-g̈ẹ-lî′nạ
Ang′ẹr-männ-länd (ŏng′-)
Ăn′g̈ẹrş (or äng-zhā′)
Ăn′gle-sẹy (ăng′gl-sẹ)
Ạn-gō′la
Ạn-gō′rạ
Ăn-gọs-tû′rä
Angoulême(äng-gô-lām′)
Ăn′grä
Ạn-guĭl′lạ (-gwĭl′-)
Ăn′gụs (ăng′gụs)
Ăn′hält
Ăn′hōlt
Ä-nị-bä′
Anjer (än′yẹr)
Ăn′jôu (or äng-zhô′)
Anklam (ăn′klăm)
Ăn-kō′bẹr
Ăn′nạ-bĕrg
Ăn-năgh′ (ăn-nä′)
Ăn-na-môô′kō
Ạn-năp′ọ-lĭs
Ănne Ạ-rŭn′dẹl
Ăn′nẹ-cy (or ăn-sē′)
Ăn-nọ-bōn′
Ăn-nọ-nāy̆′
Ăns′päḉh
Ăn-tä′lō
Ăn-tä-nạ-nạ-rî′vō

Ăn-tẹ-que'rạ (-kā'rạ)
Antibes (äng-tēb')
Ăn-tị-cŏs'tị
Ạn-tiē'tạm
Ạn-tī'guạ (-gạ)
Ạn-tîlleṣ' (äṅ-tēlz' *or* ạn-tĭl'lēz)
Ăn'tị-ŏçh
Ăn-tị-ọ-quî'ạ (-kē'ạ)
Ạn-tĭp'ạ-rŏs
Ăn-tị-sä'nạ
Ăn-tị-vä'rị, *or* **Ăn-tî'-vä-rî**
Ănt'wẽrp
Anzin (äng-zäng')
Ä-ŏs'tä
Ä-pä'chẹ
Apatin (ŏh-pŏh-tēn')
Ăp'ẹn-nīneṣ
Ăp-pạ-lăch'ee
Ăp-pạ-lăch-ị-cō'lạ
Ăp-pẹn-zĕll'
Ăp-pọ-măt'tọx
Ä-prî-ce'nạ (-chā'nạ)
Ạ-pû're (ä-pū'rā)
Ạ-pû'rị-măc
Ä'quị (ä'kwē)
Ăq'uị-lạ (äk'wẹ-lä)
Aquileia (äk-wẹ-lā'yä)
Aquin (ä-käng')
Ä-quî'nō
Ạ-rā'bị-ạ
Ā'rạd (*or* ọr-ŏd')
Ăr'ạ-făt
Ăr'ạ-gŏn
Ä-rāiçhe', **Ĕl**
Ăr'al
Ä-răn-juez' (-hwĕth')
Ạ-răn'sạs
Ä-rạ-pī'lēs
Ăr'ạ-răt
Ä-räs'
Ạ-rau' (ạ-röû')
Ăr-âu-cā'nị-ạ
Araure (ạ-röŵ'rā)
Ăr'be
Ăr-bĭl'
Ăr-bois' (-bwä')
Ăr-brōath'
Arcachon (är-kạ-shōṅ')
Ărçh-ān'ġel
Ăr-chî-dō'nạ
Ărçh-ị-pĕl'ạ-gō
Ăr-cō'lạ
Ăr'cŏs
Ăr-cŏt'
Ăr'dẹ-bĭl
Ăr-dèche' (är-dāsh')
Ăr-de-län'
Ardennes (är-dĕn' *or* är'-dẹn)
Ăr'drăh
Ä-rẹ-cī'bō (-vō)
Ā'rẹm-bĕrg
Ăr'ẹnṣ-bĕrg
Arenys (ä-rā-nēs')
Ä-rẹ-quî'pä (-kē'pä)
Ä-rĕz'zō (ä-rĕt'sō)
Argæus (är-jē'ụs)
Ăr-gen-tăn' (är-zhäñ-täṅ')
Ăr-ġẹn-tä'rō
Argenteuil (är-zhäṅ-tūl')
Argentière (är-zhäṅ-tẹ-ár')
Ăr'ġẹn-tīne
Ăr'gŏs
Ăr-gŏs'tọ-lî
Ăr-ġȳle', *or* **Ăr'ġȳle**
Ăr'ġỵ-rō Căs'trō
Ä-rị-ä'nō
Ä-rî'cä
Ariège (ä-rẹ-āzh')
Ä-rîn'hōs (-yōs)
Ä-rĭs'pe (-pā)
Ä-rî'tạ

Ăr-ị-zō'nạ
Arjona (är-HŌ'nä)
Arkansas (är'kạn-sâw)
Ăr-kî'kō
Ărk'lōw
Ărl'bĕrg
Ărleṣ (*or* ärl)
Ạr-măgh' (ạr-mä')
Armagnac (är-män-yäk')
Ạr-mē'nị-ạ
Armentières (är-mäñ-tẹ-ár')
Ărn'heĭm
Ărns'bĕrg
Ărn'städt (ärn'stät)
Aroa (ä-rō'ä)
Ä'rọl-sẹn
Ạ-rôôs'tôôk
Ăr-pî'nō
Ăr-quä'
Ărques (ärk)
Ăr-rạ-căn'
Ăr'rạn
Ăr'rạs (*or* är-räs')
Ăr-tî-bọ-nîte'
Artois (är-twä')
Ărt-vîn'
Ä-rū'bâ
Ăr'ụn-dĕl
Ạs-çhăf'fẹn-bŭrg (-shäf-')
Ăsçh-ẹrṣ-le'bẹn (äsh-ẹrz-lā'bẹn)
Ăs'cọ-lî
Ạs-cŭt'nẹy
Ăsh-ạn-tēē', *or* **Ạ-shăn'-tee**
Ăsh-mû-neīn'
Ăsh'ọ-vẹr
Ăsh-tạ-bū'lạ
Ăsh-ú-ē'lọt
Ā'sị-ạ (ā'shẹ-ạ)
Ăs'pẹrn
Ăs-phạl-tī'tēṣ
Ăs-prọ-pŏt'ạ-mō
Ạs-săm', *or* **Ăs'sạm**
Ạs-sāye' (ạs-sā' *or* ạs-sī')
Ăs'sẹn
Ạs-sĭn-ị-bŏĭ'ạ
Ạs-sĭn'nị-bŏĭn
Ăs-sî'sî
Ăs-sôu-ân'
Ăs-tẹr-ạ-bäd'
Ăs'tî
Ăs-tŏr'gä
Ăs-tō'rị-ạ
Ăs-trạ-çhăn'
Ăs-tū'rị-äs
Ăt-ạ-bä'pō
Ăt-ạ-cā'mä
Ăt-au-aī' (ăt-öû-ī')
Ăt-bä'rä
Ătch-ạ-fạ-lạȳ'ạ
Ạt-chēēn'
Ăt-feh' (ät-fā')
Ăth'ẹnṣ
Ạth-lōne'
Ăth'ọl, *or* **Ā'thŏl**
Āth'ọs
Ạ-thȳ', *or* **Ăth'ỵ**
Ä-tî'nä
Ăt'lạs
Ä-trā'tō
Ä'trî
Ạt-tăk'ạ-pas (-pâw)
Ăt'tạ-lä, *or* **Ạt-tä'lạ**
Attigny (ät-tēn'ye)
Ạt-tŏck'
Ăt'ū-ī, *or* **Ạ-tū'ị**
Aubagne (ō-bäñ')
Aube (ōb)
Aubenas (ōb-nä' *or* ō-bẹ-näs')

Aubigny (ō-bēn-yē')
Aubin (ō-bäṅ')
Aubusson (ō-bŭs-sōṅ')
Auch (ōsh)
Auchinlech (ăf-flĕk')
Aude (ōd)
Au'ẹr-băçh (öû'ẹr-bäk)
Au'ẹr-städt (öû'ẹr-stät)
Âu'ġẹ-lä
Âugṣ'bŭrg (*or* öûgṣ'-bûrg)
Âu-gŭs'tạ
Au-gŭs-tō'vō (öû-gŭs-tō'vō)
Aumale (ō-mäl')
Aunis (ō'nēs' *or* ō'nē')
Au'rịçh (öû'rĭk)
Aurillac (ō-rēl-yäk')
Âu-rŭng-ạ-bäd'
Aussegg (öŵ'sĕɢ)
Âus'tẹr-lĭtz (*or* öûs'tẹr-lĭts)
Âus-trạl-ā'sị-ạ (-shẹ-ạ)
Âus-trā'lị-ạ
Âus'trị-ạ
Âu-tâu'gạ
Au-tŭn' (ō-tŭṅ')
Auvergne (ō-várñ')
Aux Cayes (ō-kā')
Auxerre (ō-sár')
Âux-ŏnne' (*or* ō-sŏn')
Ā'vạ, *or* **Ä'vạ**
Ăv'ạ-lŏn
Ạ-văts'çhạ
Ä-ve'ị-rō (ä-vā'ẹ-rō)
Ä-vĕl'lä
Ăv-ẹl-lî'nō
Avenches (ä-väṅsh')
Ä-vĕr'nō
Ä-vĕr'sä
Avesnes (ä-vän')
Aveyron (ä-vā-rōṅ')
Avezzano (ä-vĕt-sä'nō)
Avignon (äv-ēn-yōṅ')
Ăv'ị-lä
Ăv-lō'nä
Ạ-vō'cạ
Ä-vō'lä
Ā'vọn
Ăv-ŏȳ-ĕlleṣ'
Avranches (äv-räṅsh')
Ạx-ŭm', *or* **Ăx'ụm**
Ăȳ-ạ-cū'chō
Aȳ-ạ-mŏn'te (ī-ạ-mŏn'-tā)
Āyleṣ'bụ-rỵ
Āyr (ár)
Āyr'shîre
Ạ-zẽr-bị-jăn', *or* **Ăz-ẹr-baī'jăn**
Ăz'ọf, *or* **Ăz'ọph**
Ạ-zōreṣ'

B.

Bāal'bĕc
Bạ-bä'
Băb'ỵ-lọn
Baccarat (bäk-kä-rä')
Bacchiglione (bäk-kēl-yō'nā)
Băçh'ị-ăn
Bacon (bä-kōn')
Băc'ụp
Bạ-dăg'rỵ
Băd-ạ-jōs' (bäd-ạ-HŌs')
Băd-ạk-shăn'
Bạd-dĕck'
Bä'dẹn, *or* **Băd'en**
Bä-dẹn-weī'lẹr
Baena (bä-ā'nạ)
Baeza (bä-ā'thạ)

Bä-gạ-rî'ạ
Băg-dăd' *or* **Băg'dăd**
Bagnara (bän-yä'rạ)
Bagnarea (bän-yä-rā'ạ)
Bagnères (bän-yár')
Bagnols (bän-yōl')
Bạ-hä'mạ
Bạ-här'
Băh-î'ạ (bä-ē'ạ)
Băh'lịng-ẹn
Băh-rāin', *or* **Băh-reīn'**
Băhr-ĕl-Ăb'ị-äd
Băhr-ẹl-Ăz'rẹk
Baī'kăl
Bailleul (bä-yṳh')
Baī-reuth (bī'rŏĭt)
Baī-rôut', *or* **Bāi-rôut'**
Baja (bä'yä)
Băkh'tẹ-găn
Bä'kū, *or* **Bạ-kū'**
Băl-ạ-ghâut'
Băl-ạ-klä'vạ
Bä-lạ-rūc'
Băl-ạ-sōre'
Băl'ạ-tŏṅ
Băl'bĕc, *or* **Băl-bĕc'**
Bâle (bäl), *or* **Bä'ṣel**
Băl-ẹ-ăr'ic
Băl-fụ-rŏsh'
Bạ-lîze'
Bâlk
Băl-kăn'
Băl-lị-nä'
Băl-lị-nạ-slōe'
Bâlls'tọn Spä
Băl-lỵ-shăn'nọn
Bạl-mŏr'ạl
Bâl'tic
Bâl'tị-mōre
Bâlt'ịn-glăss
Bạm-băr'rạ
Băm'bĕrg
Băm-bôuk'
Băm-ị-ăn'
Băm-mạ-kôô'
Bạ-năt'
Băn'cạ (băng'kạ)
Bạn-căl'lạ-rỵ
Bănff (bămf)
Băn-gạ-lōre' (băng-)
Băn'gŏr (băng'gŏr)
Băn-kŏk'
Băn'nacks
Băn'nock-bŭrn
Băn-tăm', *or* **Băn'tạm**
Bapaume (bä-pōm')
Băr'ạ-bä
Băr-ạ-cō'ạ
Bạ-rāiche'
Băr-ạ-tä'rị-ạ
Bar-bā'dọeṣ
Băr'bạ-rỵ
Bar-bū'dạ
Băr-cẹ-lō'nạ
Bạ-reil'lỵ (bạ-rā'lẹ)
Bä'rî
Bạ-rî'tạ
Băr-lẹ-Dŭc'
Barnaul (băr-nöûl')
Băr'nẹ-găt
Bạ-rōach' (bạ-rōch')
Bạ-rō'dạ
Băr'ọ-mĕtz (-mĕts)
Băr-quẹ-si-me'tō (-mā'-)
Barraux (băr-rō')
Băr'rẹ
Barrèges (băr-rāzh')
Barth (bärt)
Bä'ṣel, *or* **Bâle** (bäl)
Bä-si-lăn'
Bä-si-lị-cä'tạ
Băs'răh
Bạs-sä'nō

Bäs-seīn′
Basse-Terre (bäs-târ′)
Bäs′sọ-rä
Bäs-tăn′
Bas-tī′ạ
Bastogne (bäs-tōṅ′)
Bạ-tā′vị-ạ
Băth
Băt-ịs-căn′
Baton Rouge (bä-tn-rôzh′)
Battaglia (bät-täl′yạ)
Băt-ti-cạ-lō′ạ
Bä-ûl′
Bauro (böŵ′rō)
Bausset (bō-sā′)
Bautzen (böût′sẹn)
Baux (bō)
Bạ-vā′rị-ạ
Bä-yạ-mō′
Bay̆-ạ-zīd′ (bī-ạ-zēd′)
Bayeux (bä-yuh′)
Bay̆-lĕn′
Bä-yŏnne′
Bay̆′ôu (bī′ô)
Bay̆′reuth (bī′röĭt)
Baza (bä′thạ)
Bazas (bä-zä′)
Béarn (bā-ärn′)
Beaucaire (bō-kâr′)
Beaū′fôrt (S. C.)
Beau′fôrt (bō′fôrt) (Af.)
Beau′lẹy (bō′lẹ)
Beau-mā′rịs (bō-)
Beaune (bōn)
Beauvais (bō-vā′)
Bĕc′clẹş (bĕk′klz)
Bĕd-nōre′
Bĕd-ôu-īnş′
Bĕd-ọ-wēēn′
Béfort (bā-fōr′)
Beilan (bā-län′)
Beira (bā′ẹ-rä)
Beī′rôut (*or* bā′rôt)
Bēith
Beja (bā-zhä′)
Bē-jạ-pôur′
Bẹ-lĕd′-ul-Jẹ-rīd′
Bẹ-lĕm′ (*or* bā-lĕng′)
Bĕl-făst′, *or* Bĕl′făst
Belfort (bĕl-fōr′)
Bĕl′ġi-ŭm
Bĕl-grāde′
Bĕlle-fọn-tāine′
Bĕlle-fŏnte′
Belle-Isle, *or* Bellisle (bĕl-ēl′)
Bĕlle′vĭlle
Bĕl-lin-zō′nạ
Bĕl-lū′nō
Bẹ-lōĭt′
Bẹ-lôô-chịs-tăn′
Bē′lụr-Tăg
Bĕl-vị-dēre′
Belvoir (bē′vụr)
Bẹ-nä′rẹş
Bĕn-côô′lẹn
Bĕnd-ẹ-mīr′
Bene (bā′nā)
Bĕn-ẹ-vĕn′tō
Bĕn-gâl′
Bẹn-gä′zị
Bĕn-gue′lạ (bĕn-gā′lạ)
Bẹ-nīn′
Bĕn-ị-suēf′
Bĕn-Lō′mọnd
Bĕn-Mac-dhū′ị
Bĕn-Nē′vịs
Bẹ-nōŵm′
Bĕns′heīm
Bentevoglio (bĕn-tẹ-vōl′yō)
Bĕn′theīm (bĕn′tīm)
Bẹ-rär′
Bẹ-rāt′
Bẹr-bē′rạ, *or* Bĕr′bẹ-rä
Bẹr-bīce′, *or* Bĕr′bịce
Bĕr-dị-änsk′
Bĕr-dị-chĕv′
Bĕr-ẹ-şī′nạ, *or* Bĕr-ẹ-zī′nạ
Bĕr-ẹ-zōf′
Bĕr′gạ-mō
Bĕrġ′ẹn
Bĕrġ′ẹn-hûus
Bĕrg′ẹn-ŏp-Zōōm′
Bergerac (bĕr-zhẹ-räk′)
Bĕr-hạm-pōre′
Bĕr′ing, *or* Bēhr′ịng
Bĕrk′shīre
Bẹr-lĭn′, *or* Bĕr′lịn
Bẹr-mū′dạş
Bĕr′nard
Bĕrne (*or* bĕrn)
Bĕr-nī′nạ
Bĕr-rī′
Bĕr′rị-ĕn
Bẹr-tiē′
Bĕr′wịck (*or* bĕr′rịk)
Besançon (bā-zäṅ-sōṅ′)
Bĕs-sạ-rā′bị-ạ
Bĕth′lẹ-hẹm
Bĕv-ẹ-rĕn′
Bĕv′ẹr-ly
Bewd′lẹy
Bexar (bā-här′)
Beyra (bā′ẹ-rä)
Bey̆′rôôt (*or* bā′rôt)
Béziers (bā-zē-âr′), *E.* Béziers (bā-zē-ā′), *M. T.*
Bhä-rāich′
Bhăt-gŏng′ (băt-)
Bhŭrt-pōre′ (bŭrt-)
Bī-ä′lạ
Bị-äl′y̆s-tŏk
Bĭd-ạs-sō′ạ
Biĕl′ẹ-fĕld (-fĕlt)
Bī-ĕl-gọ-rŏd′
Bī-ĕl-ō′pọl
Bī-ĕnne′
Bịl-bä′ō
Bịl-bō′ạ
Bịl-ĕd′ŭl-ġẹ-rīd′
Bĭl′lẹr-ị-cạ
Bĭng′ẹn
Bĭng′hạm-tọn
Bī′ō-bī′ō
Bīr
Bĭr′kẹt-ĕl-Kẹ-rôun′
Bĭr′kẹt-ĕl-Măr-ị-ôut′
Bĭr′mịng-hạm
Bĭs′cay
Bịs-nạ-gär′
Bịs-sä′gōs
Bĭs′tị-neau (bĭs′tẹ-nō)
Blănc
Blănk′ẹn-bŭrg
Blĕch′ịng-lẹy
Blĕd′sōe
Bleī′bĕrg
Blĕn′heīm, *or* Blĕn′-heim
Blois (blwä *or* blöĭ)
Bocage (bō-käzh′)
Bō′dẹn-see (-sā)
Boerne (bĕr′nẹ)
Bœuf (bŭf)
Bœuf-Bay̆′ôu (bŭf-)
Boglio (bōl′yō)
Bŏg-lị-pōre′
Bō-gọ-tä′
Bọ-hē′mị-ạ
Bŏh′mẹr-wâld
Bois-le-Duc (bwä-lẹ-dŭk′)
Bŏk-hä′rạ
Bō′lī
Bọ-lī′vạr, *M.* Bōl′ị-vär, *B. T. Wr.*
Bologna (bọ-lōn′yä)
Bŏl-se′nä (bōl-sā′nä)
Bŏl′sọ-vẹr
Bōl′tọn
Bọl-zä′nō
Bō′mạr-sŭnd
Bôm-bāy′
Bō-nâir′
Bō-nạ-vẹn-tū′rạ
Bọ-nĕss′
Bŏn-ị-fā′ciō (-chō)
Bọ-nīn′
Bōom (bōm)
Bôô-tăn′
Bō-pâul′
Bŏr-deaux′ (bōr-dō′)
Borgne (bōrn)
Bŏr′nẹ-ō
Bŏrn′hŏlm
Bŏr-nôu′
Bŏr-ọ-dī′nō
Bŏs′nạ-Sẹ-raī′
Bŏş′nị-ạ
Bŏs′phọ-rŭs, *or* Bŏs′pọ-rŭs
Bŏs′tọn
Bŏş′worth (bŏz′wŭrth)
Bŏt′ẹ-toŭrt
Bŏth′nị-ạ
Bŏt′zẹn (-sẹn)
Bôuçhes′-dū-Rhōne′ (bōsh′-)
Bouillon (bôl-yōng′)
Boulogne (bô-lōn′)
Bôur′bọn
Bourbonnes-les-Bains (bôr-bŏn′-lā-băng′)
Bourg (bôrg)
Bourg (bōr), *T.*
Bourges (bôrzh)
Bôu′rō
Bôu-tŏn′
Bovines (bō-vēn′)
Bōŵ′dĭtch
Bōw′doin (bō′dn)
Bọ-yä′cạ
Bozzolo (bŏt′sọ-lō)
Brä′bănt, *or* Brạ-bănt′
Brāe-mär′
Brä′gạ
Brạ-găn′zạ
Brä′hị-lōw
Bräh′mạ-pôô′trạ
Brăn′dẹn-bŭrg
Brauns′bĕrg (bröûns′-bĕrg)
Brạ-zīl′
Brạ-zō′rị-ạ
Brä′zọs
Brazza (brät′sä)
Bread-ăl′bạne
Brĕath′ịt
Brĕçh′in, *E. T.*
Brĕc′ọn
Brē′dạ, *or* Brẹ-dä′
Brĕg′ĕntz
Breī′şăçh
Brẹ-neau′ (brẹ-nō′)
Brĕs′cịạ (brĕsh′ạ)
Brĕs′lâu (*or* brĕs-löû)
Bretagne (brẹ-tăṅ′)
Brē′tọn (*or* brĕt′ọn)
Bret′ọn (brĭt′ọn), *T.*
Briançon (brē-äng-sōng′)
Brī-âre′
Bridlington (bŭr′lịng-tọn)
Briēg (brēg)
Briēl
Brī-ĕnne′
Brī-ĕnz′ (-ĕnts′)
Brieux (brē-uh′)
Brīgh′ton (brī′tn)
Brĭn′dị-sī
Brĭs′ăçh
Brĭs′gau (brĭs′göû)
Brĭt′ain (brĭt′tn)
Brĭt′tạ-ny
Brĭx′hạm
Brō′dy
Brôek (brŭk)
Brŏm′bĕrg
Brŏn′dọ-lō
Brook′līne (brûk′-)
Brook′lyn (brûk′-)
Brough (brŭf)
Brŭçh′säl
Brū′ġẹş
Brûhl (brūl)
Brŭnn
Brŭs′sẹlş
Brȳn Mâwr′ (*or* mär)
Brzesc (bzhĕsts)
Bŭçh′ạn
Bụ-çhăn′ạn
Bū-çhạ-rĕst′
Bụ-çhä′rị-ạ
Bū′dạ, *or* Bŭ′dạ
Bŭd′weīs
Buĕn Ay̆′re (bwĕn-ī′rā)
Buê-nạ-vẹn-tū′rạ (bwā-)
Buenos Ayres (bwā′nọs-ī′rẹs *or* bō′nọs-âr′ẹz)
Bŭf′fạ-lō
Bŭg
Buĭlth (bĭlth)
Bū-jạ-län′cẹ (-Hạ-)
Bŭk-hä′rị-ạ
Bū′lăçh
Bū′lạ-mä
Bū-lä′mạ, *T.*
Bŭl-gā′rị-ạ
Bŭlkh
Bŭn′cọmbe (bŭng′kụm)
Bŭn-dẹl-cŭnd′
Bŭn′dẹr Ạ-bās′sị
Bŭntz′lâu (*or* bŭnts′löû)
Bŭrd-wăn′, *or* Bŭrd′wạn
Bŭrg
Bŭr′gōs
Bŭr′gụn-dy
Bŭr-hạm-pôôr′
Bŭr-rạm-pôô′tẹr
Bûr′sạ, *or* Bŭr′sạ
Bûr′sçheīd (bŭr′shīt)
Bŭr′tọn (bŭr′tn)
Bury (bĕr′ẹ)
Bū-sä′cō
Bū-shīre′
Bū-trĭn′tō
Bŭtte (bŭt)
Bȳ-rạ-ghŭr′

C.

Cạ-băr′rạs
Căb′ẹll
Cạ-bĕn′dạ
Cạ-bre′rạ (kạ-brā′rạ)
Cä-bŭl′, *or* Cä-bôul′
Cạ-bū-lịs-tăn′
Caceres (kä′thā-rēs)
Căc-hä′ō, *or* Căch′aō
Cachoeira (kä-shọ-ā′ẹ-rä)
Cạ-cŏn′gō (kạ-kŏng′gō)
Cā′dĭz
Cạ-dō′re (-rā)
Căd′rọn
Cā′ĕn (*or* käng)
Cäer-lē′ọn
Cäer-mär′thẹn
Cäer-När′vọn

Cäer-phĭl'ly (*or* kar-fĭth'lẹ)
Caf-frä'ri-a
Căf'freș (kăf'ferz)
Căf-i-ris-tăn'
Cagliari (käl'yä-rẹ)
Ca-hâw'ba
Că'hĭr (*or* kar)
Ca-hō'ki-a
Cahors (ka-hōr' *or* kä-ōr')
Caī'cōs (kī'kōs)
Căirn-gŏrm'
 Cáirn-gŏrm', *E.*
Caī'rō (Egypt)
Căi'rō (U. S.)
Căl-a-bär'
Ca-lā'bri-a, *or* Ca-lä'-bri-a
Căl-a-hŏr'ra
Căl'ais (kăl'is)
Căl-a-mä'ta
Căl-a-mi-ä'neș
Căl-a-ta-yūd' (-yūth')
Căl-a-trä'va
Căl-a-ve'ras (-vā'-)
Căl'ca-sieū (kăl'ka-shō)
Cal-cŭt'ta
Căl'der
Căl-e-dō'ni-a
Căl'en-bërg
Cal-hōun'
Căl'i-cŭt
Căl-i-fŏr'ni-a
Cal-lä'o (*or* käl-yä'ō)
Căl-la-pōō'ya
Căl'mär
Calne (kăn *or* kâwn)
Căl-ta-ġi-rō'nẹ
Căl-ta-ni-sĕt'ta
Căl'ū-mĕt
Cal-vä'dōs, *B. E. P. Cyc.*
 Căl-vä-dōs', *M. P.*
Căl'vërt
Ca-măn'chẹ
Că-mär'gō
Căm-a-rō'neș
Căm-ba-hēē'
Cam-bāy'
Cam-bō'di-a
Căm'brāy, *or* Căm-brāy'
Căm'bri-a
Căm'bridġe
Că-mīn'ha (kä-mēn'ya)
Campagna (käm-pän'ya)
Cămp'bẹll (kăm'ẹl)
Cam-pēach'y
Căm'pō Băs'sō
Căn'a-da
Căn-a-jo-hăr'ie
Căn-an-dāi'gua (-gwa)
Căn-a-nōre'
Ca-nā'ra, *or* Căn'a-rä
Ca-nā'rieș
Căn-a-stō'ta
Ca-ñāv'e-ral
Căn-da-hăr'
Can-dēish' (*or* kan-dāsh')
Căn'di-a
Ca-nē'a
Căn-is-tē'ō
Cañon (kăn'yon) Cĭt'y
Ca-nŏn'i-cŭt
Cannes (kăn)
Can-nōu'chee
Căn'tal, *or* Căn-täl'
Căn'ter-bu-ry (-bĕr-ẹ)
Căn-tŏn' *or* Căn'ton (China)
Căn'ton (U. S.)
Can-tȳre'
Cāpe Brĕt'on
Cāpe Ġĭr'ar-deau (jĭr'-ar-dō)
Cāpe Hāy'ti-en
Cāpe'tōwn
Căp-i-ta-nä'ta
Cä'pō d'Ĭs'tri-a
Cä'prī
Căp'ū-a
Ca-răc'cas
Căr'a-măn, *E.*
 Că-rä-man' (-mōng'), *T.*
Căr-a-mā'ni-a
Căr-ca-sŏnne'
Căr'de-năs
Căr'diff
Căr'di-găn
Car-dō'na
Căr-i-ä'cō
Căr-ib-bē'an, *B. Br. T.*
 Ca-rĭb'be-an, *Wr.*
Căr-ib-bēē'
Ca-rĭn'thi-a
Căr-lĭsle' (kär-lĭl')
Căr'lo-wĭtz
Cärlș'băd
Cärlș-crō'na, *or* Cärlș-crō'na
Cärlș'rūhe (kärlz'rō)
Cärl'städt (-stät)
Carmagnola (kär-man-yō'la)
Car-mō'na
Car-năt'ic
Car-nâul'
Căr-ni-ō'la
Căr-o-lī'na
Că-ro-nī'
Car-pā'thi-an
Căr-pen-tä'ri-a
Căr-pen-trăs' (*or* kär-päng-träs')
 Căr-pen-tras' (kär-päng-trä'), *M. P.*
Car-rä'ra
Căr-rick-fër'gus
Căr'ron
Carshalton (kăs-hōr'tn)
Căr-ta-ġē'na
Car-tä'gō
Căr'ter-ĕt
Căr-tha-ġē'na
Căr-ū-pä'nō
Ca-săc', *or* Că'sac
Ca-șăl'
Ca-sä'le (-lā)
Căs-a-nā'na
Căs'bin, *or* Căs-bīn'
Căsçh'au (kăsh'ōū)
Ca-sër'ta
Căsh'el
Căsh'gär, *or* Cash-gär'
Căsh-mēre', *or* Căsh'-mēre
Căs'pi-an
Cas-sī'na
Căs-si-qui-ä'ri (-kẹ-ä'rē)
Căs-tel-nau'da-ry' (käs-tel-nō'da-rē')
Cas-tĕl' Ve-trä'nō (-vā-)
Castiglione (käs-tēl-yō'nā)
Cas-tīle'
Castillon (käs-tēl-yōng')
Cas-tīne'
Căs'tle-bär' (kăs'sl-bär')
Castres (käs'tr)
Căs'tro Ġiō-vän'ni (-jō-vän'nē)
Căt-a-băm'ba
Căt-a-hōu'la
Căt-a-lō'ni-a
Ca-tä'ni-a, *or* Ca-tā'ni-a
Că-tan-zä'rō
Ca-tâw'ba
Cateau-Cambresis (kä-tō'-käm-brẹ-zē')
Căth-a-rī'nen-städt (-stät)
Ca-thāy'
Cat-măn'dōō, *E. Wr.*
 Căt-man-dōō', *T.*
Cä-tŏr'ce (*or* kä-tŏr'thā)
Căts'kĭll
Căt-ta-râu'gus
Cat-tä'rō, *or* Căt'ta-rō
Câu-bŭl'
Câu'ca (*or* kōū'ka)
Câu'ca-sŭs
Câugh-na-wâ'ga (kâw-)
Caune (kōn)
Câu'ver-y
Cä'va
Căv'a-lä
Căv'an
Câ'ver-y
Câwn-pōre'
Cä-xä-mär'ca (kä-hä-)
Caxias (ka-shē'as)
Caxoeira (kä-sho-ā'ẹ-ra)
Cay'cōs (kī'kōs)
Cay-ĕnne' (kī-ĕn')
Cay-măn', *or* Cāy'man
Ca-yū'ga
Ca-yūse'
Căz-e-nō'vi-a
Ce-a-rä' (sā-)
Cē-bū'
Cĕç'il, *B.*
 Cē'cil, *T.*
Cĕf-a-lū' (chĕf-)
Ce-lä'nō (chā-)
Cĕl'e-bĕș
Cĕl'le
Cĕn'is (*or* se-nē')
Cĕph-a-lō'ni-a, *or* Cĕph-a-lo-nī'a
Ce-răm'
Cerignola (chā-rēn-yō'la)
Cer-ve'rä (ser-vä'rä)
Cër'vi-ä (chër've-ä)
Cër'vin (*or* sër-văng')
Ce-se'nä (chā-sā'nä)
Ceū'ta (*or* sā'u-tä)
Cévennes (sā-vĕn')
Cey-lŏn', *or* Cēy'lon
Cha-cä'ō
Chä'cō
Chä'grēs
Çhä-leūr'
Çhâlons (shä-lōng')
Çhăm'ber-ry (*or* shŏn-bā-rē')
Çhăm-blēē'
Châmouni (shä'mō-nē *or* shä-mō'nẹ)
Champagne (shăm-pān')
Çhăm-pāign' (-pān')
Çhăm-plāin'
Çhăn'de-leūr'
Chăn-dër-na-gōre'
Çhăn-tĭl'ly (shän-tēl'yē)
Cha-pä'la
Chär'cas
Charente (shä-rängt')
Charente-Inférieure (shä-rängt'-ăng-fā-rẹ-ūr')
Chär'i-tŏn
Çhär'kŏv
Chärle'mŏnt, *or* Chär'-le-mŏnt
Charleroi (shärl-rwä' *or* shär-le-rōī')
Chärleș'ton
Çhärle'vĭlle
Çhär'le-voix' (shär'le-vwä' *or* shär'le-vōī')
Çhär'lottes-vĭlle
Chartres (shär'tr)
Çha-rȳb'dis
Châteaubriant (shä-tō-brẹ-äng')
Châteaudun (shä-tō-dŭn')
Château-Gonthier (shä-tō-gōn'tẹ-ā)
Châteauguay (shä-tō-gā')
Châteauroux (shä-tō-rō')
Châtellerault (shä-tĕl-rō')
Chăt'ham
Chăt-ta-hōō'chee
Chat-tōō'ga
Chaudière (shō-dẹ-ār')
Chaumont (shō-mōng') (France)
Chaumont (shō-mō') (U. S.)
Çhau-tâu'qua
Chazy (shä-zē')
Che-bŭc'tō
 Çhe-bŭc'tō, *T.*
Chĕl'i-cŭt
Chĕlmș'fọrd (*or* chĕmz'-fọrd)
Chĕl'sea
Chĕl'ten-hăm (*or* chĕlt'-nam)
Çhĕm'nĭtz (-nĭts)
Çhe-mŭng'
Çhe-năn'gō (-năng'gō)
Chĕn-yăng'
Che-păch'et
Chĕp'stōw
Cher (shâr)
Çhe-răs'cō
Che-râw'
Çhër-bōurg'
Çhër'sō
Çhër'son, *or* Çher-sŏn'
Çhër-so-nēse'
Chertsey (chĕs'sẹ)
Chĕs'a-pēake
Chĕsh'ire
Che-sŭn'cōōk
Chĕt-i-măch'eș
Chĕv'i-ot (*or* chĭv'ẹ-ot)
Cheyenne (shī-ĕn')
Çhī-ä'nä
Chī-ä'pä
Çhī-ä'rī
Çhī-ä'va-rī, *M. T.*
Çhī-a-vĕn'nä
Çhi-că'gō (she-kâw'gō)
Chĭch'es-ter
Chĭck-a-hŏm'i-ny
Chĭck-a-mâu'ga
Chĭck'a-sâw
Chĭc'o-pee
Chicot (shē'kō)
Çhī'em-see (-sā)
Çhī-ĕnne'
Chieti (kẹ-ā'tē)
Çhĭg-nĕc'tō
Chi-huä'huä (-wä'wä)
Chi-kāi'lis
Chī'li, *or* Chĭl'i
Chĭl-li-cō'thẹ, *or* Chĭl-li-cŏth'e
Chī-lo-e' (chē-lo-ā')
Chĭm-bo-rä'zō
Chī'na
Chĭn-chĭl'la (*or* -chēl'ya)
Chĭn-sū'rä
Çhĭn-yăng'
Çhī'ōs
Chĭp'pen-hăm (*or* chĭp'-nam)
Chi-quī'tōs (che-kē'tōs)
Chĭș'wick (chĭz'ik)
Chĭt-ta-gŏng'
Chĭt'ten-den
Chĭt-tōre'

Chi-văs'sō
Chŏc'tâw
Chŏc'zim
Cholmondeley (chŭm'le)
Cho-lū'lä
Chō-ra-săn', or Cho-răs'-san
Cho-wân'
Chris-ti-ăn'a
Chris-ti-ä'ni-a
Chris'tian-sănd
Chris'tian-städt (-stät)
Chrū'dim
Chū-la-hō'ma
Chŭm'leigh (chŭm'le)
Chŭp'räh
Chū-qui-sä'ca (chū-ke-sä'ka)
Chūr (kôr)
Cīc-a-cōle'
Cī-en-fue'gōs (sē-en-fwā'gōs)
Cĭm-ar-rōn'
Cĭn-a-lō'a
Cĭn-cin-nä'ti
Cĭnque Pōrts (sĭnk-)
Cĭn'trä
Cĭr-cārs'
Cir-căs'si-a (sir-kăsh'e-a)
Cī'ren-cēs-ter (*or* sĭs'e-ter *or* sĭs'is-ter)
Cĭrk'nĭtz
Cĭt-ta-dĕl'la (chĭt-)
Cī-ū-däd' Re-äl' (thē-ū-däd' rā-äl')
Cī-ū-däd' Rod-rī'gō (thē-ū-däd' rod-rē'gō)
Civita Vĕc'chi-ä (chē've-tä vĕk'ke-ä)
Clăck-măn'nan
Clä'gen-fŭrth (-fŭrt)
Clāi'borne
Clăme-cy' (kläm-sē')
Clăp'ham
Clăr'e-mŏnt, or Clâre'-mŏnt
Clau'sen-bûrg (klöû'-)
Clausthal (klöûs'täl)
Cler-mŏnt'
Clermont-Ferrand (klâr-mōng fer-räng')
Clēve'land
Clēveș
Clĭth'e-rōe
Clŏg'her (*or* klō'her)
Clŏn-a-kĭl'ty
Clŏn-mĕl'
Clȳde
Cō-a-hō'ma
Cō-a-huī'lä (-wē'lä)
Cō-ăn'gō (kō-äng'gō)
Co-bī'jä (ko-bē'hä)
Cŏb'lĕntz (-lĕnts)
Cō'bürg
Cō-cha-băm'ba
Cō'chin Chī'na
Codogno (ko-dōn'yō)
Co-dō'rus
Cōev'or-dĕn
Coeymans (kwē'manz)
Cognac (kōn-yäk')
Cohahuila (kō-a-wē'lä)
Co-hōeș'
Co-ĭm-ba-tôôr'
Co-ĭm'bra
Coire (kwär)
Cŏl'bĕrg
Cŏl'ches-ter
Cōle-rāine'
Co-lī'ma
Col-mär'
Coln (kōn *or* köûn)
Cologna (ko-lōn'yä)
Cologne (ko-lōn')
Co-lŏm'bi-a
Co-lŏm'bō
Cŏl'on-sāy, *Br. T.* **Co-lŏn'sāy,** *E. Wr.*
Cŏl-o-rä'dō
Co-lŭm'bi-a
Co-lŭm-bi-ăn'a
Co-lŭm'bō
Co-măc'
Co-măn'cheș
Co-mär'gō
Cō-mā̆y-ä'gua (-gwa)
Cŏm'ber-mēre
Comines (ko-mēn')
Cō'mō
Cŏm'o-rĭn
Co-mŏrn'
Cŏm'o-rō
Compiègne (kŏm-pē-ān')
Cŏm-pos-tĕl'la
Con-căn', or Cŏn'can (kŏng'kan)
Con-cĕp'tion
Cŏn'cord (kŏng'-)
Con-cŏr'di-a
Condé (kōn-dā')
Cŏn-e-co-chēague'
Co-nē'cuh
Cŏn'e-mâugh (-mâw)
Cŏn-es-tō'ga
Co-nē'sus
Cŏn-ga-rēē' (kŏng-)
Cŏn'gle-ton (kŏng'gl-ton)
Cŏn'gō (kŏng'gō)
Cŏn'nâught, or Cŏn-nâught'
Con-nĕct'i-cŭt (-nĕt'-)
Cŏn'stănce
Cŏn-stan-tī'na
Cŏn-stăn-ti-nō'ple
Côôch Ba-här'
Côô-mas-siē', or Côô-măs'sie
Co-ŏs'
Côô-saw-hătch'ie
Cō-pen-hā'gen
Co-pī'ah
Cō-pi-ä'pō, or Cō-pi-a-pō'
Co-pĭm'es-câw
Cŏqu'et (kŏk'et)
Co-quĭm'bō (-kēm'-)
Cŏr-a-chiē'
Cŏr-beau' (-bō')
Cŏr-beil' (kŏr-bāl')
Cor-dĭl'le-ras (*or* kŏr-dēl-yä'ras)
Cŏr'do-vä
Co-rē'a
Cor-fū', or Cŏr'fū
Cŏr'inth
Cŏr-o-măn'del
Co-rō'ne
Corrèze (kŏr-räz')
Cŏr-ri-ĕn'tes
Cŏr'si-ca
Corté (kŏr-tā')
Cor-tō'na
Co-rŭn'na
Cŏr'y-don
Co-sĕn'za
Co-shŏc'ton
Cŏslin (kĕs'lin *or* kĕs-lēn')
Cosne (kōn)
Cos-sêir'
Cŏs-sĭm-ba-zär
Cŏs'ta Rī'ca
Cō-ta-gāy'a
Côte-d'Or (kōt-dŏr')
Côtes-du-Nord (kōt'du-nŏr')
Cotignola (kō-tēn-yō'la)
Cō-to-păx'i
Cŏtt'bŭs
Côu-lăn'
Côur'land
Côur-trāy'
Coutances (kô-tāns')
Cŏv'en-try
Cŏv'ing-ton
Cŏweș (köûz)
Cŏw-ē'ta
Crā'cŏw
Crécy (krĕs'e)
Cre'fĕld (krā'fĕlt)
Crĕm'nĭtz
Cre-mō'na
Creuse (kruz)
Crĕv'ĕlt
Cri-mē'a
Crĭt'ten-dĕn
Cro-ā'ti-a (kro-ā'she-a)
Crŏm'ar-ty
Crŏn'städt (-stät)
Csába (chä'bä)
Csába (chŏb'bo), *M. T.*
Csongrád (chōn-gräd')
Cū'ba
Cū-bä'gua (-gwa)
Cu-băn'
Cŭd'da-lōre
Cŭd'da-päh
Cuen'cä (kwĕn'kä)
Cui-ä'ba (kwe-ä'ba), *E.* **Cū-iä'bä** (-yä'-), *T.*
Culhuacan (kôl-wa-kän')
Cū-lī-a-căn'
Cul-lō'den
Cŭlm
Cŭl'pĕp-er
Cŭl-rŏss' (*or* kô'rŏs)
Cū-mä-nä'
Cū-mä'ni-a
Cŭm'ber-land
Cū'par (kō'par)
Cū-ra-çōa' (-sō')
Cū-ra-rāy'
Cū'risch-e Häff' (kū'-rish-e-häf')
Cŭr'ri-tŭck
Cŭr-zō'lä
Cüstrin (kē-strēn' *or* kŭs'trin)
Cut-tăck'
Cŭx-hā'ven
Cū-yä'bä, or Cū-yä-bä'
Cuȳ-a-hō'ga (kī-a-hō'ga)
Cŭz'cō
Cȳc'la-dēș
Czaslau (chäs'löû)
Czernowitz (chĕr'no-vĭts)
Czirknicz (tsĕrk'nĭts)

D.

Dăg-hes-tăn'
Dähl
Däh'o-mey, or Da-hō'-mey (-mā)
Dăl-a-gō'a
Dä-le-căr'li-a
Dal-hôu'sie
Dăl-kēith'
Dălleș
Dal-mā'ti-a (dal-mā'-she-a)
Dăl'ton
Dăm-a-ris-cŏt'ta
Da-măs'cus
Dăm-i-ĕt'ta
Dăn'bu-ry (dăn'ber-e)
Dăn-ne-mō'ra
Dănt'zic (-sik)
Dăn'ūbe
Där-da-nĕlleș'
Dar-fōur'
Dā'ri-ĕn
Därm'städt (-stät)
Därt'mouth
Där'wâr
Dauphiné (dō-fē-nā')
Dâu'phi-ny
Dăv'en-pōrt
Dā'viess
Debreczin (de-brĕt'sin)
De-brĕt'zin (-sin)
De-cā'tur
Dĕc'can, or Dec-căn'
De-cīze'
Dĕl-a-gō'a
Dĕl'a-wāre
Dĕlft
Dĕlf'zȳl
Del-gä'da
Dĕl'hi (dĕl'le)
Dĕl'hī (U. S.)
Del-vī'nō
Dem-bē'a
Dĕm-e-rä'ra
Dĕn'bigh (dĕn'be)
Dĕn'de-räh
Dĕn-der-mŏnd'
Dĕn'märk
De-peȳs'ter
Dĕpt'ford (dĕt'fŭrd)
Der-bĕnd'
Dĕr'by (*or* där'be)
Dĕrne, or Dĕr'ne
De-Ruȳ'ter
Dĕs-a-guā-de'rō (-gwä-dā'-)
Dĕs-e-ā'da
Dĕș-e-rĕt'
De-shā'
Des Moines (de-möĭn')
Dĕs-po-blä'dō
Dĕs'sâu (*or* dĕs'söû)
Dĕt'mold
De-trŏĭt'
Dĕt'ting-en
Deutz (döĭts)
Deux-Ponts (duh-pōng')
De-vĕn'ter, *Wr.* **Dĕv'en-ter,** *T.*
De-vī'zeș
Dĕv'on
Dĕv'on-pōrt
Dha-wâl-a-ghī'ri (da-wâl-a-gē'ri)
Di-är-be-kĭr'
Diēp'hōlz (-hōlts)
Dī-ĕppe'
Diēst
Diētz (dēts)
Dīgne (dēn)
Dī'jŏn' (dē'zhōng')
Dĭl'ling-en
Dĭn-ağe-pōre'
Dī-năn' (dē-näng')
Dī-nănt'
Din-wĭd'die
Dī'ū, or Dī-ū'
Dĭx-mūde'
Djŏl'i-bä
Dniē'per (nē'per)
Dniēs'ter (nēs'ter)
Dō-äb'
Dŏf-re-fī-ĕld'
Dōle
Dŏl-gĕl'ly (*or* dŏl-gĕth'-le)
Dŏl'lārt
Dŏm-i-nī'ca, or Do-mĭn'-i-ca
Dŏm-i-nīque' (Fr.)
Dŏn-ăg-ha-dēē'
Dŏn'ald-son
Dŏnc'as-ter

Dŏn′ẹ-gâl
Dŏn′gọ-lä (dŏng′-)
Dŏn-naī′
Dôô-shăk′
Dŏr′chẹs-tẹr
Dordogne (dŏr-dōñ′)
Dordrecht (dŏr′drĕkt)
Dŏr′nọch
Dŏr-păt′, *or* Dŏr′pat
Dŏrt
Dôu′ăy (dô′ā)
Dôubs (dôb *or* dô)
Dôubş, *T.*
Doŭg′las
Dôu′rō (dô′rō)
Dŏv-rẹ-fi-ēld′
Dŏŵ-lẹ-tạ-băd′
Dŏŵn-păt′rick
Draguignan (drä-ḡēn-yäng′)
Dräve, *or* Drāve
Drenthe (drĕnt *or* drĕn′tẹ)
Drĕş′dẹn, *or* Drĕs′dẹn
Dreux (drụh)
Drĭn
Drī′nō
Drŏgh′ẹ-dạ (drŏg′-)
Drŏĭt′wich (drŏĭt′ịch)
Drọ-mōre′, *or* Drō′mōre
Drŏn′theĭm (drŏn′tīm)
Drū′sēş, *or* Drū′şẹş
Dụ-āneş′bŭrg
Dŭb′lịn
Dūb′nō
Dụ-būque′ (-būk′)
Duero (dū-ā′rō)
Dū′ịs-bŭrg
Duiveland (dŏĭ′vẹ-länt)
Dulcigno (dūl-chēn′yō)
Dulwich (dŭl′ij)
Dŭm-băr′tọn
Dŭm-blāne′
Dŭm-frieş′
Dŭn-băr′
Dŭn-dâlk′ (dŭn-dâwk′)
Dŭn-dăs′
Dŭn-dēē′
Dŭn-fẽrm′lịne (*or* dŭn-fẽr′lịn)
Dŭn-găn′nọn
Dŭn-găr′vạn
Dŭn-ḡẹ-nĕss′
Dŭn-kĕld′ (*or* dŭng-kĕl′)
Dŭn-kĭrk′
Dŭn-ôôn′
Dŭn-sĭn′nạne, *or* Dŭn-sịn-nāne′
Dunwich (dŭn′ịj)
Dū′plịn
Duquesne (dū-kān′)
Dū-rănce′
Dū-răn′gō (-răng′-)
Dū-răz′zō (*or* dū-răt′sō)
Dŭr′hạm (dŭr′ạm)
Dŭr′lăch
Dŭs′sẹl-dŏrf
Dŭt′lịng-ẹn
Dụ-vâl′
Dwạ-rä′cä
Dwī′nạ, *or* Dwî′nä
Dyle

E.

Ēas′tọn
Ē′brō
Ĕb-săm′bụl, *or* Ĕb-sạm-bŭl′
Ĕcc-lôô′ *or* Ĕcc-lōo′
Ĕch′tẹr-năch
Ĕç′ị-jä (*or* ā′thẹ-ʜä)
Eckmühl (ĕk′mēl)
Ĕc-uạ-dŏr′ (ĕk-wạ-dŏr′)
Ĕd′dy̆-stōne
Ē′dẹn-tọn
Ĕd′fū
Ĕdge′cọmbe (ĕj′kụm)
Ĕdge′fiēld
Ẹ-dī′nạ
Ĕdinburgh (ĕd′ịn-bŭr-rọ)
Ĕd′ịs-tō
Ĕf′fịng-hăm
Ĕḡ′ẹr
Ẹ-ḡī′nạ, *or* Ĕḡ′ị-nä
Ĕg′rị-pō, *or* E-grî′pō (ā-)
Ē′ḡy̆pt
Ĕh-rẹn-breĭt′steīn
Eīch′städt (īk′stĕt)
Eī′lẹn-bŭrg
Eīm′bĕck
Eī′mẹ-ō
Eī′şẹ-năch
Eīs′lẹ-bĕn
Ẹ-kăt-ẹ-rī′nẹn-bŭrg
Ẹ-kăt-ẹ-rī′nọ-grăd
Ẹ-kăt-ẹ-rī′nọ-slăv
Ĕl A̤-räīche′
Ĕlbe (ĕlb)
Ĕl′bẹr-fĕld
Ĕl-beŭf′, *or* Ĕl-bœŭf′
Ĕl′che (ĕl′chā)
Ĕl Dọ-rä′dō
Ĕl-ẹ-phăn′ta
Ĕl-ẹ-phăn-tī′nạ
Ẹ-leū′thẹ-rạ
Ĕl′ḡin
Ẹ-lĭs′ạ-bĕt-grăd′
Ẹl-lōre′
Ẹl-mī′nạ
Ẹl-mī′rạ
Ẹ-lō′rä
Ĕl-sị-nōre′
Ĕl′vạs
Ĕl′wạng-ẹn
Ĕmb′dẹn
Ĕm′brụn (*or* äm-brŭñ′)
Ĕm′mẹr-ĭch
Ẹ-nä′rẹ
Ĕn-gạ-dīne′
Enghien (äng-ḡē′ăng′)
England (ĭng′glạnd)
Ĕn-ị-sē′
Ẹnk-hui′zẹn (ẹnk-hŏĭ′-zẹn)
Ĕn-nịs-cŏr′thy̆
Ĕn-nịs-kĭl′lẹn
Ĕn′tre-Dôu′rō-e-Mĭn′hō (ĕn′trā-dô′rō-ā-mēn′yō)
Ĕn′tre-Rĭ′ōs (ĕn′trā-rē′-ōs)
Ẹ-pĕr′ị-ĕs
Ĕp-ĕr-năy′
Ĕp-ị-näl′
Ĕr′băch
Ĕr′fŭrt
Ĕr′ịcht
Ē′riẹ (ē′rẹ)
Ē′rịn, *or* Ĕr′ịn
Ĕr-ị-vān′
Ĕr′läng-ẹn
Ĕr′lau (ĕr′lŏû)
Ĕr-mẹ-nĕk′
Ĕr′zẹ-rŭm, *or* Ĕrz-rôôm′
Ĕrz-ḡẹ-bîr′ḡẹ
Ẹs-căm′bi-a
Ẹs-cū-ri-äl′, *or* Ẹs-cū′rị-al
Ĕs′nẹ
Ẹ-sō′pụs
Esquimaux (ĕs′kẹ-mō)
Ĕs-sẹ-quî′bō (-kē′-)
Ĕss′lịng-ẹn
Ĕs′tẹ
Ẹs-thō′nị-a
Ĕs-trẹ-mạ-dū′rạ
Ĕs′zẹk (ĕs′sẹk)
Étampes (ā-tämp′)
Ĕt′ọ-wäh
Ĕtsch (ĕtsh)
Eū (yū *or* ụh)
Eupen (ŏĭ′pẹn)
Eū-phrā′tēş
Eūre (ụr *or* yūr)
Eū′rope
Eū′tâw
Eutin (ŏĭ′tēn)
Eūx′ine
Ēveş′ham (*or* ēs′hạm)
Ĕv′ọ-rä, *Br. E. T.*
E-vō′rạ (ā-), *P. Wr.*
Évreux (ĕv-rụh′)
Ĕx′ẹ-tẹr
Ey̆′ạ-lĕt
Ey̆′dẹr
Ey̆′lâu (*or* ī′lŏû)

F.

Fạ-ĕn′zạ
Fäh′lūn
Faī-ôum′
Fä-lāişe′
Făl′kĭrk, *or* Făl-kĭrk′
Falkland (fâwk′lạnd)
Făl′mọuth
Fä′lūn
Fä′nō, *or* Fä-nō′
Fä′rō
Fä′rōe, *or* Fā′rọ-ē
Făr-sis-tăn′
Fâu-quiēr′
Făv′ẹrsh-ạm
Fay̆-âl′
Fạy-ĕtte′
Fay̆-ôum′
Fĕh-rạ-băd′
Fĕl-ạn-ī′che
Fe-lä-nîche′ (fā-), *T.*
Fẹ-lĭ-cị-ä′nạ
Fĕm′ẹrn
Fē-ọ-dō′şị-ạ (-dō′zhẹ-ạ)
Fẹr-mä′năgh (fẹr-mä′-nạ)
Fẹr-mŏy̆′
Fĕr′ney (*or* fẹr-nā′)
Fẹr-rä′rä
Fĕr′rō
Fĕr′rọl, *or* Fẹr-rōl′
Fĕv′ẹrsh-ạm
Fẹz-zăn′
Fĭch-tĕl-ḡẹ-bîr′ḡẹ
Fî-ĕs′ọ-le (-lā)
Figeac (fĭzh′äk′)
Figueras (fẹ-gā′rạs)
Fĭ′jị
Fĭn-ịs-têrre′
Fĭn′lạnd
Fismes (fēm)
Fiume (fẹ-ū′mā)
Flăn′dẹrş
Flèche, La (lä flĕsh)
Flĕnş′bŏrg
Flŏr′ence
Flō′rẹs
Flŏr′ị-dạ
Flŭsh′ịng
Foggia (fŏd′jä)
Foglia (fŏl′yä)
Foix (fwä)
Foligno (fọ-lēn′yō)
Fontainebleau (fŏn′tān-blō′)
Fŏn-tạ-rā′bị-ạ
Fontenay-le-Comte (fŏñt-nā′lẹ-kōñt′)
Fŏn-tẹ-nŏy̆′
Fontevrault (fŏn-tẹv-rō′)
Fŏr′lî, *or* Fọr-lî′
Fŏr′mẹn-te′rä (-tā′-)
Fọr-mō′sạ
Fŏr′rẹs
Fŏr-sy̆th′
Fŏr-tẹ-vẹn-tū′rạ
Fōrth
Fọs-sä′nō
Fŏth′ẹr-ịn-gāy
Fôu′dî
Fouḡères (fô-zhâr′)
Fôu′lāhş
Fourçhe
Fŏŵ′ey (*or* fŏĭ)
Foy̆′ẹrş (fī′ẹrz)
Frănce
Franche Comté (frănsh kōñ-tā′)
François (frăñ′swä)
Frạn-cō′nị-ạ
Frăn′ẹ-kẹr
Frănk′ẹn-steīn
Frănk′ẹn-thăl (-täl)
Frănk′fŏrt
Frạs-cä′ti
Frau′ẹn-bŭrg (frŏû′-)
Frau′städt (frŏû′stăt)
Frĕd′ẹr-icks-bŭrg
Frĕd′ẹr-icks-hâll
Frĕd′ẹr-ịc-tọn
Freī′bĕrg
Freī′bŭrg
Freī′şịng
Freī′şịng-ẹn
Freī′städt (-stät)
Fréjus (frā-zhūs′)
Frey̆′bŭrg
Frey̆′stadt (-stät)
Frī′bŭrg
Friēd′lạnd
Frieş′lạnd
Frī′sche-Häff
Frị-ū′lị, *or* Frī′ụ-lî
Frŏdş′hạm
Frọn-te′rạ (-tā′-)
Frontignac (frōn-tēn-yäk′)
Fuĕr-te-vẹn-tū′rä (-tā-)
Fûl′dä
Fûl′tọn
Fŭnch′al, *or* Fŭn-çhäl′
Fū′nẹn
Fünf-kîrch′ẹn (fĭnf-)
Furnes (fụrn)
Fur-rŭck-ạ-băd′
Fürth (fụrt)
Fy̆-zạ-băd′

G.

Gạ-dä′mis
Gä-e′tä (gä-ā′tä)
Gaillac (gä-yäk′)
Gaillọn (gä-yōng′)
Gâir′lŏch
Gạ-läp′ạ-gōs
Găl-ạ-shiēlş′
Gạ-lätz′
Gạ-lē′nạ
Gạ-lĭ″cị-ạ
Găl-lĭp′ọ-li
Găl′lị-pō-lĭs′
Găl′lọ-wāy
Găl′vẹs-tọn
Gâl′wāy
Găm′bị-ạ
Ganges (gängzh) (Fr.)
Găn′ḡēş (India)
Găn-jăm′
Gärd (gär)
Gärd′inẹr (gärd′nẹr)

Garfagnana (gär-fạn-yä′-nä)
Gär-gä′nō [nō)
Garigliano (gär-ēl-yä′-
Gạ-rŏnne′
Găs-cọn-āde′
Găs′cọ-ny
Gaspé (găs′pẹ)
Ge-âu′gạ
Gēel (*or* gāl)
Gĕf′le (gĕf′fle)
Gĕl′dersˌ
Gĕn-ẹ-sēē′
Gĕn-ẹ-sē′ō
Gẹ-nē′vạ
Gĕn′ẹ-viēve
Gĕn′ọ-ạ
Geŏr′ḡi-ạ
Gera (gā′rä)
Gĕr′mạ-ny
Gẹ-rō′nä (*or* Hā-rō′nä)
Gers (zhâr)
Gex (zhĕx)
Geȳ′sersˌ
Ghâuts (gâwts)
Gheel (ḡēl *or* gāl)
Ghĕnt (*or* gŏng)
Ghị-lăn′
Gịb-râl′tạr
Giēs′sen (ḡēs′sẹn)
Gijon (Hē-Hōn′)
Gī′lạ (*or* Hē′lạ)
Gị-lō′lō
Gîr-ḡĕn′tî
Gironde (zhẹ-rōnd′)
Gî′zeh, *or* Gî′zeh
Glạ-mŏr′gạn
Glä′rus
Glăs′gōw, *or* Glăş′gōw
Glauchau (glöû′köû)
Glẹ-nĕlg′
Glō′gau (glō′göû)
Glŏm′men
Glŏuces′tẹr (glŏs′tẹr)
Glückstadt (glĕk′stät)
Gmünd (gmünt)
Gnesen (gnā′zẹn)
Gọ-dăv′ẹ-ry
Goes (Hōs)
Gŏl-cŏn′dạ
Gō-lị-ăd′
Gŏm-brôôn′
Gọ-me′rạ (-mā′-)
Gọ-naīvesˌ′
Gọ-näve′
Gŏn′dạr
Gŏn-zä′lẹs
Gôôm′ty
Gọ-rēē′
Görlitz (gür′lịts)
Görtz (gürts)
Gō′thạ (*or* gō′tạ)
Gŏth′lạnd
Gŏt′tẹn-bûrg
Göttingen (gĕt′ịng-ẹn)
Gŏtt′lạnd
Gôu′dä
Gôur (gôr)
Gō-yäz′
Gŏz′zo (gŏt′sō)
Grä′cị-äs ä Dî′ōs
Grä-cị-ō′sạ
Grạ-dĭs′kạ
Grăm-mŏnt′
Grăm′pị-ạn (Mts.)
Grạ-nä′dạ
Grăn′ḡẹr
Grănt′hạm
Grăn′vịlle (U. S.)
Grăn-vĭlle′ (Fr.)
Grässe
Gratiot (grăsh′ẹ-ŏt)
Grätz (grĕts)
Graudenz (gröû′dẹnts)
Gravelines (grăv′lēn′)
Grāvesˌ′ĕnd
Grēēce
Grēēn′lạnd
Grēēn′lâw
Grēē′nọck
Grēēn′wịch (grēn′ịj *or* grĭn′ịj)
Greīfs′wâld
Grẹ-nä′dạ
Grĕn-ō′ble
Grĕt′nạ Grēēn′
Grĭn′dẹl-wâld
Grî′şonş (*or* grē-zōng′)
Grŏn′ịng-ẹn
Grŏss-wär′deīn
Grō′tọn (Eng.)
Grŏt′on (grŏt′tn) (U. S.)
Grünberg (grēn′bĕrg)
Gruyères (grū-yâr′)
Guä-dạ-lä′vị-är
Guä-dạ-lạx-ä′rạ (*or* gwä-dạ-lạ-Hä′rạ)
Guä-dạ-lū′pẹ
Guâ-dạl-quĭv′ịr, *or* Guä-dạl-quị-vîr′ (-kẹ-vēr′)
Guâ-dẹ-lôupe′ (gâw-dẹ-lôp′)
Guä-dị-ä′nạ
Guä-măn′gạ
Guä-nạ-hä′nị
Guä-nä′re (-rā)
Guä-nạ-juä′tō, *or* Guä-nạ-xuä′tō (-hwä′tō)
Guăn′cä Vẹ-lî′cä
Guär′dạ (gwär′dạ)
Guär-dạf-uî′ (gär-dạf-wē′)
Guäs-täl′lạ
Guä-tẹ-mä′lä [kä)
Guạx-ä′cä (*or* gwä-Hä′-
Guaȳ-ạ-quîl′ (gwī-ạ-kēl′)
Guaȳ′mạs
Guäz-ạ-cuäl′cō
Guĕl′dẹr-lănd
Guĕl′dersˌ
Guĕlph (gwĕlf)
Guéret (gē-rā′)
Güern′şey
Guẹr-re′rō (ḡẹr-rā′rō)
Guî-ä′nạ (ḡē-ä′nạ)
Guî-ĕnne′ (ḡē-ĕn′)
Guĭld′fọrd (ḡĭl′fọrd)
Guĭn′ea (ḡĭn′ẹ)
Guî′nĕs (gwē′nĕs)
Guines (ḡēn) (Fr.)
Guingamp (găng-găng′)
Guî-pŭz′cọ-ä (ḡē-)
Guĭş′bŏr-ọugh (ḡĭz′-)
Guîşe (gēz)
Gŭm-bĭn′nẹn
Gŭnd-wä′nạh
Güntz′bûrg (gŭnts′bûrg)
Güstrow (gēs′trō)
Guy-ä′nä (ḡē-)
Guȳ-ạn-dŏtte′ (ḡī-)
Gū-zẹl-hĭs′sạr
Gŭ′zẹ-răt′
Gwä′lị-ŏr
Gwin-nĕtt′
Gyŭ′lạ (jū′lạ)

H.

Hăb′ẹr-shăm
Hăd′dịng-tọn
Hăd′leigh (hăd′lẹ)
Hăd-rạ-mâut′
Häer′lẹm (här′lẹm)
Hāgue (hāg)
Haī-năn′
Hainault (hā′nō *or* hī′-nöûlt)
Hä-jy̤-pôôr′
Hăl′bẹr-städt (-stät)
Hālesˌ-ōw′ẹn
Hăl′ị-făx
Hăl′lẹ
Hăl′leīn
Hallowell (hŏl′lọ-ẹl)
Hăm-ạ-dăn′
Hä′măh
Hăm′bûrg
Häm′ẹ-lĭn
Hä′mẹln
Hăm′ịl-tọn
Hăm′ọ-aze
Hămp′shịre
Hä′nau (hä′nöû)
Hăng-tcheôu′ (-chöŵ′)
Här′dẹ-măn
Här-fleŭr′
Här′lẹm
Här′lịng-ẹn
Hăr′rịs-bûrg
Hăr′rōw-gāte
Härt′fọrd
Här′tle-pôôl (här′tl-pôl)
Härtz, *or* Härz (härts)
Hăr′wịch (hăr′ịj)
Hăşˌ′le-mēre (-zl-)
Hăşˌ′lịng-dĕn
Hăs′sĕlt
Hāst′ịngş
Hăt′tẹ-răs
Haute (hōt *or* ōt)
Hạ-văn′ạ
Hăv′ạnt
Häv′ẹl
Hăv′ẹr-fọrd-Wĕst′
Hā′vẹr-hĭll (-ĭl)
Hâvre (hä′vr)
Hâvre-de-Grace (hăv′-vr-dẹ-grăs)
Hạ-waī′ị (hạ-wī′ẹ)
Hâw′ịck, *or* Hâ′wịck
Hāy′tị (*or* ī-tē′)
Häze′broûck (äz′brŭk)
Hĕb′rị-dēş
Hĕçh′ịng-ẹn
Hĕc′lạ
Hĕd-jăz′
Heī′dẹl-bĕrg
Heīl′brŏnn
Hĕl′ị-gọ-lănd
Hĕl′lẹs-pŏnt
Helmstädt (hĕlm′stĕt)
Hĕl-mŭnd′
Hĕl′sịng-förş
Hẹl-vĕl′ly̤n
Hĕl′voet-slūys (*or* -slōĭs)
Hẹn-lō′pẹn
Hẹn-rī′cō
Hĕr-ạ-clē′ạ
Hẹ-răt′, *or* Hē′răt
Hérault (ā-rō′ *or* hā′rō)
Hĕr′ẹ-fọrd
Hĕr′kị-mẹr
Hĕr′mạn-städt (hĕr′-mạn-stät)
Hernösand (hĕr′nọ-sănd)
Hĕrrn′hŭt
Hertford (här′fọrd) (Eng.)
Hĕrt′fọrd (U. S.)
Hĕr-zẹ-gọ-vî′nạ
Hĕsse Căs′sẹl
Hĕsse Därm′städt (-stät)
Hĕsse Hŏm′bûrg
Heyts′bụ-ry (hāts′-)
Hĭld-bûrg-hau′sẹn (hĭlt-bûrg-höû′zn)
Hĭl′dẹs-heīm
Hĭllş′bŏr-ọugh
Hịm-mä′lẹh, *or* Hĭm-ạ-lāy′ạ
Hịn-dôô′ Kôôsh′
Hĭn-dọs-tăn′
Hîrsçh′bĕrg
Hĭs-pạn-ị-ō′lạ
Hī-was′sẹe (hī-wŏs′ẹ)
Họ-ăng′hō
Họ-bō′kẹn
Hŏçh′heīm
Họ-deī′dä
Hŏf′wy̤l
Hōgue (hōg)
Hō-hẹn-lĭn′dẹn
Hō-hẹn-lō′hẹ
Hō-hẹn-zŏl′lẹrn (hō-ẹn-tsŏl′lẹrn)
Hō-kị-ĕn′
Hōl′steīn
Hōl′stọn
Hŏl′y̤-hĕad
Hōl′yōke
Hŏl′y̤-wĕll
Họ-năn′, *or* Hō′nạn
Họn-dū′rạs
Hŏn′fleŭr
Hŏn′ị-tọn
Hŏn-ọ-lū′lū
Hôôg′ọ-vēēn
Hôôgh′ly̤ (hôg′lẹ)
Hōorn
Hŏrs′hạm
Hoŭgh′ạm (hŭf′ạm)
Hōugh′tọn (hō′tọn)
Höûnşˌ′lōw
Hôu-quăng′
Hôu-sạ-tŏn′ịc
Höûs′sạ
Hôus′tọn (*or* hūs′tọn)
Hū-ạ-heī′nẹ
Huä-sạ-cuäl′cō, *or* Huä-sä-cuäl′cō
Huäs′cō (*or* wäs′kō)
Hué (hū-ā′ *or* hwā)
Huĕl′vä (*or* wĕl′vä)
Huĕs′cä (*or* wĕs′kä)
Huĭl-quịl-e′mū (hwĭl-kwịl-ā′mū)
Hŭll
Hulme (hôm)
Hŭn′gạ-ry (hŭng′gạ-rẹ)
Hŭnşˌ′lẹt
Hŭrd′wär
Hū′rọn
Huy (hōĭ)
Hvēēn (vēn *or* vān)
Hȳ′dẹr-ạ-băd′
Hȳ′drạ (*or* hē′drä)
Hȳ-drạ-băd′
Hȳthe

I.

Ī-băr′rạ
Ĭb′ẹr-vĭlle
Ĭb-rạ-ī′lạ
Ī′cọlm-kĭll (-ọm-)
Ī′dạ-hō (*originally* Î-dä′-hō)
Ĭd′rị-ä [hō)
Ĭg′lau (ĭg′löû)
Ị-gle′sị-ăs (-glā′-)
Ī-guạ-lä′dä (-gwạ-)
Ĭl′chẹs-tẹr
Ĭl′frạ-combe (-kŭm)
Ĭl′ha Grăn′dẹ (ēl′yạ)
Ĭl′kẹs-tọn
Illimani (ēl-yẹ-mä′nẹ)
Ĭl-lị-nŏĭs′ (*or* ĭl-lẹ-nŏĭ′)
Ị-lȳr′ị-ạ

Ĭl′min-ster
Ĭlz (ilts)
Ĭm-e-rĭ″ti-a (-rĭsh′e-a)
Ĭm′o-lä
Ĭn′di-a (or ĭn′je-a)
Ĭn-di-ăn′a (ĭn-je-ăn′a)
Ĭn-dian-ăp′o-lĭs
Ĭn′dieş (or ĭn′jiz)
In-dōre′
In-dôur′
Indre (ăng′dr)
Ĭng′ham [stät]
Ĭn′gol-städt (ĭng′gol-
Ĭnk-er-măn′
Ĭnns′prŭck
Ĭn-ve-rā′ry
Ĭn-ver-kēith′ing
Ĭn-ver-lŏch′y
Ĭn-ver-nĕss′
Ĭn-ve-rū′ry
Ī-ō′na
Ī-ō′ni-an
Ī′o-wa
Ĭps′wich (or ĭp′sij)
I-quī′que (e-kē′kä)
I-răk′ Ăd′je-mī
I-răk′ Ăr′a-bī
Īre′dell
Ir-kôutsk′
Ĭr-o-quŏĭs′ (or ĭr-o-kwŏĭ′)
Ĭr-ra-wâd′dy
Ĭr′tysch
Ĭs′chi-a
Ĭsch′ĭm
I-se′ō (e-sā′ō)
Ī′şer (ē′zer)
Isère (e-zâr′)
Ī′şer-lōhn (ē′zer-lōn′)
Ī′sis
Is-läm-a-băd′
Islay (ī′lā)
Ĭş′ling-ton
Ĭs-ma-īl′, or Ĭs′māil
Ĭs′mĭd
Is-mīd′, *T.*
Ī′so-lä
Ĭs-pa-hăn′
Ĭs-sa-quē′na
Issoire (ĭs-swär′)
Ĭs-sôu-dŭn′
Ĭs′tri-a
Ĭt′a-ly
Ĭt-a-pī-cu-rū′
Ĭt-a-wâm′ba
Ĭth′a-ca
I-vī′cä, or Ĭv′i-çä
Iv-re′a (-rā′-)
Ī′vry

J.

Jaca (Hä′ka)
Jăc-mĕl′ (zhäk-mĕl′)
Jăcque-mĕl′ (zhäk-mĕl′)
Jaen (Hä-ĕn′)
Jăf′fa (or yäf′fa)
Jăf-na-pa-tăm′
Jä′gua (Hä′gwa)
Jăl-ôô-ăn′
Ja-lôun′
Ja-māi′ca
Ja-nei′rō (ja-nā′rō), *E.*
Jä′ni-nä (yä′ne-nä)
Ja-lä′pa (Ha-lä′pa)
Ja-lĭs′cō (Ha-lĭs′kō)
Ja-păn′
Jä-pū-rä′
Jär-näc′ (zhär-näk′)
Jăr′o-slăv (yär′o-släv)
Jăs′sy (yäs′se or yäsh′-she)
Jaszbereny (yăs-be-rā′-ne)
Jauer (yŏû′er)
Jä′va, or Jā′va
Jĕd′bŭrgh (or jĕd′bŭr-ro)
Jĕd′dō (or yĕd′dō)
Jĕl-a-la-băd′
Jē′na (or yā′na)
Jerez (Hā-rĕth′)
Jĕr′şey
Je-rū′sa-lĕm
Jesi (yā′se)
Jĕs′sō (or yĕs′sō)
Jĕs-sul-mēēr′
Jey-pōre′
Jĭd′da
Jī-jō′na (Hē-Hō′na)
Jo-ăn′ni-nä, *Wr.*
Jō-an-nī′na, *E.*
Jōĭn′vĭlle (or zhwăng-vēl′)
Jŏl′i-bä
Jŏr′dan
Jo-rŭl′lō (Ho-rŭl′yō)
Jôud-pōre′
Joux (zhô)
Jū′an Fer-năn′dez
Jŭg′ğer-nâuth (-nâut)
Jujuy (Hū-Hwē′)
Juliers (zhū′le-ā)
Jŭl′lin-der
Jŭm′na
Jungfrau (yŭng′fröû)
Jū-ni-ăt′a
Jū′ra
Jŭt′land

K.

Käar′ta
Kaīr-wăn′
Kaī-sa-rī′eh
Kăl-a-ma-zôô′
Kăl′isch
Ka-lū′gä
Kăm′i-niec (-nyĕtz)
Kä-mĭn′iĕtz (-yĕts)
Kăm-tchăt′ka
Ka-nâ′wha (ka-nâw′wa)
Kăn-da-här′
Kăn′şas
Ka-rä′
Ka-rä′-His-sär′
Kä-ra-Hĭs′sar, *M.*
Kä-ra-mä′ni-a
Kăr′a-sū
Kärls′bŭrg
Kaschau (kăsh′öû)
Kas-chau′ (-chöû′), *T.*
Kăsh-găr′
Kăsh-mīre′
Kas-kăs′ki-a
Ka-täh′din
Kā′trine, or Kăt′rine
Ka-zăn′
Kehl (kāl)
Keighley (kēth′le)
Ke-lăt′
Ke-nâ′wha (ke-nâw′wa)
Kĕn-ne-bĕc′
Kĕn-ne-bŭnk′
Ken-tŭck′y
Kē′ōgh (kē′ō)
Kē′o-kŭk
Ker-măn′
Kĕr-man-shâw′
Ker-shâw′
Kĕsh′ō
Kĕş′wick (or kĕz′ik)
Kĕts′ke-mĕt
Khä-mĭl′
Kha-răşm′
Khär-kŏf′
Khär-tôôm′
Khĕr′son, or Ker-sŏn′
Khī′va
Kho-kănd′
Khō-ras-săn′
Khŭ′zis-tăn′
Ki-ăkh′ta
Kī-an-kū′
Kĭck-a-pôô′
Kĭd′der-mĭn-ster
Kī-ĕf′, or Kī-ĕv′
Kiĕl
Kĭl-dâre′
Kĭl-kĕn′ny
Kĭl-la-lä′
Kĭl-la-lōe′
Kĭl-lăr′ney
Kĭl-măr′nock
Kĭl-mōre′
Kĭn-căr′dine
Kĭng-Kī-Tä′ō
Kĭn-rŏss′
Kĭn-sāle′
Kĭn-tōre′
Kĭn-tȳre′
Kī′o-wāy
Kirkcudbright (kĭrk-kô′bre)
Kĭrk′wâll
Kĭr-man-shâh′
Kĭr-rie-mŭir′
Kĭs-ki-mĭn′e-tăs
Kĭt-tăn′ning
Kĭt-ta-tĭn′ny
Kī-ū′shī-ū
Kī-u-tä′jah (-ya)
Kĭz′il Ĭr′mak
Klä′ğen-fŭrth (-fŭrt)
Klăt′tau (-töû)
Klau′şen-bŭrg (klöû′-)
Knĭs′te-neau (nĭs′te-nō)
Knŏx′vĭlle
Koĕn′igş-bĕrg
Kō-lĭn′
Kŏl-y-văn′
Kŏngş′bĕrg
Kō′ni-eh
Kôôs-kôôs′ke
Kôô-ta-naī′
Kō-ras-săn′
Kŏr-do-făn′
Kŏs-ci-ŭs′kō
Kŏs-trō′ma
Kôu-băn′
Kôursk
Kŏw′nō (kŏv′nō)
Krăs-no-yärsk′
Krĕm′nĭtz
Kreuznach (kröĭts′näk)
Krĭsh′na
Kŭr-dis-tăn′
Ku-rīleş′, or Kū′rīleş
Kŭrsk
Kū-taī′yeh
Kut-tōre′

L.

Läa′land
Lăb-ra-dōr′
Lăc′ca-dīveş
Lä-Çhīne′
Lăçh′sä
Lăck-a-wân′na
Lăck-a-wăx′en
La-dăkh′
Lä′do-gä
La-drōneş′
Lä-fay-ĕtte′
Lä-Fôurçhe′
Lä′gō Maggiore (ma-jō′-rā)
Lä-Grănğe′
Lä Guaȳ′rä
La-gū′nä
La Hōgue′
La-hōre′
La-hôu′ (la-hō′)
Lä Măn′chä
La-mär′
Lä Märçhe
Lăm-ba-ye′que (-yā′kā)
Lăm′beth
Lä-me′gō (-mā′-)
Lăm′mer-mŭir
La-mōĭlle′
Lăn′ark
Lănc′as-ter
Lăn-ci-ä′nō (lăn-che-ä′-nō)
Lăn-dăff′
Lăn-dâu′ (or län-döû′)
Lăn-der-neau′ (-nō′-)
Landes (längd)
Lăn′dre-cy
Lăndş′bĕrg
Lăndş-crō′na
Lăndş′hŭt
Lăn-geăc′ (läñ-zhäk′)
Lăng′e-länd
Lăng-en-săl′za (-tsa)
Lăng′holm (lăng′um)
Lăng′lănd
Lăn′gres (läng′gr)
Lăn-gue-dŏc′ (läng-ğe-dŏk′)
La-nī′ca
Laon (läng), *M. P.*
Lä′ŏs
Lä Päz′ (or lä päth)
La-pēēr′
Lä Plä′ta
Lä-răçhe′ (lä-räsh′)
La-re′dō (la-rā′dō)
La-rĭs′sa
Lăr′ni-kä
Lä Sälle′
Lăt-a-cŭn′gä
Lăt-a-kī′a
Lăt-ta-kôô′
Lau′băn (löû′băn)
Lâu′der-dāle
Lâu′en-bŭrg (or löû′en-bŭrg)
Lau-şănne′ (lō-zăn′)
Lauterbourg (lō′tĕr-bôr′)
Lau′ter-brŭnn (löû′-)
La-vä′ca
Lä-väl′
Lä-vaur′ (lä-vōr′)
Lä-vō′rō
Laȳ′băçh
Lĕam′ing-ton
Lĕb′a-non
Lebrija (lā-brē′Hä)
Lĕc′ce (lĕt′chā)
Lĕc-tôure′
Lēēdş
Lee′ward (lē′ward or lū′ard)
Lĕg-hōrn′, or Lĕg′hōrn
Legnano (lĕn-yä′nō)
Lē′hīgh (lē′hī)
Lĕices′ter (lĕs′ter)
Leigh (lē)
Leigh′lin (lĕk′lin), *E.*
Lēigh′lin (lē′lin), *T.*
Lēigh′ton (lē′tun)
Leī′ning-en
Leĭn′ster, or Lēin′ster
Leĭp′sic
Lei-rī′a (lā-rē′a)
Lēith (lēth)
Leĭt′me-rĭtz
Leĭt′rim, or Lēi′trim

Leixlip (lās′lip)
Lĕm′bĕrg
Lē′na, *or* Le-nä′
Le-năp′e
Lĕn′a-wēē
Lĕn′ni-Len-năp′pe
Le-noir′ (le-nōr′)
Len-tī′nä
Le-o-gäne′ (lā-)
Lĕom′in-ster (U. S.)
Leominster (lĕm′ster) (Eng.)
Le-ōn′, *or* Lē′on
Le-o-nī′di (lā-)
Le-on-tī′ni (lā-)
Le-ō′pold-städt (-stät)
Le-păn′tō
Le Puy (le-pwē′)
Lĕr′i-cī (lĕr′e-chē)
Lĕr′i-dä
Lĕr′wick (lĕr′ik)
Lĕs′i-nä
Les Martigues (lā-mär-tēg′)
Le Sū′eur
Leuch′ten-bŭrg (lôĭk′-)
Leuk (löĭk)
Leut′me-rĭtz (löĭt′ma-rĭts)
Leutschau (löĭt′shöû)
Le-vänt′
Lĕv′en, *or* Lē′ven
Le-wâr′den, *or* Leeū′-war-dĕn
Lew′es
Lew′ish-am
Lĕx′ing-ton
Leyden (lī′dn)
Lēy′land
Lī-bē′ri-a
Lî-bôurne′
Lĭch′fiēld
Lĭch′te-nau (-nöû)
Lĭch′ten-fĕls
Lĭch′ten-stein
Liēge (*or* lē-āzh′)
Liēg′nĭtz
Lî-ĕrre′
Lîlle, *or* Lîsle (lēl)
Lī′mä, *or* Lī′ma
Lĭm′bŭrg
Lĭm′er-ĭck
Lĭm′mat
Lĭm-ō′ges′ (lĭm-ōzh′)
Lî-môu-ṣin′ (lē-mô-zäng′)
Lî-môux′ (lē-mô′)
Li-nä′res
Lĭn′coln (lĭng′kon)
Lĭn′dâu (*or* lĭn′döû)
Lĭng′en
Lĭn′kio-pĭng
Lin-lĭth′gōw
Lĭntz (lĭnts)
Lĭp′a-ri
Lĭp′pe Dĕt′mold
Lĭṣ′bon
Lî-ṣi-eux′ (lē-ze-ŭh′)
Lĭṣ-mōre′
Lĭtch′fiēld
Lĭth-ū-ā′ni-a
Lĭt′its
Liu Kiu (lē-ū-kē-ū)
Li-vā′di-a, *or* Lĭv-a-dī′a
Lĭv′er-pôōl
Li-vō′ni-a
Llăn-dăff′
Lla-nĕl′ly (*or* lan-ĕth′le)
Llan-gŏl′len (*or* lan-gŏth′len)
Llăn′id-loes (lăn′id-les)
Llä′nōs (lyä′nōs)
Llanrwst (lăn-rôst′)

Llerena (lyā-rā′nä)
Lo-ăn′dō
Lo-ăn′gō (lo-ăng′gō)
Loch-â′ber
Loches (lōsh)
Lŏch Lĕv′en
Lŏch Lō′mond
Lŏch-mā′ben
Lŏch′y
Lodève (lō-dāv′)
Lō′dî (lō′dē)
Lo-fō′den
Logroño (lo-grōn′yō)
Loire (lwär)
Loiret (lwä-rā′)
Loja (lō′hä)
Lŏm′bar-dy
Lŏm′bŏk
Lō′mond
Lŏn′don
Lŏn-don-dĕr′ry
Lons-le-Saulnier (lōng-le-sō-ne-ā′)
Lôô-chôô′, *or* Liu Kiu
Lo-rāin′ (Ohio)
Lo-rĕt′ō
L′Orient (lō′re-äng′)
Lŏr-rāine′
Lŏs Ăn′ge-lĕs
Lŏst-wĭth′iel
Lŏt (*or* lō)
Lō′thi-an
Lŏū′don
Lŏū′doun
Lough′bŏr-ough (lŭf′-bŭr-o)
Lough Erne (lŏk′ĕrn′)
Lough Neagh (lŏk′nē′ *or* lŏk′nē′a)
Lough Neagh (lŏk′nā′)
Lough-reā′ (lŏk-rā′)
Lôu-ī′ṣa
Lôu′is-bŭrg
Lôu-is-i-ä′na
Lôu′is-vĭlle (*or* lô′e-vĭl)
Lôu-vāin′
Louviers (lô′ve-ā′)
Lôu′vō
Lōw′ell
Lōweṣ′tŏft
Lowositz (lō′vo-sĭts)
Lozère (lō-zâr′)
Lū′bĕck
Lübeck (lē′bĕk)
Lŭb′lin
Lu-cā′ya (*or* lu-kī′a)
Lŭc′ca, *or* Lŭc′cä
Lū-ce′nä (lū-thā′nä)
Lū-ce′rä (lū-chā′rä)
Lū-cĕrne′
Lŭck′nōw
Lu-çŏn′ (*or* lu-sōng′)
Lŭd′lōw
Lŭd′wigṣ-bûrg
Lŭd′wigṣ-lûst
Lu-gä′nō
Lŭnd
Lü′ne-bŭrg (lē′-)
Lū-nĕl′
Lū′nen-bŭrg
Lū′ne-vĭlle′
Lu-pä′ta
Lu-sā′ti-a (lu-sā′she-a)
Lŭt′zen (-sen)
Lŭx′em-bŭrg
Lŭx′or, *or* Lŭx′or
Lu-zĕrne′
Lu-zŏn′
Ly-cŏm′ing
Lȳme Rē′gis
Lȳm′fi-ōrd
Lyonnaise (lē-on-nāz′)
Lȳ′onṣ (lī′onz)

M.

Mäas
Mäas′lūys (*or* măs′lŏĭs)
Ma-cä′ō (*or* mä-köû′)
Măc-a-pä′
Ma-căs′sar
Măc′cleṣ-fiēld (-klz-)
Măç-e-dō′ni-a
Măc-e-rä′tä (măch-)
Ma-chī′as
Machynlleth (ma-hŭnt′-lĕth)
Mac-kĕn′zie
Măck-i-nâw′
Mac-lēan′
Ma-cômb′ (-kôm′)
Mā′con (Ga.)
Mâcon (mä-kōng′) (Fr.)
Ma-côu′pin
Mac-quar′rie (-kwŏr′-)
Măd-a-găs′car
Măd-da-lō′ni
Ma-dēi′ra (*or* ma-dā′ra)
Ma-de′ra (-dā′-)
Măd′i-son
Ma-drăs′
Ma-drĭd′, *or* Măd′rid
Ma-dū′ra, *or* Măd′ū-ra
Māel′strōm
Măeṣe (māz)
Maĕs′tricht (mĕs′trĭkt)
Măg-da-lē′na (*or* -lā′na)
Măg′de-bŭrg [lăn′
Ma-gĕl′lan, *or* Măg-el-
Măg-e-rōe′
Măg-giō′re (ma-jō′rā)
Ma-gin-da-nä′ō
Mag-nî′ṣa
Magny (män′ye)
Mä-hä-nŭd′dy
Ma-hŏn′, *or* Ma-hôn′
Ma-hō′ning
Mah-răt′ta
Mä′i-dä
Māin, *or* Maīn
Mä′i-nä
Māine
Ma-jŏr′ca
Măl-a-bär′
Ma-lăc′ca
Măl′a-ga
Ma-lāi′si-a (ma-lā′she-a)
Mälar (mā′lar)
Mälaren (mā′lar-en)
Ma-lāy′
Mâl′den
Măl-dîves′, *or* Măl′dīveṣ
Malheur (ma-lôr′)
Măl-i-cŏl′lō
Malines (mä-lēn′)
Măl′me-dy
Mălmeṣ′bu-ry (mämz′-)
Malmö (māl′mō)
Malplaquet(mäl-plăk-ā′)
Măl′strōm
Mâl′ta
Mâl′ton
Mäl-va-sī′a, *or* Mal-vā′si-a
Mâl′vern (*or* mâw′vern)
Mâl′wăh
Ma-măr′o-nĕck
Ma-näar′
Măn-a-yŭnk′
Mănçhe
Măn′ches-ter
Man-dä′ra
Man-dĭn′gō (-dĭng′-)
Mä′ne
Măn-fre-dō′ni-a
Măn-ga-lōre′ (măng-)

Man-hăt′tan
Ma-nĭl′la
Ma-nĭs′sa
Măn-i-tō-bä′
Männ′harts-bĕrg
Männ′heim
Man-re′sä (man-rā′sä)
Mans, Le (le-mäng′)
Man-sôu′rä
Man-tchôô′ri-a
Măn′to-vä
Măn′tu-a
Măn-za-nä′res (*or* măn-thä-nä′res)
Măn-za-nĭl′lō (-nĕl′yō)
Măr-a-caȳ′bō (-kī′bō)
Măr′a-mĕc
Măr-an-hăm′
Marañon (măr′a-nōn *or* măr-an-yōn′)
Ma-rä′vi
Măr-bĕl′la (mär-bĕl′ya)
Măr-ble-hĕad′
Măr′bŭrg
Märçhe
Măr-che′na (-chā′-)
Măr-dîn′
Ma-rĕn′gō
Măr-ga-rî′ta
Măr′gate
Măr-i-ä′na
Măr-iē-Ga-länte′
Mä-ri-ĕl′
Ma-rî′en-bäd
Ma-rî′en-bŭrg
Ma-rî-en-wĕr′der
Ma-rî-en-zĕll′ (-tsĕl′)
Mă-ri-ĕt′ta [nō)
Marigliano (măr-ēl-yä′-
Măr′i-on
Ma-rĭt′zä (-sä)
Măr1′bŏr-ough
Măr′mo-ra
Măr-o-nī′, *or* Ma-rō′nī
Mä-rŏsçh′ (-rōsh)
Mar-que′saṣ (mar-kā′-saz)
Mar-sä′lä
Marseilles (mär-sālz′)
Măr-ta-băn′
Măr-ti-nîque′
Mar-wâr′
Mă′ry-land
Mă′ry-le-bōne (*or* măr′-e-bon) [rō)
Masafuero (mäs-a-fwā′-
Mas-cä′lî
Măs′ham (măs′am)
Mas-kĕ′gon
Măs′sa
Măs-sa-chū′setts
Măs′so-wăh
Măs′u-äh
Ma-sû-li-pa-tăm′
Măt-a-mō′rōs
Ma-tăn′zas
Măt-a-păn′
Măt-a-rî′a
Măt-a-rō′
Ma-te′rä (-tā′-)
Măts′maī
Măt-ta-po-nȳ′
Măt′u-rä, *or* Ma-tū′rä
Mâuch Chŭnk
Mâuch′line
Mau′î (möû′ē)
Mâu-mēē′
Mau-re-päs′ (mō-re-pä′)
Mâu-rî′ti-ŭs (*or* -rĭsh′e-[ŭs)
Maȳ-ä′co
Maȳ-a-guä′na
Mayence (mä-yōns′)
Maȳ-ĕnne′

Mayne (mān *or* mīn)
Māy-nōōth′
Māy′ō, *or* Mạ-yō′
Māyṣ′vĭlle
Mạ-zăn-dẹ-răn′
Mäz-ạt-län′
Mäz-zä′rä (mät-sä′rä)
Mẹ-ä′cō
Meaux (mō)
Mĕc′cạ
Mĕch′lịn
Mẹ-chō-ạ-căn′
Mĕck′len-bürg
Mẹ-cōn′
Mẹ-dī′nạ, *or* Mẹ-dī′nạ
Mĕd-ị-tẹr-rā′nẹ-ạn
Mee-rŭt′
Mẹ-hăl′lẹt-ĕl-Ke-bîr′ (mā-häl′lẹt-ĕl-kä-bîr′)
Mẹ-hĕr′rịn
Mĕigṣ (mĕgz)
Meī-kŏng′
Meī′nịng-ẹn
Meīs′sẹn (mī′sẹn)
Mẹ-jĕr′däh
Mĕk-ị-nĕz′
Melazzo (mā-lăt′sō)
Mĕl′bourne
Mẹ-lĭn′dạ
Mẹl-rōṣe′
Mẹ-lŭn′
Mĕm′ẹl
Mĕm′mịng-ẹn
Mĕm-phrẹ-mā′gŏg
Mẹ-naī′, *or* Mĕn′aī
Mẹ-naī′nạ
Mẹ-năn′
Mẹ-närd′
Mendaña (mĕn-dän′yạ)
Mĕn-dọ-cī′nō [thä)
Mẹn-dō′zạ (*or* mẹn-dō′-
Meneage (mẹ-nēg′)
Mẹ-nin′ (mẹ-năng′)
Mẹ-nŏm′ọ-nie
Mĕntz (mĕnts)
Mẹ-nŭf′
Mẹn-zä′lẹh
Mĕq′uị-nĕz (mĕk′ẹ-nĕz)
Mẹr-dīn′
Mẹr-guī′ (mẹr-gē′)
Mĕr′ị-dä
Mĕr′ị-ọ-nĕth
Mĕr-mẹn-tau′ (-tō′)
Mĕr′ọ-ē
Mĕr′rị-măck
Mĕr′sẹ-bûrg
Mĕr′ṣẹy
Mĕr′thyr Tÿd′vị.
Mĕs′çhĭd
Mĕsh′ĕd
Mĕs-ọ-lŏn′ḡị
Mẹs-sī′nạ
Mĕs-ụ-rä′dō
Mĕs-ụ-rä′tä
Mĕt′ẹ-lĭn
Mĕtz (mĕts *or* mās)
Meurthe (murt)
Meuṣe (muz)
Mĕx′ị-cō
Mézières (mĕz-yâr′)
Mī-ä′kō
Mī-äm′ị
Mĭçh′ị-găn
Mĭçh-ịl-ị-măck′ị-năc (*or* -măk-ẹ-nâw′)
Mī-chō-ạ-căn′
Mĭd′dẹl-bürg [rọ)
Mĭd′dle-bŏr-ọugh (-bŭr′-
Mĭd′dle-bụ-rỵ (-bĕr-ẹ)
Mĭd′dle-tōwn
Mĭl′ạn
Mī-läz′zō (mē-lät′sō)
Milhau (mē-lō′)
Mĭl′ledge-vĭlle
Mī′lō
Mĭl-wâu′kie
Mī′nạs-Ge-rä′ẹs (-zhā-)
Mĭn′ciō (mĭn′chō)
Mĭn-dạ-nä′ō
Mĭn′dẹn
Mĭn-dō′rō
Mịn-grē′lị-ạ
Mĭn′hō (*or* mēn′yō)
Mĭn-nẹ-sō′tạ
Miño (mēn′yō)
Mị-nŏr′cạ
Mĭq-uẹ-lŏn′ (-ẹ-)
Mĭr-ạ-mị-çhĭ′
Mī-răn′dọ-lä
Mī-rẹ-cōurt′ (-kôr′)
Mirepoix (mēr-pwä′)
Mĭs′ị-trä
Miskolcz (mĭsh-kōlts′)
Mĭs-sis-sĭp′pị
Mĭs-sọ-lŏn′ḡhị
Mịs-sôu′rị (mịs-sô′rẹ)
Mĭt′tau (mĭt′tōû)
Mọ-bīle′
Mō′çhạ
Mŏd′ẹ-nä
Mŏd′ị-cä
Mŏg-ạ-dōre′
Mohacs (mō-hăch′)
Mō′hâwk
Mọ-hē′gạn
Mō-hị-lĕv′, *or* Mọ-hī′lẹv
Moissac (mwä-säk′)
Mŏl′dau (-dōû)
Mọl-dā′vị-ạ
Mọl-fĕt′tä
Mọ-lī′se (-sä)
Mō-lọ-kaī′
Mọ-lŭc′cạ
Mŏm-băs′
Mŏm-bä′zạ
Mŏm′pŏx (*or* mŏm-pō′)
Mŏn′ạ-cō
Mọ-năd′nọck
Mŏn′ạ-ghăn (-găn)
Mŏn-ạs-tĭr′
Mŏn-chạ-bōō′
Mŏn-de′gō (-dä′gō)
Mondoñedo (mŏn-dọn-yä′dō)
Mŏn-dọ-vī′
Mọ-nĕm-bạ-sī′ạ
Mŏn′fạ-lōût
Mŏn-fẹr-rä′tō
Mŏn-ghĭr′ (mŭn-gēr′)
Mọn-gō′lị-ạ
Mŏn-ị-teau′ (-tō′)
Mŏn′mouth
Mọ-nŏn-gạ-hē′lạ
Mō-nọn-gā′lị-ạ
Mọ-nŏp′ọ-lị [lā)
Mŏn-re-ä′le (mŏn-rā-ä′-
Mọn-rō′vị-ạ
Mons (mŏngs)
Montagnana (mŏn-tạn-yä′nä)
Mŏn′tạ-gūe [zhē′)
Montargis (mŏng-tär-
Montauban (mŏng-tō-băng′)
Montbéliard (mŏng-bā-lẹ-är′)
Mŏnt Blănc (*or* mŏng blăng)
Montbrison (mŏng-brē-zŏng′)
Mŏnt-călm′ (-käm′)
Mont-de-Marsan (mŏng-dẹ-mär-säng′)
Mŏn-tē′gō
Montélimart (mŏng-tēl-ẹ-mär′)
Mŏn-tẹ-lō′vẹz (-vẹs)
Mŏn-tẹ-ne′grō (-nā′-)
Mŏn-tẹ-reau′ (-rō′)
Mŏn-tẹ-rey′ (-rā′)
Mŏn′tẹ Vĭd′ẹ-ō (*or* mŏn′-tẹ-vẹ-dā′ō)
Mŏnt-fẹr-răt′
Mŏnt-gŏm′ẹr-ỵ
Mŏn-tị-cĕl′lō
Montilla (mŏn-tēl′yä)
Mŏnt-märtre′ (mŏng-märtr′)
Mŏnt-mọ-rĕn′cỵ
Mŏnt-pĕl′iẹr (-yẹr)
Mŏnt-pĕl′lị-ẹr (*or* mŏng-pĕl′ẹ-ā)
Mŏnt-re-ä′le (mŏnt-rā-ä′lä)
Mŏn-trōṣe′
Mŏnt-sẹr-răt′
Mōōr-shĕd-ạ-băd′
Mōōse-hĭl′lọck
Mọ-quĕl′ụm-nẹ
Mọ-răd-ạ-băd′
Mọ-rä′vä
Mọ-rä′vị-ạ
Mŏr′aỵ (mŭr′rẹ)
Mŏr-bị-hăn′
Mọ-rē′ạ
Mọ-re′nä (mọ-rā′nä)
Mŏr-găr′tẹn
Morlaix (mŏr-lā′)
Mọ-rŏc′cō
Mọ-rŏn′
Mŏr-tăgne′ (mŏr-tăñ′)
Mŏr-tä′rạ
Mŏrte-mär′
Mŏs′cōw
Mọ-ṣĕlle′
Mọs-quī′tō (mọs-kē′tō)
Mō′sŭl
Mọ-tä′lạ
Mọ-tä′pạ
Mọ-trĭl′
Moulins (mō-lăng′)
Mōul-tăn′
Mōul′triẹ (*or* mō′trẹ)
Mōûnt Dẹ-ṣĕrt′
Mōur-zōuk′
Mŏÿ-ạ-mĕn′sịng
Mō-zạm-bīque′
Mŭhl (mōl)
Mŭh′lẹn-bürg [zẹn)
Mühlhausen (mīl-hōû′-
Mühlheim (mīl-hīm′)
Mŭhr (mōr)
Mŭl′dẹ [zẹn)
Mülhausen (mīl-hōû′-
Mŭl-lịn-gär′
Mŭ′nịch
Mŭn′stẹr
Mŭr′cị-ạ (mŭr′shẹ-ạ)
Mŭr′freeṣ-bŏr-ọugh
Mŭr′rụm-bĭd-ḡee
Mŭr-vị-e′drō (mŭr-vẹ-ā′-
Mŭs-căt′ [drō)
Mŭs-cạ-tīne′
Mụs-cō′ḡee
Mŭs′cọ-vỵ
Mụs-kĭn′gụm (-kĭng′-)
Mŭs′sẹl-bŭrgh (*or* bŭr-ọ)
Mŭt′trä
Mŭt′trạ, *T.*
Mỹc′ọ-nŏs
Mȳ-sōre′
Mỹt′ị-lē

N.

Nā′ạs, *E. Wr.*
Nāas, *T.*
Nacogdoches (năk-ọ-dō′-
Nä-gä-sä′kī [chịz)
Nạg-pōōr′
Nạ-hănt′
Nạ-mā′quạs
Nā′mụr, *or* Nä-mūr′
Năn′cỵ
Năn-gạ-sä′kị
Năn-kĭn′
Năn′sẹ-mŏnd
Nantes (nănts *or* nängt)
Năn′tị-cōke
Năn-tŭck′ẹt
Nănt′wịch (nănt′ịch)
Nā′pleṣ (nā′plz)
Năp′lōus
Năp′ọ-lị
Năr-bŏnne′
Năr-mä′dä
Nä′rọ-vä, *or* Nạ-rō′vä
Nāṣe′bỵ
Năsh′ụ-ạ
Năsh′vĭlle
Năs′sâu (*or* näs′sōû)
Nạ-tăl′
Nătch′ẹz
Nătch-ị-tŏch′ẹṣ (*or* năk′-ẹ-tŏsh)
Nạ-tō′lị-ạ
Nâu′gạ-tŭck
Nâum′bürg (*or* nōûm′-bŭrg)
Nâup′lị-ạ
Năv′ạn
Năv-ạ-rī′nō
Nạ-vărre′
Năv-ị-dăd′
Năx-ī′ạ
Năz′ạ-rĕth
Neagh (nā *or* nē′ạ)
Nẹ-brăs′kạ
Nĕdj′ẹd
Ñe-ĕm-bụ-cū′ (n′yā-)
Nĕg-ạ-pạ-tăm′
Nĕg′rọ-pŏnt
Nĕil-ghĕr′rỵ
Nejin (nā-zhēn′)
Nẹl-lōre′
Nemours (nẹ-mōr′)
Nenagh (nẹ-nä′)
Nẹ-pâul′
Nérac (nā-răk′)
Nẹr-bŭd′dạ
Nĕrt′sçhĭnsk
Nĕs′cọ-pĕc
Nĕth′ẹr-lăndṣ
Nẹ-thōu′ (nẹ-tō′)
Neū′bürg (*or* nōï′bŭrg)
Neuchâtel (nuh-shạ-tĕl′)
Neufchâtel (nuh-shạ-tĕl′)
Neuilly-sur-Seine (nuh-yē′sŭr-săn′)
Neusatz (nōï′säts)
Neūse (nūs)
Neū′sōhl (*or* nōï′sōl)
Neū′städt (*or* nōï′stät)
Neū′wiēd (*or* nōï′wĕt)
Nē′vạ (*or* nā-vä′)
Nẹ-vä′dä
Nevers (nẹ-vâr′)
Nĕv′ẹr-sĭnk
New′ạrk
New′-Bẹrne
New′bụ-rỵ
New′bụ-rỵ-pōrt′
New-cās′tle, *or* New′-cās-tle
New′found-lănd
New Grạ-nä′dạ
New Hămp′shire
New Hā′vẹn
New Jĕr′ṣẹy
New′măr-kẹt

New Ŏr′lẹ-ạnṣ
New′pōrt
New Yŏrk′
New Zēa′lạnd
Ngä′mị (ng *as in* sing)
Nī-ăg′ạ-rạ
Nĭc-ạ-rä′guä (-gwä)
Nīce (nēs)
Nĭc-ọ-bär′
Nĭc-ọl-let′ (-lā′)
Nị-cŏp′ọ-lị
Nî-cọ-sî′ạ
Nĭc-ọ-te′rạ (-tā′-)
Niē′men
Nieū′pōrt
Nièvre (nē-ā′vr)
Nī′ġer
Nijni (nĭzh′nẹ)
Nĭk-ọ-laī′ef
Nĭm′ẹ-guĕn (-ġĕn)
Nịm-we′ġen (-wā′-)
Nī′ŏrt (nē′ŏr)
Nī′phọn, *or* Nîp′pōn
Nĭp′ịs-sĭng
Nĭsh-ạ-pôur′
Nismes, *or* Nîmes (nēmz *or* nēm)
Nî-vělles′ (nẹ-vĕl′)
Nọ-ce′rä (nọ-chā′rä)
Noirmoutier (nwär-mô′-tẹ-ā)
Nordhausen (nört′hôû-zẹn)
Nordköping (nörd′chọ-pĭng)
Nördlingen (nört′lịng-ẹn *or* nürt′lịng-ẹn)
Nŏr′fọlk (*or* nŏr′fọk)
Nŏr′mạn-dy̧
Nŏr′rịdġe-wŏck
Nŏrth-ămp′tọn
Nŏr-thŭm′bẹr-lạnd
Nŏr′wāy
Nŏr′wịch (nŏr′rịj)
Nŏt′tịng-hăm
Nọ-vä′rä
Nō′vạ Scō′tị-ạ (skō′-shẹ-ạ)
Nō′vạ Zĕm′blạ
Nŏv-gọ-rŏd′, *or* Nŏv-ọ-gọ-rŏd′
Nŏx′ụ-bēē
Noyon (nwạ-yōng′)
Nū′bị-ạ
Nū-e′cẹs (nū-ā′sẹs)
Nue-vī′tạs (nwā-)
Nū-kạ-hī′vạ
Nū′rẹm-bĕrg
Nyköping (nē′chọ-pịng)

O.

Oahu (wä′hô)
Oajaca (wä-Hä′kä)
Ọ-beid′ (ọ-bād′)
Ō′bẹr-lĭn
Ō′by̧
Ocaña (ọ-kän′yä)
Ŏc-cọ-quân′
Ō-cẹ-ăn′ạ (ō-shẹ-ăn′ạ)
Ō-cẹ-ā′nị-ạ (ō-shẹ-ā′nẹ-ạ)
Ō-cẹ-ăn′ị-cạ (ō-shẹ-ăn′ẹ-kạ)
Ŏç-ẹ-ō′lạ
Ō′ȼhịl
Ŏck-lọ-kō′nẹe
Ọc-mŭl′ġẹe
Ọ-cō′nẹe
Ō′crạ-cōke
Ŏc-tọ-rä′rạ
Ō′dẹn-sēē
Ō′dẹr
Ọ-dĕs′sạ
Ō-dẹy-pōre′
Ôe′dẹn-bûrg
Ôe′lạnd (ô′lạnd)
Oels (ĕls)
Ôe′rẹ-brō
Ôe′sẹl (ô′sẹl)
Oět′tịng-ẹn
Ŏf′fẹn-băȼh
Ŏg′dẹnṣ-bûrg
Ọ-ġēē′chẹe
Ō′gle-thôrpe (-gl-)
Ọ-hī′ō
Oise (wäz)
Ō-kạ-năg′ạn
Ŏk-hŏtsk′
Ŏk-tĭb′bẹ-hâ
Ŏl′dẹn-bûrg
Ō-lẹ-ăn′
Oleggio (ọ-lĕd′jō)
Oléron (ō-lā-rōng′)
Ŏl-ị-vĕn′zä
Olmütz (ŏl′mŭts)
Ŏl′ọ-nĕtz
Ọ-lŏt′
Ō′mạ-hâ
Ọ-măn′
Ọ-mō′ạ
Ọm-pŏm-pọ-nôô′sục
Oñate (ŏn-yä′tä)
Ọ-nē′gạ
Oneglia (ọ-nāl′yä)
Ọ-neī′dạ
Ŏn-ọn-dâ′gạ
Ọn-tā′rị-ō
Ôô-jeīn′
Ôô-nạ-lăsh′kạ
Ôôr′fä
Ôô-rôô-mēē′ạ
Ôôs-tẹ-nâu′lạ
Ŏp′ẹ-lôu′sạs
Ọ-pŏr′tō
Ŏp′pĕln
Ŏp′pẹn-heīm
Ọ-răn′, *or* Ō′rạn
Ŏr′ạnġe
Örebro (ĕr′ẹ-brō)
Ŏr′ẹ-gŏn
Ō′rẹl, *or* Ọ-rĕl′
Ō-rẹl-lä′nä (*or* ō-rẹl-yä′-nä)
Ō′rẹn-bûrg
Ọ-rĕn′se (-sā)
Ō-rị-hue′lä (ō-rẹ-wā′lä)
Ō-rị-nō′cō
Ọ-rĭs′kạ-ny̧
Ō-rịs-tä′nō
Ŏr-ị-zä′bä
Ŏrk′nẹyṣ
Orléannais, *or* Orléannois (ŏr-lā-ạn-nā′)
Ŏr′lẹ-ạnṣ
Ŏr-lŏf′
Ŏr′mŭz
Ọ-rŏn′tēṣ
Ŏr-ọ-pe′sạ (-pā′-)
Ŏr′sọ-vä
Ŏr′tẹ-găl
Orthèz (ŏr-tā′)
Ọ-rū′bä
Ọ-rū′rō
Ŏr-vị-e′tō (ŏr-vẹ-ā′tō)
Ọ-sāġe′
Ŏs-cẹ-ō′lạ
Ŏsh′kŏsh
Ŏsh-môô-nạy̆n′
Osnabrück (ŏz′nạ-brŭk)
Ŏṣ′nạ-bûrg
Ŏs-sạ-bâw′
Ŏs′sị-pēē
Ŏs′sọ-lä
Ŏs′sọ-ry̧
Ọs-sū′nä
Ọs-tĕnd′
Ŏs′tị-ăks
Ọs-trā′sị-ạ (-shẹ-ạ)
Ŏs-we-gătch′ịe
Ọs-wē′gō
Ŏṣ′wẹs-try̧ (ŏz′ẹs-trẹ)
Ŏt-ạ-bä′lō
Ō-tạ-heī′te
Ọt-chä′kọv, *or* Ŏt-chạ-kŏv′
Ọ-trăn′tō, *or* Ō′trạn-tō
Ọt-sē′gō
Ŏt-tạ-jä′nō (ọt-tạ-yä′nō)
Ŏt′tạ-wâ
Ŏt′tẹr-bûrn
Ouachita (wŏsh′ẹ-tâ)
Oûde (ôŵd)
Ôude′närde (*or* ôû-dẹ-när′dā)
Ouis-cŏn′sịn (wịs-kŏn′-sịn)
Oŭn′dle (ŭn′dl)
Ôu′rạl, *or* Ôu-răl′
Ôu-rälsk′
Ôur′fä (ôr′fä)
Ôur′gä (ôr′gä)
Ôu-rī′que (-kā)
Ourthe (ôrt)
Ôuṣe (ōz *or* ôûz)
Ō′vẹr-tọn
Ō-vẹr-y̆s′sẹl
Ō-vị-e′dō (ō-vẹ-ā′dō)
Ọ-vō′cä
Ọ-wâs′cō
Ọ-wē′gō
Ọ-why̆′hēē
Ŏx′fọrd
Ō-yạ-pŏk′
Ō′zä-kä, *or* Ō′sä-kä
Ọ-zärk′

P.

Pạ-chû′cä
Păc′ọ-lĕt
Pā′dăng
Păd′ẹr-bŏrn
Păd′ụ-ạ
Paglia (päl′yä)
Pāiṣ′lẹy
Pạ-lăt′ị-nāte
Păl′ạ-tīne, *or* Păl′ạ-tīne
Păl-ạ-wăn′
Păl-ẹm-băng′
Pạ-lĕn′cị-ạ (pạ-lĕn′-shẹ-ä)
Pạ-lĕn′que (-kā)
Pạ-lĕr′mō
Păl′ẹs-tīne
Păl-ẹs-trī′nä
Păl-ị-câud-çhĕr′ry̧
Păl′lị-sẹr
Păl-my̆′rạ
Pä′lō Ăl′tō
Pä′lọs
Păm′lị-cō
Păm-pẹ-lū′nä
Păm-plō′nä
Păn-ạ-mä′
Pạ-nay̆′ (pạ-nī′)
Pạ-nō′lä
Păn-scō′vä (-chō′vä)
Pạ-nū′cō
Pä′ọ-lä
Păp′ụ-ä (*or* pạ-pô′ạ)
Pạ-rä′
Păr-ạ-guāy′, *or* Păr-ạ-guay̆′
Păr-ạ-ī′bä
Păr-ạ-măr′ị-bō
Pä-rạ-mạ-rī′bō, *M. P.*
Păr-ạ-măt′tạ
Păr-ạ-nä′
Pä-rạ-nạ-guä′
Păr-ạ-nạ-ī′bä
Pär′gä
Pä′rị-ä
Pạ-rī′mä
Păr′is
Pär′mạ
Pạr-năs′sụs
Păr-räl′
Păs-cạ-gôu′lạ
Pạs-cuä′rō
Pas-de-Calais (pä′dẹ-kạ-lā′)
Păs′quọ-tănk
Pạs-sā′ịc
Păs-sạ-mạ-quŏd′dy̧
Păs-sạ-rôô-wăn′
Passau (päs′sôû)
Pạs-sy′ (pạs-sē′)
Păt-ạ-gō′nị-ạ
Pạ-tăps′cō
Pạ-tāy′
Păt′ẹ-rä
Păt′ẹr-sọn
Păt′mŏs
Păt′nä
Pạ-träs′
Pạ-tŭck′ẹt
Pau (pō)
Pä-vī′ä
Pâw′cạ-tŭck
Pâw-tŭck′ẹt
Pays de Vaud (pā′ẹ-dẹ-vō′)
Pay̆′tạ
Pẹ-dēē′
Pēē′bleṣ (pē′blz)
Pẹ-gû′
Peī′hō (*or* pā′hō)
Peī′pụs (*or* pā′ẹ-pŭs)
Pẹ-kĭng′, *or* Pẹ-kĭn′
Pẹ-lew′
Pĕm′bị-nä
Pĕm′broke (-brûk)
Pĕm-ị-ġẹ-was′sẹt (pĕm-ẹ-jẹ-wŏs′sẹt)
Peñafiel (pĕn-yä-fẹ-ĕl′)
Pẹ-năng′
Pĕn-dĕn′nịs
Pĕnn-sy̧l-vā′nị-ạ
Pẹ-nŏb′scọt
Pĕn′rịth (*or* pē′rịth)
Pĕn-ry̆n′, *or* Pĕn′ry̆n
Pĕn-sạ-cō′lạ
Pẹn-zănce′
Pẹ-ō′rị-ạ
Pẹr-dī′dō
Pĕr-ẹ-slăvl′
Périgord (pĕr′ẹ-gŏr′)
Périgueux (pĕr-ẹ-gŭh′)
Pĕr-nạm-bû′cō
Pĕr′nau (pĕr′nôû)
Pe-rō′te (pā-rō′tā)
Perpignan (pĕr-pēn-yäng′)
Pẹr-quĭm′ạnṣ
Pĕr′sị-ạ (pĕr′shẹ-ạ)
Pẹ-rû′
Pẹ-rû′ġị-ạ
Pe′sạ-rō (pā′-)
Pĕs-ȼhị-e′rä (-ā′-)
Pẹ-shä′wụr
Pĕsth (pĕst)
Pē-tchẹe-lēē′
Pē-tẹr-wâr′deīn
Pẹ-trō-zạ-vŏdsk′
Pĕt′sçhọ-rä
Pézénas (pā-zā-näs′ *or* pā-zā-nä′)
Phĭl-ạ-dĕl′phị-ạ
Phĭl′ịp-pīneṣ
Phĭl-ịp-pŏp′ọ-lịs (-sä)
Pī-ạ-cĕn′zä (pē-ạ-chĕnt′-sä)
Pị-ā′ve (-vā)
Pĭc′ạr-dy̧

Pi-chĭn′chạ
Pī′cō
Pĭc-tôu′ (pĭk-tô′)
Pied′mŏnt
Pi-ĕn′zä (pe-ĕnt′sä)
Pī-e′tọ-lä (-ā′-)
Pignerol (pĭn-yạ-rŏl′)
Pignerolo (pĭn-yạ-rō′lō)
Pĭl-cọ-mä′yō
Pĭl′lau (pĭl′lôû)
Pĭn-ẹ-rō′lō
Pī-ọm-bī′nō
Piq′uạ (pĭk′wạ)
Pĭr′mạ-sĕns
Pī′sä
Pis-căt′ạ-quạ
Pis-căt′ạ-quis
Pĭs-tō′jä (pĭs-tō′yä)
Pī′tẹ-a (pē′tẹ-ō)
Pĭtts′bŭrg
Plạ-cĕn′ci-ạ
Placer (plä-thĕr′)
Plăque-mīne′ (plăk-mēn′)
Plä′tä, Lä
Plätte
Plau′ẹn (plôû′ẹn)
Pleīs′sẹ (plī′sẹ)
Plĭn-lĭm′mọn
Plŏck (*or* plŏtsk)
Plombières (plŏm-bẹ-âr′)
Plȳm′outh
Pō-cạ-hŏn′tas
Pō-cọ-mōke′
Pod-gör′zä
Pŏd-lä′chi-ä
Po-dō′li-ạ
Pōint Côu-pee′ (-pā′)
Poitiers (pöĭ-tērz′ *or* pwä′tẹ-ā)
Pōĭ-tôu′ (*or* pwä-tô′)
Pō′land
Pol-tä′vä
Pŏl-y-nē′si-ạ (-nē′shẹ-ạ)
Pŏm-ẹ-rā′ni-ạ
Pom-pē′i-ī (*or* pŏm-pā′ye)
Pŏn-di-chĕr′ry
Pŏnt-char-trāin′
Pŏn′tẹ-frăct (*or* pŏm′frẹt)
Pŏn-tẹ-ve′drä (-vā′-)
Pŏn′ti-ăc
Pŏn′tọ-tŏc
Pon-tre′mọ-lī (-trā′-)
Pôô′näh
Pō-pạ-yăn′
Pō-pẹr-ĭng′ẹn
Po-pō′cä-tạ-pĕtl
Pōrt′-au-Prince′ (-ō-)
Pōr′tī-cī (*or* pōr′tẹ-chē)
Pōrt Mạ-hŏn′
Pōr′tō Prāy′ä
Pōr′tō Prīn′ci-pe (-pā)
Pōr′tō Rī′cō
Pōrts′mouth
Pōrt′ū-gal
Pō′sẹn
Pō-si-lĭp′pō
Pọ-tĕn′zä (pọ-tĕnt′sä)
Pọ-tō′mac
Pō-tọ-sī′
Pŏts′dăm
Pŏt-tạ-wăt′ọ-mieş
Pough-keep′sie (pọ-kĭp′sẹ)
Pōul′tọn
Pōw-hạ-tăn′
Pō-yăng′
Pŏz-zu-ō′lō (pŏt-sụ-ō′lō)
Prāgue (prăg)
Prāi-rie-du-Chien′
Preble (prĕb′bl)
Prĕg′el
Prĕnz′lau (prĕnts′lôû)
Prĕs′bŭrg
Presque Isle (prĕsk-ēl′)
Prĕst′bu-ry (prĕz′bẹr-ẹ)
Prĕs′tĕigne (-tēn), *E.* Prẹs-teigne′ (-tān′), *T.*
Prĕs-tọn-păns′
Prĕv′ẹ-sä
Prieg′nĭtz
Prĭn-ci-pä′tō (-chẹ-)
Prĭp′ẹts
Prī-väs′
Prō′ci-dä (prō′chẹ-dä)
Provence (prō-väns′)
Prussia (prŭsh′ạ *or* prū′shạ)
Prūth (prŭt)
Przemysl (pzhĕm′ĭzl)
Pskov (pskŏf)
Puebla (pwā′blä *or* pū-ā′blä)
Pū-ĕr′tō Rī′cō
Puglia (pūl′yä)
Pụ-läs′ki
Pŭn-dẹr-pôôr′
Pụn-jāb′, *or* Pụn-jâub′
Pŭn′tạs A-re′nạs (-rā′-)
Puy-de-Dôme (pwē-dẹ-dōm′)
Pwllheli (pôl-hĕl′ẹ)
Pȳr′ẹ-nēēş
Pȳr′mŏnt

Q.

Quatre Bras (kä′tr-brä′)
Quẹ-bĕc′
Quĕd′lin-bŭrg
Quĕl′päert
Quẹ-rĕt′ạ-rō (*or* kā-rā′tạ-rō)
Quesnoy (kĕn-wä′)
Quiberon (kē-brŏng′)
Quĭl-ẹ-mä′nẹ (kĭl-)
Quī-li-ä′nō (kwē-)
Quĭl-i-măn′cy
Quil-lō′tạ (*or* kĕl-yō′tä)
Quī′lō-ä (kē′-), *Br. T.* Qui-lō′ạ (kẹ-), *E. M.*
Quimper (kăm-pâr′)
Quĭn′ẹ-bâug
Quī′tō (kē′tō)

R.

Raab (räb)
Rạ-băt′
Rạ-cīne′
Răc-ọ-nī′gi
Răd′ạ-mä
Rạ-gû′sä
Râh′wāy
Rāi′şin
Rä-jạ-mŭn′dry
Räj-pôô-tä′nä
Râ′leigh (râw′lẹ)
Rambouillet (räm-bô-yā′)
Răm-il-lieş′
Răm′lẹ-äh
Rạm-pôôr′
Rạn-gôôn′
Rạ-pīdes′ (-pēd′)
Răp-pạ-hăn′nŏck
Răr′i-tăn
Räs′tädt (-stät)
Răth-keāle′
Răt′i-bŏr
Răt′is-bŏn
Rạ-vĕn′nạ
Răv′ẹnş-bĕrg
Răv′ẹn-steīn
Rĕad′ing
Re-cạ-nä′ti (rā-)
Re-cī′fe (rā-sē′fā)
Rĕd′rūth
Re′gẹn (rā′-)
Re′gẹnş-bŭrg (rā′-)
Reggio (rĕd′jō)
Rẹ-hō′both
Reī′chẹn-au (-ôû)
Reī′chẹn-bäch
Reī′chẹn-bĕrg
Reīch′städt (-stät)
Reī′gāte
Reī′ki-ạ-vĭk
Rēimş
Re-i-nō′sạ (rā-)
Renaix (rẹ-nā′)
Rĕn′frew (-frū)
Rennes (rĕn)
Rĕns′sẹ-laer
Requeña (rā-kān′yä)
Rẹ-sä′cä
Re-sī′nä (rā-)
Re′ūs (rā′ūs) (Sp.)
Reŭss (*or* röĭs) (Ger.)
Reut′ling-ẹn (röĭt′-)
Rĕv′ẹl
Rhé (rā)
Rheā (rā)
Rhēimş (rēmz *or* rĕmz *or* răngz)
Rheīn′thäl (rīn′täl)
Rhīne (rīn)
Rhōde Īsl′and (rōd-ī′land)
Rhōdeş (rōdz)
Rhodez (rō-dā′)
Rhōne
Rī-ạ-zăn′
Rĭc-cạ-rēēş′
Rīche′lieu (-lẹ-ŭh *or* rĕsh′ẹ-lū)
Rĭch′mond
Rideau (rē-dō′)
Riē′şẹn-gẹ-bĭrg′ẹ
Ri-e′ti (rẹ-ā′tẹ)
Rī′gä, *or* Rī′gạ
Rĭg′ọ-lĕt
Rĭm′ī-nī
Rī-ọ-băm′bä
Rī′ō Brä′vō
Rī′ō Cŏl-ọ-rä′dō
Rī′ō dĕl Nŏr′te (-tā)
Rī′ō Dûl′ce (-sā)
Rī′ō Grän′de (-dā)
Rī′ō Janeiro (rē′ō-jạ-nā′rō *or* rē′ō-jạ-nē′rō)
Rī-ōm′ (rē-ŏng′)
Rī′ō Săl-ạ-dĭl′lō (-yō)
Rī′ō Sạ-lä′dō
Rī′ō Tī′gre
Rī′ō Vĕr′dẹ
Rĭp′ọn
Rĭs-ti-gôuche′
Rive-de-Gier (rēv′dẹ-zhē-ā′)
Rīveş (*or* rēv)
Rĭv′ọ-lī
Rōane (rōn)
Rọ-ănne′
Rō-ạn-ōke′
Rŏch′dāle
Rōche′fōrt (*or* rōsh′fōr)
Rochefoucault (rōsh′fō-kō′)
Rọ-chĕlle′
Rŏch′ẹs-tẹr
Rodez (rō-dā′)
Rōer
Rōer-mŏn′dẹ
Rō-hil-cŭnd′
Romagna (rọ-män′yä)
Rọ-mä′ni-ạ
Romans (rō-mäng′)
Rōme (*formerly* rōm)
Rō-mọ-rän-tin′ (-räng-tăng′)
Rŏn-cẹs-văl′lẹs
Rŏs′băch
Rọs-cŏm′mọn
Rŏs-creā′
Rọ-şĕt′tạ
Rọs-sä′nō
Rŏ′thẹn-bŭrg (rō′tẹn-bŭrg)
Rŏth′ẹr-ham
Rŏth′ẹr-hĭthe (*vulgarly* rĕd′rĭf)
Rŏthe-sāy′, *E.* Rothesay (rŏt′sẹ), *El.*
Rŏt′tẹr-dăm
Roubaix (rô-bā′)
Rôu′ẹn (*or* rô-äng′)
Roulers (rô-lâr′)
Roussillon (rô-sĭl′-yŏng′)
Rō-vẹ-re′dō (rō-vẹ-rā′dō)
Rovigno (rọ-vēn′yō)
Rọ-vī′gō
Rōw-ăn′
Rŏx′bŭrgh (*or* rŏx′bŏr-ọ)
Rŏx′bu-ry (rŏx′bẹr-ẹ)
Rū′dọl-städt (-stät)
Rügen (rū′gẹn)
Rū-mē′li-ạ, *or* Rū-mẹ-lī′ạ
Rūp-pīn′
Russia (rŭsh′ạ *or* rū′shạ)
Rŭst′chŭck
Rŭth′ẹr-fōrd
Rū-thẹr-glĕn′ (*or* rŭg′lẹn)
Rỵ-bĭnsk′
Rȳş′wick, *or* Rȳs′wick

S.

Säade (säd)
Säal (säl)
Saä′lẹ
Saäl′fĕld (-fĕlt)
Saarbrück (sär′brūk)
Säar-lôu′is
Säatz (säts)
Sä′bi-ạ
Sạ-bī′nạ
Sạ-bīne′
Sâc
Săck-ạ-tôô′
Sâ′cō
Săg-ạ-dạ-hŏc′
Săg-hạ-lī′ẹn, *or* Sạ-ghä′li-ẹn
Săg′i-nâw
Săgue′nāy (săg′nā)
Säh′ạ-rä, *or* Sạ-hä′rạ
Sạ-hä′run-pōre′
Saīd (sīd)
Saī′dä
Sä′ide
Saī-gŏn′
St. Âl′bạnş (*or* âw′bụnz)
St. Ā′mänd (sănt-)
St. Ăş′aph
St. Âu-gụs-tīne′
St. Âus′tell
St. Bĕr′nard
St. Brieux (săng-brẹ-ŭh′)
St. Chrĭs′tọ-phẹr
St. Clôûd (*or* săng-klô′)
St. Croix (-kröĭx *or* -krwä)
St. Cyr (săng-sēr′)
St. Dĕn′ịs (*or* săng-dẹ-nē′)
St. Dĭz′ị-ẹr (*or* săng-dĭz-ẹ-ā′)

St. Do-mĭn′gō (-mĭng′-)
Saintes (săngt)
St. Étienne (ĕt-e-ĕn′)
St. Eu-stā′ti-a (-she-a)
St. Fe-lī′pe (-fā-lē′pā)
St. François (săng-frăng-swä′)
St. François (sănt-frăn′-sis) (Mo.)
St. Gâll
St. Ġĕn-e-viēve′
St. Ġĕr′main (or săng-zher-măng′)
St. Ġiör′ġiō (-jör′jō)
St. Ġio-văn′ni
St. Gŏt′hard
St. He-lē′na
St. Hĕl′i-er
St. Hū′bert
St. Ĭl-de-fŏn′sō
St. Jā′gō (or -yä′gō)
St. Jēan (or săng-zhăng′)
St. Lâw′rence
St. Lôu′is (or -lô′e)
St. Lū′ci-a (or -lu-sē′a)
St. Mä′lō
St. Mī′cha-el (or -mī′kel)
St. Mĭg′uel (-mīg′wel or -me-gĕl′)
St. Neots (-nôts, -nöûts, or -nēts′)
St. Ō′mer (or -ō-mâr′)
Saintonge (săng-tŏnzh′)
St. Pièrre (or săng-pē-âr′)
St. Pölten (sănt-pöl′ten)
St. Quĕn′tin (or săng-kăng-tăng′)
St. Săl-va-dōr′
St. Se-băs′tian (-se-băst′-yan)
St. Ser-văn′ (-văng′)
St. Sĕv-er-ī′na
St. Thŏm′as (-tŏm′-)
St. Yrieix (-ē′re-ä)
Săk′ka-rä
Sa-lä′dō
Săl-a-măn′ca
Săl-a-mo-niē′
Sā′lem
Sa-lĕr′nō
Sâl′ford (or sâw′ford)
Sa-lī′nä (Italy)
Sa-lī′na (U. S.)
Sa-līne′, or Sa-lîne′
Sâliş′bu-ry (sâlz′ber-e)
Sal-lēē′
Sälm
Sa-lō′nä
Săl-o-nī′ca
Săl′op, or Să′lop
Sal-sĕtte′
Sal-tĭl′lō (-yō)
Sä-lū′dä
Sä-lūz′zō (sä-lūt′sō)
Săl-va-dōr′
Sälz′bürg
Sälz′we-dĕl (sälts′wā-dĕl)
Sä-ma-nä′
Sa-mär′
Săm′a-răng
Săm-ar-cănd′
Säm′bre (säm′br)
Săm-o-ġĭ′ti-a (-jĭsh′e-ä)
Sā′mŏs
Săm-o-thrä′ki
Săm-öў-ēdeş′
Sam-sōōn′
Sä′nä
Săn Âu-gus-tīne′
Săn Bläs
Sănd′băch
Săn Di-e′gō (-ā′-)
Săn-do-mīr′
San-dŭs′ky
Sănd′wich (or sănd′wij)
Săn Fran-cĭs′cō
San-gä′i
Săn′ga-mŏn
Săn-i-lăc′
Săn Joaquin (whä-kēn′)
Săn José (-hō-sā′)
Săn Jŭ′an (or -hō-än′)
Săn Ma-rī′nō
Sanquhar (săn-kwär′), E. Sanquhar (sănk′ker), T.
San-săn′ding
Săn′ta Crŭz (-krūs)
Săn′ta Fé (-fē or -fā′)
Săn′ta Ma-rī′a
Săn′ta Mär′ta
San′ta Mau′rä (möû′-)
Săn-tăn-der′ (-dār′)
Săn′ta-rĕm
Săn′ta Rō-şa-lī′a
Săn-tēē′
Săn-ti-ä′gō
Săn-til-lä′nä (săn-til-yä′nä)
Săn-to-rī′ni
Saône (sōn)
Săp′tin
Săr-a-gŏs′sa
Săr-a-năc′
Săr-a-tŏf′
Săr-a-tō′ga
Sä-rä-wăk′
Săr-a-wăn′
Sa-raў-a-cū′
Săr-dĭn′i-a
Sä′rŏs
Sărre
Sărthe (sărt)
Sas-kătch′e-wân
Săs′sa-rī
Săt-a-dôô′
Sä-ta-lī′ä
Sa-tä′răh
Sâu-gür′
Sault (sô) St. Mā′ry
Saumur (sō-mūr′)
Sa-văn′năh
Săve, or Săve
Săve-nāy′
Savigliano (săv-ēl-yä′nō)
Savigny (sa-vēn′ye)
Săv-o-lăx′
Sa-vō′nä
Sa-vöў′, or Săv′öў
Săxe-Ăl′ten-bŭrg
Săxe-Weī′mar
Săx′o-ny
Scăn-de-rôôn′
Scăn-di-nā′vi-a
Scăr′bŏr-ough (-bŭr-ro)
Scăr′pan-tō
Sçhäff-hau′şen (-höû′-)
Sçhăt′-el-Ăr′ab
Sçhau′en-bŭrg (shöû′-)
Sçhĕldt, or Sçhĕldt (skĕlt or shĕlt)
Sçhĕl′ling
Sçhĕm′nĭtz
Sçhe-nĕc′ta-dy
Sçhiē-dăm′
Sçhi-răz′ or Sçhī′raz
Sçhmäl′käl-den
Sçho-här′ie
Schönbrunn (shĕn′brŭn)
Sçhō′nen
Sçhôô′dic
Sçhôôl′ey′ş (Mt.)
Sçhöû′wen
Sçhuў′ler (skī′ler)
Sçhūyl′kĭll (skūl′kĭl)
Sçhwä′băch
Sçhwârt′zen-bŭrg
Sçhwârz′bûrg (shwârts′-)
Sçhwârz′wâld (shwârts′-)
Sçhweid′nĭtz (shwīt′-nīts)
Sçhwein′fŭrt
Sçhweitz (shwīts)
Sçhwe-rīn′
Scigliano (shil-yä′nō)
Sçĭl′ly
Sçinde
Sçī′ō (or shē′ō)
Sçī-ō′tō
Sçĭt′ů-āte
Scla-vō′ni-a
Scŏt′land
Scū′ta-rī
Sçўl′la
Se-bā′gō
Sĕb-as-tō′pol
Se-bĕn′i-cō
Sĕc′chi-ä
Se-cŭn-der-a-băd′
Se-dăn′
Sĕġ-es-tăn′
Segni (săn′yē)
Sē′gō
Se-gör′be
Se-gō′vi-a
Seine (săn)
Se-lĕf′keh
Sĕl-en-ġĭnsk′
Se-mĕn′dri-a
Sĕm-i-găl′li-a
Sĕm′i-nōleş
Sem-lĭn′
Sĕm′păch
Sĕn′e-ca
Sĕn′e-gâl
Sĕn-e-găm′bi-a
Senlis (săng-lēs′ or săng-lē′)
Sen-naär′
Sens (săng)
Sĕr-am-pōre′
Sereth (sā-rĕt′)
Sĕr-i-nä′gur
Se-rĭng-a-pa-tăm′
Ser-phăn′tō
Sĕr′vi-a
Se′si-ä (sā′-)
Se-tū′băl
Sĕv-as-tō′pol
Sĕv′ern
Se-viēr′
Sĕv′ille, or Se-vĭlle′
Sèvre (săvr)
Sèvres (săvr)
Sey-chĕlleş′ (sā-shĕlz′)
Seyne (săn)
Shäh-a-băd′
Shä′mō
Shăng-haī′
Shăn′non
Shăt-ul-Ăr′ab
Shawangunk (shŏng′-gum)
Shâw′nee-tŏŵn
She-böў′gan
Shēēr-nĕss′
Shĕf′fiēld
Shĕn-an-dō′äh
Shī-a-was′see (-wŏs′-)
Shī-kō′ku
Shi-răz′, or Shī′răz
Sho-shō′nēēş
Shrewş′bu-ry (shrūz′-ber-e)
Shŭm′lä
Sī-ăm′, or Sī′am
Sī-bē′ri-a
Sĭç′i-ly
Sī-cūl-iä′nō (-yä′nō)
Sie′ġĕn
Si-ĕn′a
Si-ĕr′ra Le-ō′ne
Si-ĕr′ra Mo-re′na (-rā′-)
Si-ĕr′ra Ne-vä′dä
Sĭg′ma-rĭng-en
Si-guĕn′za
Si-lē′si-a
Sil-hĕt′
Si-lĭs′tri-a
Sĭm-bĭrsk′
Sĭm′cōe
Sĭm-fe-rō′pol
Sĭm′plŏn (or săng′plōng′)
Sĭnde
Sin-găn′
Sĭn-ga-pōre′ (sĭng-)
Sinigaglia (sĭn-e-gäl′yä)
Sĭn′ob
Sĭn′o-pē
Sioux (se-ô′ or sô)
Sîr-hĭnd′
Sĭr-i-nä′gur
Si-săl′
Sis-tō′vä
Si-văs′
Si-wăh′
Skăg′er Răck
Skĕn-e-ăt′e-les
Skĭb-be-rēēn′
Sla-vō′ni-a
Slĕs′wick
Slī′gō
Sluys (slôs or slöĭs)
Smăl′câld
Smo-lĕnsk′
Smўr′na
Snee-hăt′ten
Snōw′don
Sōane
Sŏc-o-nŭs′cō
So-cō′tra, or Sŏc′o-trä
So-fă′lä
Soignies (swăn-yē′)
Soissons (swäs′sŏng)
Sō′lent
So-leūre′
Sŏl-fa-tä′rä
Sŏl-fe-rī′nō
Sŏm′erş
Sŏm′er-sĕt
Sŏmme
Sŏm-nâuth′ (-nâwt′)
Sŏn′ders-hau-şen (-höû-)
So-nō′rä
Sôô-lôô′
So-phī′a
So-rä′tä
So-rĕlle′, or Sŏr′el
Sō′ri-ä
So-rō′ra
Sor-rĕn′tō
Sôu-dăn′
Sôu-ra-bāў′a
Söûth-ămp′ton
Southwark (sŭth′ark or söûth′wark)
Sôu-zĕl′
Spä, or Spâ
Spain
Spāit′la
Spa-lä′trō, or Spä′la-tō
Spăn′dau (spăn′döû)
Spey (spā)
Speў′er
Spezia (spĕd′zi-ä)
Spezzia (spĕt′se-ä)
Spīre
Spĭtz-bĕrġ′en
Splügen (splū′ġen)
Spo-le′tō (spo-lā′tō)
Spŏr′a-dēş
Squil-lä′ce (skwil-lä′chā)

Stä′brôek (stä′brôk)
Sta-ḡî′ra
Staines
Stäl-i-me′ne (-mā′nä)
Stäm-bôul′
Stäm-pa-lî′a
Stän-o-vöi′
Stär′gärd (-gärt)
Stät′en Is′land (stät′tn ī′land)
Stâub′bach (or stöûb′-bäk)
Stäun′ton
Sta-vän′ḡer (-väng′-)
Stäv′er-en
Stein
Stël′len-bösch (-bŏsk)
Stět-tin′
Steū′běn
Steū′ben-ville
Steȳ′er
Stey′ning (stā′-)
Stĭr′ling
Stŏck′hōlm
Stŏn′ing-ton
Stôur
Stoûr′bridge
Stra-bāne′
Sträl′sūnd
Străn′râ-er, or Stran-räer′
Străs′bûrg
Străth-ā′ven
Strau′bing (ströû′bing)
Strĕl′itz
Strĭv′a-lî
Strŏm′bo-lî
Stūhl-weiss′en-bûrg
Stür′min-ster
Stütt′gärd
Stȳr′i-a
Suä′bi-a (swä′be-a)
Sū-der-mā′ni-a
Su-dē′tēs
Sū′ez
Sŭf′folk (or sŭf′fok)
Sū-gul-mĕs′sa
Sŭir (shūr)
Suî′rä (swē′rä)
Sū′li
Sul-mō′nä
Su-mä′tra
Sum-bä′wa
Su-rät′
Sŭr-i-năm′
Sū′sä
Sū-säm′
Sŭs-que-hăn′na
Sŭth′er-land
Sŭt′lĕdge
Su-wâ′nee
Sve′a-börg (svä′-)
Swäff′ham (or swŏf′am)
Swân′sea
Swē′den
Swinemünde (swē-na-mĭn′dä)
Swĭtz′er-land (swĭts′-)
Sȳd′ney
Sȳ-ē′ne
Sȳr′a-cūse
Sȳr′i-a
Szär-väs′ (zär-)
Szĕg-e-dîn′ (zĕg-)

T.

Ta-bär′cä
Tăb-a-rēē′yä
Ta-băs′cō
Tä′bör
Ta-brîz′, or Ta-brēēz′
Ta-cä′mes
Tăc-a-rî′guä
Ta-căz′ze (or ta-kät′sä)
Ta-cō′ny
Tăd′cas-ter
Tăd-ôu-săc′
Ta-făl′la (or ta-fäl′yä)
Tăf′i-lĕt
Tăg′an-rŏg
Ta-găz′ze
Tagliamento (täl-ya-mĕn′tō)
Tä′gus
Ta-hî′ti
Taī-wän′
Tăl-a-ve′ra (-vā′-)
Tăl′bot
Tăl-ca-huä′nä
Taliaferro (tŏl′e-ver)
Tăl-la-dē′ga
Tăl-la-hăs′see
Tăl-la-hătch′ie
Tăl-la-pôô′sa
Tam-â′qua (tam-âw′-kwa)
Tăm-a-rä′cä
Tăm′a-tăve
Tăm-âu-lî′pas
Tam-bō′ra
Tăm′bŏv, or Tam-bŏf′
Ta-mîse′
Tăm-pî′cō
Ta-nä-na-rî′vō
Tä′na-rō
Tâ′ney
Tăn-ḡiēr′
Tăn-jōre′
Tan-năs′se-rĭm
Tăn-ne-sär′
Tä-or-mî′nä
Tä′ōs
Ta-pä′jōs (-zhōs)
Tăp-pa-hăn′nŏck
Tăp-tēē′
Tăr-a-kaī′
Tăr′an-tō
Ta-räre′
Tä-räs-cōn′ (-kōng′)
Tăr-a-zō′na (-thō′-)
Tăr-bag-taī′
Tărbes (tärb)
Ta-rî′fä
Ta-rî′ja (ta-rē′ha)
Tar-nō′pol
Tăr′por-ley
Tăr-ra-gō′nä
Tăr′sus, or Tăr-sūs′
Tăr′ta-ry
Tăr′u-dănt
Tăsh-kĕnd′
Tăsh-kŭnd′
Tas-mā′ni-a
Tăs-si-sū′don
Tau′ber (töû′-)
Tâu′de-ny
Tâun′ton
Tâu′ri-dä
Tâu′ris
Ta-vî′rä
Tăv′is-tŏck
Taȳ-ä′bas
Tāze′well
Tchä′ny
Tchĕr′ni-gŏf
Tcher-nî′gof, M.
Tchŭds′kōe
Te-ä′ki
Tĕche (tĕsh)
Tēēm-bôô′
Tĕf′lis
Te-hä′mä
Tē-he-rän′, or Teh-râun′
Te-hua-căn′ (tā-wa-kän′)
Te-huăn′te-pĕc′ (-wän′-)
Teign (tĭn or tān)
Teign′mouth (tĭn′muth or tān′muth)
Te-jū′cō (te-zhū′kō)
Tĕl′de (-dā)
Tĕl-in-gä′nä
Tĕl-li-chĕr′ry
Tĕl′li-cō
Tĕm-es-vär′
Te-năs′se-rĭm
Tĕn′e-rĭffe
Tĕn-nes-sēē′
Tĕn′ter-dĕn
Tĕp-e-ä′cä
Te-pîc′
Te-pŏz-co-lû′la
Tĕq-uen-dä′mä
Tĕr′a-mō
Ter-ce′i-rä (ter-sā′e-rä)
Ter-ce′rä (-sā′rä)
Te-rĕk′
Tĕr-go-vĭs′ta
Tĕr′mi-nî
Tĕr′mo-lî
Tĕr-nāte′, or Tĕr′nāte
Tĕr′ni
Tĕr-ra-cî′na (or tĕr-ra-chē′nä)
Tĕr′ra dĕl Fue′gō (-fwā′gō)
Tĕr′ra dî La-vō′rō
Tĕr-ra-nō′va
Terre Bonne (târ-bŏn′)
Terre Haute (târ-hōt′ or tĕr′e-hōt)
Tes-sîn′, or Tĕs′sin
Tĕt-û-ăn′
Tĕv-e-rō′ne
Tĕv′i-ot (or tĭv′i-ot)
Tewks′bu-ry (tūks′ber-e)
Tĕx′as
Teȳn (tīn)
Tez-cū′cō (or tĕs-kū′kō)
Thame (tām)
Thames (tĕmz)
Thăn′et
The-ä′ki
Thē′ba-ïd
Thēbes
Theīss (tīs)
Theresienstadt (ta-rā′-ze-en-stät′)
Thiagur (te-ä′gur), E.
Thî-a-gür′ (tē-), T.
Thibet (te-bĕt′ or tĭb′et)
Thibodeauville (tĭb-o-dō′vĭl)
Thiel (tēl)
Thielt (tēlt)
Thiers (tē-âr′)
Thionville (tē-ōng-vēl′)
Thî′vä (tē′vä)
Thō′len (tō′len)
Thō′mar (tō′mar)
Thŏm′as-ton (tŏm′-)
Thŏrn (or tŏrn)
Thun (tūn)
Thurgau (tūr′göû)
Thur-gō′vi-a
Thu-rĭn′ḡi-a
Thŭrles
Tĭb′bō, or Tĭb-bôô′
Tī′ber
Ti-bĕt′, or Tĭb′et
Tich′vîn
Ti-cî′nō (or te-chē′nō)
Tī-cŏn′de-rō′ga
Ti-dōre′
Tiĕl (tēl)
Tî-en-tsîn′
Tĭf′lis (or tĭf-lēs′)
Tî′gre (tē′grā)
Tī′gris
Ti-lä′pä
Tĭl′sit
Tim-bŭc′tôô, or Tĭm-buc-tôô′
Tī′mŏr, or Ti-mōr′
Ti-mōr′ Lâut′
Tĭn′i-ăn
Tĭn-ne-vĕl′ly
Tī-ō′ga
Ti-ōugh-ni-ō′ga (te-ō-)
Tĭp′e-rä
Tĭp-pe-ca-nōe′
Tĭp-pe-rā′ry
Tĭr-ēē′
Tĭrle-mōnt′ (or tērl-mōng′)
Tĭsh-e-mĭn′gō (-mĭng′-)
Tĭt-i-cä′cä
Tĭv′o-li
Tlăl-păn′
Tlăm′ath
Tlăs-cä′lä
Tlĕm-sĕn′
To-bä′gō
To-bŏl′
To-bŏlsk′
To-bō′sō
Tō-can-tîns′
To-căt′
To-caȳ′ä
To-cū′yō
To-kāy′
Tō′kî-ō
To-lē′dō (or to-lā′dō)
Tō-len-tî′nō
To-lō′sä
To-lū′cä
Tŏm-bĭg′bee
Tŏm-bŭc′tôô
Tŏng-a-tä′bôô
Tŏn-kîn′
Tonneins (tŏn′năng′)
Tŏn-nêrre′
Tŏn-ne-wân′ta
Tŏn′ning-en
Tŏn-quîn′ (tŏn-kēn′)
Tôôm-bûd′drä
Topayos (to-pī′yōs)
To-pē′kä
Tŏplitz (tĕp′lĭts)
Tŏps′ham
Tŏr-bāy′, or Tŏr′bāy
Tŏr′gâu (or tŏr′göû)
To-rî′nō
Tŏr′mes
Tŏr′ne-a
Tŏr′on-täl
To-rŏn′tō
Tŏr′o-pĕz
Torquay (tŏr-kē′ or tŏr-kwā′)
Tŏr′res Ve′dras (vā′-)
Torriglia (tor-rēl′yä)
Tŏr-ris-dăl′
Tŏr-shŏk′
Tŏr′to-lä
Tor-tō′nä
Tor-tō′sä
Tor-tū′ga
To-tä′nä
Tŏt-nĕs′, or Tŏt′nes
Tôul (tôl)
Tôu-lŏn′ (tô-lōng′)
Tôu-lôuse′ (tô-lôz′)
Touraine (tô-rān′)
Tôur-na-ghâut′ (-gâwt′)
Tôur-nāy′
Tours (tôr or tôrz)
Towcester (töûs′ter)
Trăf-al-găr′, or Tra-făl′gar

Trăj-ạn-ŏp′ọ-li
Trạ-lēē′
Trạ-mōre′
Trä′nî
Trăn-quẹ-bär′
Trăn-sy̤l-vā′ni-ạ
Trăp′ạ-nî
Trăv-ạn-cōre′
Trăv′is
Trăz-ōs-Mŏn′tẹs
Trĕb-ị-zŏnd′
Trĕd′ẹ-gär
Treī′sạm
Trĕm′ẹ-cĕn
Trĕm′ị-tî
Trẹ-mŏnt′
Trēveş (*or* trāv)
Tre-vî′ġî (trā-)
Treviglio (trā-vēl′yō)
Tre-vî′ṣō (trā-)
Trî′cạ-lä
Trĭch-ị-nŏp′ọ-ly̤
Trị-ĕste′
Trĭnc-ọ-mạ-lēē′
Trĭn-ị-dăd′
Trĭn-ọ-mạ-lēē′
Trĭp′ọ-li
Trĭp′ọ-lĭs
Trĭp-ọ-lĭz′zạ (trĭp-ọ-lĭt′-sạ)
Trois Rivières (trwä′-rē-vẹ-âr′)
Trŏl-hæt′tạ
Trŏnd′hjẹm (-yẹm)
Trŏp′pau (trŏp′pöû)
Trŏs′ạçhs
Trōw′bridġe
Troyes (trwä)
Trujillo, *or* Truxillo (trū-ʜēl′yō)
Tsçhẹr-käsk′
Tsị-ăm′pä
Tū′ạm
Tū′ạ-rĭck
Tū-ăt′ (*or* twăt)
Tū-băc′
Tübingen (tü′bịng-ẹn)
Tū-cū-măn′
Tū-de′lä (tū-dā′lä)
Tū-gạ-lôô′
Tū′lä
Tụ-lä′rẹ
Tū′lẹ
Tŭl-lạ-mōre′
Tŭlle
Tŭm′bez (-bẹs)
Tŭn-gụ-rä′guä (-gwä)
Tŭn-gū′seş (tŭng-)
Tū′ni-cạ
Tū′nis
Tuŏl′ụm-ne (twŏl′-)
Turcoing (tür-kwăng′)
Tûr-cọ-mā′ni-ạ
Tûr′cọ-mănṣ
Tū′rịn, *or* Tū-rĭn′
Tûr-kẹs-tăn′
Tûr′kẹy
Tûrn-hŏût′
Tụ-rŏn′
Tŭs-cạ-lôô′sạ
Tŭs′cạ-ny̤
Tŭs-cạ-râw′ạs
Tŭs-cạ-rō′rạ
Tuxpam (tôs-päm′)
Tŭxt′lạ
Tuy (twē)
Tvĕr (tvĕr)
Twēēd′dale
Tȳne′mouth
Tȳr′nau (-nöŵ)
Tȳr′ol, *or* Ty̤-rōl′
Tȳ-rōne′
Tȳr′rẹl

U.

Ū-be′dä (-bā′-)
Ū-caȳ-ä′le (-lā)
Ū′dị-ne (-nā)
Udvarhely (ôd-vạr-hā′lẹ)
Uist (wĭst)
Ūi′tẹn-hāġe
Ū′krāine (*or* ô-krān′)
Ū′lẹ-ạ-börg
Ū-liẹ-tē′ạ
Ulm (ŭlm *or* ūlm)
Ūlṣ′wâ-tẹr
Ū′mẹ-ạ
Ūm-mẹ-rạ-pôô′rä
Ūmp′quâ
Ŭn-dẹr-wâl′dẹn
Ū-nīt′ẹd Stātes
Ŭn′strŭt
Ŭn-tẹr-wâl′dẹn
Ū-pọ-lū′
Ŭp′sạl, *or* Ŭp-sä′lạ
Ū′răl (*or* ô-răl′)
Ū-rälsk′
Ŭr-bä′nạ
Ŭr-bî′nō
Ŭr′fä
Ū′rị
Ŭr-mî′ä
Ŭr′sẹ-rĕn
Ū-rụ-guāy′ (-gwā′ *or* -gwī′)
Ū-rụ-mî′äh
Ū′ṣẹ-dŏm
Ŭsh′ạnt
Ŭs′tị-ŭg
Ū′täh
Ū′tâh, *or* Ū′täh, *T.*
Ū′tạ-wâs
Ū′tị-cạ
Ū′trĕçht
Ū-tre′rä (-trā′-)
Ŭt-tŏx′ẹ-tẹr (*or* ŭx′ẹ-tẹr)
Ū-väl′dẹ
Uwchlan (yūk′lạn)
Ŭx-măl′
Ŭz-bĕcks′
Uzès (ô-zās′)
Ŭz′näçh (ôts′näk)

V.

Vaī′gats
Valais (vä-lā′)
Văl′dāi, *or* Văl′daī
Valdepeñas (văl-dẹ-pān′-yạs)
Vạl-dĭv′ị-ạ
Valence (văl-äṅs′)
Vạ-lĕn′cị-ạ (-shẹ-ạ)
Vạ-lĕn-cị-ā′nä
Valenciennes (văl-äṅ-sẹ-ĕn′)
Vạ-lĕn′tị-ạ (-shẹ-ạ)
Văl-lạ-dọ-lîd′
Vallejo (vạl-yā′ʜō)
Văl-lọm-brō′sä
Valois (väl-wä′)
Văl-pạ-raī′sō
Văl-tel-lî′nä
Văl′tel-lîne
Văn-côu′vẹr
Vạn-dā′lị-ạ
Văn-ị-kō′rō
Vännes (vän)
Vạ-rî′nạs
Văs-ạr-hĕ′ly̤ (*or* vä′shạr-hāl′)
Văs-ịl-ị-pŏt′ạ-mō
Văs-sy′ (-sē′)
Vau-clūşe′ (vō-klūz′)
Vaud (vō)
Vau-dreûil′ (vō-drôl′)
Vâux-hâll′, *or* Vâux′-hâll
Veglia (vĕl′yä)
Vẹ-lāy′
Vĕ′lez (*or* vā′lẹth)
Vẹ-lî′nō
Vẹl-le′trị (vẹl-lā′trẹ)
Vẹl-lōre′
Venaissin (vĕn-ās-săng′)
Vẹ-năn′gō (-năng′-)
Vendée (väṅ-dā′)
Vendôme (väṅ-dōm′)
Vĕn-ẹ-zuē′lä (*or* -zwā′-)
Vĕn′ịce
Vẹn-lôô′, *or* Vẹn-lōo′
Vĕ′rạ Crūz (*or* vā′rä-krūs′)
Vẹ-rä′guä
Vĕ′rạ Păz′
Vẹr-cĕl′lị (vẹr-chĕl′lẹ)
Vẹr-dŭn′
Vẹr-ġĕnneş′
Vermejo (vẹr-mā′ʜō)
Vẹr-mĭl′iọn
Vẹr-mŏnt′
Vẹ-rō′nä
Vẹr-sāilleş′
Vẹr-sĕtz′ (-sĕts′)
Verviers (vĕr′vẹ-ā′)
Vẹ-ṣōul′ (vẹ-zōl′)
Vẹ-sū′vị-ŭs
Vẹ-vāy′
Vị-ä′nä
Vị-ăṣ′mä
Vị-ăt′kä
Vî′börg
Vị-cĕn′zä (*or* vẹ-chĕn′zä)
Vîçh (vĕk)
Vĭcks′bŭrg
Vị-dîn′
Vị-ĕn′nạ
Vị-ĕnne′
Vî-ġe-vä′nō (-jä-)
Vî′gō
Vị-lāine′
Vịl-lăçh′
Vĭl′lä Frăn′cä
Vĭl′lä Re-äl′ (-rā-)
Vĭl′lä Rî′cä
Vĭlle-frăṅçhe′
Vĭlle-neûve′
Vịl-lĕtte′
Vịl-vōor′dẹn
Vịn-cĕnneş′
Vĭnd′hyä (vĭnd′yä)
Vintimiglia (vĭn-tẹ-mēl′yä)
Vî′que (vē′kā)
Vîre (vēr)
Vịr-ġĭn′ị-ạ
Vî′se-ū (-sā-)
Vĭs′tụ-lạ
Vị-tĕpsk′
Vị-tĕr′bō
Vị-tîm′
Vitre (vētr)
Vịt-tō′rị-ạ
Viviers (vĭv′ẹ-ā′)
Vĭz-ạ-găp-ạ-tăm′
Vlăd-ị-mîr′
Vō′ġẹlş-bĕrg
Voghera(vọ-gā′rä)
Voiron (vwä-rŏng′)
Vŏl′gạ
Vŏl-hȳn′ị-ạ
Vọ-lŏg′dä
Vŏl-tûr′nō
Vọr-ärl′bĕrg
Vŏr′ọ-nĕtz
Vosges (vōzh)
Vū′kọ-vär
Vū-ŏx′ẹn

W.

Wāag (wäg)
Wāal (wäl)
Wâ′băsh
Wâ′daȳ
Wăd′y̤
Wä′grạm
Waīt′zẹn (-sẹn)
Wâl′çhẹ-rẹn
Wâl′dĕck
Wâl-dĕn′sēş
Wâl′dọ-bŏr-ọugh (-bŭr-rọ)
Wāleş
Wạl-lā′çhị-ạ
Wâl′lạ-Wâl′lạ
Wâl′lẹn-städt (-stät)
Wâl′lịng-fōrd
Wâl′pōle
Wâl′sạll
Wâlt′hạm (Eng.)
Wâl′thạm (U. S.)
Wạn-chōŵ′
Wandṣ′worth (wŏnz′-wûrth)
Wạn-gä′rä
Wạ-pĕl′lō
War′ạ-deīn (wŏr′-)
War′ạs-dīn (wŏr′-)
Wâr′lẹy
Wâr′mịn-stẹr
War′rẹn (wŏr′rẹn)
Wâr′sâw
Wâr′wịck (*or* wŏr′ĭk)
Wash′ịng-tọn (wŏsh′-ịng-tọn)
Wash-ị-tâ′ (wŏsh-ẹ-tâw′)
Wash′te-nâw (wŏsh′-)
Wạ-tâu′gạ
Wâ-tẹr-ēē′
Wâ′tẹr-fọrd
Wâ′tẹr-lôô
Wâ′tẹr-vĭlle
Wâ-tẹr-vlīĕt′
Wâu-kē′gạn
Wâu′kẹ-shâ
Wavertree (wâ′trẹ)
Wavre (wä′vr)
Wēald
Wēar
Wēar′mouth
Wednes′bụ-ry̤ (wĕnz′-bẹr-ẹ)
Wednesfield (wĕnz′fēld)
Weīçh′sẹl-bŭrg
Weī′mạr
Weīn′heīm
Weīs′sẹn-bôurg
Weīs′sẹn-fēls
Wĕl′lạnd
Wemyss (wēmz)
Wĕn′dọ-vẹr
Wĕn′nẹr
Weô′blẹy (wô′blẹ)
Wĕr-nị-ġẹ-rō′dẹ
Wĕrt′heīm
Wē′ṣẹl
Wē′ṣẹr
Wĕs′tẹr-ăs
Wĕs′tẹr-wâld
Wĕst′mạn-lănd
Wĕst-mēath′
Wĕst′mịn-stẹr
Wĕst′mọre-lănd
Wĕst-phā′lị-ạ
Wĕt-tẹ-rä′vị-ạ
Wexiö (wĕk′shō)
Wey (wā)
Weȳ′ẹr
Wey′mouth (wā′mụth)
Whâl′lẹy

Whĭd′äh
Whīte-hā′ven
Wĭck′lōw
Wĭd′in
Wie-lĭcz′kä (we-lĭch′kä)
Wiē′sel-bürg
Wiē′sen
Wĭg′an
Wĭlkes′băr-re
Wil-lăm′ette
Wĭl′ming-ton
Wĭl′na
Wĭn′ander-mēre, *or* Wĭn′der-mēre
Wĭn′chel-sēa
Wĭn′ches-ter
Wind′sor (wĭn′zor)
Wĭn-ne-bā′gō
Wĭn′ni-pĕg
Winnipiseogee (wĭn-e-pe-sâw′ke)
Wis-bä′den, *or* Wĭs′ba-dĕn
Wis′beach (wĭz′bich)
Wis-căs′set
Wis-cŏn′sin
Wĭs′mar [bôr′)
Wissembourg (vēs-säng-
Wĭth′am
Wĭt′ten-bĕrg
Wĭtt′gen-steīn
Wiveliscombe (wĭv′vlz-kum *or* wĭls′kum)
Wō′burn
Wolfenbüttel (wōl′fen-bĭt′tel)
Wŏl′ga
Wŏll′steīn
Wol-ver-hămp′ton (wûl-)
Wol′ver-ley (wûl′-)
Woolwich (wûl′ij)
Wôôn-sŏck′et
Wootton (wût′tn)
Worcester (wûs′ter)
Worsted (wôrs′ted)
Wor′thing (wür′-)
Wotton-under-Edge (wô-tn-ŭn′drij)
Wrăg′by (răg′be)
Wrĕx′ham (rĕx′am)
Würtemberg (wür′tem-bĕrg)
Würzburg (würts′bürg)
Wȳ-an-dŏt′
Wȳ′börg
Wȳ′combe (wĭ′kom *or* wĭk′um)
Wymondham (wĭnd′am)
Wȳ-ō′mĭng
Wȳthe

X.

Xä-lä′pä (hä-lä′pä)
Xauxa (hôû′hä)
Xĕ′ni-a (zĕ′-)
Xenil (hä-nēl′)
Xeres (hä-rĕs′)
Xi-cō′cō (ze-kō′kō)
Xieng-Mai (zĕng-mī′)
Xĭ′mō (zē′mō)
Xĭn-gŭ′ (shĭn-gŭ′)
Xĭ-xō′nä (hē-hō′nä)
Xō′a (shō′a)
Xō-chi-mĭl′cō (hō-)
Xûl′lä (zûl′lä)

Y.

Yä-kôutsk′
Yăl-a-bŭ′sha
Ya-măs′ka
Yăng-tcheôu′
Yăng′-tse-Ki-ăng′
Yä′ni-nä
Yä-quĭ′ (yä-kē′)
Yar-kŭnd′
Yär′mouth
Yăr′o-slăf
Yăr′ri-bä
Yăr′rōw
Ya-zôô′
Yê′dō (*or* yä′dō)
Ye-kăt-e-rĭ′nen-bŭrg
Ye-kăt-e-rĭ′no-grăd
Ye-kăt-e-rĭ′no-slăv
Yĕm′en, *or* Yĕ′men
Yĕn-i-kä′le (-lā)
Yĕn-i-sĕ′i (*or* yĕn-e-sā′e)
Yĕn-i-sēisk′ (*or* yen-e-sā′isk)
Yeō′vil
Yĕth′olm (yĕth′om)
Yeyd (yād)
Yê′zō (*or* yä′zō)
Yŏnne
Yŏrk
Youghall (yō′âwl *or* yâwl)
Youghiogheny (yŏk-e-gā′ne)
Ypres (ē′pr)
Ȳp-si-lăn′ti
Ȳs′sel (ĭs′sel)
Ȳs′tädt (ĭs′tät)
Ȳth′an (ĭth′an)
Yŭ-ca-tăn′
Yŭn-năn′
Yu-rŭ′pä
Yŭz-găt′
Ȳv-er-dŭn′
Yvetot (ēv-tō′)

Z.

Zaab (zäb)
Zaan-dăm′ (zän-)
Zä′a-rä, *or* Za-ä′rä
Zăc-a-tŭ′lä
Zăc-a-te′cas (-tā′-)
Za-grăb′
Zä-îre′
Zam-bēze′ (*or* zăm-bā′zā)
Za-mō′rä (tha-mō′rä)
Zam-pä′lä
Zăn-gue-bär′
Zăn′te
Zăn-zi-bär′
Zēa′land
Ze-bĭd′
Ze-bŭ′
Zĕḡ′e-dîn
Zei′lä (zā′lä)
Zei-tŭn (zā-tŭn′)
Zeitz (tsīts)
Zĕl′le (tsĕl′lā)
Zĕrbst (tsĕrpst)
Zĭ′ä
Ziē-ḡen-haȳn′ (tsē-)
Zim-bä′ō
Zĭrk′nĭtz (tsĭrk′nĭts)
Zittau (tsĭt′tôû)
Zlŏck′zōŵ
Znä′ym, *or* Znaȳm
Zŏll′ver-eīn
Zôu-wăn′
Zŭf-fer-a-băd′
Zŭg (tsŭg)
Zŭ′li-ä (sŭ′-)
Zûl′li-chau (tsûl′e-kôû)
Zûl′pich (tsûl′pĭk)
Zuñi (zŭn′ye)
Zŭ′rich
Zŭt′phen
Zuȳ′der Zēē′
Zweibrücken (tswī′-brēk-ken)
Zwĕl′len-dăm
Zwĭck′au (tswĭk′ôû)
Zwŏll (tswŏl)
Zwŏr′nĭk
Zȳt′o-miērs

PRONUNCIATION OF THE NAMES

OF

DISTINGUISHED MEN OF MODERN TIMES.

This list contains only such names of distinguished men of modern times as are of difficult or uncertain pronunciation. Only a small number of English or American names is here given.

The same difficulties that relate to the pronunciation of geographical names attend also that of the names of men of different countries; and the same general principles are to be applied to the pronunciation of both classes of names.

The names of some distinguished foreigners are Anglicized in their pronunciation, differing much from that given to them in their native country.

See Remarks on the *Pronunciation of several European Languages* prefixed to the Pronunciation of Geographical Names.

Ạ-bä′tị
Ạb-dăl′läh
Ăb-dạl-me′lịk (-mä′-)
Ăbd′ẹl-Kä′dẹr
Ăb-dŭl′ Mẹ-jïd′
Ăb′ẹ-lärd
Ăb′ẹr-crŏm-bie
Ăb′ẹr-nĕth-y̤, *or* **Ăb-ẹr-nē′thy̤**
Ăb′ịn-g̃ẹr
Ăb-län-côurt′ (-kôr′)
Ă′bū-Be′kẹr (-bä′-)
Ạ-bŭl′fẹ-dä
Achard (ä-shär′)
Ạ-ȼhĭl′lị
Ạ-dȧir′
Ăd′ạn-sọn (*or* ä-däng-sŏng′)
Ăd′ẹ-lŭng
Agassiz (ăg′ä-sē *or* ạ-găs′sĭz)
Aguesseau (ä-g̃ẹs-sō′)
Āinṣ′worth (-wŭrth)
Âir′y̤
Ăk′bạr, *or* **Ạk-bär′**
Ā′kẹn-sīde
Ä′lạ-vä
Ạl-bä′nị
Ăl-be-rō′nị (-bā-)
Ăl′bọ-ịn
Ăl-bụ-quêr′que (-kā), *or* **Ăl′bụ-quĕrque** (-kĕrk)
Ạl-ciä′tị (-chä′-)
Ăl′cụ-ịn (*or* ăl′kwịn)
Ạl-cuī′nụs (-kwī′-)
Ăl-dẹ-gre′vẹr (-grā′-)
Ạl-dī′nị
Ăl′drịch
Ăl-drọ-văn′dụs
Ăl′dụs Mạ-nū′tị-ŭs (-shẹ-ŭs)
Ä-le-män′ (-lā-)
Alembert (ä-läng-bȧr′)
Ăl-fị-e′rị (-ā′-)
Alford (ȧwl′fọrd)
Ạl-gär′dị
Ăl-gạ-rŏt′tị
Ä-lĭ-ghị-e′rị (-g̃ẹ-ā′-)
Ä′lị Pạ-ȼhâ′
Ăl′leyn (ăl′lịn)
Ạl-lō′rị
Âll′stọn
Ạl-me′ị-dä (-mā′-), *or* **Ạl-mēi′dạ**
Ăl-vạ-rä′dō (-tĥō)
Alvarez (ăl′vạ-rēs) (Port.)
Alvarez (ăl′vạ-rāth) (Sp.)
Ăm-ạ-dē′ụs
Ạ-măl′ạ-rĭc
Ăm′ạl-rĭc
Ăm-ạ-răl′
Ạ-mä′rị
Ạ-mä′tō
Ăm′bĕrg-ẹr
Amboise (äng-bwäz′)
Ameilhon (ä-māl-yōng′)
Amelot (äm-lō′) **dẹ lä Hôus-sāye′**
Ăm-ẹ-rĭ′cụs Vẹs-pū′-cị-ŭs
Amiot (ä-mẹ-ō′)
Ăm-mạ-nä′tị
Ä-mŏn-tŏns′ (-tōng′)
Ăm′ọ-ry̤ (*or* ĕm′ọ-rẹ)
Ampère (äng-pêr′)
Ăm′ụ-rāth
Amyot (ä-mẹ-ō′)
Ăn′cịl-lŏn (*or* äng-sēl-yōng′)
Andre (ăn′dụr), *or* **Ăn′drẹ**
Ăn-dri-eux′ (-ēh′)
Ăn-g̃e′lị-cō (-jä′-)
Ăn-g̃ẹ-lō′nị
Ạn-guī′scịọ-lä (-shọ-lä)
Ä-nị-ĕl′lō
Anquetil (äng-kẹ-tēl′) **dû Pẹr-rŏn′**
Ăn-tọm-mär′ȼhị
Ăn′wạ-rị
Ăp-pẹn-dī′nị
Ăp-pị-ä′nị
Ä′rạ-gō
Ä′rạm
Araujo (ạ-rōû′zhō)
Ạr-bō′rị-ō
Är′bụth-nŏt
Är′ȼhẹn-hōlz (-hōlts)
Arçon (är-sōng′)
Ăr-ẹ-tī′nō
Är′g̃e-län-dẹr (-gā-)
Argens (är-zhäng′)
Är-gĕn′sọ-lä (är-hĕn′-sọ-lä)
Ä-rị-ŏs′tō
Är′nâuld (*or* är-nō′)
Arriaza (är-rẹ-ä′thä)
Är′tẹ-vĕld
Är-tī′gạs
Är′ụn-dĕl
Ăs′ȼhạm
Ăsh′bụrn-hạm
Ăsh′bụr-tọn
Ăsh′mōle
Ăs′kew̄
Ăs-sạ-rŏt′tị
Ăs-sẹ-mä′nị
Ăt-ạ-huăl′pä
Ăth′ẹl-stăn
Ăt′tẹr-bụ-ry̤ (-bĕr-ẹ)
Attiret (ät-tẹ-rā′)
Auber (ō-bêr′)
Aubigné (ō-bēn′yā)
Âu′brẹy
Aubusson (ō-bū-sōng′)
Âuȼh-mū′ty̤
Audebert (ōd-bêr′)
Audouin (ō-dô-äng′)
Audran (ō-dräng′)
Âu′dụ-bŏn
Au′ẹr-bäȼh (ŏû′-)
Au′fẹn-bĕrg (ŏû′-)
Auger (ō-zhā′)
Augereau (ōzh-rō′)
Augusti (ŏû-gŭs′tẹ)
Âu-rụng-zēbe′
Auzout (ō-zô′)
Ạ-vĕr′rọ-ēṣ
Ăv-ị-cĕn′nạ
Ä′vị-lä y (ē) **Zuñiga** (thūn-yē′gä)
Āy̆-ä′lä
Āy-ē′shäh
Ayscough (ăs′kŏf)
Āy′toụn (ā′tụn)
Azara (ä-thä′rä)
Azuni (ạt-sô′nẹ)

B.

Bäa′dẹr
Bä-beŭf′
Baccio (băt′chō) **dĕl′lä Pōr′tä**
Băȼh, *or* **Bäȼh**
Bäche
Baciocchi (bä-chō′kẹ)
Băg′g̃ẹ-ṣĕn
Baglione (bäl-yō′nā)
Baglioni (bäl-yō′nẹ)
Baglivi (bäl-yē′vẹ)
Bähr (bȧr)
Bāil′liẹ
Bāil′ly̤ (*or* bäl-yē′)
Băj′ạ-zĕt
Băl′bị
Bạl-bō′ạ
Băl′dị
Băl-dī′nị
Băl′dŭng
Bäle-ȼhôu′
Bä′lẹn
Băl-fôur′
Bâl′guy, *or* **Băl′guy** (-g̃ẹ)
Bă′lị-ọl
Băl-lôu′
Băl′zăc
Bạn-dĕl′lō
Băn-dị-nĕl′lị
Bä-ränte′
Baratier (bä-rä-tẹ-ā′)
Bär-bạ-rŏs′sạ
Bär′bâuld (*or* bär-bō′)
Bär-be-rī′nị (-bā-)
Bär-bey-răc′ (-bā-)
Bär-bôu′
Bär′boụr
Bạ-rĕt′tị
Bargagli (bạr-gäl′yẹ)
Băr′hạm (băr′ạm)
Bȧr′ịng
Bär′mẹ-cīde
Bär′nẹ-vĕldt (bär′nẹ-vĕlt)
Baroccio (bạ-rŏt′chō)
Bạ-rō′nị-ŭs
Bär-räs′
Băr′rōs
Barrot (bär-rō′)
Bart (bär)
Bär′tạs, Sieûr dû
Barth (bärt)
Barthélemy (bạr-tā′lẹ-mē *or* bär-tāl-mē′)
Barthez, *or* **Barthès** (bär-tās′)
Bär-thọ-lĭ′ne (bär-tọ-lē′-nā)
Bär′tọ-lĭ
Bartolozzi (bär-tọ-lŏt′sẹ)

Bärtsçh (bärtsh)
Bä'şing
Bäs'ker-vĭlle
Basnage (bä-näzh')
Bäs'sin-toŭn
Bas-sŏm-pi-êrre'
Bathori (bä'to-rē)
Băth'urst
Bä-tō'ni
Batteux (bat-tĕh') [ye]
Batthyányi (bät-tę-än'-ye)
Bau'er (böû'er)
Bauhin (bō-ăng')
Baumé (bō-mā')
Baum'gär-ten (böûm'-gär-ten)
Baur (böûr)
Bāy'ard
Baȳ-a-zîd'
Baȳ'er
Băzh-e-nŏv'
Bēat'tie (*or* bā'te)
Beauchamp (bō-shăng') (Fr.)
Beauchamp (bē'cham) (Eng.)
Beauclerc (bō'klärk)
Beau'fort (bō'-)
Beauharnais (bō-här'nā *or* bō-är-nā')
Beaumarchais (bō-mär-shā')
Beau'mŏnt (bō'mŏnt)
Beauregard (bō-re-gärd')
Beausobre (bō-sō'br)
Beauvais (bō-vā')
Bĕc-ca-fū'mi
Bĕc-ca-rī'ä
Bĕçh'stein
Bĕd'dōes
Bēde
Be-dĕll' (*or* bē'dl)
Bĕd-mär'
Beethoven (bā'tō-vn)
Beh'am (bā'am)
Beh'em (bā'em)
Bēh'men (*or* bām'en)
Bĕhn (bĕn)
Behnes (bānz)
Bēhr'ing
Bĕl-i-dōr'
Bĕl'knăp (-năp)
Bĕl'la-my
Bel-lär'min
Bĕl'len-dĕn
Bĕl-lī'ni
Bellot (bĕl-lō')
Be-lŏn' (be-lŏng')
Bĕl'sham
Bĕl-zō'ni
Bĕn-a-vī'des (-thes)
Bĕn'bōw
Bĕng'el
Bĕn'ger (bĕng'gur)
Bensérade (bäng-sā-räd')
Bĕn'tham [yō]
Bentivoglio (bĕn-tę-vōl'-yō)
Ben-yŏws'ky
Béranger (bā-räng'zhā *or* bā-räng-zhā')
Bĕrçh'tōld
Bĕr'en-ger
Bĕr'es-ford
Bĕrg'haus (-höûs)
Bĕrke'ley (*formerly* bärk'le)
Bĕrk'en-höût
Bĕr'lĭçh-ing-en
Berlioz (bêr-le-ō')
Bĕr-na-dŏtte'
Bernier (bêr-ne-ā')
Ber-nī'ni
Bernoulli (bêr-nô-yē')
Berryer (bêr-re-ā')
Berthier (bêr-te-ā')
Bêr-thōldt' (-tōlt')
Bêr-thol-let' (-tol-lā')
Ber-vîc'
Ber-zē'li-ŭs
Bes-sä'ri-ŏn
Bessières (bĕs-se-êr')
Bĕth'am
Be-thūne' (*or* bā'ton)
Bĕt-ti-nĕl'li
Bew̄'ick
Bezout (be-zô')
Bî-an-çhî'ni
Biard (bē-är')
Bichat (bē-shä')
Bî-e'lä (-ā'-)
Bĭl'der-dȳk
Billaut (bēl-yō')
Bĭll'rŏth (-rōt)
Biot (bē-ō')
Bî-vär'
Bizari (bēt'sa-re)
Blăin-vîlle' (blăng-vēl')
Blanc (blăng)
Bleek (blāk)
Bligh (blī)
Blĭz'ard
Blŏçh
Blōe'wärt (-värt)
Blŏm'fiēld
Bloŭnt (blŭnt)
Blücher (blûk'er)
Blû'men-băçh
Bōag
Bob-rŏv'
Boccaccio (bok-kät'chō)
Bŏc-cä-lī'ni
Bŏc-cä-ne'rä (-nā'-)
Bŏc-çhe-rī'ni (-kā-)
Bochart (bō-shär')
Bō'de (-dā)
Bō'çce (*or* bōĭs)
Boeckh (bĕhk)
Bōer'hāave
Boerne (bĕr'nā)
Bŏg-da-nō'vitch
Böhm (bĕhm), *or* **Böhme** (bĕh'mā)
Bōï'el-dieū
Boileau (bŏĭ'lō)
Boisrobert (bwä-ro-bêr')
Boisserée (bwäs-rā')
Bois-so-näde' (bwäs-)
Boissy d'Anglas (bwäs-sē'däng-gläs')
Bōïste (*or* bwäst)
Bojardo (bō-e-är'dō)
Boleyn (bûl'en)
Bolingbroke (bûl'ing-brûk)
Bo-lī'var, *or* **Bŏl'i-vär**
Bol-lăn'dus
Bō'na-pärte (*formerly* bō-nä-pär'tā)
Bonet (bō-nā')
Bŏn-fā'di-ō
Bonheur (bō-nür')
Bonnet (bŏn-nā')
Bŏn-ni-värd' (-vär')
Bo-nō'mi
Bō-non-cī'ni (-chē'-)
Bonpland (bŏng-plăng')
Bŏn'stĕt-ten
Bŏr-dō'ne (-nā)
Bŏr-ghe'se (-gā'zā)
Bŏr'gia (bŏr'ja)
Borgognone (bŏr-gon-yō'nā)
Bŏr'lāse
Bŏr-ro-me'ō (-mā'-)
Bŏr-ro-mī'ni
Bos-cāw'en
Bŏs'co-vĭch
Bō'şi-ō
Bosquet (bŏs-kā')
Bŏs-sū'
Bossuet (bŏs-swā')
Bossut (bŏs-sū')
Bŏth'well
Bŏt-tä'ri
Böttiger (bĕh'te-ger)
Bôu-çhär-dŏn' (-dŏng')
Boucher (bô-shā') (Fr.)
Böû'cher (Eng.)
Bôu'di-nŏt
Bôu-flers' (-flêr')
Bôu-gain-vîlle'
Bouguer (bô-gā')
Bôu-hôurs' (-ôr')
Boulainvilliers (bô-lăng-vēl-yā')
Bōul'ton
Bôur'bon
Bôur'çhiēr
Bôur-da-lôue'
Bôur'don
Bôur-geōïs' (*or* bôr'jwä)
Bôur-going' (-gwăng')
Bourignon (bū-rēn-yŏng')
Bourmont (bôr-mŏng')
Bōurne (bōrn)
Bôur-ri-ĕnne'
Bôu'ter-wĕk (-vĕk)
Bôu'viēr
Bŏw̄'ditch
Bōw'doin (bō'dn)
Bŏw̄'er-bănk
Bōwles
Bŏw̄'ring
Bōw'yer
Bŏȳ'dell
Bozzaris (bŏt'sa-rĭs *or* bo-zär'is)
Braccio dä Mon-tō'ne (brăt'chō-dä-mon-tō'-nā)
Brăd'war-dīne
Brä'he (*or* brä), **Tȳ'çhō Brähe** (brä), *B. M.*
Brä'mäh
Bra-män'te (-tā)
Brantôme (brăng-tōm')
Breĭs-lăk'
Brē'mer
Brĕt'sçhneī-der
Breū'ghel (-gel)
Brîs-sŏn' (brēs-sŏng')
Brissot (brēs'sō)
Brizio (brēt'se-ō)
Brŏc'çhi
Brŏd'e-rĭp
Brō'die
Broglie (brōl-yē')
Brŏm'ley
Brŏng-ni-ärt' (-är')
Brönsted (brĕhn'sted)
Brontë (brŏn'tā)
Brotier (brō-te-ā')
Brougham (brô'am *or* brōm)
Broussais (brûs-sā')
Brŏûw'er
Brŭck'er
Brū'ges
Brulliot (brū-yō')
Brū-mŏȳ' (*or* brū-mwä')
Brun (brŭng)
Brŭnck
Brū-nĕl'
Brū-nel-lĕs'çhi
Brunet (brū-nā')
Bruyère (brû-yêr')
Bruyn (brŏĭn)
Bŭçh
Bŭçh'an
Bu-çhăn'an
Bŭf'fon (*or* bôf'fong)
Bugeaud (bū-zhō')
Bŭh'le (-lā)
Bûl-gä'rin
Bullant (būl-läng')
Bûl'ler
Bulliard (bûl-yär')
Bûl'lo-kar
Bülow (bū'lō)
Bûl'wer
Bûn'sen
Buō-na-fe'de (-fā'dā)
Burckhardt (bürk'härt *or* bōrk'härt)
Bur-dĕtt'
Bür'ger (bür'ger)
Burghley (bür'le)
Bur-gŏȳne'
Burigny (bô-rēn-yē')
Bûr-lä-mä-quî' (-kē')
Bûr'leigh (-le)
Bûrnes
Bûr-nôuf'
Büsching (bū'shing)
Bussy d'Amboise (bûs-sē'däng-bwäz')
Bŭtt'mann (*or* bŭt'măn)
Bŭx'tŏrf (*or* bŭk'stŏrf)
Bȳnk'er-shôek
Bȳ'ron

C.

Cä-bal-le'rō (-lā'-)
Cä-bä-nîs'
Cabet (kä-bā')
Cä-bŏçhe'
Cä-bre'rä (-brā'-)
Cä-dôu-däl'
Cædmon (sĕd'mon *or* kăd'mon)
Cagliari (käl'ya-rē)
Cagliostro (kal-yŏs'trō)
Cagnola (kan-yō'lä)
Cagnoli (kan-yō'le)
Caillet (kä-yā')
Cailliaud (kä-yō')
Cāi'us (*or* kēz)
Căl'a-my
Căl-de-rŏn' de lä Bär'cä
Câl'der-wood (-wûd)
Căl-e-pī'nō
Căl-hôun' (*or* ka-hōn')
Cä-li-dä'sä
Cal-kōen' văn Beek (-bāk)
Câll'cott
Callet (kăl-lā')
Callot (kăl-lō')
Căl'met
Ca-lō-gi-e'rä (-ā'-)
Cä-lo-mär'de (-dā)
Cäm-bi-ä'sō
Căm'e-ron
Căm'o-ĕns
Cäm-păn' (käng-păng')
Campbell (kăm'el *or* kăm'bel)
Căm-po-mä'nes [ne]
Camuccini (kä-mū-chē'-ne)
Camus (kä-mū')
Cancellieri (kan-chĕl-e-ā're)
Căn-dŏlle'
Ca-nō'vä
Canrobert (käng-rō-bêr')
Căn-ta-rī'ni
Căn'te-mîr
Can-tō'ni
Căn-tū'

Ca-nūte′, *or* Căn′ūte
Câpe-fîgue′
Căp′ell
Cā′pet, *or* Căp′et
Caracci (ka-rät′che)
Caraglio (ka-räl′yō)
Caravaggio (kär-a-väd′-jō)
Cär′dan
Carduccio (kär-dūt′chō)
Ca-rew̄′, *or* Cā′rew (-rū)
Carlén (kär-lān′)
Cär-līsle′ (-līl′)
Cär′lo-măn
Cär-lȳle′
Cär-magn-ŏ′lä (-man- [yō′-)
Cär′mī-chael
Carnot (kär-nō′)
Carpaccio (kär-pät′chō)
Cär-pî′ni
Câr-rĕl′
Cär′ter-et
Cä′sas
Ca-sâu′bon (*or* kä-so-bōng′)
Cases (käz)
Căs′i-mîr
Cas-sî′ni
Castagno (kas-tän′yō)
Castaños (kas-tän′yōs)
Castiglione (käs-tēl-yō′-nā)
Castilho (kas-tēl′yō)
Căs-tle-reāgh′ (kăs-sl-rā′)
Castrén (kas-trān′)
Castruccio (kas-trūt′chō)
Cauchy (kō-shē′)
Caulaincourt (kō-lang-kôr′)
Cavaignac (käv-en-yäk′)
Ca-väl-i-e′ri (-ā′-)
Cä-val-lî′ni
Căv′en-dĭsh (*or* kăn′-dish)
Căy-lŭs′
Cean-Bermudez (thā-än′ber-mū′theth)
Cĕç′il
Cellini (chĕl-lē′ne)
Cĕl′si-ŭs (sĕl′she-ŭs)
Cĕnt-lĭv′re (sĕnt-lĭv′ver)
Cer-văn′tēs-Sä-a-ve′drä (-vä′-)
Cesari (chā′za-rē)
Cesarotti (chā-za-rŏt′te)
Cespedes (thĕs′pā-thās)
Chăl′mers (*or* chä′merz)
Chăl′o-ner
Châm-brāy′
Cha-mĭs′sō
Chăm-pōl′li-on
Changarnier (shäng-gär-ne-ā′)
Chăn′trey
Cha-pône′
Chăppe
Chap-täl′
Chär′din (*or* shär-däng′)
Charlemagne (shär′le-män)
Charlevoix (shär′le-voï *or* shärl-vwä′)
Charteris (chär′terz)
Chasles (shäl)
Chassé (shäs-sā′)
Chastelet (shä-te-lā′)
Chateaubriand (shä-tō-bre-äng′)
Chăt′ham
Chaudet (shō-dā′)
Chauveau-Lagarde (sho-vō′lä-gärd′)
Chĕm′nĭtz
Chénier (shā-ne-ā′)
Che-ru-bî′ni (kā-)
Chĕs′el-dĕn
Chĕv′e-rŭs
Che-vreŭl′
Cheyne (chān)
Chĭl′de-bĕrt
Chĭl′per-ĭc
Chisholm (chĭzm)
Chŏdz′kō
Choiseul (shwä-zŭl′)
Cholmondeley (chŭm′le)
Chris-tī′na, *or* Chris-tî′na
Chūr-rū′cä y (ē) E-lōr′-zä (ā-lōr′thä)
Cignani (chēn-yä′ne)
Cignaroli (chēn-ya-rō′le)
Cî′go-lî (chē′-)
Cî-ma-bū′e (chē-ma-bō′ā)
Cî-ma-rō′sä (chē-)
Cî-pri-ä′ni (chē-)
Clairaut (klā-rō′)
Clāi-rōn′
Clâude (*or* klōd)
Clâude Lor-rāine′
Clausel (klō-zĕl′)
Clavigero (kla-vē′ʜā-rō)
Cla-vî′jō (-ʜō) y (ē) Fa-jär′dō (fa-ʜär′dō)
Clemencin (klā-men-thēn′)
Clōotz (klōts)
Clo-tîlde′
Clō′vis
Clōwes
Cochin (ko-shäng′)
Cŏch′rane
Cockburn (kō′burn)
Cō-ĕl′lō (kō-ĕl′yō)
Cœür de Lī′on
Cōke (*or* kŭk)
Colbert (kōl-bêr′)
Cōle′ridge
Coligny (ko-lēn′ye *or* kō-lēn′yē′)
Cŏl′in
Cŏl′le (kōl′lā)
Collot-d'Herbois (kol-lō′dêr-bwä′)
Cŏl′man
Colquhoun (ko-hôn′)
Combe (kōm)
Comines (ko-mēn′)
Comte (kōngt)
Condé (kōn′dā)
Condillac (kōng-dēl-yäk′)
Condorcet (kōng-dör-sā′)
Cŏn′grēve (kŏng′-)
Cŏn′rad-ĭn
Constant (kōng-stäng′) de Re-bĕcque′
Cōn-ta-rî′ni
Cŏn′y-beāre
Co-pĕr′ni-cŭs
Cōque-rĕl′
Cör′dāy, *or* Cor-dāy′
Co-rĕl′li
Co-rĕn′zi-ō (-tse-)
Cō-ri-o-lä′nō
Cormenin (körm-näng′)
Cor-nä′rō
Corneille (kor-nāl′)
Cörn-wal′lis (-wŏl′-)
Correggio (kor-rĕd′jō)
Cortés (kor-tĕs′), *or* Cör′tez
Cor-tō′nä
Cottin (kot-täng′)
Coulomb (kô-lōng′)
Côu′ri-er (*or* kô-re-ā′)
Cousin (kô-zäng′)
Côus-tôu′
Cŏv′er-dāle
Cŏw̄′per (*or* kô′per)
Cŏȳ′pĕl (*or* kwä-pĕl′)
Coysevox (kwäz-vō′)
Crä′näch
Crăsh′âw, *or* Crâ′shâw
Crayer (krä-yā′)
Crébillon (krā-bēl-yōng′)
Cre′di (krā′de)
Creuzer (kröït′ser)
Crévier (krā-ve-ā′)
Crĭch′ton (*or* krī′ton)
Crō′ker
Crŏm′well (*or* krŭm′wel)
Crŭ′si-ŭs (-zhe-)
Csō-kō-naī′ (chō-)
Cu-jä′ci-ŭs (-she-ŭs)
Cŭ-ne′gō (-nā′-)
Cuvier (kū-ve-ā′)
Cŭyp (*or* köïp)
Czacki (zäk′e *or* chäts′ke)
Czär-to-rȳs′ki (zär-)
Czuczor (zŭk-zör′ *or* tsŭt-sör′)

D.

Dacier (dä-se-ā′)
Dăg′o-bĕrt
Da-guêrre′ (da-gêr′)
Dâhl (däl)
Daillé (däl-yā′)
Dal-gär′nō
Dal-hôu′sie [pl)
Dăl′rȳm-ple (*or* drŭm′-
Dâl′ton
Dăl-zĕll′ (*or* dē-ĕl′)
Dā′mi-ĕns (*or* dä-me-äng′)
Dăm′piēr
Dancourt (däng-kôr′)
Dăn′do-lō
Dän-tän′ (däng-täng′)
Dăn′te
Dăn′ton (*or* däng-tōng′)
D'Är-blāy′
Dä′rem-bĕrg
Dăsh′kŏv
Daub (dŏûp) [tōng′)
Daubenton (dō-bäng-
Dâu′be-ny
D'Aubigné (do-bēn′yā)
Daudet (dō-dā′)
Daudin (dō-däng′)
Daun (dŏûn)
Dăv′e-nănt
Dä-vĭd′
Dä′vi-lä
Davoust (dä-vô′)
Davout (dä-vô′)
De Căn-dōlle′
De-cä′tur
Dechâles (de-shäl′)
Deffand (dĕf-fäng′)
De lä Beche (-bāsh)
Delacroix (de-lä-krwä′)
Delambre (de-läm′br)
De-lä-rōche′
Delavigne (dĕl-a-vēn′)
Dĕl′fi-cō
De-lîlle′
Delisle (de-lēl′)
De-lŏlme′
De-lörme′
Dĕm-i-dŏv′
Demoivre (de-mwä′vr)
Demoustier (de-môs-te-ā′)
De-nî′nä (dā-)
Dénon (dā-nōng′)
Déparcieux (dā-pär-se-ĕh′)
Dĕr′ham (dĕr′am)
Der-zhä′vin
Desaguliers (dā-za-gŭ-le-ā′)
Desaix de Voygoux (de-zā′de-vwä-gō′)
Descartes (dā-kärt′)
Deshoulières (dā-zō-le-ēr′) [läng′)
Desmoulins (dā-mô-
Desnoyers (dā-nwä-yā′)
Dĕs-sa-lînes′ (-lēn′)
Destouches (dā-tôsh′)
Dĕv′e-reux (-rô)
D'Ew̄es (dūz)
De Wette (dā-vĕt′tā)
Diderot (dēd-rō′)
Didot (dē-dō′)
Dî-drōn′ (-drōng′)
Diē′bitsch
Diē′fen-bäch
Diē′trich
Diez (dēts)
Dî-o-dä′ti
Dĭs-ra-ē′li (*or* diz-rā′le)
Do-brŏw̄′sky
Döderlein (dĕh′der-līn)
Dolci (dōl′che)
Do-lō-mi-eŭ′
Domat (do-mä′)
Do-mĕn-i-chî′nō
Dŏp′pel-maȳ-er
Dō′ri-ä
Dorigny (do-rēn′ye)
Döring (dĕh′ring)
Dôûce
Doŭg′las
Doumat (dô-mä′)
Dōûw (dŏû)
Drevet (dre-vā′)
Drouet d'Erlon (drô-ā′-dêr-lōng′)
Drouyn de Lhuys (drô-äng′de-lwēs′)
Dubois (dū-bwä′)
Dubos (dū-bō′)
Dū Cange (-käṅzh)
Duccio di Buoninsegna (dūt′chō-dē-bwō-nin-sān′yä)
Dū Châtel (-shä-tĕl′)
Duchesne (dū-shān′)
Dū-cîs′
Duclos (dū-klō′)
Dudevant (dūd-väng′)
Dufaure (dū-fōr′)
Dufresnoy (dū-frā′nwä)
Dū Guesclin (-gā-kläng′)
Dū Hälde (-äld′)
Dū Hä-mĕl′ (-ä-mĕl′)
Dumas (dū-mä′)
Dumont (dū-mōng′)
Dū-môu′ri-ez (-ā)
Dŭn′gli-son (dŭng′-)
Duperré (dū-per-rā′)
Duperrey (dū-per-rā′)
Dupin (dū-päng′)
Dupleix (dū-plā′)
Du-pōn′ceau (-so)
Dupont (dū-pōng′)
Dupuis (dū-pwē′)
Dupuytren (dū-pwe-träng′)
Dū-rân′
Du-rănd′
Dürer (dū′rer)
Dū-Sŏm-me-rärd′ (-rär′)
Dūs-sĕk′ (*or* dô-shĕk′)
Dutens (dū-täng′)

Dutrochet (dū-trọ-shā′)
Duvernoy (dū-vẹr-nwä′)
Dy̆che (*or* dich)

E.

E′bel (ā′-)
E′bel-ing (ā′-)
Ĕc′cles (ĕk′klz)
Ĕch′ard
Ĕd′el-ĭnck
Ed-rî′si
Eeck′hôût (āk′-)
Ĕḡ′e-de
Ĕḡ′er-tọn
E′ḡin-härdt (ā′ḡin-härt)
Eh′ren-bĕrg (ā′-)
Eīḡh′hörn
Élie de Beaumont (ā-lē-dẹ-bō-mōng′)
Ĕlleṣ′mēre
Ĕlmeṣ
Ĕls′heī-mẹr
Ĕl′ze-vir
Ĕnck′e (-ā)
Ĕng′el
Enghien (äng-ḡẹ-äng′)
Éon de Beaumont (ā-ōng′dẹ-bō-mōng′)
E-răṣ′mus
Ercilla (ẹr-thēl′yä) **y** (ē) **Zuñiga** (thūn-yē′gä)
Ĕr′ics-sọn
Ĕrsçh (ĕrsh)
Ĕrs′kine
Ĕsçh′en-bĕrg
Ĕsçh′en-may-er
Ĕs-par-te′rō (-tā′-)
Ĕs-prọn-ce′dä (-thā′thä)
Es-tāing′
Ĕs′te
Ĕth′el-bald
Ĕth′el-bẽrt
Ĕth′el-rĕd
Ĕth′el-wûlf
Eū′lẹr
Ĕv′er-dĭng-en
Ewald (ā′vält)
Ew′art
Eyck

F.

Fab-brō′ni
Fä′bre (-br) **d'Ĕg-lan-tîne′**
Fa-brĕt′ti
Făb-ri-ä′nō
Fa-brîz′i-ō (-brēts′-)
Fabrot (fä-brō′)
Fä′by-an
Facciolati (făt-chọ-lä′tẹ)
Fähr′en-heĭt (fär′en-hīt)
Fâir′bâirn
Falconer (fâw′kn-ẹr)
Falconet (făl-kọ-nā′)
Făl-i-e′rî (-ā′-)
Făn′eu-il (*or* fŭn′il)
Făr′a-dāy
Fār′ey
Fa-rî′ä e (ā) **Sôu′sä**
Fä-ri-nä′ti
Far-nēṣe′ (*or* far-nā′zā)
Făr′quhar (-kwar)
Făt′i-mä
Faucher (fō-shā′)
Fâust (*or* föûst)
Fĕd-e-rî′ci (-ā-rē′chẹ)
Feith (fīt)
Fejér (fā-yêr′)
Fe-lî-bi-en′ (-äng′)
Fénelon (fĕn′e-lọn)
Fer-dû′si
Fermat (fêr-mä′)
Fer-rä′ri
Fer-re′i-rä (-rā′-)
Fer-re′ras (-rā′-)
Fesçh (fĕsh)
Fe′ti (fā′tẹ)
Fétis (fā′tēs)
Feuerbach (föĭ′ẹr-bäk)
Fïçh′te (-tā)
Fi-cī′nō (-chē′-)
Fi-e′sọ-le (fẹ-ā′zọ-lā)
Fi-lăn-ḡi-e′ri (-ā′-)
Fĭl-i-pe′pi (-pā′-)
Fĭn-gâl′ (*or* fĭng′gal)
Fî-ọ-rĭl′lō
Fir-döŵ′si
Fi-rĕn-zu-ō′lä (-tsu-)
Fĭsçh′er
Fĭtz Jŏhn (fĭts-jŏn′; *vulgarly* fĭj′in)
Fléchier (flā-shẹ-ā′)
Fleū′ry
Florez (flō′rĕth)
Flō-ri-än′ (-äng′)
Flō′tōw
Flügel (flū′ḡel)
Foix (föĭ *or* fwä)
Folard (fọ-lär′)
Fō′ley
Folkes (fōks)
Fŏn-blănque′ (-blănk′)
Fŏn-tāine′
Fŏn-tä′nä
Fontanes (fōng-tän′)
Fŏn-te-nĕlle′
För′bes (Scot.)
Förbeṣ (Eng.)
Forbin (fōr-băng′)
För-cel-lî′ni (-chẹl-)
For-syth′
För′tes-cūe
För-ti-guĕr′rä
For-tôul′
Fŏṣ′broke (-brûk)
Fŏs′ca-rî
Fŏs-ca-rî′ni
Fos-çhî′ni
Fŏs′co-lō
Fos-sä′ti
Fŏs-som-brō′ni
Fouché (fō-shā′)
Föû′lis (*or* fōwlz)
Fouquier-Tinville (fō-kẹ-ā′tăng-vēl′)
Fourcroy (fôr-krwä′)
Fōu′ri-er
Fourmont (fôr-mōng′)
Frä-cas-tō′rō
Frăn′ci-a (*or* frän′thẹ-ä)
Franzén (frăn-zān′)
Fraun′hō-fer (fröûn′-)
Freī′li-grăth (-grät)
Freīns′heīm
Fre-mŏnt′
Fréret (frā-rā′)
Fréron (frā-rōng′)
Fresnel (frā-nĕl′)
Frey̆
Friēs
Frĭsçh′lin (frĭsh′lin)
Frî′şi
Fritz′sçhe (frĭts′shā)
Frō′bish-er
Frō′i-lä
Fröĭs′sărt
Fröûde (*or* frôd)
Füger (fū′ḡer)
Fŭl′ton
Fū′sẹ-li

G.

Gaërt′ner
Gä′ḡern
Gaillard (gä-yär′)
Gāinṣ′bŏr-ough (-bŭr-rọ)
Găl-a-nî′nō
Găl-i-ä′ni
Galignani (găl-ēn-yä′nẹ)
Găl-i-lē′ō
Gâll
Găl-lâu-dĕt′
Gâlt
Gal-vä′ni
Gä′mä
Garção (gar-söûng′)
Găr-ci-lăs′sō (-thẹ-) **de** (dā) **lä Ve′gä** (vā′-)
Găr-i-bäl′di
Garnier (gär-nẹ-ā′)
Ga-rō′fa-lō
Găs′cöĭgne (-köĭn)
Găs′se (-sā)
Gas-sĕn′di
Găt′a-kẹr
Găt′te-rer
Gaubil (gō-bēl′)
Gauss (göûs)
Gä-vär-nî′
Gavazzi (ga-vät′sẹ)
Găv′es-tọn (*or* găs′tọn)
Gay̆-än-gōs′
Gāy̆-Lûs-săc′
Ġĕd′des
Ġĕddes (jĕdz), *El.*
Ge-dî′ke (gā-dē′kä)
Ġēē
Geefs (gāfs)
Geī′jẹr (*or* yī′yẹr)
Ġĕll
Ġĕl′lĕrt
Ġĕm-i-ni-ä′ni
Ġe-nĕt′ (*or* zhẹ-nā′)
Ġĕn′ḡis Khăn (jĕng′ḡis-kăn′)
Genlis (zhăng′lē *or* zhăng-lē′)
Ġe-nọ-ve′şi (jā-nọ-vā′zẹ)
Gensonné (zhäng-sọn-nā′)
Gérando (jẹ-răn′dō)
Gérard (zhā-rär′)
Gerbert (zhêr-bêr′)
Gerbier (zhêr-bẹ-ā′) **d'Ouvilly** (dō-vēl-yē′)
Ġĕr′ry
Ġĕr′son (*or* zhêr-sōng′)
Ġe-sē′ni-ŭs
Ġĕs′ner
Ghî-bĕr′ti (ḡē-)
Ghîr-lan-dä′i-ō
Ġian-nō′ne (-nā)
Ġiar-dî′ni
Ġiē′şe-ler (-zā-)
Ġĭf′ford, *or* **Ġĭf′ford**
Ġĭl′das
Ġil-fĭl′lăn
Ġĭll, *or* **Ġĭll**
Ġĭl′lieṣ
Ġĭll′rāy
Ġĭl′pin
Gil (zhēl) **Vi-cĕn′te** (-tā)
Ginguené (zhăng-ḡẹ-nā′)
Ġiọ-bĕr′ti
Ġiọ-cŏn′dō
Ġiọf-fre′dō (-frā′-)
Gioja (jō′ẹ-ä)
Ġiọr-dä′nō
Ġiọr-ḡiō′ne (-nā) **dî Căs-tel-frăn′cō**
Ġiŏt′tō
Ġiō′vi-ō
Girardin (zhē-rar-dăng′)
Girardon (zhē-rar-dōng′)
Giraud (zhē-rō′)
Girodet-Trioson (zhē-rọ-dā′trē-ọ-zōng′)
Ġiū′li-ō Rọ-mä′nō
Glâu′bẹr (*or* glöû′bẹr)
Glĕig
Gleīm
Glĕn′dōw-er
Glŏv′er
Glück
Gmelin (gmā′lin)
Gneī′ṣen-au (gnī′zen-öû)
Gọ-dŏl′phin
Gō-du-nŏv′
Gōeṣ (*or* ḡōs)
Goethe (gēh′tā)
Gō′gọl
Goguet (gọ-gā′)
Gọl-dō′ni
Gŏlt′zi-ŭs (-sẹ-)
Gŏn′gọ-rä y (ē) **Ar-gō′te** [-tā]
Gọn-zä′gä
Gọn-zä′lō de (dā) **Cŏr′dọ-vä**
Görgei (gür′gä-ẹ)
Gör′ḡeṣ
Görres (gür′rẹs)
Gört-sçha-kŏff′
Gosselin (gōs-lăng′)
Gough (gŏf)
Goujon (gō-zhōng′)
Gôur-gaud′ (-gō′)
Gōw′er, *or* **Gŏŵ′er**
Goyen (gō′īn)
Gozzi (gŏt′sẹ)
Gozzoli (gŏt′sọ-lē)
Grä′be (-bā)
Græme (grām)
Græ′vi-ŭs
Grāin′ḡer
Grammont (gram-mōng′)
Grăn′ḡer
Graun (gröûn)
Gravelot (grăv-lō′)
Gra-vî′nä
Grēaveṣ
Grēen′ough (grēn′ō)
Gre-gō′ri-ō
Grĕsh′am
Gresset (grĕs-sā′)
Grétry (grā-trē′)
Grĕtsch
Grĕv′ille
Grî-bọ-ye′dŏv (-yā′-)
Grîeṣ′bāçh
Gri-măl′di
Grî′şi
Grō′cyn
Gro-nō′vi-ŭs
Grosvenor (grōv′nọr)
Grō′ti-ŭs (-shẹ-)
Grouchy (grō-shē′)
Grū′tẹr
Guä-rî′ni
Guä-ti-mō′zin
Gŭb′bi-ō
Gudin (gō-dăng′)
Guĕlph (gwĕlf)
Guercino (gwẹr-chē′nō)
Guericke (gā′rē-kā)
Guérin (gā-răng′)
Guicciardini (gwĭt-char-dē′nẹ)
Guî′dō Re′ni (rā′-)
Guignes (ḡēn)
Guĭs′card (*or* ḡēs-kär′)
Guizot (gwē-zō′ *or* ḡē′zō)
Gul-dî′nus
Gŭnst
Günther (gūn′tẹr)
Gŭ′ten-bĕrg

Gŭth′rie
Guȳ′on (*or* ḡwē-yōng′)
Guyot (ḡē-ō′)
Guyton (gwē-tōng′) de Mör-veau′ (-vō′)

H.

Hachette (ä-shĕt′)
Hä′fiz, *or* Hā′fiz
Hä′ḡe-dörn (-gā-)
Hä′ḡen-bäch
Hāḡhe (hāg)
Hähn′e-männ
Häk′lūyt
Häl′i-bür-ton
Halket (hăk′et)
Hăn′del
Här-di-ca-nūte′
Här′dinge (-ding)
Hardouin (är-dô-äng′)
Ha-rôun′ äl Răsch′id
Härt′sōe-ker
Hä′se (-zā)
Häs′se (-sä)
Haupt (höûpt)
Hau′ser (höû′zer)
Hautefeuille (hōt′fūl)
Haüy (ä-wē′)
Hāve′lock
Hāy′dn
Hay′nau (-nöû)
Hēarne
Hĕb′er-dĕn
Hēēm (*or* hām)
Hēēms′kërk
Hee′ren (hā′ren)
He′ḡel (hā′ḡel)
Heī′bërg
Heī′ne (-nā)
Heī′nĕck-en
Heīn′rich
Heīn′se (-sā)
Heīn′si-ŭs (-she-)
Hel-vē′ti-ŭs (-she-)
Hĕm′ans
Hĕm′ster-huȳs (*or* -höīs′)
Hénault (ā-nō′)
Hĕn′ḡist (hĕng′-)
Herbelot (êr-blō′)
Hĕr′der (*or* hêr′der)
Herrera (êr-rā′rä)
Hĕr′schel
Herzog (hêr′tsōg)
Heu′männ (höï′-)
Heu′sing-er (höï′-)
He-vē′li-ŭs
Hey′lin (hā′-)
Heȳ′ne (-nā)
Hoche (ōsh)
Hŏd′y
Hōe′ven
Hō′fer
Hō′gärth
Hŏh′en-lōh-e (-ā)
Hŏh′en-stauf-en (-stöûf-)
Hojeda (o-нä′thä)
Hōl′bäch
Hōl′beīn
Hōl′bërg
Hōl′brook (-brûk)
Hōl′crŏft
Hōl′ins-hĕd
Holmes (hōmz)
Hölty (hĕhl′te)
Hôôft (*or* hōft)
Hôôg′e-vēēn
Hook′er (hûk′-)
Horry (ŏr-rē′)
Hŏt′ting-er
Höû′brä-ken
Hôu′don (*or* hô-dōng′)
Hôus′ton (*or* hūs′ton)
Hōve′den
Höŵ′ard
Hōw′ard, *Sm.*
Höŵ′ell, *or* Hōw′ell
Höŵ′itt
Hū-êr′tä (ū-)
Huet (ū-ā′)
Hū′fe-länd (-fä-länt)
Hū′gō
Hulme (hôm)
Humbert (hŭm′bert *or* ŭng-bêr′)
Hŭm′bōldt (hŭm′bōlt *or* hūm′bōlt)
Hŭm′mel
Hŭs′kis-son
Hŭss
Hût′ten
Huȳ′ḡhens
Huȳ′sum
Hȳ′der Ä′li, *or* Hȳ′der Äl′i

I.

Ĭb′ra-hîm Pa-châ′
Ī′de-ler
Īh′re (ē′rā)
Īnch′bald
Īn′ḡe-lōw
Īn′ḡe-männ (-gā-)
Īng′en-höûsz (-höûs)
Īn-ghi-rä′mi
Īn′glis (ĭng′glis)
Ingres (äng′gr)
Ĭn-gŭl′phus
Īre′ton
Ī-sa-bey′ (-bā′)
Ĭ-tŭr′bi-de (-thā)

J.

Ja-cō′bi (ya-), *P.*
Jacquard (jak-kärd′ *or* zhak-kär′)
Jahn (yän)
Jā′mie-son
Janin (zhä-năng′)
Jasmin (zhäs-mäng′)
Jā-ya-dē′vä
Jēan Pâul (*or* zhäng-pöûl′)
Jellachich (yĕl′la-kĭk)
Joanes (нo-ä′nes)
Johannot (zhō-a-nō′) (Fr.)
Jo-mĕl′li (yo-)
Jō-mi-nī′ (zhō-)
Jordaens (yör′däns)
Josika (yō
Jŏs′quin (
Joubert (z
Jouffroy (z
zhô-frwä
Jourdan (z
Jouvency (
Jouvenet (
Jouy (zhô-
Jovellanos (
nōs)
Jōw′ett
Jungmann
Junot (zhū-
Jū-ri-eu′ (z
Jūs-si-eu′ (

K.

Kämpfer (kĕmp′fer)
Kănt, *or* Känt
Kăn′te-mîr
Ka-răm′sin
Kä-ram-sīn′, *M.*
Kä-to-nä′
Kaufmann (köûf′man)
Kaul′bäch (köûl′-)
Kaunitz (köû′nits)
Ka-zīnc′zy (*or* kä-zint-sē′)
Keble (kē′bl *or* kĕb′bl)
Keightley (kīt′le)
Keightley (kēt′le), *El. M.*
Ki-ĕn′ Lŭng′
Kīr′cher, *or* Kīr′cher
Kīs-fa-lū′dy
Kläp′rŏth (-rōt)
Kléber (klā-bêr′)
Klĕn′ze (-tsā)
Knĕl′ler (nĕl′ler)
Knŏl′ler (*or* nŏl′ler)
Knollys (nŏl′lis *or* nōlz)
Knōwles (nōlz)
Kŏch
Kŏhl′rausch (-röûsh)
Kölliker (kĕhl′lik-er)
Kō-ra-y′ (-ē′)
Körner (kür′ner)
Kŏs-ci-ŭs′kō
Kossuth (kŏs-shōt′)
Kŏt′ze-bŭe (-se-)
Kôu-tôu′sŏff
Krä′näch
Kra-sick′i (*or* kra-sits′-ke)
Krause (kröû′zä)
Kreutser (kröït′ser)
Krüdener (krū′de-ner)
Krüger (krü′ḡer)
Krū-i-lŏv′
Krūm′mäch-er
Kügelgen (kē′ḡel-ḡĕn)
Küg′ler
Kühnöl (kē-nĕhl′)
Kūs′ter
Kūyp (*or* köïp)

L.

Läbbe
La-bŏrde′
Läb-ou-chêre′
Lä Bruyère (-brô-yêr′)
Lä Cäille
Lacépède (lä-sā-pĕd′)
Läch′männ
Lä Cŏn-da-mîne′ (kōng-)
Lăd′is-las, *or* Lăd-is-lā′us
en-nĕc′
i-fay-ĕtte′
i-fītte′
Fon-tāine′
gny (län-yē′)
-grănḡe′
Härpe′ (-ärp′)
-hîre′ (-êr′)
ing (läng)
i-rĕsse′
Keūx
-lände′
lly (läl′lē) Tŏl-len-
äl′ (-läng-)
märck′
mar-tîne′
men-näis′ (-nā′)
Lä′mi
Lamoricière (lä-mo-rē-se-êr′)
Lä Mŏtte′-Fouqué (-fô-kā′)
Lä-môu-rôux′ (-rô′)
Lăng′e (-ā)
Lănnes (*or* län)
Lantier (läng-te-ā′)
Lăn′zi (-tse)
Lä Pérouse (-pā-rôz′)
Lä-plăce′
Larcher (lär-shā′)
Larrey (lär-rā′)
Lăs′ca-rĭs
Läs Că′säs
Läs Cases (-käz)
Lā′tham
Latreille (lä-trāl′)
Lau′don (löû′-)
La-vä′ter
Lavoisier (lä-vwä-ze-ā′)
Lāy′ard
Le-brŭn′ (-brŭng′)
Le Clerc (le-klêr)
Lē′drû Rōl′lin (*or* lä-drū′rol-lăng′)
Lefebvre (le-fēv′vr)
Lefort (le-fōr′)
Legaré (le-grē′)
Le-ḡĕn′dre (le-jĕn′dur *or* le-zhän′dr)
Legrand (le-grăng′)
Leīb′nitz
Leigh′ton (lā′-)
Lelewel (lā-lā′vel)
Le-moīne′ (*or* le-mwän′)
Lem-prière′ (*or* lĕm-pre-ēr′)
L′Enclos (läng-klō′)
L′Enfant (läng-făng′)
Lĕp′si-ŭs
Le-rŏï′ (*or* le-rwä′)
Leroux (le-rô′)
Le Sage (-säzh)
L′Ĕs-pi-nässe′
L′Es-trānge′
Le Sueur (-swür)
Leû′wen-hôek
Lē′ver
Le-vĕr′ri-er (*or* le-vĕr-re-ā′)
Lévizac (lā-ve-zăk′)
Lew′es
L′Hôpital (lō-pe-täl′)
Lī′be-rī (-bā-)
Līch′ten-bĕrg
Līch′ten-steīn
Līcht′wer (-vêr)
Lĭd′dell
Liē′big
Līm′bŏrch
Lĭn′a-cre (-kur)
Lĭn′gard (lĭng′-)
Lin-næ′us
Lin-nĕll′
Liszt (lĭst)
Llorente (lyo-rĕn′tā)
Loir (lwär)
Lŏk′män
Lŏm-o-nō′sov
Lŏn′ghi (-ḡe)
Lŏn-go-mon-tā′nus
Lō′pe (-pā) de (dā) Ve′gä (vā′-)
Löû′don
Lough (lŭf)
Lôu′is Phĭl′ippe (*or* lô-ē′fe-lēp′)
Loutherbourg (lô-têr-bôr′)
Louvois (lô-vwä′)
Lōwe (*or* lōŵ)
Lōw′ell
Lōw′er

Lōwth
Lo-yō'lă
Lū-bien-iĕt'skĭ (-yĕt'-)
Lücke (lē'kā)
Lu-ī'nĭ
Lützow (lĭt'sō)
Lȳ'ell
Lȳ'sons

M.

Mäas, *or* **Mäes**
Mabillon (mä-bēl-yōng')
Mably (mä-blē')
Ma-bûse'
Ma-cärt'ney
Ma-câu'lay
Mac-bĕth'
Mac-clūre'
Mac-cŭl'loch (-kŭl'lo)
Mac-diär'mid
Măc Dŏn'ough (-dŏn'o)
Ma-ce'dō (-sā'-)
Mac-gĭl'liv-rāy
Măch'i-a-vĕl, *or* **Măch-i-a-vĕl'lĭ**
Măc Il-vāine'
Mac-kāy', *or* **Mac-kaȳ'**
Mac-kĕn'zie
Măck'in-tŏsh
Măck'lin
Mac-knīght' (mak-nīt')
Mac-lâu'rin
Macleod (măk-lŏŭd')
Mac-lĭn'
Mac-līṣe'
Mac-năb'
Mac-nēill'
Ma-cômb' (-kôm' *or* -kŭm')
Mac-phĕr'son
Mac-rēa'dy
Măd'ox
Madoz (ma-thōth')
Maf-fe'ĭ (-fā'-)
Ma-gĕl'lan
Magendie (mä-zhäng-dē')
Măh'mŭd
Mā'hom-ĕt
Ma-hŏn', *or* **Ma-hôn'**
Mā'ĭ
Mä-i-ä'nō
Maī'kŏv
Mailáth (mī-lät')
Maī-mŏn'i-dēṣ
Māin'te-nŏn (-nŏng)
Mainwaring (măn'ner-ing)
Māis'tre (mās'tr)
Majoribanks (mā'jor-bangks *or* märch'-băngks)
Măl'colm (-kom)
Malc-zeŵ'ski
Măl'e-brănche
Malesherbes (mäl-zêrb')
Malherbe (mäl-êrb')
Măl'i-brăn
Ma-lōne'
Mal-pī'ghi (-gē)
Măl'te (-tä) **Brŭn**
Măl'thus
Mă'mŭn
Man-fre'dĭ (-frā'-)
Mantegna (man-tān'yä)
Măn'tell
Măn-tu-ä'nō
Mä'nu-ĕl
Ma-nū'ti-ŭs (-she-)
Manuzio (ma-nōt'se-ō)
Man-zō'nĭ
Marat (mä'rä *or* ma-rä')
Ma-răt'tĭ
Mar-cĕl'lō (*or* mar-chĕl'lō)
Mar-gä-ri-tō'ne (-nā)
Mär-heī'ne-ke (-nā-kā)
Mä-ri-ä'nä
Mä-ri-ŏtte'
Marivaux (mä-re-vō')
Mär'lōwe
Marmont (mär-mōng')
Mär-mon-tĕl'
Mä-ro-chĕt'tĭ
Marot (mä-rō')
Marrast (mä-rä')
Măr'ry-at
Marsigli (mär-sēl'ye)
Mär-tĕl'
Mär'ti-neau (-nō)
Mär-tī'nez (-nĕth) **de lä Rō'sä**
Masaccio (ma-sät'chō)
Mä-sä-ni-ĕl'lō
Mascagni (mas-kän'ye)
Măs-che-rō'nĭ (-kā-)
Masclef (mäs-klā')
Masères (ma-zêr')
Măs'ham
Măs'ke-lyne
Măs-sa-sōĭt', *or* **Mas-săs'so-ĭt**
Mas-se'nă (-sā'-)
Măs'sil-lŏn (*or* mäs-sēl-yōng')
Măs'sin-ger
Mas-sŏn' (-sōng')
Măs'son (Eng.)
Măth'er, *or* **Măth'er**
Măt'sys, *or* **Măt'sȳs**
Măt'this-sŏn (-te-)
Măt'û-rĭn
Mä'ty
Mâun'der
Maupertuis (mō-pêr-twē')
Maurepas (mōr-pä')
Mau-rō'li-cō (mŏŭ-)
Maury (mo-rē') (Fr.)
Mâu'ry (Eng.)
Maȳ'er
Măz'a-rīn
Ma-zĕp'pä
Maz-zī'nĭ (*or* mät-sē'ne)
Măz-zo-lī'nĭ (*or* mät-so-lē'ne)
Măz-zu-ō'lĭ (*or* mät-sū-ō'le)
Meagher (mä'her, mā'-her, *or* mäir)
Méchain (mā-shăng')
Mĕck'en-en
Mĕd'i-cĭ (*or* mĕd'e-che)
Me'he-mĕt (mā'-) **Ă'li**, *or* **Me'he-mĕt** (mā'-) **Ă'lĭ**
Meī'bom
Meĭss'ner
Meissonier (mā-sō-ne-ā')
Me-lănc'thon, *or* **Me-lănch'thon**
Melendez (mā-lĕn'deth) **Val-dēs'**
Me'lĭ (mā'-)
Me'nä (mā'-)
Ménage (mā-näzh')
Mĕn'dels-sōhn
Men-dō'zä
Mĕn'schi-kŏff
Menzies (mĭng'iz)
Mercier (mêr-se-ā')
Mĕr'i-an
Mĕr'i-vāle
Mĕṣ'mer
Mĕt-as-tä'si-ō
Mĕt'ter-nĭch
Metz (mās) (Fr.)
Mĕtz (mĕts) (Ger.)
Mĕt'zū (-sū)
Meu'len (mŏĭ'-)
Meür'si-us (-she-)
Meȳ'er
Meyerbeer (mī'er-bār)
Meȳ'rick
Mézerai (māz-rā')
Mĕz-zo-făn'tĭ (*or* mĕt-so-făn'te)
Mi-âll'
Mi-ăz'zĭ (*or* me-ät'se)
Mī-cha-e'lis (-ā'-)
Mi-chaī'lo-wĭtz
Michaud (me-shō')
Michaux (me-shō')
Michelet (mēsh-lā')
Mī-chel-ŏz'zĭ (*or* mē-kel-ŏt'se)
Mic-kiē'wics (*or* mitsk-yā'vitsh)
Mi-ĕl'
Migliara (mēl-yä'rä)
Mignard (mēn-yär')
Mignet (mēn-yā')
Mi-lī'zi-ä (-tse-)
Millin (mil-lăng')
Mĭl'lin-gĕn
Milnes (milz)
Mĭl'o-răd'o-wĭtz
Minié (mĭn-e-ā')
Min-zō'nĭ (-tsō'-)
Mirabaud (mē-ra-bō')
Mirabeau (mē-ra-bō')
Mi-răn'do-lä
Mĭr-bĕl'
Mĭt'scher-lĭch
Mĭt'ter-maȳ-er
Moch-năc'kĭ (*or* mok-năts'ke)
Mo-hăm'med
Möhler (mĕh'ler)
Mōĭr
Moitte (mwät)
Mŏl'bĕch
Molé (mō-lā')
Mŏ'le-schŏtt (-skŏt)
Molière (mō-le-ĕr')
Mo-lī'nä
Mŏl'y-neŭx (*or* mŏl'e-nō)
Mon-bŏd'dō
Mongault (mōng-gō')
Monge (mōnzh)
Monnoyer (mō-nwä-yā')
Mŏn-rōe'
Monstrelet (mōngs-tre-lā')
Mŏn'ta-gūe
Montaigne (mŏn-tān')
Montalembert (mōng-täl-am-bêr')
Mont-calm' (-käm')
Mont-ēa'gle
Mŏn-te-cū'cū-lī (-tā-)
Mŏn'tes-pän
Mŏn'tes-quieū (-kū *or* mōng-tēs-ke-ĕh')
Montfaucon (mōng-fo-kōng')
Mont-gŏl'fi-er (*or* mōng-gol-fē-ā')
Mont-gŏm'er-y
Montholon (mōng-to-lōng')
Mŏnt-mo-rĕn'cy
Mon-tŏr'so-lĭ
Montpensier (mōng-päng-se-ā')
Mon-trōṣe'
Mon-tū'clä
Mōore (mōr), *or* **Mōore**
Mo-rä'les
Mō-rä-tĭn'
Mor-cĕl'lĭ (*or* mor-chĕl'le)
Mŏr'daunt
Mō-reau' (-rō')
Mo-rĕll'
Mo-rĕl'lĭ
Mo-re'rĭ (-rā'-)
Mō'ri-es
Morin (mō-răng')
Mo-rō'nĭ
Mō-ro-sī'nĭ
Mŏr'ton (mŏr'tn)
Mŏr-veau' (-vō')
Mō'sche-lēs (-shā-)
Mō'sche-rŏsch (-shā-)
Mō'ṣer
Mŏs'heīm
Mothe-le-Vayer (mōt'-le-vä-yā')
Motteux (mot-tū')
Mōul'trie (*or* mō'tre)
Mounier (mō-ne-ā')
Mō'zart, *or* **Mo-zärt'**
Mŭ'die
Mŭl-căs'ter
Mŭl'der
Mŭ-li-nä'rĭ
Müller (mĭl'ler)
Mul-rēa'dy
Mun-châu'sen
Münchhausen (mĭnch'-hŏŭ-zen)
Münscher (mĭn'shĕr)
Münster (mĭn'ster)
Mŭ-răd'
Mu-răt' (*or* mū-rä')
Mū-ra-tō'rĭ
Mū-rä-vi-ĕv'
Mŭr'chi-son
Muret (mū-rā')
Mu-rĭl'lō (*or* mū-rēl'yō)
Musschenbroek (mŭs'-sen-brŭk)
Mŭs'ta-pha
Mu-sū'rus
Muziano (mūt-se-ä'nō)

N.

Nä'dir Shäh
Năn-teūil'
Nä'pi-er
Naruszewicz (nä-ru-shä'vich)
Narvaez (när-vä'eth)
Nä'sîr Ed-dîn'
Nä'smyth
Naudé (nō-dā')
Nâun'ton
Nä-var-re'te (-rā'tā)
Ne-ăn'der
Nĕck'er (*or* nā-kêr')
Nēēr, *or* **Nēer**
Ne'rĭ (nā're)
Nĕs'sel-rōde, *or* **Nĕs-sel-rō'de** (-dā)
Nĕtsch'er (nĕtsh'-)
Neū'bĕck (*or* nöĭ'bĕk)
Neū'hŏff (*or* nöĭ'hŏf)
Neū'kĭrch (*or* nöĭ'kērk)
Neū'kŏmm (*or* nöĭ'kŏm)
Ney (nā)
Ni-căn'der
Nic-cō'lä
Nicéron (nē-sā-rōng')
Nī-co-lä'ĭ
Nī'co-laȳ
Nī-cōle'
Niē'bŭhr
Niemcewicz (nē-em-tsā'-vich)

Niē′meȳ-ẹr
Niépce (nẹ-ĕps′)
Nieū′wẹn-tȳt (*or* nē′-vẹn-tīt)
Nieūw′lạnd (*or* nēv′länt)
Nithard (nē-tär′)
Noailles (nọ-äl′)
Nodier (nō-dẹ-ā′)
Noehden (nĕh′dẹn)
Nŏl′lẹ-kĕnṣ
Nollet (nọl-lā′)
Noodt (nōt *or* nōt)
Nŏs-trạ-dā′mụs
Nôur-ẹd-dîn′
Nọ-vä′lis
Nŏv-ị-kŏv′
Nuñez (nūn′yĕth)

O.

Ō′bẹr-lĭn
Œc-ọ-lạm-pā′dị-ŭs
Oehlenschläger (ĕh-lẹn-shlā′ḡẹr)
Oersted (ŭr′stĕd)
Oet′tĭng-ẹr (ĕht′-)
Oggione (ọd-jō′nā)
Ō′gle-thôrpe (-gl-)
Öhlmuller (ĕhl′mül-lẹr)
Ojeda (ọ-hā′thä)
Ọ-lā′ụs
Ŏl′bẹrs
Ōld′cās-tle (-kās-sl)
Ōld-mĭx′ọn
Ŏl′dỵs (*or* ōldz)
Ō-lẹ-ā′rị-ŭs
Ō-lị-vä′rẹz (*or* ō-lẹ-vä′-rĕth)
Ŏl′ị-vẹt (*or* ō-lẹ-vā′)
Olivier (ọ-lē-vẹ-ā′)
Ọ′Meā′rạ
Ŏnk′ẹ-lŏs
Ŏnṣ′lōw
Ôôrt (*or* ōrt)
Ō′pịe
Ō′pịtz (-pịts)
Orcagna (ọr-kän′yä)
Orellana (ō-rẹl-yä′nä)
Ọr-fī′lä
Ŏr-lāy′
Ŏr-lŏv′, *or* Ŏr-lŏff′
Ŏr-sāy′
Ŏr-sī′ni
Ọr-tē′lị-ŭs
Ossian (ŏsh′ạn)
Ŏs′sọ-lị
Ossuña (ọs-sūn′yä)
Ọ-stä′de (-dā)
Ō′stẹr-väld
Ŏth′mạn
Oudinot (ô-dẹ-nō′)
Ŏûght′rẹd (ŏŭt′-)
Ôuṣe′lẹy
Ō′vẹr-wĕg
Ō-vị-e′dō (-ā′thō) y (ē) Väl-dĕs′
Ōw′ẹn
Ŏx′ẹn-stiĕrn
Ŏx′ẹn-stiēr′nä (*or* -shêr′-nä)
Ō-zạ-näm′ (*or* -näng′)

P.

Päc-çhị-ạ-rŏt′tō
Pạ-chē′cō (*or* pạ-chā′kō)
Pacio (pä′chō)
Pacioli (pä-chō′lẹ)
Pạ-dĭl′lạ (*or* pạ-thēl′yä)
Pä-dụ-ạ-nī′nä
Pä′ẹth (-ẹth)
Pagan (pä-gäng′)
Pạ-gä′ni
Păg-ạ-nī′nị
Păḡ′ẹt
Păḡ′ḡị
Pä-ị-ṣị-ĕl′lō
Pāix′hanṣ
Pajou (pä-zhô′)
Pạ-lăck′ỵ (*or* pạ-läts′kẹ)
Păl′ạ-fŏx
Pạ-lĕn′cị-ạ (pạ-lĕn′shẹ-ạ *or* pä-lĕn′thẹ-ä)
Päl-ẹs-trī′nä
Pạl-lā′dị-ō
Päl-lạ-vị-cī′nō (*or* -chē′-nō)
Päl-mạ-rō′lị
Pälm′blād
Palmer (pä′mẹr)
Palmerston (päm′ẹr-stọn)
Pä-lọ-mī′nō y (ē) Vẹ-lăs′cō
Pălṣ′grāve
Pạ-nī′ni, *or* Pạn-nī′nị
Păn-mūre′
Pạn-vī′nị-ō
Pä′ọ-lī
Pä-pī-neau′ (-nō′)
Păr-ạ-cĕl′sụs
Păr-ạ-dī′ṣị
Pär′dōe
Paré (pä-rā′)
Pạ-re′dẹs (-rā′thẹs)
Pareja (pạ-rā′hä)
Parent-Duchâtelet (pä-räng′dū-shät-lā′)
Pạ-rī′nị
Păr-mī-ḡiä′nō (-jä′-)
Pär′nẹll
Parny (pär-nē′)
Pạ-rū′tä
Pạs-ke′vịch (-kā′-)
Pasquier (päs-kẹ-ā′)
Päs′se-rī (-sā-)
Päs-se-rō′nị (-sā-)
Passignano (päs-sēn-yä′nō)
Päs-sị-ọ-ne′ị (-nā′-)
Päs′sōw
Pä-tĕl′
Paton (pä-tōng′)
Pā′tọn, *or* Păt′ọn (Eng.)
Pâu′lụs (*or* pŏû′lŭs)
Pauw (pŏûv)
Pēarce, *or* Pēarce
Pēar′sọn, *or* Pēar′sọn
Pecquet (pĕk-kā′)
Pēirce, *or* Pēirce
Pei-rĕsc′ (pā-)
Pélissier (pā-lịs-sẹ-ā′)
Pellerin (pĕl-răng′)
Pĕl′lị-cō
Pĕl-lịs-sŏn′ (-sōng′)–Fontanier (fōng-tä-nẹ-ā′)
Pĕp′in (*or* pĭp′ịn)
Pe′pŭsçh (pā′pŭsh)
Pĕp′ỵs (*or* pēps)
Percier (pêr-sẹ-ā′)
Pereira (pẹ-rā′rä)
Perez (pā′rĕth)
Pĕr-gọ-le′ṣị (-lā′-)
Pĕr-ị-zō′nị-ŭs
Péron (pā-rōng′)
Pérouse (pā-rôz′)
Perrault (pĕr-rō′)
Perrot (pĕr-rō′)
Pĕr′thẹs (-tẹs)
Pĕr-ụ-ḡī′nō
Peruzzi (pā-rūt′sẹ)
Pesce (pā′shā)
Pesne (pān)
Pestalozzi (pĕs-tạ-lŏt′sẹ)
Petau (pẹh-tō′)
Petit (ptē)
Petitot (ptē-tō′)
Pẹ-trŏv′
Pĕt′tị-grew (-grū)
Peȳ′ẹr
Pey′ton (pā′tn)
Pfĕf′fel (*or* fĕf′fẹl)
Pfeĭf′fẹr (*or* fī′fẹr)
Phåer
Phăr′ạ-mŏnd
Phăv-ọ-rī′nụs
Phĭl′ị-dŏr
Pī-ạz-zĕt′tä
Piazzi (pẹ-ät′sẹ)
Picard (pẹ-kär′)
Picart (pẹ-kär′)
Piccini (pēt-chē′nẹ)
Pĭc-cọ-lŏm′ị-nī
Pīçhe-grū′
Pĭçh′lẹr
Pī′cō
Piērce, *or* Piērce
Pī-êr-mạ-rī′nị
Pī-gạ-fĕt′tä
Pī-gälle′
Pĭgh′ị-ŭs (pĭḡ′-)
Pignotti (pēn-yŏt′tẹ)
Pīleṣ (*or* pēl)
Pilon (pē-lōng′)
Pĭl′pāy
Pinciano (pēn-thẹ-ä′nō) (Sp.)
Pīn-de-mŏn′te (pēn-dā-mōn′tā)
Pị-ne′dä (-nā′thä)
Pị-nĕl′lị
Pingré (păng-grā′)
Pịn-tĕl′lị
Pĭn-tụ-rĭc′çhị-ō
Pị-ŏm′bō
Pị-ŏz′zị (*or* pē-ŏt′sẹ)
Pī-rạ-ne′ṣị (-nā′-)
Piron (pē-rōng′)
Pī-sä′nō
Pĭt′cairne
Pị-tĭs′cụs
Pị-zär′rō
Planché (plạn-shā′)
Plạn-tăḡ′ẹ-nĕt
Plăn′tịn (*or* plăng-täng′)
Plä′tị-nä
Plăt′ŏff
Plä-tŏn′
Pleȳ′ẹl
Plôôs (*or* plōs)
Plŏŵ′dẹn
Pō-cạ-hŏn′tạs
Pọ-cŏcke′
Poilly (pwäl-yē′)
Poisson (pwäs-sŏng′)
Pō-lẹ-vŏy′
Pō′lị
Polignac (pō-lēn-yăk′)
Pọ-lị-tị-ā′nụs (-shẹ-ā′-nụs)
Pölitz (pĕh′lịts)
Poliziano (pọ-lịts-ẹ-ä′nō)
Pōlk (*or* pōk)
Pollajuolo (pŏl-lạ-yū-ō′-lō)
Pō′lō
Pọm-bäl′
Pŏm′pạ-dôur
Pọm-pe′ị (-pā′-)
Ponce de Leon (pōn′thā-dā-lā-ōn′)
Pō-nị-ạ-tŏŵ′skị
Pŏn′sọn-bỵ
Pọn-tŏp′pị-dăn
Pọn-tŏr′mō
Ponz (pōnth)
Pŏr-de-nō′ne (pŏr-dā-nō′nā)
Pŏr′tẹ-ŭs
Pŏs′tle-thwāyt (pŏs′sl-)
Pọ-tĕm′kịn
Pō-tẹm-kĭn′, *P. Cyc.*
Pothier (pō-tẹ-ā′)
Pŏt′tịn-ḡẹr
Poussin (pôs-săng′)
Pŏŵ′ẹll, *or* Pōw ẹll
Pŏŵ-hạt-tăn′
Pŏŵ′nạll
Pozzo (pŏt′sō) dī Bŏr′gō
Pradier (prä-dẹ-ā′)
Pradt (prät)
Pradt (prä), *P.*
Praed
Prideaux (prĭd′ō)
Priēss′nĭtz
Primaticcio (prē-mạ-tĕt′-chō) [nẹ)
Procaccini (prō-kạt-chē′-
Prony (prọ-nē′)
Psāl-mạ-nā′zạr (săl-)
Pŭf′fẹn-dŏrf
Puget (pū-zhā′)
Pughe (pū)
Pū′ḡịn
Pulci (pŭl′chẹ)
Pûl-gär′
Pûl′leỵn
Pûl′szkị (-skẹ)
Pŭlte′nẹy
Pŭr′bạçh
Pū′ṣẹy
Pûsh′kịn

Q.

Quä′drị-ō
Quaglio (kwäl′yō)
Quaī′nị (kwī′nẹ)
Quä-rĕn′ghị (-ḡẹ)
Quärleṣ (kwärlz)
Quatrefages (kä-tr-fäzh′)
Quatremère (kä-tr-mêr′)
Que-rī′nị (kwā-)
Quevedo (kā-vā′thō) y (ē) Villegas (vēl-yā′-gạs)
Quinault (kē-nō′)
Quīn-tä′nä (kēn-)

R.

Rabelais (răb′lā)
Rä′bẹn-ẹr
Rạ-cīne′ [skẹ)
Rạc-zȳn′skị (*or* rä-chĕn′-
Rä′dẹm-ăck-ẹr
Rä-dĕtz′kỵ (dĕts′-)
Rae (rā)
Rāe′burn
Răf-fạ-ĕl′le (-lā)
Răf′fleṣ (răf′flz)
Rä-ị-mŏn′dị
Râle, *or* Rasle (räl)
Râ′leigh (-lẹ)
Răm-ạz-zī′nị (*or* rä-mạt-sē′nẹ)
Rameau (rä-mō′)
Rä-mĕn′ghị (-ḡẹ)
Rạ-mī′rō
Răm-mọ-hŭn′ Rŏy
Răm′ṣạy
Rä-mū′ṣị-ō

Răn′go-ne (-nā)
Răn′ke (-kä)
Ran-zä′ni (or rän-tsä′ne)
Ră-ôul′-Ro-chette′
Răph′a-ĕl
Răp′in (or rä-păng′)
Rasle, or Rasles (räl)
Ras-păil′
Răs′tall
Răs′tell
Rauch (röûk)
Rau′mer (röû′-)
Rau′päch (röû′-)
Ravaillac (rä-väl-yăk′)
Ray-näl′
Razzi (rät′se)
Reā (rā)
Réaumur (rā-o-mūr′ or rō′mur)
Rebolledo (rā-bol-yā′thō)
Re-cörde′
Rēdes′dāle
Re′di (rā′de)
Rē-gi-ō-mon-tā′nus
Regnard (rān-yär′)
Regnault (rā-nō′)
Reich′ä
Reich′härdt (-härt)
Reī-mā′rus
Reī-nē′si-ŭs (-zhe-ŭs)
Reīn′hōld (-hōlt)
Reīs′ke (-kä)
Rē′land (or rā′länt)
Rĕm′brändt (-bränt)
Rémusat (rā-mū-zä′)
Renaudot (re-nō-dō′)
René (rā-nā′)
Rĕn′nell
Rénouard (rā-nô-är′)
Re-schîd′ Pa-shâ′
Retz (räts or rās)
Rĕtzsch (rĕtsh)
Reuchlin (röĭk′lin)
Rey (rā)
Rĕyn′olds
Rhā′zes (rā′zez)
Rhe-nā′nus (re-)
Rhĕt′i-cŭs (rĕt′-)
Rhŏd-o-măn′nus (rŏd-)
Ri-bäl′tä
Ribault (rē-bō′)
Ri-bei′rō (-bā′-)
Ri-be′rä (-bā′-)
Ri-cär′dō
Ricci (rēt′che)
Ricciarelli (rēt-cha-rĕl′-le)
Riccio (rēt′chō)
Riccioli (rēt-chō′le)
Rîche′lieu (or rēsh′e-lū)
Rich′ter
Ri-dŏl′fi
Rie′ding-er
Rie′mer
Rîes
Rigaud (rē-gō′)
Rî-ghî′ni (-gē′-)
Rîn-cōn′
Rip-pêr′dä
Rîves
Rizi (rē′the)
Rizzio (rēt′se-ō)
Rō-ber-väl′
Rō-bĕs-pi-êrre′
Rō-bor-tĕl′lō
Rō-cham-beau′ (-bō′)
Roche
Rochefoucauld (rōsh-fô-kō′)
Roche-Jacquelin (-zhăk-lăng′)
Ro-e′läs (-ā′-)
Rō′get (or rō′zhet)
Rohan (rō-äng′)
Rohault (rō-ō′)
Röhr (rēr)
Rō′land (or rō-läng′)
Rōlle
Rōl′lin (or rōl-lăng′)
Romagnosi (rō-män-yō′-se)
Ro-māine′
Rō-ma-nĕl′li
Rō-man-zŏv′
Rōm′bōûts
Römer (rēh′mer)
Rŏm′il-ly
Rondelet (rōngd-lā′)
Rōng′e (-ā)
Ronsard (rōng-sär′)
Rôôs, or Rōos
Rō′sä
Rō′säs
Ros-cŏm′mon
Rō′se (-zā)
Ro-sĕl′li
Rō-sel-lî′ni
Rō′sen
Rosenmüller (rō-zen-mĭl′ler)
Ros-mî′ni
Rosny (rō-nē′)
Rŏs′sî
Ros-sî′ni
Rŏs-top-schîn′
Rothe (rō′te)
Rōths′chīld (or rŏs′chīld)
Rotrou (rō-trō′)
Rŏt′ten-hä′mer
Rôu-bil-iăc′ (-yăk′)
Roucher (rô-shā′)
Rouget (rô-zhā′)
Rôus-seau′ (-sō′)
Roût′ledge
Rŏw′an
Rōwe
Rowland (rō′land or röw′land)
Röw′ley, or Rōw′ley
Rŏx′bŭrgh (rŏks′bŭr-ro)
Royer-Collard (rwä-yä′-kol-lär′)
Ru-äl′dus
Ruault (rū-ō′)
Rû′bens
Ru-bî′ni
Rückert (rĭk′ert)
Rŭd′di-man
Rû′ding
Rû′gen-däs (-hĕn-)
Rŭhn′ken
Ruīsch (or röisk)
Rû′mōhr
Rŭn′ci-man
Rû′ne-bĕrg
Rŭn′jēēt Sĭngh (-sĭng)
Ruteboeuf (rēt-bŭf′)
Rŭth′er-ford
Rŭth′er-fôrth
Ruys′brōek (röis′-)
Ruÿsch (or röisk)
Ruÿs′däel (or röis′dăl)
Ruÿ′ter (or röi′ter)
Rzewuski (zhā-vŭs′ke)

S.

Säad-ĕd-dēēn′
Säa′di
Saadia (sa-äd′i-a)
Sä-a-ve′drä (-vä′-)
Sabatier (sä-bä-te-ā′)
Sä-ba-tî′ni
Sä′bine
Sac-chĕt′ti
Săc′chi
Sac-chî′ni
Sa-chĕv′er-ĕll
Săchs
Săcht′le-vĕn (-lā-)
Sacy (sä-sē′)
Săd′leir
Sä-do-le′tō (-lā′-)
Saint-Arnaud (săng-tär-nō′)
Saint-Cyr (săng-sēr′)
Sainte-Beuve (săngt-bŭv′)
Saint-Evremond (săng-tāv-vr-mōng′)
Saint-Hilaire (săng-te-lâr′)
Saintine (săng-tēn′)
St. John (sānt-jŏn′; in Eng. sĕn′jon or sĭn′jon)
Saint-Just (săng-zhŭst′)
St. Lĕg′er (or sĭl′lĭn-jer)
Sāint-Märs (or săng-märs′)
Saint-Pierre (săng-pe-êr′)
Sāint-Sī′mon (or săng-sē-mōng′)
Săl′a-dĭn
Sä′läh-ĕd-dēēn′
Sä-lêr-ni-tä′nä
Săles (or säl)
Sä-li-e′ri (-ā′-)
Sa-lîh′-bĕn-Bäh′leh
Sä-lî′nas
Salisbury (sŏlz′ber-e)
Säl-mā′si-ŭs (-zhe-ŭs)
Salmon (să′mon)
Sal-vän-dy′ (-dē′)
Sal-vä′tor Rō′să
Säl-vêrte′
Säl-vi-ä′ni
Säl-vi-ä′ti
Săm′o-sĕt
Sä-nä-dŏn′ (-dōng′)
Săn′chez (-chĕth)
Sanc-tō′ri-ŭs
Sănd (or săng)
Săn′de-măn
Săn-do-väl′
Săn′drärt
Săn′dys (or săndz)
Săn-gäl′lō
Săn-mi-che′li (-kā′-)
Sannazaro (sän-näd-zä′rō)
Sanson (săng-sōng′)
Săn-so-vî′nō
Sanz (sănth)
Sartiges (săr-tēzh′)
Saumaise (sō-māz′)
Sâu′ma-rĕz, or Sâus′ma-rĕz
Sâu′rin (or sō-răng′)
Saussure (sōs-sūr′)
Sauvages (sō-văzh′)
Sauveur (sō-vŭr′)
Sä-vä-ry′ (-rē′)
Savigny (sa-vēn′ye)
Săv′ile
Sä-vo-na-rō′lä
Scăl′i-ger
Scamozzi (skä-mŏt′se)
Scăn′der-bĕg
Scar-lät′ti
Scarron (skär-rōng′)
Schäaf
Schä′dōw (shä′dō)
Schä′fa-rĭk
Schälck′en
Schä′myl
Schärn′hōrst
Schätz (shäts)
Schēēle (or shā′lā)
Schee′mä-kers (skā′-)
Schĕf′fer
Scheīd
Scheī′di-ŭs
Scheī′ner
Schĕl′ler
Schĕl′ling
Scheuf′fe-lĭn (shöĭf′fā-lĭn)
Scheutz (shöĭts)
Schî-a-vō′ne (-nā)
Schî-ä-vo-nĕt′ti
Schi-dō′ni
Schĭll
Schĭl′ler
Schĭm′mel-pĕn-ninck
Schĭn′kel
Schle′gel (shlā′-)
Schleī′den
Schleī′er-mä-cher
Schleus′ner (shlöis′-)
Schlōs′ser
Schlözer (shlĕht′ser)
Schmĭdt (shmĭt)
Schneī′der
Schnörr
Schoell (shĕl)
Schoettgen (shĕht′gen)
Schōle′fiēld (or skō′fēld)
Scholz (shōlts)
Schömann (shĕh′män)
Schōm′bĕrg
Schōm′bŭrgk
Schön (shĕhn)
Schönbein (shĕhn′bīn)
Schōn′gau-er (shōn′-göû-er)
Schönlein (shĕhn′līn)
Schōo′ten
Schō′pen-hau-er (-höû-)
Schō′rel
Schŏtt (shŏt)
Schouw (sköŵ)
Schre-vē′li-ŭs
Schû′bert
Schûl′tens
Schûl′ting
Schûlz (shûlts)
Schûl′ze (shûl′tsā)
Schû′mä-cher
Schû′männ
Schuÿ′ler
Schwäb (or shväp)
Schwän′thä-ler (-tä-)
Schwärz (shwärts or shvärts)
Schwärz′en-bêrg (shwärts′- or shvärts′-)
Schwerin (shvā′rin)
Scinà (shē-nä′)
Scī-ŏp′pi-ŭs
Scō′po-lî
Scōres′by
Scrîbe
Scŭd′a-mōre
Scudéri (skū-dā-rē′)
Se′bä (sā′-)
Se-bäs-ti-ä′ni (sā-)
Sĕck′en-dörf
Sédaine (sā-dān′)
Seetzen (sāt′sen)
Segneri (sān′yā-re)
Segni (sān′ye)
Séguier (sā-ge-ā′)
Ségur (sā-gūr′)
Sĕl′jŭk
Sénac (sā-näk′)
Se-năn′
Sénancour (sā-năng-kōr′)
Se′ne-fĕl-der (zā′nā-)
Se-pŭl′ve-dä (sā-pŭl′vā-thä)

Sêr′li-ō
Ser-vē′tus
Ses-tī′ni
Sévigné (sā-vēn′yä)
Sew̄′ard
Seyffarth (sīf′färt)
Sēy′mour
Sfŏr′zä (-tsä)
'Sgravesande (sgrä-vā-zän′dā)
Shăftes′bu-ry
Shäh-Ä′lim
Shäh-jē′han
Shäh-zē′mâum
Shä-môul′
Shĕr′ard
Shĕr′i-dan
She-rîf′-ĕd-dēēn′ (shā-)
Shish-kŏv′
Sicard (se-kär′)
Sĭck′ing-en
Sĭd′mouth
Siē′bōld
Siē′ğen
Sieyès (sē-ĕs′)
Sĭğ′is-mŭnd
Signorelli (sēn-yo-rĕl′le)
Sĭg′our-ney
Sil-vĕs′tre (-tr)
Sĭn′di-ä
Sĭn′gle-ton (sĭng′gl-ton)
Sī′ri
Sirmond (sēr-mōng′)
Sis-mŏn′di
Sjögren (shĕh′gren)
Skrzynecki (skshē-nĕts′-kē)
Sleī′dan
Smȳth, *or* Smȳth
Snî-a-dĕck′i (*or* snē-a-dĕts′ke)
Snŏr′ri Stûr′lû-son
Snŏr′rō Stûr′le-son
Sōane
Sō-bi-ĕs′ki
So-cī′nus
So-lăn′der
So-lä′ri-ō
Sŏl′i-măn
Sō-li-me′nä (-mā′-)
Sō-lĭs′
Sŏm′ers
Sŏm′ner
Son-nī′ni
Sŏth′e-by (sŭth′e-be)
Sôu-bîse′
Soufflot (sūf-flō′)
Sōule (Eng.)
Soulé (sô-lā′) (Fr.)
Soulié (sô-le-ā′)
Sôu-lôuque′ (-lôk′)
Sôult (sôlt)
Sŏŭth′cott
Soŭth′ern
Sŏŭth′ey, *or* Soŭth′ey
Sôu-vĕstre′ (sô-vĕs′tr)
Sôu′zä
Sŏw̄′er-by
So-yū′ti
Spä′dä
Spagnoletti (spän-yo-lĕt′te)
Spăl′ding
Spăl-lan-zä′ni (*or* spăl-lan-tsä′ne)
Spăn′heīm
Spe-răns′ki
Spiē′ğel
Spī-ğē′li-ŭs
Spĭnd′ler
Spî-nĕl′li
Spî′no-lä
Spi-nō′zä
Spŏhr
Spon-tī′ni
Sprăng′er
Sprĕng′el
Sprŭ′ner
Spurzheim (spŭrts′hīm *or* spŭrz′im)
Squarcione (skwär-chō′-nā)
Staël (stäl)
Stag-nē′li-ŭs
Stahl (stäl)
Stăn′hope (stăn′up)
Stăn-is-lā′us
Stăn-zi-ō′ni (-tse-)
Stä′pel
Stär′hem-bêrg
Stä′szic (-sik)
Stäud′lin (stöĭd′-)
Stäun′ton
Staȳ′ner
Stēēn (*or* stān)
Stēēn′wȳk (*or* stān′vīk)
Ste-fä′ni (stā-)
Ste′fa-nō (stā′-)
Steī′belt
Steīn
Ste′nō (stā′-)
Stĕph′a-nŭs
Ste-vī′nus
Stiĕg′litz
Stiēr
Stī′fel
Stī-fē′li-ŭs
Stī′gl-maȳ-er
Stŏl′bĕrg
Stŏq′ue-ler
Stŏt′hard
Stŏw′ell
Strä′dä
Stra-dā′nus
Stra-dĕl′lä
Strä′ti-cō
Strauss (strôûs)
Strŏz′zi (strŏt′se)
Strŭ′en-see′ (-zā′)
Strŭ′ve (-vä)
Stŭke′ley
Stŭrm
Stuȳ′ve-sănt
Sū-ä′rez
Sū-bley-răs′ (-blā-)
Suchet (sū-shā′)
Sūe
Sū′eur
Sŭl′ly (*or* sūl-yē′)
Sŭl′zer (-tser)
Su-wâr′row (*or* sô-vŏr′-rŏf)
Swăm′mer-dăm
Swăn′e-vĕlt
Swē′den-bŏrg
Sweȳn′heīm
Swĭth′in
Sȳd′en-ham (-am)

T.

Tä′ba-rî
Ta-bĕr-næ-mon-tā′nus
Tâl′bot
Tâl′fourd
Tăl-i-a-cō′ti-ŭs (-she-ŭs)
Taliaferro (tŏl′e-ver)
Tallard (tal-lär′)
Tăl′ley-rănd
Tallien (täl-le-ăng′)
Tăm-bû-rî′ni
Tăm′er-lāne
Tăn′cred (tăng′kred)
Tā′ney
Tan-sĭl′lō
Tartaglia (tar-täl′yä)
Tär-tī′ni
Tăs′sō
Tas-sō′ni
Taub′männ (töûp′-)
Tauch′nitz (töûk′nits)
Tau′ler (töû′-)
Tau′şan (töû′-)
Tavernier (tä-vêr-ne-ā′)
Te-bal-de′ō (tā-bal-dā′ō)
Tegnér (tĕng-nêr′)
Teignmouth (tĭn′muth *or* tān′muth)
Teissier (tā-se-ā′)
Tĕl′e-männ
Tĕl′lĕz (-lĕs) (Port.)
Tellez (tĕl′yĕth) (Span.)
Temanza (tā-män′tsä)
Te-ne-rä′ni (tā-nā-)
Tĕn′iers (-yerz)
Tĕn′ne-männ (-nā-)
Tĕn′ter-dĕn
Ten-tō′ri
Teresa (tā-rā′zä)
Ternaux (têr-nō′)
Tĕr-ras-sōn′ (-sŏng′)
Te′şi (tā′ze)
Tĕs-sîn′
Tettelin (tĕt-lăng′)
Texeira (tā-shā′e-rä)
Texera (tā-shā′rä)
Thaarup (tō′rup)
Thau′ler (töû′-)
The′den (tā′den)
Theī′le (tī′lā)
Thénard (tā-när′)
Thē′o-bald (*or* tĭb′bald)
Thĕs′i-ğer
Thévenot (tāv-nō′)
Thibaudeau (tē-bo-dō′)
Thibaut (tē-bō′)
Thî′e-lĕn (tē′ā-lĕn)
Thiē′ne-männ (tē′nā-)
Thierry (te-ĕr′e *or* tē-ā-rē′)
Thiers (tē-êr′)
Thiersch (tērsh)
Thilo (tē′lō)
Thion (tē-ōng′) de lä Chaume (shōm)
Thō′lûck (tō′lûk)
Thomas (tō-mä′) (Fr.)
Tho-mā′şi-ŭs (-zhe-ŭs)
Thō′mond
Thomond (tō-mōng′) (Fr.)
Thōreş′by
Thō′rild (tō′rilt)
Thōr′ke-lîn (tōr′kā-lēn)
Thōr′laks-sŏn (tōr′laks-sŏn)
Thŏr′wald-sĕn (*or* tōr′-väld-zen)
Thôu (tô)
Thouars (tô-är′)
Thouret (tô-rā′)
Thu-ā′nus
Thŭl′den (tŭl′den)
Thümmel (tĭm′mel)
Thunberg (tŭn′bêrg)
Tî-a-rî′ni
Tî-bal-de′ō (-dā′-)
Ti-bäl′di
Tĭck′ell (*or* tĭk′kl)
Ti-cŏz′zi (*or* te-kŏt′se)
Tî′de-măn (-dā-)
Tiĕck
Tiē′de-männ (-dā-)
Tiĕd′ğe
Tî-e′po-lō (-ā′-)
Tighe (tī)
Tillemont (tēl-mōng′)
Tĭl′loch
Tĭl′lot-son
Tî-mo-te′ō (-tā′-)
Tī′mur
Tĭn-to-rĕt′tō
Tĭp′pôô Sä′ib, *or* Tĭp′pôô Sāib
Tî-ra-bŏs′chi
Tĭsch′beīn
Tissot (tēs-sō′)
Tī′ti
Tĭ′′tian (tĭsh′an)
Tĭt′sĭngh (tĭt′sĭng)
To-äl′dō
Tŏcque′vĭlle
Todleben (tŏt′lā-ben)
Tō′land
Tŏl-e-tā′nus
Tollemache (tăl′măsh)
Tō-lo-me′i (-mā′-)
Tŏl′stoī
Tŏm-ma-şe′ō (-zā′-)
Tom-mä′şi
Tŏr′den-ski-ōld
To-rĕl′li
Toreño (to-rān′yō)
To-rī′nus
Tŏr′por-ley
Tŏr′re (-rā)
Tŏr-ri-cĕl′li (*or* tŏr-re-chĕl′le)
Tŏr-ri-ğiä′nō
Tor-rî′jōs (-ʜōs)
Toulongeon (tô-lōng-zhōng′)
Tôur
Tourgenief (tôr-gā-nyĕf′ *or* tôr-zhā-ne-ĕf′)
Tournefort (tôrn-fōr′)
Tôurne-mîne′
Tôur-neür′
Tôur-rĕtte′
Toussaint (tôs-săng′) Lôu-vêr-tūre′
Tŏw̄nş′hend
Trăd′es-cant
Trăv′ers
Tre-vî′ği (trā-)
Tre-vi-şä′ni (trā-)
Tre-vî′şi (trā-)
Trĕv′or
Trî-cŏu′pi, *or* Trî-kû′pis
Triē′wald (-vält)
Trĭn-ca-vĕl′lĭ-ŭs
Tris-sî′nō
Trîs-tän′ dä Cŭn′hä (-yä)
Trithen (trē′ten)
Trĭv′et
Trî-vŭl′zi-ō (-tse-ō)
Tronchin (trōn-shăng′)
Troughton (tröû′ton)
Trōw′bridge
Tschîrn′hau-şen (-höû-)
Tschû′di
Tû-rĕnne
Turgot (tŭr-gō′)
Tur-nē′bus
Turpin (tŭr-păng′) de Crissé (de krēs-sā′)
Tŭr-sel-lī′nus
Tû′ti-lō
Tȳn′dale
Tyr-cŏn′nel
Tyrwhitt (tĕr′it)
Tȳt′ler
Tzschîr′ner (tshēr′-)

U.

Ū-bêr′ti
Uccello (ūt-chĕl′lō)
Ūf′fen-bäch
Uggione (ūd-jō′nā)
Ū-ghĕl′li (-ğĕl′-)

Ŭ-gọ-lĭ'nō
Ŭh'länd (-länt)
Ŭ'kert
Ŭl'fĭ-läs, *or* Ŭl'phĭ-läs
Ŭll'männ
Ulloa (ūl-yō'ạ)
Ulrici (ŭl'rēt-sẹ)
Ŭm'breĭt
Ŭng'ẹr
Ŭr-bĭ'nō
Urfé (ŭr-fā')
Ŭrqu'hạrt (ŭrk'ạrt)
Urquiza (ŭr-kē'thä)
Ursins (ŭr-säng')
Ŭr-vĭlle'
Ustariz (ôs-tä-rēth')

V.

Vạ-cā'rĭ-ŭs
Vacherot (väsh-rō')
Vä'gä
Vähl
Vaillant (väl-yäng')
Väl-dēs'
Valentin (vä-läng-täng')
Vạ-lē'șĭ-ŭs (-zhẹ-)
Väl'le (-lā)
Vallière (väl-lẹ-êr')
Väl-lĭs-ne'rĭ (-nā'-)
Väl-lĭs-nĭ-e'rĭ (-ā'-)
Valmont (väl-mōng')
Valois (väl-wä')
Val-säl'vä
Văn Äȼh'en
Văn'brŭgh (-brū)
Văn-côu'vẹr
Vạn-dämme'
Vạn-dĕl'lĭ
Văn'dẹr Hey̆'dẹn
Văn'dẹr Mēer (*or* mêr)
Văn-dẹr-meŭ'lẹn (*or* -möĭ'lẹn)
Văn-dêr-mōnde'
Văn-dẹr-vĕl'de (-dā)
Văn'dẹr Wey̆'de (vī'dā)
Văn-dy̆ck'
Văn Hĕl'mọnt
Văn Hôeck
Vạ-nĭ'nĭ
Văn-lôô' (*or* vän-lō')
Văn-măn'dẹr
Văn'nĭ
Vannucci (vän-nūt'chẹ)
Văn Ôost (*or* vän-ōst)
Văn Schaack (-sköik)
Vanucchi (vä-nūk'kẹ)
Vapereau (vä-pẹ-rō')
Vär'ȼhĭ
Vạ-rē'nĭ-ŭs
Vär'gäs
Varignon (vä-rēn-yōng')
Vär-ĭl-läs'
Värn'hä-ğĕn
Vä-rọ-tä'rĭ
Vä-sä'rĭ
Vä-tä'ble (-bl)
Vä'tẹr (*or* fä'tẹr)
Vạt-tĕl'
Vattier (vät-tẹ-ā')
Vauban (vō-bäng')
Vaucanson (vō-käng-sōng')
Vaucher (vō-shā')
Vaugelas (vōzh-lä')
Vaughan (vâwn)
Vauquelin (vōk-läng')
Vauvenargues (vōv-närg')
Vĕc'ȼhĭ
Vĕc'ȼhĭ-ä
Vecellio (vā-chĕl'lẹ-ō)
Ve'gä (vā'-)
Veĭt (*or* fīt)
Vẹ-läz'quez (-kẹz *or* vä-läth'käth)
Velly (vẹl-lē')
Veneziano (vā-nā-tsẹ-ä'nō)
Ve-nĭ-e'rō (vā-nē-ā'rō)
Ve-nûs'tĭ (vä-)
Vẹ-rē'lĭ-ŭs
Vergniaud (vêrn-yō')
Vermigli (vêr-mēl'yẹ)
Vernet (vêr-nā')
Vĕr'rĭ
Vĕr'rĭ-ō
Vẹr-rōc'ȼhĭ-ō
Vĕr'stẹ-găn
Vertot (vêr-tō')
Vĕr'ụ-lăm
Vẹ-sä'lĭ-ŭs
Vespucci (vẹs-pūt'chẹ)
Vĭc'ărș
Vĭ-cĕn'te (-tā)
Vici (vē'chẹ)
Vĭ'cō
Vicq-d'Azyr (vēk-dä-zēr')
Vĭ-dōcq'
Vien (vē-äng')
Vĭ-ē'tạ
Vignola (vēn-yō'lä)
Vignoles (vēn-yōl')
Vigny (vēn-yē')
Vĭg'ọrș
Vĭl-lä'nĭ
Villanueva (vēl-yạ-nwä'vä)
Villaret (vēl-yä-rā')
Villars (vēl-lär')
Villegas (vēl-yä'gạs)
Villehardouin (vēl-är-dô-äng')
Villemain (vēl-mäng')
Vĭlle-neûve'
Villers (vēl-lêr')
Vĭl'lĭerș (vĭl'yẹrz)
Viloison (vēl-wä-zōng')
Vin'cĭ (vēn'chẹ)
Vī'nẹr
Vinet (vē-nā')
Vĭ-ōt'tĭ
Vĭ-rey' (vē-rā')
Vĭsȼh'ẹr (vĭsk'ẹr) (Dut.)
Vĭsȼh'ẹr (fĭsh'ẹr) (Ger.)
Vĭs-cŏn'tĭ
Vĭt-tọ-rĭ'nō
Vĭv'ạ-rēs
Vĭ-vạ-rĭ'nĭ
Vĭ'vẹs
Vĭ-vĭ-ä'nĭ
Vlăd'ĭ-mĭr
Vōet
Vō'ğẹl (*or* fō'ğẹl)
Voisenon (vwäz-nōng')
Vōĭ-tūre'
Vọ-lā'nụs
Vŏl'kŏv
Vọl-pä'tō
Vọl-tâire'
Vŏn Vĭ'sĭn
Vörösmarty (vĕh-rĕhs-märch')
Vŏss (*or* fōs)
Vŏs'sĭ-ŭs (vŏsh'ẹ-ŭs)
Vouet (vô-ā')
Voyer (vwä-yā')
Vrīes

W.

Wä'ğẹn (*or* vä'ğẹn)
Wäȼh'lẹr (*or* väk'-)
Wäȼhs'mûth (-mūt *or* väks'mūt)
Wäȼh'tẹr (*or* väk'-)
Wad'dĭng (wŏd'-)
Wäel (*or* väl)
Wä'ğẹn-șeĭl (vä'-)
Wạ-häb'
Wähl (*or* väl)
Wailly (väl-yē')
Wăl-ạ-frī'dụs
Wälȼh (*or* välk)
Wäl'deck (*or* väl'dẹk)
Wâl'dẹ-grāve
Wâl'dẹ-mär
Walewski (vạ-lôôs'kẹ)
Wăl-hạ-frē'dụs
Wâlk'ẹr (wâwk'ẹr)
Wal'lạce (wŏl'-)
Wal'lẹn-steīn (wŏl'-)
Wạl-lĭn' (*or* väl-lēn')
Wal'lĭs (wŏl'-)
Walmes'lẹy (wâwmz'-)
Wâl'pōle
Wâl'sĭng-hăm
Wält'hẹr (*or* vält'ẹr)
Wâl'ton
Wan'lẹy (wŏn'-)
Wäns'lẹ-bẹn (*or* väns'-lā-bẹn)
Wâr'beck
Wâr'bụr-tọn
Wär'ğẹn-tĭn (*or* vär'-)
Warham (wŏr'ạm)
Wâr'ĭng
Wârne'fọrd
Wâr'nẹr
Wâr'ton
Wash'ĭng-tọn (wŏsh'-)
Watelet (vät-lā')
Wâ'tẹr-lănd
Wat'son (wŏt'-)
Watt (wŏt)
Wē'bẹr (*or* vā'bẹr)
Wēē'nĭnx (*or* vā'nĭnks)
Weīd'lẹr (*or* vīd'lẹr)
Weīn'brĕn-nẹr (*or* vīn'-)
Weīss (*or* vīs)
Weīs'se (vīs'sā)
Wĕlleș'lẹy
Wemyss (wēmz)
Wĕn-cẹs-lā'ụs
Wĕr'ğẹ-lănd (*or* vĕr'gä-länt)
Wĕr'nẹr (*or* vĕr'nẹr)
Wĕs'sẹl-ĭng (*or* vĕs'sä-lĭng)
Wĕst'âll
Wĕs'tẹr-gaard (-gōrd)
Wĕst'mạ-cŏtt
Wey̆'er (*or* vī'ẹr)
Whal'lẹy (hwŏl'lẹ)
Whâr'ton
Whāte'ly
Whewell (hū'ẹl)
Whĭt'ạ-kẹr
Whīte'fiēld (hwĭt'fēld)
Wĭȼh'mann (*or* vĭk'män)
Wicquefort (vēk-fōr')
Wiē'bĕck-ĭng (*or* vē'-)
Wiē'lănd (*or* vē'länt)
Wiē'șẹl-grĕn (*or* vē'-)
Wĭl'bẹr-fōrce
Wilkes
Wĭl'läert (*or* vĭl'lärt)
Wĭll'dẹn-ōw (*or* vĭl'-)
Wĭl'lĭ-brŏd
Wĭl'lọugh-bỵ (-lọ-)
Wĭl'lụgh-bỵ (-lụ-)
Winck'ẹl-männ (*or* vĭnk'ẹl-män)
Wī'nẹr (*or* vē'nẹr)
Wĭth'ẹr, *or* Wĭth'ẹrș
Wĭt'ĭ-kĭnd, Wĭt'tẹ-kĭnd, *or* Wĭt'tĭ-ȼhĭnd
Wĭtt'ğĕn-steīn (*or* vĭt'-)
Wŏd'rōw
Wōhl'ğẹ-mûth (-mūt *or* vōl'gä-mūt)
Wol'cọtt (wûl'-)
Wolfe (wûlf)
Wōlff (*or* vōlf)
Wol'lạs-tọn (wûl'-)
Woll'stọne-crăft (wûl'-)
Wol'șẹy (wûl'zẹ)
Wool'lẹtt (wûl'-)
Wordș'worth (würdz'-würth)
Wō-rō'nĭcs
Wọ-rōn'zow (-zŏv)
Wŏŭv'ver-măns
Wrangel (vräng'ẹl)
Wrăx'all (răks'ạl)
Wrede (vrā'dā)
Wrī'ŏthes-lẹy (rī'-)
Wûl'stan
Wy̆ch'ẹr-lẹy
Wy̆'nạnts
Wy̆n'toun
Wy̆the
Wy̆t'tẹn-băȼh

X.

Xavier (zăv'ẹ-ụr)
Xeres (ʜā'rēs)
Ximenez (ʜē-mā'nẹs *or* zĭm'ẹ-nẹz)
Xylander (zī-lăn'dẹr)

Y.

Yăl'dẹn (*or* yâl'dẹn)
Yăr'rẹll
Yeātes
Yonge (yŭng)
Yŏŭ'ạtt
Yôu'mạnș
Y̆p-sĭ-lăn'tĭ
Yriarte (ē-rẹ-är'tā)
Ysabeau (ē-zä-bō')
Yû'sû-pŏf
Yvan (ē-väng')
Yvon (ē-vōng')

Z.

Zacagni (dzä-kän'yẹ)
Zăȼh (*or* tsäk)
Zăȼh-ạ-rĭ'äe (tsäk-)
Zăȼht'le-vẹn (tsäkt'lä-vẹn)
Zahn (tsän)
Zä-lûs'kĭ
Zä-mō'rä (thä-)
Zä-mọ-y̆s'kĭ
Zäm-pĭ-e'rĭ (dzäm-pẹ-ā'rẹ)
Zăn'ȼhĭ (dzän'kẹ)
Zarate (thä'rä-tä)
Zär-lĭ'nō (dzär-)
Zeller (tsĕl'lẹr)
Ze-lōt'tĭ (dzā-)
Zĕl'tẹr (tsĕl'-)
Zendrini (dzĕn-drē'nē)
Zenger (tsĕng'ẹr)
Zenker (tsĕnk'ẹr)
Zepharovich (tsā-fä'rọ-vĭch)
Zesen (tsā'sẹn)
Zetssche (tsĕt'shẹ)
Zetternam (tsĕt'tẹr-näm)
Zetterstedt (tsĕt'tẹr-stĕt)

Zettervall (tsĕt′tẹr-väl)
Zeune (tsoi′nä)
Zeuner (tsoi′nẹr)
Zeuss (tsöis)
Zévort (zā-vōr′)
Zezschwitz (tsĕt′shvĭts)
Zichy (sĭt′shẹ)
Ziebland (tsē′blänt)
Ziegenbalg (tsē′ḡẹn-bälg)
Zieg′ler (tsēg′-)
Ziem (tsēm)
Ziemalkowski (tsē-mäl-köv′skẹ)
Ziemssen (tsēm′sẹn)
Zieten (tsē′tẹn)
Ziethen (tsē′tẹn)
Zigliara (dzēl-yä′rä)
Ziller (tsĭl′lẹr)
Zĭm′mẹr-männ
Zimmern (tsĭm′mẹrn)
Zîn-gạ-rĕl′lị (dzēn-)
Zingerle (tsĭng′ẹr-lẹ)
Zingg (tsĭng)
Zinkeisen (tsĭnk′ī-zn)
Zinkgref (tsĭnk′grĕf)
Zĭn′zẹn-dörf
Zirkel (tsēr′kẹl)
Zĭs′kạ (*or* shĭsh′kạ)
Zitek (tsē′tĕk)
Zittel (tsĭt′tẹl)
Zō′bẹl (tsō′-)
Zoeckler (tsĕk′lẹr)
Zō-e′gạ (-ä′-)
Zoepffel (tsĕp′fẹl)
Zoepfl (tsĕp′fl)
Zō-lä′
Zolkjewski (tsọlk-yĕv′skẹ)
Zoller (tsōl′lẹr)
Zöller (tsĕl′lẹr)
Zollikofer (tsōl′lị-kō-fẹr)
Zöllner (tsĕl′nẹr)
Zọ-nā′rās
Zorilla (thọ-rēl′yä)
Zöûch
Zöûst
Zrinyi (srēn′yē)
Zschokke (chŏk′kā)
Zuber (zü-bär′)
Zû-cạ-rĕl′lị (dzū-)
Zuccarini (dzûk-kä-rē′-nē)
Zûc′cạ-rō (dzŭk′-)
Zuckertort (tsôk′ẹr-tört)
Zumalacarregui (thū-mä′lạ-kär-rā′ḡẹ)
Zumbusch (tsôm′bûsh)
Zûm′mō (dzūm′mō)
Zümpt (tsŭmpt)
Zumsteeg (tsôm′stāg)
Zuñiga (thūn-yē′gä)
Zunz (tsŭnts)
Zupitza (tsô-pĭt′sạ)
Zûr-bä-rän′ (thūr-)
Zû-rî′tä (thū-)
Zur Strassen (tsôr-sträs′-sẹn)
Zwĭn′gle (zwĭn′gl), **Zwĭng′lị** (tswĭng′lị), *or* **Zwĭng′lị-ŭs**
Zwirner (tsvēr′nẹr)
Zyll, van (vän-zīl)

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. Answer.—Acre.—Adjective.—Afternoon.—ā, *or* āā. Ana. of each the same quantity.
A. (*In commerce.*) Accepted.—a., *or* @. At or to.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant-General.
A. A. S. (*Academiæ Americanæ Socius.*) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. A. S. S. (*Academiæ Antiquarianæ Societatis Socius.*) Member of the American Antiquarian Society.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr. Abbreviated.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abr. Abridged.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
A. C. (*Ante Christum.*) Before Christ.
A. C. Arch-Chancellor.
Acc. Accusative.
Acct. Account.
A. C. S. American Colonization Society.
A. D. (*Anno Domini.*) In the Year of our Lord.
A. D. Archduke.
Ad., *or* Adv. Adverb.
A. D. C. Aide-de-Camp.
Adj. Adjective.
Adjt. Adjutant.
Adjt. Gen. Adjutant-General.
Ad lib. (*Ad libitum.*) At pleasure.
Adm., *or* Adml. Admiral.—Admiralty.
Adm. Co. Admiralty Court.
A. D. M. G. (*Ad Dei Majorem Gloriam.*) To the Glory of God.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Adv. (*Ad valorem.*) At the value.—Advent.—Advocate.
Æt., *or* Æ. (*Ætatis.*) Of age; aged.
A. & F. B. S. American and Foreign Bible Society.
Af. Africa.
Ag. (*Argentum.*) Silver.
Agric. Agriculture.
Agt. Agent.
A. H. (*Anno Hegiræ.*) In the Year of the Hegira.
A. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society.
Al. Aluminium.
Ala. Alabama.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alt. Altitude.
A. M. (*Artium Magister.*) Master of Arts.
A. M. (*Ante Meridiem.*) Before noon.
A. M. (*Anno Mundi.*) In the Year of the World.
Am., *or* Amer. American.
Am. Amos.
Amb. Ambassador.
Amt. Amount.
An. (*Anno.*) In the Year.
An., *or* Ans. Answer.
Ana. (*Medicine.*) In like quantity.
Anat. Anatomy.
Anc. Anciently.
Ang. Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ant., *or* Antiq. Antiquities.
A. O. S. S. (*Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius.*) Member of the American Oriental Society.
Ap., Apr., *or* Apl. April.
Ap. Apostle.
Apo. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse.
A. R. (*Anna Regina.*) Queen Anne.
A. R. (*Anno Regni.*) In the Year of the Reign.
Ar., *or* Arab. Arabic.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
Arch. Architecture.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armoric.—Armenian.
Arr. Arrived.
Arrs. Arrivals.
A. R. S. S. (*Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius.*) Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
Art. Article.
As. Arsenic.
A. S., *or* A. Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
A. S. S. U. American Sunday-School Union.
Astrol. Astrology.
Astron. Astronomy.
A. T. Arch-Treasurer.
A. T. S. American Tract Society.—American Temperance Society.
Att., *or* Atty. Attorney.
Atty. Gen. Attorney-General.
Au. (*Aunes.*) French Ells.—(*Aurum.*) Gold.
A. U. C. (*Anno Urbis Conditæ.*) In the Year from the Building of the City [Rome].
Aug. August.
Aust. Austria; Austrian.
Av. Average.—Avenue.
Avoir. Avoirdupois.

B.

B. (*Basso.*) Bass, in Music.
B., *or* Bk. Book.—b. born.
B. Boron.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts.—British America.
Ba. Barium.
Bal. Balance.
Bar. Barrel.—Barleycorn.
Bart., *or* Bt. Baronet.
Bbl. Barrel.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. C. L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bound.
Bds. Bound in boards.
Belg. Belgic.
Benj. Benjamin.
Berks. Berkshire.
B. F., *or* B. fir. Firkin of Beer.
Bi. Bismuth.
Bib. Bible.—Biblical.
Bk. Bank.—Book.
B. L. (*Baccalaureus Legum.*) Bachelor of Laws.
Bl. Barrel.
B. M. British Museum.
B. M. (*Baccalaureus Medicinæ.*) Bachelor of Medicine.
Bo. Boron.
Bot. Botany.
Bp. Bishop.
B. R. (*Banco Regis* or *Reginæ.*) King's *or* Queen's Bench.
Br., *or* Bro. Brother.
Br. Bromine.
Bret. Breton.
Brig. Brigade.—Brigadier.
Brig. Gen. Brigadier-General.
Brit. Britain.—British.
B. S. Bachelor of Science.—Bachelor of Surgery.
Bu., *or* Bush. Bushel.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
B. V. (*Beata Virgo.*) Blessed Virgin.
B. V. (*Bene Vale.*) Farewell.

C.

C. Carbon.—Centigrade.
C. (*Centum.*) A hundred.—Cent.—Centime.—Congress.
C., *or* Cap. (*Caput.*) Chapter.
Ca. Calcium.
Cal. California.
Cal. (*Calendæ.*) Calends.
Cant. Canticles.
Cantab. Of Cambridge.
Cantuar. Of Canterbury.
Cap. Capital.—Caps. Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
Car. Carpentry.—Carat.
Cash. Cashier.
Cath. Catholic.—Catherine.
C. B. Companion of the Bath.
C. B. Cape Breton.
Cb. Columbium.
C. C. Caius College.—County Court.—County Commissioner.
C. C. (*Compte Courant.*) Account Current.

c. c. Cubic Centimetre.
C. C. C. Corpus Christi College.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
Cd. Cadmium.
C. E. Civil Engineer.
Ce. Cerium.
Celt. Celtic.
Cent., *or* Ct. (*Centum.*) A hundred.
Cf. (*Confer.*) Compare.
C. H. Court-House.
Ch., *or* C. Church.
Ch. Ch., *or* Ch. C. Christ Church.
Chal., *or* Ch. Chaldron.
Chal. Chaldee.—Chaldaic.
Chanc. Chancellor.
Chap., *or* Ch. Chapter.
Chas. Charles.
Chem. Chemistry.
Chron. Chronicles. — Chronology.
Cit. Citizen.—Citation.
C. J. Chief Justice.
Cl. Clerk.—Chlorine.
Clk. Clerk.
C. M. Common Metre.
Co. Cobalt. — County. — Company.
Cochl., *or* Coch. (*Cochleare.*) A spoonful.
C. O. D. Collect (*or* Cash) on Delivery.
Col. Colonel.—Colossians.
Col. Colloquial.
Col., *or* Colo. Colorado.
Coll. College.—Collector.
Com. Commissioner. — Commodore. — Commentary. — Commerce.—Committee.
Comp. Compare.—Compound.—Comparative.
Com. Ver. Common Version.
Con. (*Contra.*) Against, or in opposition.
Conch. Conchology.
Con. Cr., *or* C. C. Contra Credit.
Cong., *or* C. Congress.
Conj. Conjunction.
Conn., *or* Ct. Connecticut.
Cons., *or* Const. Constable.
Cop. Coptic.
Cor. Corinthians.
Corn. Cornish.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cos. Cosine.
C. P. Common Pleas.—Court of Probate.
C. P. S. (*Custos Privati Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
C. R. (*Custos Rotulorum.*) Keeper of the Rolls.
C. R. (*Carolus Rex.*) King Charles.
Cr. Credit. — Creditor. — Chromium.
Cres. Crescendo.
Crim. Con. Criminal Conversation, *or* Adultery.
C. R. P. (*Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium.*) Calendar of the Patent Rolls.
Crystal. Crystallography.
C. S. (*Custos Sigilli.*) Keeper of the Seal.—Court of Sessions.
Cs. Cæsium.
C. S. I. Companion of the Star of India.
Ct. Count.—Court.—Connecticut.
Ct. Cent.—Cts. Cents.
Cu. (*Cuprum.*) Copper.
Cur. Current, *or* This month.
Cwt. (*Centum* and *weight.*) Hundred-weight.
Cyc. Cyclopædia.

D.

D., *or* d. (*Denarius.*) Penny, *or* Pence.
D., *or* d. Day.—Died.—Dime.
D. Dutch.
D., *or* Deg. Degree.
Dak. Dakota.
Dan. Daniel.—Danish.
Dat. Dative.
D. C. District of Columbia.—(*Da Capo.*) Again.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D. D. (*Divinitatis Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.—Declination.
Deg. Degree, *or* Degrees.
Del. Delaware.—Delegate.
Del. (*Delineavit.*) He drew it;—placed on an engraving with the name of the draughtsman.
Den. Denmark.
Dep., *or* Dept. Department.
Dep. Deputy.
Dept. Deponent.
Deriv. Derivative.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D. F. Defender of the Faith.—Dean of the Faculty.
Dft., *or* Deft. Defendant.
D. G. (*Dei Gratiâ.*) By the Grace of God.
Di. Didymium.
Diam. Diameter.
Dict. Dictator.—Dictionary.
Dim. Diminutive.
Dis., Disc., *or* Disct. Discount.
Diss. Dissertation.
Dist. District.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
Div. Divided.—Division.
D. M. Doctor of Music.
Do. (*Ditto.*) The same; as aforesaid.
Dols., *or* $. Dollars.
Doz. Dozen.
D. P. Doctor of Philosophy.
Dpt. Deponent.
Dr. Doctor.—Debtor.—Dram.
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.
D. T. (*Doctor Theologiæ.*) Doctor of Divinity.
Dut. Dutch.
D. V. (*Deo Volente.*) God willing.
Dwt. (*Denarius* and *weight.*) Pennyweight.

E.

E. Erbium. — East. — Earl. — Eagle.
Ebor. (*Eboracum.*) York.
Ecc., *or* Eccles. Ecclesiastical.
Eccl. Ecclesiastes. — Ecclesiastical.
Eccl. Hist. Ecclesiastical History.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Ed. Edition.—Editor.
Edm. Edmund.
Eds. Editors.
Edw. Edward.
E. E. Errors excepted.—English Ells.
E. Fl. Ells Flemish.
E. Fr. Ells French.
E. G., *or* e. g. (*Exempli Gratiâ.*) For example.
E. I. East Indies, *or* East India.
E. I. C. East India Company.
Elec. Electricity.
Eliz. Elizabeth.
E. Lon. East Longitude.
Emp. Emperor.—Empress.
Ency., *or* Encyc. Encyclopædia.
E. N. E. East-north-east.
Eng. England.—English.
Ent. Entomology.
Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
Ep. Epistle.
Eph. Ephesians.—Ephraim.
Er. Erbium.
E. S. Ells Scotch.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-south-east.
Esq., *or* Esqr. Esquire.
Esth. Esther.
E. T. English Translation.
Et. al. (*Et alii.*) And others.
Et. al. (*Et alibi.*) And elsewhere.
Etc., *or* &c. (*Et cætera.*) And others; and so forth.
Et seq. (*Et sequens.*) And what follows.
Et sqq. (*Et sequentia.*) And those which follow.
Eth. Ethiopic.
Ex. Example.—Exodus.
Exc. Excellency.—Exception.
Exch. Exchequer.
Exod. Exodus.
Exon. (*Exonia.*) Exeter.
Exr. Executor.
Ez., *or* Ezr. Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

F. Fluorine.
F., *or* f. Franc.—Feminine.—Florin.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
Far. Farthing.—Farriery.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F. D. (*Fidei Defensor* or *Defensatrix.*) Defender of the Faith.
F. E., *or* Fl. E. Flemish Ell.
Fe. (*Ferrum.*) Iron.
Feb. February.
Fem. Feminine.
F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
Fig. Figure.—Figurative.
Fin. Finland.
Finn. Finnish.
Fir. Firkin.
Fl., *or* Flor. Florida.
Fl. Flemish.—Fluorine.
Fl., *or* fl. Flourished.—Florin.
Fla. Florida.
Fl. E. Flemish Ell.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
Fo., *or* Fol. Folio.
F. O. B. Free on Board.
For. Foreign.
Fort. Fortification.
Fr. France.—French.—Francis.
F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
Fr. E. French Ell.
Fred. Frederic.
Freq. Frequentative.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
Fri. Friday.

Fris. Friesic; Frisian.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.—Fellow of the Society of Arts.
F. S. A. E. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.
Ft. Foot, *or* Feet.—Fort.
Fth. Fathom.
Fur. Furlong.
Fut. Future.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoölogical Society.

G.

G. Glucinum.
Ga. Georgia.—Gallium.
Gael. Gaelic.
Gal. Galatians.—Gallon.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
Ge. Germanium.
Gen. General.—Genitive.—Genesis.
Gent. Gentleman.
Gent. Mag. Gentleman's Magazine.
Geo. George.—Georgia.
Geog. Geography.
Geol. Geology.
Geom. Geometry.
Ger. German.—Germany.
Goth., *or* Go. Gothic.
Gov. Governor.
Gov. Gen. Governor-General.
G. R. (*Georgius Rex.*) King George.
Gram. Grammar.
Gtt. (*Gutta, Guttæ.*) Drop; drops.
Guin. Guinea; guineas

H.

H. Hydrogen.
H., h., *or* hr. Hour.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggai.
Hants. Hampshire.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His, *or* Her, Britannic Majesty.
Hdkf. Handkerchief.
H. E., *or* h. e. (*Hoc*, or *hic, est.*) That, *or* this, is.
Heb. Hebrews.—Hebrew.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
Her. Heraldry.
Herp. Herpetology.
Hf. bd. Half-bound.
Hg. (*Hydrargyrum.*) Mercury.
Hhd. Hogshead.
H. I. H. His, *or* Her, Imperial Highness.
Hil. Hilary.
Hin. Hindoo. — Hindostan. — Hindostanee.
Hist. History.
H. J. S. (*Hic jacet sepultus.*) Here lies buried.
H. M. His, *or* Her, Majesty.
H. M. P. (*Hoc monumentum posuit.*) Erected this monument.
H. M. S. His, *or* Her, Majesty's Ship, *or* Service.
Ho. Holmium.
Hon. Honorable.
Hon'd. Honored.
Hort. Horticulture.
Hos. Hosea.
H. P. Half-pay.
H. R. House of Representatives.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire.
H. R. H. His, *or* Her, Royal Highness.
H. R. I. H. (*Hic requiescit in pace.*) Here rests in peace.
H. S. (*Hic situs.*) Here lies.
H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.
Hum., *or* Humb. Humble.
Hun. Hungary.—Hungarian.
Hund. Hundred.
Hyd. Hydrostatics.

I.

I. Iodine.
I., *or* Isl. Island.
Ia. Iowa.
Ib., *or* Ibid. (*Ibidem.*) In the same place.
Icel. Iceland.—Icelandic.
Ich. Ichthyology.
Id. (*Idem.*) The same.
Id. Ter. Idaho Territory.
I. e., *or* i. e. (*Id est.*) That is.
I. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Saviour of Men.
Ill. Illinois.
Imp. Imperial.—Imperative.—Imperfect.
Imp. t. Imperfect tense.
In. Inch; inches.—Indian.
Inc., *or* Incor.' Incorporated.
Incog. (*Incognito.*) Unknown.
Ind. India.—Indian.—Indiana.
Indic. Indicative.
Ind. Ter. Indian Territory.
Infin. Infinitive.
In lim. (*In limine.*) At the outset.
In loc. (*In loco.*) In the place.
I. N. R. I. *Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum.*) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Inst. Instant, *or* of the present month.
Int. Interest.
Interj. Interjection.
In trans. (*In transitu.*) On the passage.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Ipecac. Ipecacuanha.
Ir. Ireland.—Irish.—Iridium.
Isa. Isaiah.
I. T. Indian Territory.
It. Italy.—Italian.—Italic.
Itin. Itinerary.

J.

J. Judge.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Ja., *or* Jas. James.
Jac. Jacob, *or* James.
Jam. Jamaica.
Jan. January.
J. C. D. Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (*Jurum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. H. S. (*Jesus Hominum Salvator.*) Jesus the Saviour of Men.
Jno. John.
Jo. Joel.
Jon. Jonah.
Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journal.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
J. R. (*Jacobus Rex.*) King James.
Jr., *or* Jun. Junior.
J. U. D., *or* J. V. D. (*Juris utriusque Doctor.*) Doctor of both Laws; *i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law.
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Jul. July.—Julius.
Jul. Per. Julian Period.
Jun. June.—Junius.
Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.
Just., *or* Jus. Justice.
J. V. D. Doctor of Laws.

K.

K. King.—(*Kalium.*) Potassium.
Kan., *or* Kans. Kansas.
K. B. Knight of the Bath.
K. B. King's Bench.
K. C. King's Council.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath.
Ken., *or* Ky. Kentucky.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.
K. G. C. Knight Grand Cross.
K. G. C. B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
Kil. Kilderkin.
Kingd. Kingdom.
Km. Kingdom.
K. M. Knight of Malta.
Knt., Kt., *or* K. Knight.
K. P. Knight of St. Patrick.
K. S. M. G. Knight of St. Michael and St. George.
K. T. Knight of the Thistle.
Kt. Knight.
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lord.—Lady.—Latin.—Lithium.
L., *or* Lib. (*Liber.*) Book.
L., Lib., lb., *or* ℔. (*Libra.*) Pound in weight.
L., *l.*, *or* £. Pound sterling.
La. Lanthanum.
La., *or* Lou. Louisiana.
Ladp. Ladyship.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lat. Latitude.—Latin.
Late L. Late Latin.
Lb., *or* ℔. Pound in weight.
L. C. Lord Chancellor.
L. C., *or* l. c. (*Loco citato.*) In the place cited.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
L. D. Lady Day.
Ld., *or* L. Lord.
Ldp., *or* Lp. Lordship.
Lea. League.
Leg., *or* Legis. Legislature.
Lev. Leviticus.

L. H. D. (*Literarum Humaniorum Doctor.*) Doctor of Literature.
L. I. Long Island.
Li., *or* L. Lithium.
Lib. Librarian.
Lib., *or* L. (*Liber.*) Book.
Lieut., *or* Lt. Lieutenant.
Lieut. Col. Lieutenant-Colonel.
Lieut. Gen. Lieutenant-General.
Lieut. Gov. Lieutenant-Governor.
Lit. Literature.—Literary.
Lit., *or* lit. Literally.
Litt. D. Doctor of Literature.
Liv., *or* liv. Livre.
LL.B. (*Legum Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D. (*Legum Doctor.*) Doctor of Laws.
Lon., *or* Long. Longitude.
Lond. London.
Low L. Low Latin.
L. S. (*Locus Sigilli.*) Place of the Seal.
L. S. Left Side.
L. S. D., *or* l. s. d. Pounds, shillings, pence.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Lv. Livres.
LXX. The Septuagint.

M.

M. Marquis. — Masculine. — Monsieur, Sir, *or* Mister. — Morning. — Month. — Minute. —Mile.—Married.
M. (*Mille.*) A thousand.
M. (*Meridies.*) Meridian, Midday, *or* Noon.
M. (*Manipulus.*) A handful.
M., Mon., *or* Mond. Monday.
M. A. Master of Arts.—Military Academy.
Mac., *or* Macc. Maccabees.
Mad., *or* Madm. Madam.
Mag. Magazine.
Maj. Major.
Maj. Gen. Major-General.
Mal. Malachi.
Man. Manege, *or* Horsemanship.
Mar. March.
March. Marchioness.
Marg. Trans. Marginal Translation.
Marq. Marquis.
Mas., *or* Masc. Masculine.
Mass., *or* Ms. Massachusetts.
Math. Mathematics. — Mathematicians.
Matt. Matthew.
M. B. (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Medicine.
M. B. (*Musicæ Baccalaureus.*) Bachelor of Music.
M. C. Member of Congress.—Master Commandant. — Military Cadets.
M. D. (*Medicinæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Me. Maine.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal.
Meas. Measure.
Mech. Mechanics.
Med. Medicine.
Mem. (*Memento.*) Remember.
Mem. Memorandum.
Messrs., *or* MM. (*Messieurs.*) Gentlemen; Sirs.
Met. Metaphysics.
Meteor. Meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
Mex. Mexico, *or* Mexican.
Mg. Magnesium.
M. Goth. Mœso-Gothic.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society.—Member of the Historical Society.
Mic. Micah.
Mich. Michigan.—Michaelmas.
Mid. Midshipman.
Mil. Military.
Min. Mineralogy.
Min., *or* min. Minute; minutes.
Minn. Minnesota.
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
Miss., *or* Mi. Mississippi.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
MM. Messieurs; Gentlemen.
Mme. Madame.
Mn. Manganese.
Mo. Missouri. — Month. — Molybdenum.
Mod. Modern.
Mon., *or* Mond. Monday.
Mons. Monsieur, *or* Sir.
M. P. Member of Parliament. —Member of Police.
M. P. C. Member of Parliament in Canada.
Mr. Mister, *or* Master.
M. R. A. S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M. R. I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress (*pron.* Missis).
M. R. S. L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M. S. (*Memoriæ Sacrum.*) Sacred to the Memory.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount, *or* Mountain.
Mus. Music.—Museum.
Mus. D. Doctor of Music.
Myth. Mythology.

N.

N. North.— Note.— Number.— Nail.—Nitrogen.
N., *or* n. Noun.—Name.
N. A. North America.—North American.
Na. (*Natrium.*) Sodium.
Nah. Nahum.
Nat. National.—Natural.
Nath. Nathaniel, *or* Nathanael.
Naut. Nautical.
N. B. (*Nota bene.*) Mark well; take notice.
N. B. New Brunswick.—North Britain.
Nb. Niobium.
N. C. North Carolina.— New Church.
N. E. New England.—Northeast.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente.*) No one contradicting; unanimously.
Nem. diss. (*Nemine dissentiente.*) No one dissenting; unanimously.
Neth. Netherlands.
Neut. Neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
New Test. New Testament.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. H. New Hampshire.
Ni. Nickel.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. Lat., *or* N. L. North Latitude.
N. M. New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-north-east.
N. N. W. North-north-west.
No. (*Numero.*) Number.
N. O. New Orleans.
Nom. Nominative.
Non pros. (*Non prosequitur.*) He does not prosecute.
Norm. Norman.
Norm. Fr. Norman French.
Norw. Norway.—Norwegian.
Nos. Numbers.
Nov. November.
N. P. Notary Public. — New Providence.
N. P. D. North Polar Distance.
N. S. New Style (after 1752).—Nova Scotia.
N. S. W. New South Wales.
N. T. New Testament.
N. u. Name unknown.
Num., *or* Numb. Numbers.
N. V. M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N. W. North-west.
N. W. T. North-west Territory.
N. Y. New York.
N. Y. H. S. New York Historical Society.
N. Z. New Zealand.

O.

O. Ohio.—Oxygen.
Ob. (*Obit.*) He, *or* she, died.
Obad. Obadiah.
Obj. Objection.—Objective.
Obs. Observation.—Observatory. —Obsolete.
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
O. F. Odd Fellows.
Old Test., *or* O. T. Old Testament.
Olym. Olympiad.
Opt. Optics.
Or. Oregon.
Ord. Ordinary.
Ornith. Ornithology.
O. S. Old Style (before 1752).
Os. Osmium.
O. T. Old Testament.
Oxon. (*Oxonia.*) Oxford.
Oz., *or* oz. Ounce, *or* ounces.

P.

P., *or* p. Page.—Participle.—Phosphorus. — Pole. — Pint.—Pipe.
P., p., *or* ℘. (*Per.*) By the.
P. (*Pugillus.*) A pugil; as much as can be taken between the thumb and two forefingers.
Pa., *or* Penn. Pennsylvania.
P. a., *or* p. a. Participial adjective.
Pal. Paleontology.
Parl. Parliament.
Part., *or* p. Participle.
Payt. Payment.

Pb. (*Plumbum.*) Lead.
P. C. (*Patres Conscripti.*) Conscript Fathers.
P. C. Privy Councillor.
Pd. Paid.—Palladium.
P. E. Protestant Episcopal.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
Per. Persia.—Persian.
Per an. (*Per annum.*) By the year.
Per cent., *or* Per ct. (*Per centum.*) By the hundred.
Perf. Perfect.
Peri. Perigee.
Persp. Perspective.
Pet. Peter.
Phar. Pharmacy.
Ph. D. (*Philosophiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philip. — Philippians. — Philosophy. — Philosopher. — Philosophical.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon.
Philom. (*Philomathes.*) Lover of learning.
Philomath. (*Philomathematicus.*) A lover of mathematics (or of learning).
P. H. S. Pennsylvania Historical Society.
Phys. Physics.—Physiology.
Pinxt., *or* Pxt. (*Pinxit.*) He, *or* she, painted it.
Pk. Peck.
Pl. Place.—Plate.
Pl., *or* Plur. Plural.
Plff. Plaintiff.
Plup., *or* plupf. Pluperfect.
P. M. (*Post Meridiem.*) Afternoon.
P. M. Postmaster.—Passed Midshipman.
P. M. G. Postmaster-General.
P. O. Post-Office.
Pop. Population.
Port. Portugal; Portuguese.
Pos. Possessive.
Pot. Pottle.
Pp. Past participle.
Pp., *or* pp. Participles.—Pages.
P. P. C. (*Pour prendre congé.*) To take leave.
P. Q. Province of Quebec.
P. R. Porto Rico.
Pr. Preposition.—(*Per.*) By, *or* by the.
Prep., *or* Pr. Preposition.
Pres. Present.—President.
Pret. Preterite.
Priv. Privative.
Prob. Problem.
Prof. Professor.
Pron., *or* pr. Pronounced; pronoun.
Pron. a. Pronominal adjective.
Prop. Proposition.
Pros. Prosody.
Prot. Protestant.
Pro tem. (*Pro tempore.*) For the time.
Prov. Proverbs. — Provost. — Province.
Prox. (*Proximo.*) Next, *or* Of the next Month.
Prus. Prussia.—Prussian.
P. S. Privy Seal.—(*Post Scriptum.*) Postscript.
Ps. Psalm, *or* Psalms.
Pt. Platinum.—Part.—Payment.
Pub. Published.—Publisher.
Pub. Doc. Public Document.
Pun. Puncheon.
P. v. Post village.
Pwt. Pennyweight.

Q.

Q., *or* Qu. Question.—Queen.
Q., *or* q. (*Quadrans.*) Farthing.
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Council.
Q. D., *or* q. d. (*Quasi dicat.*) As if he should say.
Q. E. (*Quod est.*) Which is.
Q. E. D. (*Quod erat demonstrandum.*) Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. E. F. (*Quod erat faciendum.*) Which was to be done.
Q. E. I. (*Quod erat inveniendum.*) Which was to be discovered.
Q. L., *or* q. l. (*Quantum libet.*) As much as you please.
Qm. (*Quomodo.*) By what means.
Q. P., *or* q. pl. (*Quantum placet.*) As much as you please.
Qr., *or* qrs. Quarter, *or* Quarters.—Farthings.
Q. S. Quarter Section.
Q. S., *or* q. s. (*Quantum sufficit.*) A sufficient quantity.
Qt., *or* qt. Quart.—Quantity.
Qu., Qy., *or* q. (*Quære.*) Query.
Ques. Question.
Q. V., *or* q. v. (*Quod vide.*) Which see.
Q. V., *or* q. v. (*Quantum vis.*) As much as you please.

R.

R. Rhodium.—(*Rex.*) King.—(*Regina.*) Queen. — (*Recipe.*) Take.
R., *or* r. Rood.—Rod.—Rises.—River.
R. A. Royal Academy.—Royal Academician. — Royal Artillery.—Royal Arch.—Rear Admiral.—Right Ascension.
Rad. Radical.
Rb. Rubidium.
R. E. Royal Engineers.
Rec. Recipe.
Rec[d]. Received.
Recp[t]. Receipt.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Ref. Reformed. — Reformer. — Reference.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
Regr., *or* Reg. Register.—Registrar.
Regt. Regiment.
Rel. Pron. Relative Pronoun.
Rem. Remark; Remarks.
Rep. Representative.—Reporter.
Rep., *or* Repub. Republic.
Rev. Reverend.—Revelation.—Review.
Rhet. Rhetoric.
R. I. Rhode Island.
Richd. Richard.
R. M. Royal Marines.
R. N. Royal Navy.
Ro. (*Recto.*) Right-hand Page.—Rhodium.—Robert.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. R. Railroad.
R. S. Right Side.
R. S. V. P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît.*) Answer, if you please.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.
Ru. Ruthenium.
Rus. Russia.—Russian.
R. W. Right Worthy.

S.

S. South.—Shilling.—Second.—Sign. — Sets. — Sunday. — Sulphur.—Scribe.
S., *or* St. Saint.
S. A. South America.
S. A., *or* s. a. (*Secundum Artem.*) According to Art.
Sa. Samarium.
Sam. Samuel.—Samaritan.
Sans., *or* Sansc. Sanscrit.
Sat. Saturday.
Sax. Saxon.—Saxony.
Sb. (*Stibium.*) Antimony.
S. C. South Carolina.
S. C. (*Senatûs Consultum.*) A Decree of the Senate.
Sc., *or* Sculp. (*Sculpsit.*) He, *or* she, engraved it.
Sc. Scandium.
S. caps. Small capitals.
Sch., *or* Schr. Schooner.—Sch., *or* Scho. (*Scholium.*) A note.
Scil., *or* Sc. (*Scilicet.*) To wit.
S. C. L. Student of the Civil Law.
Sclav. Sclavonic.
Scot. Scotland, Scotch, *or* Scottish.
Scr. Scruple.
Sculp. Sculpture.
Sculp. (*Sculpsit.*) He, *or* she, engraved it.
S. E. South-east.
Se. Selenium.
Sec. Secretary.—Section. — Second.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
Sect. Section.
Sen. Senior.—Senate.—Senator.
Sep., *or* Sept. September.
Sept. Septuagint.
Serg., *or* Serj. Sergeant, *or* Serjeant.
Servt. Servant.
Sh., *or* S. Shilling.
Shak. Shakespeare.
Si. Silicon.
Sing. Singular.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr. Sanskrit.
Sld. Sailed.
S. Lat., *or* S. L. South Latitude.
Slav. Slavonic.
S. N. (*Secundum Naturam.*) According to Nature.
Sn. (*Stannum.*) Tin.
Sol. Solomon.—Solution.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
Sol. Gen. Solicitor-General.
Sp. Spain.—Spanish.
S. P. (*Sine prole.*) Without issue.
S. P. A. S. (*Societatis Philosophicæ Americanæ Socius.*) Member of the American Philosophical Society.
S. P. G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus.*) The Senate and the Roman People.
Sq., *or* Sqr. Square.
Sq. ft. Square feet.
Sq. in. Square inches.
Sq. m. Square miles.

Sq. r. Square rods.
Sq. yd. Square yards.
Sr. Strontium.
S. R. I. (*Sacrum Romanum Imperium.*) Holy Roman Empire.
S. R. S. (*Societatis Regiæ Socius.*) Fellow of the Royal Society.
SS., *or* S. (*Semis.*) Half.
SS., *or* ss. (*Scilicet.*) To wit; namely.
SS. Saints.—The mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England.
S. S. Sunday-school.
S. S. E. South-south-east.
S. S. W. South south-west.
St. Saint. — Street. — Stone. — Strait.
S. T. D. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor.*) Doctor of Divinity.
Ster., *or* Stg. Sterling.
S. T. P. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor.*) Professor, *or* Doctor, of Divinity.
Subj. Subjunctive.
Subst. Substantive.
Su. Goth. Suio-Gothic, *or* Norse.
Sun., *or* Sund. Sunday.
Sup., *or* Supp. Supplement.
Sup., *or* Super. Superior. — Superfine.
Sup., *or* Superl. Superlative.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon.—Surgery.
Surg. Gen. Surgeon-General.
Surv. Surveyor.
Surv. Gen. Surveyor-General.
S. W. South-west.
Sw. Sweden.—Swedish.
Switz. Switzerland.
Syn. Synonyme.
Syr. Syria.—Syriac.

T.

T., *or* t. Town, *or* township.
Ta. Tantalum.
Tb. Terbium.
Te. Tellurium.
T. E. Topographical Engineers.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Term. Termination.
Tex. Texas.
Text. Rec. (*Textus Receptus.*) Received Text.
Th. Thorium.
Theo. Theodore.
Theol. Theology.
Theoph. Theophilus.
Theor. Theorem.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Thos. Thomas.
Thurs. Thursday.
Ti. Titanium.
Tier. Tierce.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus.
Tn. Town.
T. O. Turn over.
Tp. Township.
Tr. Translator.—Translation.—Treasurer.—Trustee.
Trans. Translation.—Translator.—Translated.
Trin. Trinity.
Tu. Thulium.
Tues., *or* Tu. Tuesday.
Turk. Turkey.—Turkish.
Twp. Township.
Typ. Typographer.

U.

U. Uranium.
U. C. Upper Canada.
U. E. I. C. United East India Company.
U. J. D. (*Utriusque Juris Doctor.*) Doctor of both Laws.
U. K. United Kingdom.
Ult. (*Ultimo.*) Last, *or* Of the last month.
Univ. University.
U. P. United Presbyterian.
U. S., *or* u. s. (*Ut,* or *uti, supra.*) As above.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States Army.—United States of America.
U. S. M. United States Mail.—United States Marine.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. S. United States Ship.
U. T. Utah Territory.

V.

V. Vanadium.—Verb.
V., Vi., *or* Vid. (*Vide.*) See.
V., *or* vs. (*Versus.*) Against.
V., *or* Ver. Verse.
Va. Virginia.
V. A., *or* v. a. Verb active.
V. C. Vice-Chancellor.—Victoria Cross.
V. D. M. (*Verbi Dei Minister.*) Minister of God's Word.
Ven. Venerable.
V. G., *or* v. g. (*Verbi gratiâ.*) For example.
V. int., *or* v. i. Verb intransitive.
Vis., *or* V. Viscount.
Viz. (*Videlicet.*) To wit; namely.
V. N., *or* v. n. Verb neuter.
Vo. (*Verso.*) Left-hand page.
Vol. Volume.—Vols. Volumes.
V. P., *or* Vice-Pres. Vice-President.
V. R. (*Victoria Regina.*) Queen Victoria.
Vs., *or* V. (*Versus.*) Against.
V. t., *or* v. tr. Verb transitive.
Vt. Vermont.
Vul. Vulgate.
Vulg. Vulgar; vulgarly.

W.

W. Welsh.—West.—(*Wolfram.*) Tungsten.
W., *or* Wed. Wednesday.
W., *or* Wk. Week.
Whf. Wharf.
W. I. West India.—West Indies.
Wis., *or* Wisc. Wisconsin.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
Wm. William.
W. N. W. West-north-west.
Wp. Worship.
Wpful. Worshipful.
W. S. Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-south-west.
W. T. Washington Territory.
Wt. Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo. Wyoming.

X.

Xmas, *or* Xm. Christmas.
Xn, *or* Xtian. Christian.
Xnty, *or* Xty. Christianity.
Xper, *or* Xr. Christopher.
Xt. Christ.

Y.

Y. Ytterbium.
Y., *or* Yr. Year.
Y. B., *or* Yr. B. Year-Book.
Yd. Yard.—Yds. Yards.
Y^e. The.
Y^m. Them.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y^n. Then.
Yr. Year.
Y^r. Your.
Y^{rs}. Yours.
Y^s. This.
Y^t. That.
Yt. Yttrium.
Yuc. Yucatan.

Z.

Z. Zero.—Zone.
Z., *or* Zr. Zirconium.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zn. Zinc.
Zoöl. Zoölogy.
Zr. Zirconium.

SIGNS

USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

ASTRONOMICAL.

THE LARGER PLANETS, &c.

☉, *or* ☼	The Sun.	☽	Moon in its first quarter.	♄	Saturn.
☿	Mercury.	○, *or* ☺	Full Moon.	♅, *or* ⛢	Uranus.
♀	Venus.	☾	Moon in its last quarter.	♆	Neptune.
⊖, ⊕, *or* ♁	The Earth.	♂	Mars.	✱	A fixed Star.
●	New Moon.	♃	Jupiter.		

THE ASTEROIDS.

The numbers used to denote the several asteroids are, in writing, generally enclosed within rings, thus: ① ② ③ ④

1. Cē′rēṣ.
2. Păl′lạs.
3. Jū′nō.
4. Vĕs′tạ.
5. Ạs-træ′ạ.
6. Hē′bẹ.
7. Ī′rịs.
8. Flō′rạ.
9. Mē′tịs.
10. Hȳ-ġē′ị-ạ.
11. Pạr-thĕn′ọ-pē.
12. Vịc-tō′rị-ạ.
13. Ẹ-ġē′rị-ạ.
14. Ī-rē′nẹ.
15. Eū-nō′mị-ạ.
16. Psyche (sī′kẹ).
17. Thē′tịs.
18. Mẹl-pŏm′ẹ-nē.
19. Fọr-tū′nạ.
20. Mạs-sĭl′ị-ạ.
21. Lụ-tē′tị-ạ (lụ-tē′-shẹ-ạ).
22. Cạl-lĭ′ọ-pē.
23. Thạ-lī′ạ.
24. Thē′mịs.
25. Phọ-çæ′ạ.
26. Prọ-sĕr′pị-nạ.
27. Eū-tĕr′pẹ.
28. Bẹl-lō′nạ.
29. Ăm-phị-trī′tẹ.
30. Ū-rā′nị-ạ.
31. Eū-phrŏs′ỵ-nē.
32. Pọ-mō′nạ.
33. Pŏl-ỵ-hȳm′nị-ạ.
34. Cĭr′çẹ.
35. Leụ-cō′thẹ-ạ.
36. Ăt-ạ-lăn′tạ.
37. Fī′dēṣ.
38. Lē′dạ.
39. Læ-tĭ′′tị-ạ (lē-tĭsh′ẹ-ạ).
40. Här-mō′nị-ạ.
41. Dăph′nẹ.
42. Ī′sịs.
43. Ā-rị-ăd′nẹ.
44. Nȳ′sạ.
45. Eū-ġē′nị-ạ.
46. Hĕs′tị-ạ.
47. Ạg-lā′ị-ạ.
48. Dō′rịs.
49. Pā′lēṣ.
50. Vịr-ġĭn′ị-ạ.
51. Nĕm-ạ-ū′sạ.
52. Eū-rō′pạ.
53. Cạ-lȳp′sō.
54. Ăl-ẹx-ăn′drạ.
55. Pạn-dō′rạ.
56. Mĕl′ẹ-tē.
57. Mnẹ-mŏs′ỵ-nē (nē-).
58. Cọn-cŏr′dị-ạ.
59. Ọ-lȳm′pị-ạ.
60. Echo (ĕk′ō *or* ē′kō).
61. Dăn′ạ-ē.
62. Ĕr′ạ-tō.
63. Âu-sō′nị-ạ.
64. Ăn-ġẹ-lī′nạ.
65. Cȳb′ẹ-lē.
66. Mā′ị-ạ.
67. Asia (ā′shẹ-ạ).
68. Lē′tō.
69. Hẹs-pē′rị-ạ.
70. Păn-ọ-pē′ạ.
71. Nī′ọ-bē.
72. Fẹ-rō′nị-ạ.
73. Clȳt′ị-ē.
74. Găl-ạ-tē′ạ.
75. Eū-rȳd′ị-çē.
76. Freia (frī′ạ).
77. Frĭg′gạ.
78. Dī-ā′nạ.
79. Eū-rȳn′ọ-mē.
80. Sappho (săf′fō).
81. Tẹrp-sĭch′ọ-rē.
82. Alc-mē′nẹ.
83. Bẹ-ā′trịx.
84. Clī′ō.
85. Ī′ō.
86. Sĕm′ẹ-lē.
87. Sȳl′vị-ạ.
88. Thĭs′bẹ.
89. Jū′lị-ạ.
90. Ạn-tī′ọ-pē.
91. Æ-ġī′nạ.
92. Ŭn-dī′nạ.
93. Mị-nĕr′vạ.
94. Âu-rō′rạ.
95. Ăr-ẹ-thū′sạ.
96. Æg′lẹ.
97. Clō′thō.
98. Ī-ăn′thẹ.
99. Dī′kẹ.
100. Hĕc′ạ-tē.
101. Hĕl′ẹ-nạ.
102. Mĭr′ị-ạm.
103. Hē′rạ.
104. Clȳm′ẹ-nē.
105. Är′tẹ-mĭs.
106. Dī-ō′nẹ.
107. Cạ-mĭl′lạ.
108. Hĕc′ụ-bạ.
109. Fẹ-lĭç′ị-tās.
110. Lȳd′ị-ạ.
111. Ā′tẹ.
112. Īph-ị-ġẹ-nī′ạ.
113. Ăm-ạl-thē′ạ.
114. Cạs-săn′drạ.
115. Thȳ′rạ.
116. Sī-rō′nạ.
117. Lō′mị-ạ.
118. Peī′thō.
119. Ạl-thæ′ạ.
120. Lăch′ẹ-sĭs.
121. Hẹr-mī′ọ-nē.
122. Gĕr′dạ.
123. Brụn-hĭl′dạ.
124. Ạl-çĕs′tịs.
125. Lĭb-ẹr-ā′trĭx.
126. Vĕl′lẹ-dạ.

127. Jọ-hăn′nạ.
128. Nĕm′ẹ-sĭs.
129. Ạn-tĭg′ọ-nē.
130. Ẹ-lĕc′trạ.
131. Vā′lạ.
132. Æ′thrạ.
133. Cỵ-rē′nẹ.
134. Sọ-phrŏs′ỵ-nē.
135. Hẽr′thạ.
136. Âus′trị-ạ.
137. Mĕl-ị-bœ′ạ.
138. Tọ-lō′sạ.
139. Jụ-ē′wạ.
140. Sī′wạ.
141. Lū′men.
142. Pọ-lă′nạ.
143. Ā′drị-ạ.
144. Vị-bĭl′ị-ạ.
145. Ăd-ẹ-ō′nạ.
146. Lū-cī′nạ.
147. Prọ-tŏg̃-ẹ-nī′ạ.
148. Găl′lị-ạ.
149. Mẹ-dū′sạ.
150. Nū′wạ.
151. Ăb-ụn-dăn′tị-ạ (-shẹ-ạ).
152. Ăt′ạ-lạ.
153. Hĭl′dạ.
154. Bẽr′thạ.
155. Scy̆l′lạ.
156. Xạn-tĭp′pẹ.
157. Dē-ị-ạ-nī′rạ.
158. Cọ-rō′nis.
159. Æ-mĭl′ị-ạ.
160. Ū′nạ.
161. Ăth′ŏr.
162. Lâu-rĕn′tị-ạ (-shẹ-ạ).
163. Ẹ-rĭg′ọ-nē.
164. Ē′vạ.
165. Loreley (lō′rẹ-lī).
166. Rhŏd′ọ-pē.
167. Ũr′dạ.
168. Sị-by̆l′lạ.
169. Zẹ-lī′ạ.
170. Mạ-rī′ạ.
171. Ọ-phē′lị-ạ.
172. Bâu′cis.
173. Ī′nō.
174. Phæ′drạ.
175. Ạn-drŏm′ạ-ȼhē.
176. Ī-dŭn′nạ.
177. Ĭr′mạ.
178. Bĕl-ị-sā′nạ.
179. Cly̆t-ẹm-nĕs′trạ.
180. Gạ-rŭm′nạ.
181. Eū′ȼhạ-rĭs.
182. Ĕl′sạ.
183. Ĭs′trị-ạ.
184. Deiopeia (dī-ọ-pē′-yạ).
185. Eū-nī′kẹ.
186. Cẹ-lū′tạ.
187. Lạm-bẽr′tạ.
188. Mẹ-nĭp′pẹ.
189. Phthia (thī′ạ).
190. Ịs-mē′nẹ.
191. Kŏl′gạ.
192. Nâu-sĭk′ạ-ạ.
193. Ạm-brō′ṣị-ạ.
194. Prŏk′nẹ.
195. Eū-rỵ-klē′ị-ạ.
196. Phĭl-ọ-mē′lạ.
197. Ạ-rē′tẹ.
198. Ạm-pĕl′lạ.
199. By̆b′lis.
200. Dȳ-năm′ẹ-nē.
201. Pẹ-nĕl′ọ-pē.
202. Ȼhrỵ-sē′is.
203. Pọm-pē′iạ.
204. Kạl-lĭs′tō.
205. Mär′thạ.
206. Hẹr-sĭl′ị-ạ.
207. Hĕd′dạ.
208. Ĭs-ạ-bĕl′lạ.
209. Dī′dō.
210. Lăc-rị-mō′sạ.
211. Ị-sŏl′dạ.
212. Mẹ-dē′ạ.
213. Lī-læ′ạ.
214. Ăs′ȼhẹ-rạ.
215. Œ-nō′nẹ.
216. Klē-ọ-pā′trạ.
217. Eū-dō′rạ.
218. Bị-ăn′cạ.
219. Thụs-nĕl′dạ.
220. Stẹ-phā′nị-ạ.
221. Ē′ŏs.
222. Lucia (lū′shẹ-ạ).
223. Rō′ṣạ.
224. Ọ-cē′ạ-nạ.
225. Hĕn-rị-ĕt′tạ.
226. Wẹ-rĭn′g̃ị-ạ.
227. Phĭ-lọs-ọ-phī′ạ.
228. Ăg′ạ-thē.
229. Ăd-ẹ-lĭn′dạ.
230. Ăth-ạ-măn′tịs.
231. Vĭn-dọ-bō′nạ.
232. Russia (rŭsh′ạ).
233. Ạs-tẽr′ọ-pē.
234. Bär′bạ-rạ.
235. Căr-ọ-lī′nạ.
236. Họ-nō′rị-ạ.
237. Cœ-lẹs-tī′nạ.
238. Hȳ-pā′tị-ạ (-shẹ-ạ).
239. Ạ-drăs′tẹ-ạ.
240. Văn′ạ-dĭs.
241. Ġẹr-mā′nị-ạ.
242. Kriēm′hĭld.
243. Ī′dạ.
244. Sī′tạ.
245. Vē′rạ.
246. Ăs-pọ-rī′nạ.
247. Eū′krạ-tē.
248. Lạ-meī′ạ.
249. Ĭl′sẹ.
250. Bĕt-tī′nạ.
251. Sọ-phī′ạ.
252. Clĕm-ẹn-tī′nạ.
253. Mạ-thĭl′dạ.
254. Âu-gŭs′tạ.
255. Ọp-pā′vị-ạ.
256. Wâl-pũr′g̃ạ.
257. Sị-lē′ṣị-ạ.
258. Ty̆′ȼhẹ.
259. Ạl-theī′ạ.
260. Hụ-bẽr′tạ.
261. Pry̆m′nō.
262. Văl′dạ.
263. Drĕs′dạ.
264. Lị-bŭs′sạ.
265. Ăn′nạ.
266. Ạ-lī′nẹ.
267. Tĭr′zạ.
268.
269.
270.
271.
272. Ạn-tō′nị-ạ.
273.
274.
275.
276.
277.
278.
279.

☞ Some of the asteroids were formerly designated by emblematic signs similar to those which are used for the larger planets. The mode of representing them by a circle enclosing the number indicating the order of their discovery is the one generally adopted at the present day. The first four asteroids, however, are still occasionally designated by the following characters:

⚳, *or* ⚳ Ceres. ⚴ Pallas. ⚵ Juno. ⚶ Vesta.

THE ZODIAC.

Spring signs.	♈	*Aries*, the Ram.
	♉	*Taurus*, the Bull.
	♊	*Gemini*, the Twins.
Summer signs.	♋	*Cancer*, the Crab.
	♌	*Leo*, the Lion.
	♍	*Virgo*, the Virgin.
Autumn signs.	♎	*Libra*, the Balance.
	♏	*Scorpio*, the Scorpion.
	♐	*Sagittarius*, the Archer.
Winter signs.	♑	*Capricornus*, the Goat.
	♒	*Aquarius*, the Waterman.
	♓	*Pisces*, the Fishes.

ASPECTS, NODES, &c.

☌ Conjunction, i.e., in the same degree.
☍ Opposition, 180 degrees.
✱ Sextile, 60 degrees.
□ Quartile, 90 degrees.
△ Trine, 120 degrees.
☊ Dragon's Head, *or* Ascending Node.
☋ Dragon's Tail, *or* Descending Node.

BOTANICAL.

* An asterisk prefixed to a name indicates that there is a good description at the reference given to the work.

† A dagger, in such cases, implies some doubt or uncertainty.

! An exclamation point denotes that an authentic specimen has been seen, from the author named.

? A mark of interrogation indicates doubt as to the correctness of genus, species, &c., according as it is placed after the name of the one or the other.

⊙, ○, *or* ①	Annual.	♂	Male.
♂, ⊙⊙, *or* ②	Biennial.	♀	Female.
♃ *or* △	Perennial.	♂—♀	Monœcious, or the male and female on one plant.
♄, *or* ♄	Shrub.	♂ : ♀	Diœcious, or the male and female on different plants.
☿	Hermaphrodite.	00, *or* ∞	Indefinite in number.

COMMERCIAL.

A 1, The designation of a first-class vessel, the letter denoting the character of the hull for build and sea-worthiness, and the figure that she is well found in rigging, gear, &c.

£ (Latin *libra*). A pound sterling.

℔ (Latin *libra*). A pound weight.

$ Dollars.

☞ Various explanations have been given of the origin of this mark. One is, that it is an imitation of the scroll and pillars on Spanish coins; another, that it is a modification of the figure 8, denoting a "piece of eight" (eight reals), a Spanish coin of the value of a dollar.

/ Shillings; as 4/6 = 4s. 6d.

@ At *or* to; as, Wood @ $4 per cord; Oats 47 @ 48c. per bushel.

℘ Per; as, Rice 4c. ℘ ℔.

% Per cent.; as, Commission at 2½ % = $3.38.

℀ Account; as, S. Brown in ℀ with L. A. Roberts.

GRAMMATICAL.

MARKS OR POINTS USED IN WRITING OR PRINTING.

,	Comma.	" "	Quotation.	¯	The Long, *or* Macron.
;	Semicolon.	[ ]	Brackets, *or* Crotchets.	˘	The Short, *or* Breve.
:	Colon.	☞	Index.	¨	Diæresis.
.	Period.	∧	Caret.	¸	Cedilla.
?	Interrogation.	}	Brace.	*	Asterisk.
!	Exclamation.			†	Dagger, *or* Obelisk.
( )	Parenthesis.	* * *	Ellipsis.	‡	Double Dagger.
—	Dash.	´	Acute Accent.	§	Section.
'	Apostrophe.	`	Grave Accent.	‖	Parallel.
-	Hyphen.	^	Circumflex Accent.	¶	Paragraph.

MATHEMATICAL.

ARABIC NOTATION.

0. Naught, *or* Zero.	5. Five.	10. Ten.
1. One.	6. Six.	11. Eleven.
2. Two.	7. Seven.	12. Twelve.
3. Three.	8. Eight.	13. Thirteen.
4. Four.	9. Nine.	14. Fourteen.

15. Fifteen.	30. Thirty.	90. Ninety.
16. Sixteen.	40. Forty.	100. One hundred.
17. Seventeen	50. Fifty.	200. Two hundred.
18. Eighteen.	60. Sixty.	500. Five hundred.
19. Nineteen	70. Seventy.	1000. One thousand.
20. Twenty.	80. Eighty.	2000. Two thousand.

ROMAN NOTATION.

I. One.	XIV. Fourteen.	LXXX. Eighty.
II. Two.	XV. Fifteen.	XC. Ninety.
III. Three.	XVI. Sixteen.	C. One hundred.
IV. Four.	XVII. Seventeen.	CC. Two hundred.
V. Five.	XVIII. Eighteen.	CCC. Three hundred.
VI. Six.	XIX. Nineteen.	CCCC. Four hundred.
VII. Seven.	XX. Twenty.	D. Five hundred.
VIII. Eight.	XXI. Twenty-one.	DC. Six hundred.
IX. Nine.	XXX. Thirty.	DCC. Seven hundred.
X. Ten.	XL. Forty.	DCCC. Eight hundred.
XI. Eleven.	L. Fifty.	DCCCC. Nine hundred.
XII. Twelve.	LX. Sixty.	M. One thousand.
XIII. Thirteen.	LXX. Seventy.	MM. Two thousand.

$+$ *plus*, or *more*, denotes that the quantity before which it is placed is to be added; as, $a + b$; $3 + 4$.

$-$ *minus*, or *less*, denotes that the quantity before which it is placed is to be subtracted; as, $a - b$; $3 - 2$.

$\times$ *into*, denotes, when placed between two quantities, that they are to be multipled together; as, $a \times b$; 3×6.

☞ Multiplication may also be indicated by placing a point between the factors; as, $a . b$; $2 . 4 . 8$. When the quantities to be multiplied together are represented by letters, the sign may be altogether omitted; as, abc; xy.

$\div$, or $:$ *divided by*, denotes, when placed between two quantities, that the one on the left is to be divided by the one on the right; as, $a \div b$: $8 \div 4$; $a : b$.

☞ Division is also indicated by making the dividend the numerator and the divisor the denominator of a fraction,—the quantities taking the place of the dots; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; $\frac{8}{4}$. It is also indicated thus, $a \,\underline{|}\, b$.

$\pm$ *plus*, or *minus*; as, $a \pm b$; $\sqrt{a^2} = \pm a$.

$\sim$ denotes the difference between two quantities, without implying which is to be subtracted from the other; as, $a \sim b$.

$-:$ denotes the difference or excess.

$\propto$ denotes that one quantity varies as another; as, $a \propto \frac{1}{b}$, a varies as $\frac{1}{b}$.

$\sqrt{}$ *radical sign*, denotes, when no number is written over the sign, that the square root is to be taken; as, $\sqrt{a}$; $\sqrt{9}$.

☞ The degree of the root is indicated by a number written over the sign $\sqrt{}$, which is called the *index* of the *root*; as, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, the cube or third root of a, &c. The symbol $\sqrt{}$ is a modification of the letter *r*, which stood for *radix*, or *root*. The root of a quantity is also indicated by a fractional exponent; as, $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, the square root of a; $a^{\frac{1}{4}}$, the fourth root of a, &c.

$\overline{\quad}$ *vinculum*, $[\,]$, $\{\,\}$, *brackets*, $(\,)$ *parenthesis*, $|$ *bar*, indicate that the quantities enclosed, or separated from other quantities, by them, are to be considered together, or as one quantity; as, $(a + b)\, x$; $\overline{x - y} \times b$; $+ \frac{a}{b}\big|\, x$.

Σ denotes that the sum is to be taken.

☞ The symbol Σ is used in algebra to denote that the sum of several quantities of the same nature as that to which the symbol is prefixed is to be taken; but in the Calculus it is commonly used to denote the sum of the finite differences of a function.

f, F, ϕ, *functional symbols*. A functional symbol denotes that two or more quantities vary together in accordance with some mathematical law; as, $y = f(x)$, denoting that y is a function of x, or that there is a general relation of dependency of value between y and x.

☞ The symbols used to denote functions are generally the letter f, with accents if necessary, F, and ϕ, ψ, π, &c.

= *sign of equality*, denotes that the two quantities between which it is placed are equal; as, $a + b = x - y$; $8 + 4 = 5 + 7$.

> *sign of inequality*, denotes that the quantity placed at the opening is greater than the one at the vertex, and is read *greater than;* as, $a > b$, i.e., a greater than b.

< *sign of inequality*, denotes that the quantity at the vertex is less than the one at the opening, and is read *less than;* as, $b < a$, i.e., b less than a.

⊏ *greater than;* as, a ⊏ b, i.e., a greater than b.

⊐ *less than;* as, a ⊐ b, i.e., a less than b.

÷ geometrical proportion; as, $\div a : b : c : d$.

: :: : signs used in proportion; as, 3 : 5 :: 6 : 10, which is read, 3 is to 5 as 6 is to 10; $a : b :: c : d$.

∴ hence; consequently; therefore.

∵ because.

∠ denotes an angle ; as, ∠ A, or ∠ B A C; which is read, the angle A, or the angle B A C.

△ denotes a triangle; as, △ B C D; which is read, the triangle B C D.

∟ denotes a right angle; as, ∟ B, or ∟ A B C.

□ denotes a square; as, □ A B C D.

▭ denotes a rectangle; as, ▭ A B C D.

○ denotes a circle, or 360°.

=○= *equivalent to*, denotes equivalency; as, $\overline{A\ B}$ =○= B D × B C.

‖ denotes parallelism.

⊥ denotes a perpendicular.

$\int$ denotes that an integration is to be performed; as, $\int dx$.

☞ This symbol is a modification of the letter *s*, which originally stood for the word *summa*, or *sum*.

$\int^m$ denotes that several successive integrations are to be performed, m denoting the number of integrations.

$\int_a^b$ denotes a definite integral taken from the value a of the variable to the value b of the variable.

d, δ, D, Δ, L, are variously used to denote differences, differentials, derivatives, or variations.

π denotes the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, which is 3.14159265....&c. :—also the circumference of a circle whose diameter is unity:—also the semicircumference of a circle whose radius is unity. When radius = 1, $\pi = 180°$.

e denotes the base of the Napierian system of logarithms, which is 2.71828182845..........

M denotes the modulus of any system of logarithms.

☞ In the common system, M denotes 0.434294482...&c.

∞ denotes an infinitely large quantity, or a quantity greater than any assignable quantity.

0 denotes naught, nothing, or zero:—an infinitesimal, or a quantity less than an assignable quantity.

g denotes the space described during the first second by a falling body, which is about $16\frac{1}{12}$ feet.

ϵ denotes a residual.

° denotes degrees of arc; as, 30°, which is read 30 degrees.

′ denotes minutes of arc; as, 30° 12′, which is read 30 degrees, 12 minutes.

″ denotes seconds of arc; as, 30° 12′ 10″, which is read 30 degrees, 12 minutes, 10 seconds.

☞ The accents ′, ″, ‴, &c., are also used, when several quantities of the same kind are involved in an investigation, to designate different quantities by the same letter differently accented; as, a', a'', a''', &c.

MEDICAL.

℞ (*Recipe*), take.

☞ This symbol was originally the sign ♃ of Jupiter, and was placed at the top of a formula to propitiate the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably.

℈ a scruple; ℈ss, half a scruple; ℈i, one scruple; ℈iss, one scruple and a half; ℈ij, two scruples, &c.

ʒ a drachm; ʒss, half a drachm; ʒi, one drachm; ʒiss, one drachm and a half; ʒij, two drachms, &c.

℥ an ounce; ℥ss, half an ounce; ℥i, one ounce; ℥iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ij, two ounces, &c.

℔ a pound.

♏ a minim, or drop.

fʒ a fluid drachm.

f℥ a fluid ounce.

O, *or* 0 (*Octarius*), a pint.

āā (ἀνὰ), of each.

rr

MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &. And.—&c. (*Et cætera.*) And the rest; and so forth.

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12mo, *or* 12°. Duodecimo, twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.

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18mo, *or* 18°. Octo-decimo, eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

☞ When the sheets of a book are folded into more leaves and pages than those named above, the number of leaves is designated by the proper Arabic numerals with the termination *mo*, or *o*, affixed; thus, 24mo, or 24°, and 48mo, or 48°, denote books in which the sheets are folded into twenty-four and forty-eight leaves respectively. As there are no corresponding Latin names in use, such characters must be regarded as mere signs, and must be read as English words.

* Used in Roman Catholic church-books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, showing where the responses begin.

+ *or* ✝ Used in Roman Catholic service-books in those places of the prayers and benediction where the priest is to make the sign of the cross. It is also used in the briefs of the pope, and in the mandates of archbishops and bishops immediately before the subscription of their names.

× A sign by which persons who cannot write are accustomed to attest instruments, their names being added by those who can write; as—

his
JOHN × THOMAS.
mark.

ʒ A common abbreviation for terminations, in use in the Middle Ages. Being in form somewhat like a *z*, it came to be represented among the early printers by that letter, and is still retained in the abbreviations *oz.* for *ounce* and *viz.* for *videlicet.*

Y, *or* y A corruption of the Anglo-Saxon character þ, or *th*, found in the antiquated abbreviations *y*ᵉ for *the*, *y*ᵗ for *that*, &c.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.

₰ *dele*, expunge.

ɗ turn an inverted letter.

‿ less space between words or letters.

⁀ print the diphthong *ae* or *oe* as a single character; thus, æ, œ.

\# more space.

× directs attention to a bad or foul type.

⊥ directs attention to a space or quadrat that stands up.

.... placed under words which have been erased, and which it is subsequently decided shall remain, the word *stet* (let it stand) being written in the margin.

[begin a new paragraph:—also, bring a word to the commencement of a line.

¶ begin a new paragraph.

≡ drawn under words or letters which are to be printed in capitals.

= drawn under words or letters which are to be printed in small capitals.

— Italics, if drawn under a word printed in Roman letters; Roman letters, if drawn under a word printed in Italics.

The following abbreviations are also used in the correction of proof:

tr. transpose.

l. c. lower case;—used when a letter or a word that should be printed in common letters has been printed in capitals or small capitals.

wf. wrong fount;—used when a character is not of the proper size or kind of type.

s. c., or *s. caps.*, print in small capitals.

Qy., or ? Query;—used in any case of doubt.

ILLUSTRATION.

a/ THOUGH severl differing opinions exist as to
the individual by wyom the art of printing was
first discovered; yet all authorities concur in
admitting Peter Schoeffer to be the person Caps.
who invented *cast metal types*, having learned
the art of of *cutting* the letters from the Gu-
:/ tenbergs/ he is also supposed to have been
the first whoengraved on copper plates. The |-|
following testimony is preseved in the family, r/
by Jo. Fred. Faustus, of Ascheffenburg:
'Peter Schoeffer, of Gernsheim, perceiving S. Caps
his master Fausts design, and being himself
tr. desirous ardently to improve the art, found
out (by the good providence of God) the
method of cutting (~~incidendi~~) the characters stet.
in a *matrix*, that the letters might easily be
,/ singly *cast*/ instead of bieng *cut*. He pri- tr.
vately *cut matrices*; for the whole alphabet:
Faust was so pleased with the contrivance,
that he promised Peter to give him his only wf.
daughter Christina in marriage, a promise Ital.
which he soon after performed.
as/ But there were many difficulties at first no ¶
with these *letters*, as there had been before Rom.
+ with wooden ones, the metal being too soft Ital.
to support the force of the im pression: but
this defect was soon remedied, by mixing
a substance with the metal which sufficiently tr.
hardened it/

and when he showed his master the letters cast from these matrices,

A COLLECTION

OF

WORDS, PHRASES, AND QUOTATIONS

FROM THE

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN. AND SPANISH LANGUAGES.

N.B. A considerable number of such words, from foreign languages, as are often met with in English books, have been inserted in the general vocabulary of this Dictionary.

ABBREVIATIONS.—L. *Latin;* Gr. *Greek;* Ger. *German;* It. *Italian;* Fr. *French;* Sp. *Spanish.*

Abandon fait larron. [Fr.] Opportunity makes the thief.
Ab extra. [L.] From without.
Ab hoc et ab hac. [L.] From this and from that; confusedly.
Ab inconvenienti. [L.] From the inconvenience of it.
Ab incunabulis. [L.] From the cradle.
Ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.
Abnormis sapiens. [L.] Wise without instruction.
A bon chat, bon rat. [Fr.] To a good cat, a good rat; well matched; set a thief to catch a thief.
A bon marché. [Fr.] A good bargain; cheap.
Ab origine. [L.] From the origin or beginning.
Ab ovo. [L.] From the egg.
Ab ovo usque ad mala. [L.] From the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.
Absence d'esprit. [Fr.] Absence of mind.
Absente reo. [L.] While the defendant was absent.
Absit invidia. [L.] Envy apart.
Absque ullâ conditione. [L.] Unconditionally.
Ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one specimen, judge of all the rest.
Ab urbe conditâ. [L.] From the building of the city,—*i.e.*, Rome.
A capite ad calcem. [L.] From head to heel.
Accessit. [L.] He came nearly up to.
Acerta errando. [Sp.] He blunders into the right.
A compte. [Fr.] On account; in part payment.
A corps perdu. [Fr.] Headlong; neck or nothing.
A coups de bâton. [Fr.] With blows of a stick.
Acquit. [Fr.] Receipt. *Pour acquit.* [Fr.] Received payment.
A cruce salus. [L.] Salvation is from the cross.
Acti labores jucundi. [L.] Past toils are pleasant.
Actionnaire. [Fr.] Shareholder; stockholder.
A cuspide corona. [L.] A crown from the spear; the reward of valor, or of suffering.
Ad arbitrium. [L.] At discretion.
Ad Calendas Græcas. [L.] At the Greek Calends,—*i.e.*, never, as the Greeks had no Calends.
Ad captandum vulgus. [L.] To catch the vulgar.
A Deo et rege. [L.] From God and the king.
Ad eundem gradum. [L.] To the same degree or rank.
Ad finem. [L.] To the end.
Ad hominem. [L.] Personal; to the individual.
Adhuc sub judice lis est. [L.] The dispute is still pending.
Ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity; without end.
Ad interim. [L.] In the mean while.
Ad internecionem. [L.] To extermination.
Ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.
Ad nauseam usque. [L.] To satiety or disgust.
Adolescentem verecundum esse decet. [L.] A young man should be modest.
Ad patres. [L.] Gathered to his fathers; dead.
Ad quod damnum. [L.] To what damage;—a writ to ascertain what injury would accrue from a grant.
Ad referendum. [L.] For further consideration.
Adscriptus glebæ. [L.] Attached to the soil.
Ad unguem. [L.] To the touch of the nails; to a nicety; exactly; perfectly.
Ad utrumque paratus. [L.] Prepared for either event.
Ad valorem. [L.] According to the value.
Ad vivum. [L.] To the life.
Ægrescit medendo. [L.] The remedy is worse than the disease.
Ægri somnia vana. [L.] The idle dreams of a sick man.
Æquabiliter et diligenter. [L.] Equably and diligently.
Æquam servare mentem. [L.] To preserve an equable mind.
Æquanimiter. [L.] With equanimity.
Æquitas sequitur legem. [L.] Equity follows the law,—*i.e.*, to supply its defects, not to override it.
Æquo animo. [L.] With equanimity.
Ætatis suæ. [L.] Of his or her age.
Affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love-affair.
Affaire d'honneur. [Fr.] An affair of honor; a duel.
Affaire du cœur. [Fr.] An affair of the heart.
Affirmatim. [L.] Affirmatively.
A fin de. [Fr.] To the end that.
Age quod agis. [L.] Attend to what you are about.
Agnus Dei. [L.] Lamb of God.
A grands frais. [Fr.] At great expense.
Aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera. [Fr.] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
Ajustez vos flûtes. [Fr.] Put yourselves in accord.
A l'abandon. [Fr.] At random.
A la bonne heure. [Fr.] At an early hour; well timed:—an exclamation of joyful surprise.
A l'abri. [Fr.] Under shelter.
A la dérobée. [Fr.] By stealth.
A la Française. [Fr.] After the French manner.
A l'Anglaise. [Fr.] After the English manner or fashion.
A l'envi. [Fr.] Emulously; so as to rival.
Alia tentanda via est. [L.] Another way must be tried.
Alienâ optimum frui insaniâ. [L.] It is well to profit by the folly of others.

Alieni temporis flores. [L.] Blossoms of a time gone by.
A l'improviste. [Fr.] On a sudden; unawares.
Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Even the good Homer sometimes nods.
Alis volat propriis. [L.] He flies with his own wings.
Alium quercum excute. [L.] Shake some other oak.
Alma mater. [L.] Kind or benign mother.
A l'outrance. [Fr.] To the very death.
Alter ego. [L.] My other self.
Alter idem. [L.] Another exactly similar.
Alter ipse amicus. [L.] A friend is a second self.
A main armée. [Fr.] With force of arms.
Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est. [L.] The quarrels of lovers lead to renewal of love.
A ma puissance. [Fr.] To my power.
Amare et sapere vix deo conceditur. [L.] To love and be wise is scarcely granted to the highest.
Ame de boue. [Fr.] A soul of mud; a miscreant.
A mensâ et thoro. [L.] From bed and board.
A merveille. [Fr.] To a wonder; marvellously.
Amici probantur rebus adversis. [L.] Friends are proved by adversity.
Amicus curiæ. [L.] A friend of the court.
Amicus humani generis. [L.] A friend of the human race; a philanthropist.
Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas [L.] Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but truth is more my friend.
Ami de court. [Fr.] A court friend; an uncertain friend.
Ami de mouvement. [Fr.] A friend of progress.
Ami des noirs. [Fr.] A friend of the blacks.
Ami jusqu'aux autels. [Fr.] A friend even to the altar.
Amo. [L.] I love.
Amor nummi. [L.] Love of money.
Amor patriæ. [L.] Patriotism.
Amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. [Fr.] Love is potent, but money is omnipotent.
Amour propre. [Fr.] Self-love; vanity.
Anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake in the grass.
Animi cultus humanitatis cibus. [L.] Mental culture is the food of humanity.
Animo et fide. [L.] By courage and faith.
Animo, non astutiâ. [L.] By courage, not by craft.
Animus. [L.] Mind; intention.
Animus furandi. [L.] The intention of stealing.
Animus imponentis. [L.] The intention of the imposer.
Anno ætatis suæ. [L.] In the year of his or her age.
Anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
Anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world.
Anno urbis conditæ. [L.] In the year since the building of the city, *i.e.*, Rome.
Annus mirabilis. [L.] The year of wonders.
Ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
Ante lucem. [L.] Before daylight.
Ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
Ante tubam trepidat. [L.] He trembles before the trumpet sounds.
Anti. [Gr.] Against.
A parte ante. [L.] Of the preceding part.
A pas de géant. [Fr.] With giant pace.
A peindre. [Fr.] For painting; fit to make a picture of.
Aperçu. [Fr.] A sketch; abstract; summary.
A perte de vue. [Fr.] Beyond one's view.
A pobreza no hay vergüenza. [Sp.] Poverty has no shame.
A posse ad esse. [L.] From possibility to reality.
A posteriori. [L.] From the effect to the cause.
Apparatus belli. [L.] Materials for war.
Appetitus rationi pareat. [L.] Let appetite obey reason.
Appui. [Fr.] Point of support; purchase; prop.
A prima vista. [It.] At first sight.
A priori. [L.] From the cause to the effect.
A propos de rien. [Fr.] Apropos to nothing.
Aqua et igne interdictus. [L.] Deprived of fire and water.
Aquila non capit muscas. [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.
Arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] A judge in matters of taste.
Arcanâ cælestia. [L.] Heavenly secrets *or* mysteries.
Arcana imperii. [L.] The mysteries of government; state secrets.
Ardentia verba. [L.] Words that glow or burn.
A rez de chaussée. [Fr.] Even with the ground.
Argent comptant. [Fr.] Ready money.
Argent comptant porte médecine. [Fr.] Ready money brings a remedy.
Argumentum ad crumenam. [L.] An argument to the purse;—*ad hominem*, to the man;—*ad ignorantiam*, to ignorance, or founded on an adversary's ignorance of facts;—*ad judicium*, to the judgment;—*ad verecundiam*, to modesty;—*argumentum baculinum*, an appeal to force; club law.
Arrectis auribus. [L.] With attentive ears.
Ars est celare artem. [L.] It is true art to conceal art.
Ars longa, vita brevis. [L.] Art is long, and life is short.
Artes honorabit. [L.] He will honor the arts.
A rude âne, rude ânier. [Fr.] To a rough ass, a rough driver.
Asinus ad lyram. [L.] An ass to a lyre:—absurdly.
A tâtons. [Fr.] Groping.
A teneris annis. [L.] From earliest years.
A tort et à travers. [Fr.] At random.
A toute force. [Fr.] With all one's might.
At spes non fracta. [L.] But hope is not yet broken.
Au bon droit. [Fr.] To the just right.
Au bout de son Latin. [Fr.] To the extent of his knowledge.
Auctor pretiosa facit. [L.] The giver makes the gift precious.
Audaces fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
Audacter et sincerè. [L.] Boldly and sincerely.
Audax at cautus. [L.] Bold but wary.
Aude sapere. [L.] Dare to be wise.
Au désespoir. [Fr.] In despair.
Audi alteram partem. [L.] Hear the other side.
Audire est operæ pretium. [L.] It is worth while to listen.
Au fait. [Fr.] Skilful; expert.
Au fond. [Fr.] To the bottom.
Augustana Confessio. [L.] The Augsburg Confession.
Au pis aller. [Fr.] At the worst.
Au plaisir de vous revoir. [Fr.] Till I have the pleasure of seeing you again.
Aura popularis. [L.] The popular breeze.
Aura seminalis. [L.] The impregnating air.
Aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden mean.
Auri sacra fames. [L.] The accursed appetite for gold.
Aurum potabile. [L.] Potable gold.
Auspicium melioris ævi. [L.] A pledge of better times.
Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait. [Fr.] No sooner said than done.
Aut Cæsar, aut nullus. [L.] Either Cæsar, or nobody.
Autrefois acquit. [Fr.] Formerly acquitted.
Aut vincere aut mori. [L.] Either to conquer or to die.
Aux armes. [Fr.] To arms.
Auxilium ab alto. [L.] Help is from on high.
Avec permission. [Fr.] With permission.
A verbis ad verbera. [L.] From words to blows.
A vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the bond of matrimony.
Avise la fin. [Fr.] Consider the end.
A vostra salute. [It.] }
A votre santé. [Fr.] } To your health.
A vuestra salud. [Sp.] }

B.

Banco regis. [L.] On the king's bench.
Bas bleu. [Fr.] Blue-stocking; a literary woman.

Battre la campagne. [Fr.] To beat about the bush.
Bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.
Bella! horrida bella! [L.] War! horrid war!
Bellum internecivum. [L.] A war of extermination.
Bellum lethale. [L.] A deadly war.
Beneficium accipere, libertatem vendere. [L.] To receive a benefit is to sell one's liberty.
Benigno numine. [L.] By the favor of Providence.
Ben trovato. [It.] Well invented.
Billet d'amour, or *Billet doux.* [Fr.] A love-letter.
Bis. [L.] Twice, or repeated.
Bis dat qui citò dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly, or seasonably.
Bis peccare in bello non licet. [L.] To blunder twice is not allowed in war.
Bis pueri senes. [L.] Old men are twice children.
Bona fide. [L.] In good faith; really.
Bon gré, mal gré. [Fr.] With good or ill grace.
Bonhomie. [Fr.] Good-natured simplicity.
Bonis avibus. [L.] With good omens.
Bonne. [Fr.] A governess; a lady's maid.
Bonne bouche. [Fr.] A delicate bit; a sweet morsel.
Bonne et belle assez. [Fr.] Good and beautiful enough.
Boutez en avant. [Fr.] Push forward.
Brevet d'invention. [Fr.] A patent.
Breveté. [Fr.] Patented.
Brevi manu. [L.] With a short hand; off-hand.
Brutum fulmen. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
Buona mano. [It.] A slight present.

C.

Cacoëthes. [L.] An evil custom; a bad habit; — *carpendi*, a rage for finding fault or carping; — *loquendi*, for speaking; — *scribendi*, for writing.
Cadit quæstio. [L.] There is an end of the question.
Cæca invidia est. [L.] Envy is blind.
Cætera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Cæteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
Campus Martius. [L.] A place for military exercises.
Candida pax. [L.] White-robed peace.
Candidè et constanter. [L.] Candidly and with constancy.
Cantate Domino. [L.] Sing to the Lord.
Capitulum, or *Caput.* [L.] Section; chapter.
Caput mortuum. [L.] Worthless remains.
Caret. [L.] It is wanting;—pl. *carent.*
Carpe diem. [L.] Improve time; embrace the opportunity.
Cassis tutissima virtus. [L.] Virtue is the safest shield.
Casus belli. [L.] A cause for war.
Casus fœderis. [L.] The end of the league.
Catalogue raisonné. [Fr.] A catalogue of books arranged according to subjects.
Causa sine quâ non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
Caveat actor. [L.] Let the doer beware.
Caveat emptor. [L.] Let the buyer beware.
Cavendo tutus. [L.] Safe through caution.
Cedant arma togæ. [L.] Let arms yield to the gown, or the military to the civil authority.
Cede Deo. [L.] Yield to God, or Providence.
Cedite, Romani scriptores, cedite, Graii. [L.] Yield, ye Roman, yield, ye Greek, writers.
Centum. [L.] A hundred.
Certiorari. [L.] To be made more certain.
Certum pete finem. [L.] Aim at a certain end.
Cessante causâ, cessat effectus. [L.] When the cause ceases, the effect ceases.
C'est fait de lui. [Fr.] It is all over with him.
C'est une autre chose. [Fr.] It is another thing.
Chacun à son goût. [Fr.] Every one to his taste.
Champs Elysées. [Fr.] Elysian fields; paradise.
Chapeau de bras. [Fr.] A military cocked hat.
Châteaux en Espagne. [Fr.] Castles in the air.
Chère amie. [Fr.] A mistress.
Che sarà sarà. [It.] What will be, will be.
Che tace confessa. [It.] He who is silent confesses.
Cheval de bataille. [Fr.] A war-horse; main dependence or support.
Chronique scandaleuse. [Fr.] An account of follies and vices.
Circuitus verborum. [L.] A roundabout expression.
Citò maturum, citò putridum. [L.] Soon ripe, soon rotten.
Clarior e tenebris. [L.] More bright from obscurity.
Clarum et venerabile nomen. [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
Classes aisées. [Fr.] Classes having a competence.
Comitas inter gentes. [L.] Comity between nations.
Comme il faut. [Fr.] As it should be.
Comme je fus. [Fr.] As I was.
Commune bonum. [L.] A common good.
Communibus annis. [L.] One year with another.
Communi consensu. [L.] By common consent.
Compagnon de voyage. [Fr.] A travelling companion.
Componere lites. [L.] To settle disputes.
Compositum jus fasque animi. [L.] Law and equity.
Compos mentis. [L.] Of sound mind.
Compte rendu. [Fr.] A report or account.
Con amore. [It.] With love or inclination.
Concio ad clerum. [L.] A sermon or address to the clergy.
Concordia discors. [L.] Discordant concord.
Conditio sine quâ non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
Conquiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
Consilio et animis. [L.] By wisdom and courage.
Consilio et prudentiâ. [L.] By counsel and prudence.
Constantiâ et virtute. [L.] By constancy and virtue.
Consuetudo pro lege servatur. [L.] Custom is held as law.
Contra bonos mores. [L.] Against good manners or morals.
Contra stimulum calcas. [L.] You kick against a spur.
Copia verborum. [L.] An abundance of words.
Coram domino rege. [L.] Before our lord the king.
Coram nobis. [L.] Before us.
Coram non judice. [L.] Not before the proper judge.
Cordon sanitaire. [Fr.] A line of guards against contagion or pestilence.
Corpus delicti. [L.] The main offence.
Corruptio optimi pessima. [L.] The corruption of the best becomes the worst.
Cor unum, via una. [L.] One heart, one way.
Cosa ben fatta e fatta due volte. [It.] A thing well done is twice done.
Cos ingeniorum. [L.] A whetstone for the wits.
Couleur de rose. [Fr.] Rose color; flattering hue.
Coup de grace. [Fr.] The mercy-stroke; finishing stroke.
Coup de main. [Fr.] A bold effort or attack.
Coup de plume. [Fr.] A literary attack or contest.
Coup de soleil. [Fr.] Sun-stroke.
Coup d'essai. [Fr.] First attempt.
Coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in state affairs.
Coup de théâtre. [Fr.] Theatrical effect; clap-trap.
Coup d'œil. [Fr.] A slight view; a glance.
Coupons. [Fr.] Dividend-warrants; papers, or parts of a commercial instrument bearing interest, of which a part is cut off as it falls due.—*Coupon détaché.* [Fr.] A dividend-warrant cut off.—*Détacher un coupon.* [Fr.] To detach, or take off, a *coupon*, a dividend-warrant.
Courage sans peur. [Fr.] Courage without fear.
Coureurs des bois. [Fr.] Forest-runners.
Coûte que coûte. [Fr.] Let it cost what it may.
Craignez honte. [Fr.] Fear shame.
Credat Judæus Apella. [L.] Let Apella, the circumcised Jew, believe it.
Credo quia impossibile est. [L.] I believe because it is impossible.
Credula res amor est. [L.] Love is a credulous thing.

Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit. [L.] As money increases the love of it increases.
Crescit eundo. [L.] It increases in its course.
Crimen læsæ majestatis. [L.] The crime of high treason.
Cruci, dum spiro fido. [L.] While I breathe, I trust in the cross.
Crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics;—*medicorum*, of physicians;—*mathematicorum*, of mathematicians.
Cucullus non facit monachum. [L.] The hood does not make the friar.
Cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit?
Culpam pœna premit comes. [L.] Punishment follows hard upon crime.
Cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege or license.
Cuneus cuneum trudit. [L.] One wedge drives another.
Curiosa felicitas. [L.] A felicitous tact.
Currente calamo. [L.] With a running or rapid pen.
Custos morum. [L.] The guardian of morals.
Custos rotulorum. [L.] The keeper of the rolls.

D.

D'accord. [Fr.] Agreed; in tune.
Da locum melioribus. [L.] Give place to your betters.
Dames de la halle. [Fr.] Market-women.
Damnant quod non intelligunt. [L.] They condemn what they do not understand.
Damnati ad metalla. [L.] Condemned to the mines.
Dapes inemptæ. [L.] Unbought viands or dainties.
Dare pondus fumo. [L.] To give weight to smoke.
Data. [L.] Things given or granted; premises.
De auctoritate mihi commissâ. [L.] By the authority intrusted to me.
De bonis non. [L.] Of the goods not yet administered on.
De bonne grace. [Fr.] Willingly and kindly.
Deceptio visûs. [L.] Optical illusion.
Decies repetita placebit. [L.] Ten times repeated, it will still please.
Decrevi. [L.] I have determined.
De die in diem. [L.] From day to day.
De facto. [L.] In fact; in reality.
De gustibus non disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
De haute lutte. [Fr.] By a violent struggle.
Dei plena sunt omnia. [L.] All things are full of God.
Déjeûner à la fourchette. [Fr.] A meat breakfast.
De jure. [L.] By or of right; by law.
Delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.
De minimis non curatur. [L.] No notice is taken of trifles.
De monte alto. [L.] From a high mountain.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Concerning the dead say only what is favorable.
De nihilo nihil fit. [L.] From nothing nothing is made.
De novo. [L.] Anew; from the beginning.
Deo date. [L.] Give ye to God.
Deo favente. [L.] Providence favoring;—*monente*, warning;—*juvante*, helping;—*volente*, willing.
Deo gratias. [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante. [L.] With God's help.
Deo, non fortunâ. [L.] From God, not from fortune.
Deo volente. [L.] If God will.
De profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
Desideratum. [L.] A thing desired.
Desunt cætera. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
Detur digniori. [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
Dextro tempore. [L.] At a propitious time.
Dies faustus,—infaustus. [L.] A lucky day,—an unlucky day.
Dies iræ. [L.] Day of wrath—a famous hymn.
Dies non. [L.] No day in court.
Dieu avec nous. [Fr.] God with us.
Dieu défend le droit. [Fr.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde. [Fr.] God guard you.
Dignus vindice nodus. [L.] A knot worthy of being untied by such hands.
Dii majorum gentium. [L.] The twelve superior gods.
Dii penates. [L.] Household gods.
Dios me libre de hombre de un libro. [Sp.] God deliver me from a man of one book.
Dirigo. [L.] I guide.
Diseur de bons mots. [Fr.] A sayer of good things.
Disjecta membra. [L.] Scattered remains.
Disjecti membra poëtæ. [L.] The limbs of the dismembered poet.
Divide et impera. [L.] Divide and govern.
Docendo discimus. [L.] We learn by teaching.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
Domus et placens uxor. [L.] A house and pleasing wife.
Dorer la pilule. [Fr.] To gild the pill.
Dos d'âne. [Fr.] A shelving ridge.
Double entendre. [Fr.] Double meaning.
Double entente. [Fr.] Double signification.
Doux yeux. [Fr.] Soft glances.
Dramatis personæ. [L.] Characters of the drama; characters represented.
Droit au travail. [Fr.] The right of living by labor.
Droit des gens. [Fr.] The law of nations.
Droit et avant. [Fr.] Right and forward.
Ducit amor patriæ. [L.] Patriotism guides me.
Du fort au faible. [Fr.] From the strong to the weak.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
Dulce est desipere in loco. [L.] It is pleasant to play the fool on the proper occasion.
Dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I breathe, I hope.
Dum tacent, clamant. [L.] While silent, they cry out.
Dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live, let us live.
Durante beneplacito. [L.] During our good pleasure.
Durante vitâ. [L.] During life.
Dux fœmina facti. [L.] A woman was the leader of the deed, or enterprise.

E.

Eau de Cologne. [Fr.] Cologne water.
Eau de vie. [Fr.] Brandy.
Ecce homo. [L.] Behold the man.
Ecce signum. [L.] Behold the sign, or badge.
E contra. [L.] On the other hand.
E contrario. [L.] On the contrary.
Editio princeps. [L.] First edition.
Ego et rex meus. [L.] I and my king.
Elapso tempore. [L.] The time having elapsed.
Elève. [Fr.] A pupil.
Eloignement. [Fr.] Estrangement.
E meglio tardi che mai. [It.] Better late than never.
Empressement. [Fr.] Eagerness; haste; zeal.
Empta dolere docet experientia. [L.] Experience bought with pain is instructive.
En cueros, or *en cueros vivos.* [Sp.] Stark naked.
En Dieu est ma fiance. [Fr.] In God is my trust.
En Dieu est tout. [Fr.] In God is every thing.
En famille. [Fr.] In a domestic manner.
Enfans de famille. [Fr.] Children of the family.
Enfans perdus. [Fr.] Lost children:—the forlorn hope.
Enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
Enfant trouvé. [Fr.] A foundling.
En fin. [Fr.] At length; at last.
En flûte. [Fr.] With guns on the upper deck only.
En foule. In a crowd, or mass.
En grace affie. [Fr.] On grace depend.
En grand. [Fr.] Of full size.
En masse. [Fr.] In a mass or body.

En passant. [Fr.] In passing; by the way.
En plein jour. [Fr.] In broad day.
En revanche. [Fr.] In return; as a requital.
En route. [Fr.] On the way or road.
En suivant la vérité. [Fr.] In following truth.
Entre deux vins. [Fr.] Neither drunk nor sober.
Entremets. [Fr.] Dainties between the courses.
Entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.
Entresol. [Fr.] A low-studded story between the basement and the second story.
Eo nomine. [L.] By that name.
E pluribus unum. [L.] One of many.—The motto of the United States.—The allusion is to the formation of one federal government out of several independent States.
Equanimiter. [L.] With equanimity.
Erba mala presto cresce. [It.] An ill weed grows apace.
Eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis. [L.] He snatched the thunderbolt from the clouds, and the sceptre from tyrants.
Errare humanum est. [L.] To err is human.
Erubuit, salva res est. [L.] He blushed, all is safe.
Espérance et Dieu. [Fr.] Hope and God.
Esprit de corps. [Fr.] The spirit of the body:—brotherhood; brotherly feeling.
Esprit fort. [Fr.] A freethinker.
Essayez. [Fr.] Try; attempt.
Esse quam videri. [L.] To be, rather than to seem.
Est modus in rebus. [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Esto perpetua. [L.] Let it endure forever.
Esto quod esse videris. [L.] Be what you seem to be.
Est quædam flere voluptas. [L.] There is a certain pleasure in tears.
Et cætera. [L.] And the rest.
Et cum spiritu tuo. [L.] And with thy spirit.
Et sequentia. [L.] And what follows.
Et sic de cæteris. [L.] And so of the rest.
Et sic de similibus. [L.] And so of the like.
Et tu, Brute. [L.] And even you, Brutus.
Ex abrupto. [L.] Abruptly.
Ex abundantia. [L.] Out of the abundance.
Ex animo. [L.] Heartily; sincerely.
Ex beneplacito. [L.] At pleasure.
Ex cathedra. [L.] From the chair or pulpit; from high authority.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher; more elevated.
Exceptio probat regulam. [L.] The exception proves the rule.
Exceptis excipiendis. [L.] The proper exceptions being made.
Excitari, non hebescere. [L.] To be spirited, not inactive.
Ex concesso. [L.] From what has been admitted.
Excudit. [L.] He fashioned or made it;—pl. *excuderunt.*
Ex curiâ. [L.] Out of court.
Ex delicto. [L.] From the crime.
Ex dono. [L.] By the gift of.
Exegi monumentumære perennius. [L.] I have built a monument more durable than brass.
Exempla sunt odiosa. [L.] Examples are offensive.
Exempli gratia. [L.] For example; for instance.
Exeunt. [L.] They go out.
Exeunt omnes. [L.] All go out.
Ex facto jus oritur. [L.] The law arises out of the fact.
Ex fide fortis. [L.] Strong through faith.
Exigeant. [Fr.] Exacting; requiring too much attention.
Ex merâ gratiâ. [L.] From mere favor.
Ex mero motu. [L.] From a mere motion.
Ex necessitate rei. [L.] From the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Nothing produces nothing.
Ex officio. [L.] By virtue of his office.
Ex opere operato. [L.] By external works; by an objective influence.
Ex parte. [L.] On one part or side.
Ex pede Herculem. [L.] From the size of the foot we recognize a Hercules:—we judge of the whole from the specimen.
Experientia docet stultos. [L.] Experience teaches even fools.
Experimentum crucis. [L.] The experiment of the cross:—a decisive experiment.
Experto crede Roberto. [L.] Believe one who has had experience.
Expertus. [L.] An expert, or an experienced person.
Expertus metuit. [L.] Having experience, he dreads it.
Ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done; retrospective.
Expressis verbis. [L.] In express terms.
Ex professo. [L.] By profession.
Ex quocunque capite. [L.] From whatever cause.
Ex tempore. [L.] Off-hand; on the spur of the moment:—extemporaneously.
Ex ungue leonem. [L.] The lion is known by his claws.
Ex uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all.

F.

Faber suæ fortunæ. [L.] The artificer of his own fortunes:—a self-made man.
Facies non omnibus una. [L.] All have not the same face.
Facile princeps. [L.] The admitted chief.
Facilis descensus Averni. [L.] The descent into hell is easy:—it is easy to get into difficulty.
Façon de parler. [Fr.] A manner of speaking.
Fac totum. [L.] Do every thing:—a man of all work.
Fæx populi. [L.] The dregs of the people.
Faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face on.
Faire mon devoir. [Fr.] To do my duty.
Faire sans dire. [Fr.] To do, not say.
Fait accompli. [Fr.] A thing already done.
Fama clamosa. [L.] Public scandal.
Fama semper vivat. [L.] May his fame live forever.
Fare, fac. [L.] Speak, do.
Fari quæ sentiat. [L.] To speak what he thinks.
Fas est et ab hoste doceri. [L.] It is permitted to learn even from an enemy.
Fasti et nefasti dies. [L.] Lucky and unlucky days.
Fata obstant. [L.] The Fates oppose.
Faux pas. [Fr.] A false step.
Favete linguis. [L.] Favor by your tongues; be silent while the business is proceeding.
Felicitas multos habet amicos. [L.] Prosperity has many friends.
Femme de chambre. [Fr.] A chamber-maid.
Femme de charge. [Fr.] A housekeeper.
Feræ naturæ. [L.] Of a wild nature.
Ferme ornée. [Fr.] An ornamental farm.
Festina lente. [L.] Hasten slowly.
Fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural feast celebrated out of doors.
Feu de joie. [Fr.] A bonfire.
Feuilleton. [Fr.] A small leaf; a supplement to, or bottom of a page of, a newspaper.
Feuilletoniste. [Fr.] A writer of *feuilletons.*
Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum. [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
Fiat lux. [L.] Let light be.
Fide et amore. [L.] By faith and love.
Fide et fiduciâ. [L.] By fidelity and confidence.
Fide et fortitudine. [L.] By faith and fortitude.
Fidei coticula crux. [L.] The cross is the touchstone of faith.
Fidei defensor. [L.] Defender of the faith.
Fidelis ad urnam. [L.] Faithful unto death.
Fideliter. [L.] Faithfully.
Fide, non armis. [L.] By faith, not arms.
Fide, sed cui vide. [L.] Trust, but see to whom.
Fides probata coronat. [L.] Proved faith crowns.
Fides Punica. [L.] Punic faith:—treachery.
Fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates.
Fidus et audax. [L.] Faithful and daring.
Filius nullius. [L.] A son of nobody;—*populi,* of the people;—*terræ,* of the earth.—(*Oxford, Eng.*) a student of low birth.

Fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chamber-maid.
Fille de joie. [Fr.] A prostitute.
Finem respice. [L.] Look to the end.
Finis coronat opus. [L.] The end crowns the work.
Fit fabricando faber. [L.] A workman is made by working:—practice makes perfect.
Flagrante bello. [L.] While the war was raging.
Flagrante delicto. [L.] In the actual commission of the crime.
Flebile ludibrium. [L.] A sad mockery.
Flecti, non frangi. [L.] To be bent, not broken.
Flux de bouche. [Fr.] An inordinate flow of words.
Forma pauperis. [L.] In the character of a pauper.
Fortes fortuna juvat. [L.] Fortune favors the brave.
Forti et fideli, nihil difficile. [L.] To the brave and faithful nothing is difficult.
Fortiter et recte. [L.] With fortitude and rectitude.
Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter. [L.] Boldly, faithfully, successfully.
Fortiter geret crucem. [L.] He will bravely bear the cross.
Fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in action.
Foy pour devoir. [O. Fr.] Faith for duty.
Frangas, non flectes. [L.] You may break, but shall not bend me.
Froides mains, chaud amour. [Fr.] Cold hands and a warm heart.
Front à front. [Fr.] Face to face.
Fronti nulla fides. [L.] There is no trusting to appearances.
Fruges consumere nati. [L.] Men born only to consume food.
Fugit hora. [L.] The hour flies.
Fugit irreparabile tempus. [L.] Irrecoverable time flies on.
Fuimus Troes. [L.] We were once Trojans.
Fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy *has* been.
Fulmen brutum. [L.] A harmless thunderbolt.
Functus officio. [L.] Having discharged his office.
Furor arma ministrat. [L.] Rage furnishes weapons.
Furor loquendi. [L.] A rage for speaking.
Furor poeticus. [L.] Poetic rage or fire.
Furor scribendi. [L.] A rage for writing.

G.

Gaiété de cœur. [Fr.] Gayety of heart.
Gallicè. [L.] In French.
Garde à cheval. [Fr.] A mounted guard.
Garde de corps. [Fr.] A body-guard.
Garde mobile. [Fr.] Guards liable to general service.
Gardez bien. [Fr.] Guard well; take care.
Gardez la foi. [Fr.] Guard the faith.
Genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place.
Gens de condition. [Fr.] People of rank;—*d'église*, churchmen;—*de guerre*, the military;—*de langues*, linguists;—*de lettres*, literati;—*de peu*, the meaner sort.
Gens de même famille. [Fr.] Birds of a feather.
Gens togata. [L.] Gownsmen; civilians.
Genus irritabile vatum. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
Germanicè. [L.] In German.
Gibier de potence. [Fr.] A gallows-bird; scapegrace.
Glebæ ascriptus. [L.] A servant belonging to the soil.
Gloria in excelsis. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
Gloria Patri. [L.] Glory be to the Father.
Gloria virtutis umbra. [L.] Glory is the shadow of virtue.
Gnothi seauton (Γνῶθι σεαυτόν). [Gr.] Know thyself.
Goutte à goutte. [Fr.] Drop by drop.
Gradus ad Parnassum. [L.] An aid to writing Latin and Greek poetry.
Grande parure. [Fr.] Full dress.
Gratia placendi. [L.] The delight of pleasing.
Gratis dictum. [L.] Mere assertion.
Graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis. [L.] Some remedies are worse than the disease.
Grex venalium. [L.] A venal throng.
Guerra al cuchillo. [Sp.] War to the knife.
Guerre à l'outrance. [Fr.] War to the knife.
Guerre à mort. [Fr.] War to the death.

H.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] It will be pleasant to remember these things hereafter.
Hannibal ante portas. [L.] The enemy at the gates.
Haro. [Fr.] Hue and cry.
Haud ignara mali miseris succurrere disco. [L.] Not ignorant of misfortune, I learn to succor the miserable.
Haud longis intervallis. [L.] At short intervals.
Haud passibus æquis. [L.] With unequal steps.
Haut et bon. [Fr.] Lofty and good.
Helluo librorum. [L.] A greedy devourer of books.
Heurēka (εὕρηκα). [Gr.] I have found it.
Hiatus maxime deflendus. [L.] A chasm or deficiency much to be lamented.
Hic et ubique. [L.] Here and everywhere.
Hic jacet. [L.] Here lies;—*sepultus*, buried.
Hic labor, hoc opus. [L.] This is labor, this is work.
Hinc illæ lachrymæ. [L.] Hence these tears.
Hoc age. [L.] Do this:—attend to what you are doing.
Hoc loco. [L.] In this place.
Hoc saxum posuit. [L.] He placed this stone.
Hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi. [L.] To-day be mine, to-morrow thine.
Hoi polloi (οἱ πολλοί). [Gr.] The many; the vulgar.
Hominis est errare. [L.] To err is human.
Homme de robe. [Fr.] A man in civil office.
Homme des affaires. [Fr.] A man of business; a financier.
Homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A man of wit or talent.
Homo alieni juris. [L.] One under the control of a father or guardian.
Homo multarum literarum. [L.] A man of great learning.
Homo sui juris. [L.] One who is his own master.
Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. [L.] I am a man, and nothing that relates to man is foreign to my sympathies.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. [O. Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks.
Honores mutant mores. [L.] Honors change men's manners or characters.
Honor est a Nilo. [L.] Honor is from the Nile. (*An anagram on "Horatio Nelson."*)
Honor virtutis præmium. [L.] Honor is the reward of virtue.
Honos alit artes. [L.] Honor cherishes the arts.
Honos habet onus. [L.] Honor brings responsibility.
Hora è sempre. [It.] It is always time.
Hora fugit. [L.] The hour flies.
Horresco referens. [L.] I shudder as I relate.
Hors de combat. [Fr.] Not in a condition to fight.
Hors de la loi. [Fr.] In the condition of an outlaw.
Hors d'œuvre. [Fr.] Something out of the course.
Hospitium. [L.] An inn.
Hôtel des Invalides. [Fr.] A hospital in Paris for wounded soldiers, &c.
Hôtel de ville. [Fr.] Town-hall; city-hall.
Huissier. [Fr.] Doorkeeper; usher.
Humani nihil a me alienum. [L.] Nothing that relates to man is foreign to me.
Humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I.

Ich dien. [Ger.] I serve.
Idem sonans. [L.] Signifying the same.
Id est. [L.] That is.

Id genus omne. [L.] All persons of that description.
Ignobile vulgus. [L.] The ignoble vulgar.
Ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law excuses nobody.
Ignoti nulla cupido. [L.] No desire is felt for a thing unknown.
Il a la mer à boire. [Fr.] He has to drink up the sea.
Il n'est sauce que d'appétit. [Fr.] Hunger is the best sauce.
Il sent le fagot. [Fr.] He smells of the fagot.
Il vino è una mezza corda. [It.] Wine brings out the truth.
Imitatores, servum pecus. [L.] Imitators, a servile herd.
Imo pectore. [L.] From the bottom of the heart.
Imperium in imperio. [L.] A state within a state.
In æquilibrio. [L.] In equilibrium.
In articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death.
In capite. [L.] In chief.
Incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdin. [L.] In striving to avoid Charybdis he falls upon Scylla.
In cœlo quies. [L.] There is rest in heaven.
In commendam. [L.] In trust or recommendation.
Incredulus odi. [L.] Being incredulous, I cannot endure it.
In curiâ. [L.] In court.
Inde iræ. [L.] Hence these resentments.
In dubiis. [L.] In matters of doubt.
In equilibrio. [L.] In an even poise.
In esse. [L.] In actual being.
Inest clementia forti. [L.] Clemency belongs to the brave.
In extenso. [L.] In full; at large.
In extremis. [L.] At the point of death.
In forma pauperis. [L.] As a poor man.
In foro conscientiæ. [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem. [L.] Below one's dignity.
In futuro. [L.] In future.
Ingens telum necessitas. [L.] Necessity is a powerful weapon.
In hoc signo spes mea. [L.] In this sign is my hope.
In hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this standard thou shalt conquer.
In limine. [L.] At the threshold.
In loco. [L.] In the proper place.
In loco parentis. [L.] In place of a parent.
In medias res. [L.] Into the midst of affairs or things.
In medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] You will go safest in a middle course.
In memoriam. [L.] In memory.
In nubibus. [L.] In the clouds.
In omnia paratus. [L.] Prepared for all things.
Inopem copia fecit. [L.] Abundance made him poor.
In partibus infidelium. [L.] In infidel countries.
In perpetuam rei memoriam. [L.] In perpetual remembrance of the thing.
In petto. [It.] In reserve or secrecy.
In posse. [L.] In possible being.
In præsenti. [L.] At the present time.
In propriâ personâ. [L.] In person.
In puris naturalibus. [L.] Stark naked.
In re. [L.] In the act; in reality.
In rerum naturâ. [L.] In the nature of affairs.
In sæcula sæculorum. [L.] For ages on ages.
Insculpsit. [L.] He engraved it;—pl., *insculpserunt.*
In situ. [L.] In the natural situation.
In solo Deo salus. [L.] In God alone is safety.
Instar omnium. [L.] An example which may suffice for all.
In statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
In statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the same state as before the war.
Inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
Inter arma silent leges. [L.] Laws are silent in the midst of arms.
Inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
Inter parietes. [L.] Within walls; in private.
Inter pocula. [L.] In his cups.
In terrorem. [L.] In terror; by way of warning.
Inter se. [L.] Among themselves.
Inter spem et metum. [L.] Between hope and fear.
In toto. [L.] In the whole; entirely.
In transitu. [L.] In the passage; in passing.
In usum Delphini. [L.] For the use of the Dauphin.
In utramque fortunam paratus. [L.] Prepared for either fortune.
In utroque fidelis. [L.] Faithful in both.
In vacuo. [L.] In a vacuum.
In verba magistri jurare. [L.] To adopt an opinion on the authority of another.
In vino veritas. [L.] There is truth in wine.
Invitâ Minervâ. [L.] Without capacity or genius.
Ipse dixit. [L.] He himself said it:—a mere saying or assertion.
Ipsissima verba. [L.] The very words.
Ipsissimis verbis. [L.] In the very words.
Ipso facto. [L.] By the act itself.
Ipso jure. [L.] By the law itself.
Ira furor brevis est. [L.] Anger is a short madness.
Ita lex scripta est. [L.] Thus the law is written.
Italicè. [L.] In Italian.
Item. [L.] Also.

J.

Jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
J'ai bonne cause. [Fr.] I have a good cause.
Januis clausis. [L.] With closed doors.
Je me fie en Diev. [Fr.] I put my trust in God.
Je ne cherche qu'un. [Fr.] I seek but one.
Je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I know not what.
Je n'oublierai jamais. [Fr.] I will never forget.
Je suis prêt. [Fr.] I am ready.
Jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play upon words.
Jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A display of wit; a witticism.
Jeu de théâtre. [Fr.] A stage-trick; clap-trap.
Je vis en espoir. [Fr.] I live in hope.
Jubilate Deo. [L.] Be joyful in God.
Jucundi acti labores. [L.] Past toils are pleasant.
Judex damnatur cùm nocens absolvitur. [L.] The judge is found guilty when the criminal is acquitted.
Judicium Dei. [L.] The judgment of God.
Juncta juvant. [L.] United, they assist.
Juniores ad labores. [L.] Young men for labor.
Jupiter tonans. [L.] The Thunderer, Jove.
Jure divino. [L.] By the divine law.
Jure humano. [L.] By human law.
Juris utriusque doctor. [L.] Doctor of both laws (civil and canonical).
Jus civile. [L.] The civil law.
Jus divinum. [L.] Divine right.
Jus et norma loquendi. [L.] The rule and law of speech.
Jus gentium. [L.] The law of nations.
Jus possessionis. [L.] The right of possession.
Jus proprietatis. [L.] The right of property.
Juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.
Justitiæ soror fides. [L.] Faith is the sister of justice.
Justum et tenacem propositi virum. [L.] A man just and steady of purpose.
Justus, propositi tenax. [L.] A just man, steady to his purpose.

L.

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum. [Fr.] Beauty without virtue is like a flower without perfume.
L' abito è una seconda natura. [It.] Habit is second nature.
Labore et honore. [L.] By labor and honor.
Labor ipse voluptas. [L.] Labor itself is a pleasure.
Labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers all things.
La fame non vuol leggi. [It.] Hunger will obey no laws.
Laisser faire. [Fr.] To let alone; to leave matters to their natural course.

Laissez nous faire. [Fr.] Let us act for ourselves.
La maladie sans maladie. [Fr.] Hypochondria.
La mala llaga sana, la mala fama mata. [Sp.] A bad wound heals, a bad name kills.
Langage des halles. [Fr.] Language of the market; billingsgate.
Lapsus calami. [L.] A slip of the pen.
Lapsus linguæ. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
Lares et penates. [L.] Household gods:—home.
L'argent. [Fr.] Silver; money.
Latet anguis in herbâ. [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
Latinè dictum. [L.] Said in Latin.
Laudari a viro laudato. [L.] To be praised by a man who is himself praised.
Laudator temporis acti. [L.] One who praises times which are past.
Laus Deo. [L.] Praise be to God.
Laus propria sordet. [L.] Self-praise defiles.
La vertu est la seule noblesse. [Fr.] Virtue is the only nobility.
Le bon temps viendra. [Fr.] The good time will come.
Lector benevole. [L.] Gentle reader.
Le diable boiteux. [Fr.] The limping devil.
Legatus a latere. [L.] A papal ambassador extraordinary.
Le grand monarque. [Fr.] The great monarch.
Le grand œuvre. [Fr.] The great work.
L'empire des lettres. [Fr.] The republic of letters.
Le point du jour. [Fr.] Daybreak.
Le renard prêche aux poules. [Fr.] The fox preaches to the hens.
Le roi et l'état. [Fr.] The king and the state.
Le roi le veut. [Fr.] The king wills it.
Les absens ont toujours tort. [Fr.] The absent are always in the wrong.
Les affaires font les hommes. [Fr.] Business makes men.
Le savoir-faire. [Fr.] The knowing how to act.
Le savoir-vivre. [Fr.] The knowing how to live.
Les extrêmes se touchent. [Fr.] Extremes meet.
Les larmes aux yeux. [Fr.] With tears in his eyes.
Les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours. [Fr.] The wisest are not always wise.
Lettre de marque. [Fr.] A letter of marque or reprisal.
Lettres de cachet. [Fr.] Sealed letters of the king, containing private orders.
Lex loci. [L.] The law of the place.
Lex non scripta. [L.] The unwritten law; the common law.
Lex scripta. [L.] The written or statute law.
Lex talionis. [L.] The law of retaliation.
Lex terræ. [L.] The law of the land.
L'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
Libretto. [It.] A little book; a pamphlet.
Licentia vatum. [L.] Poetical license.
Limæ labor. [L.] The labor of the file.
L'inconnu. [Fr.] The unknown.
L'incroyable. [Fr.] The incredible.
Lis litem generat. [L.] Strife begets strife.
Lis sub judice. [L.] A case not yet decided.
Lite pendente. [L.] During the trial.
Litera scripta manet. [L.] The written letter remains.
Littérateur. [Fr.] A literary man.
Loci communes. [L.] Commonplaces; topics.
Loco citato. [L.] In the place before cited.
Locum tenens. [L.] A substitute; a proxy.
Locus criminis. [L.] The place of the crime.
Locus in quo. [L.] The place in which.
Locus penitentiæ. [L.] Place for repentance.
Locus sigilli. [L.] The place of the seal.
Longe aberrat scopo. [L.] He is wide of the mark.
Longo intervallo. [L.] With a long interval.
Loyal en tout. [Fr.] Loyal in every thing.
Loyauté m'oblige. [Fr.] Loyalty bids me.
Loyauté n'a honte. [Fr.] Loyalty has no shame.
Lucidus ordo. [L.] A lucid arrangement.
Lupus in fabulâ. [L.] The wolf in the fable.
Lusus naturæ. [L.] A freak of nature; a monster.

M.

Macte virtute. [L.] Go on increasing in virtue.
Magistratus indicat virum. [L.] Magistracy shows the man.
Magna civitas, magna solitudo. [L.] A great city is a great solitude.
Magna est veritas, et prævalebit. [L.] Truth is mighty, and will prevail.
Magna inter opes inops. [L.] Poor in the midst of great wealth.
Magni nominis umbra. [L.] The shadow of a great name.
Magnum bonum. [L.] A great good.
Magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
Magnus Apollo. [L.] Great Apollo:—a great oracle or authority.
Maintien le droit. [Fr.] Maintain the right.
Maison de campagne. [Fr.] A country-seat.
Maison de ville. [Fr.] A town-house.
Maître d'hôtel. [Fr.] A steward.
Maladie du pays. [Fr.] Homesickness.
Mala fide. [L.] In bad faith; treacherously.
Mal à propos. [Fr.] Out of place; unseasonable.
Malè parta malè dilabuntur. [L.] Things ill got are ill spent.
Malheur ne vient jamais seul. [Fr.] Misfortunes never come single.
Mali principii malus finis. [L.] Bad beginnings have bad endings.
Malis avibus. [L.] With bad omens.
Malum in se. [L.] A thing wrong in itself.
Malum prohibitum. [L.] A thing wrong because forbidden.
Mania a potu. [L.] Madness from drink; delirium tremens.
Manibus pedibusque. [L.] With hands and feet.
Manu forti. [L.] With a strong hand.
Manu propria. [L.] With one's own hand.
Mas vale saber que haber. [Sp.] Better be wise than rich.
Materiam superabat opus. [L.] The workmanship surpassed the material.
Mauvais goût. [Fr.] Bad taste.
Mauvaise honte. [Fr.] Extreme bashfulness.
Maximus in minimis. [L.] Very great in very little things.
Medecine expectante. [Fr.] Trusting to time for a remedy.
Mediocria firma. [L.] The middle station is safest.
Medio tutissimus ibis. [L.] The middle course will be the safest.
Memento mori. [L.] Be mindful of death.
Memor et fidelis. [L.] Mindful and faithful.
Memoriâ in æternâ. [L.] In eternal remembrance.
Memoriter. [L.] By rote.
Mens agitat molem. [L.] Mind moves the mass.
Mens divinior. [L.] The inspired mind of the poet.
Mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi conscia recti. [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Meo periculo. [L.] At my own risk.
Meum et tuum. [L.] Mine and thine:—property.
Mezzo termine. [It.] A middle course.
Mihi cura futuri. [L.] My care is for the future.
Minutiæ. [L.] Trifles; minute points or matters.
Mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
Mirabile visu. [L.] Wonderful to see.
Mobile perpetuum. [L.] Perpetual motion.
Modo et formâ. [L.] In manner and form.
Modus operandi. [L.] The mode of operation.
Mollia tempora fandi. [L.] The favorable moments for speaking.
Monumentum ære perennius. [L.] A monument more enduring than brass.
More majorum. [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
Mot du guet. [Fr.] A watchword.
Mots d'usage. [Fr.] Phrases in common use.
Motu proprio. [L.] Of his own accord.
Moveo et propitior. [L.] I rise and am appeased.

Multa gemens. [L.] Groaning deeply.
Multum in parvo. [L.] Much in a little space.
Munus Apolline dignum. [L.] A gift worthy of Apollo.
Mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.

N.

Natale solum. [L.] Natal soil.
Nec cupias, nec metuas. [L.] Neither desire nor fear.
Ne cede malis. [L.] Yield not to misfortunes.
Necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity has no law.
Nec mora, nec requies. [L.] There is neither delay nor repose.
Nec pluribus impar. [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers.
Nec prece, nec pretio. [L.] Neither by entreaty nor bribe.
Nec quærere, nec spernere honorem. [L.] Neither to seek nor to despise honors.
Nec scire fas est omnia. [L.] It is not permitted to know all things.
Nefasti dies. [L.] Unlucky days.
Ne fronti crede. [L.] Trust not the face.
Nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto. [L.] (*Law.*) No man can be twice punished for the same offence.
Nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one annoys me with impunity.
Nemo repentè fuit turpissimus. [L.] No one ever became in an instant utterly vicious.
Ne plus ultra. [L.] The utmost limit:—perfection.
Ne quid nimis. [L.] Do not take too much of any thing:—avoid extremes.
Ne sutor ultra crepidam. [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Ne tentes, aut perfice. [L.] Attempt not, or accomplish.
Ne vile velis. [L.] Desire nothing base.
Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit. [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.
Nil admirari. [L.] To be astonished at nothing.
Nil desperandum. [L.] Never despair.
Nil nisi cruce. [L.] No dependence but on the cross.
N'importe. [Fr.] It matters not.
Nitor in adversum. [L.] I strive against it.
Nolens volens. [L.] Willing or unwilling.
Noli me tangere. [L.] Touch me not.
Nolo episcopari. [L.] I wish not to be made a bishop.
Nom de guerre. [Fr.] A war-name:—an assumed travelling title.
Nom de plume. [Anglo-Fr.] An assumed name of a writer. [This phrase is not used in France.]
Nomen et omen. [L.] A name significant of the thing.
Non assumpsit. [L.] (*Law.*) He did not assume:—a plea in personal actions.
Non compos mentis. [L.] Not of sound mind.
Non constat. [L.] It does not appear.
Non datur tertium. [L.] There is not a third one.
Non est inventus. [L.] He has not been found.
Non libet. [L.] It does not please me.
Non mi ricordo. [It.] I do not remember.
Non multa, sed multum. [L.] Not many things, but much.
Non nobis solum. [L.] Not to us alone.
Non nostrum est tantas componere lites. [L.] It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes.
Non obstante. [L.] Notwithstanding any thing to the contrary.
Non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We cannot all of us do every thing.
Non quis, sed quid. [L.] Not the person, but the deed, is to be judged.
Non quo sed quomodo. [L.] Not by whom, but how.
Non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow:—an unwarranted conclusion.
Non sibi, sed patriæ. [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
Non sum qualis eram. [L.] I am not now what I once was.
Nonumque prematur in annum. [L.] Let your piece be kept nine years.
Nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.
Noscitur ex sociis. [L.] He is known by his companions.
Nota bene. [L.] Take notice.
N'oubliez pas. [Fr.] Forget not.
Nous verrons. [Fr.] We shall see.
Nouvellette. [Fr.] A tale; a short novel.
Novus homo. [L.] A new man.
Nudis verbis. [L.] In plain words.
Nudum pactum. [L.] A bare contract.
Nugæ canoræ. [L.] Melodious trifles.
Nulla dies sine lineâ. [L.] No day without something performed.
Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri. [L.] Not being bound to swear to the dogmas of any master.
Nullius filius. [L.] A son of nobody.
Nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.
Nunquam non paratus. [L.] Never unprepared.
Nusquam tuta fides. [L.] Our faith is nowhere safe.

O.

Obiter dictum. [L.] A thing said by the way.
Obra de comun, obra de ningun. [Sp.] What is everybody's work, or business, is nobody's.
Obscurum per obscurius. [L.] Explaining what is obscure by something more obscure.
Occurrent nubes. [L.] Clouds will intervene.
Oderint dum metuant. [L.] Let them hate, provided they fear.
Odi profanum vulgus et arceo. [L.] I loathe and repel the profane vulgar.
Odium in longum jacens. [L.] An old grudge.
Odium theologicum. [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Œil de bœuf. [Fr.] Bull's eye.
Officina gentium. [L.] The workshop of nations.
Ohe! jam satis. [L.] O! there is now enough.
Ohne Hast, ohne Rast. [Ger.] Haste not, rest not.
Oleum et operam perdidi. [L.] I have lost my labor and my oil.
Olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] The future recollection will be pleasant.
Olla podrida. [Sp.] A heterogeneous mixture.
Omne bonum desuper. [L.] All good is from above.
Omne ignotum pro magnifico. [L.] Every thing unknown is held to be magnificent.
Omnia bona bonis. [L.] All things are good to good men.
Omnia mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] All things change, and we change with them.
Omnia vincit labor. [L.] Labor overcomes all obstacles.
Omnis amans amens. [L.] Every lover is deranged.
Onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proof.
Operæ pretium est. [L.] It is worth while.
Opera illius mea sunt. [L.] His works are mine.
Opprobrium medicorum. [L.] The reproach of the physicians.
Opus operatum. [L.] A mere outward work.
Ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
Ora et labora. [L.] Pray and labor.
Ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
Orator fit, poëta nascitur. [L.] An orator may be made by education, a poet is born a poet.
Ore rotundo. [L.] With a full, round voice.
Ore tenus. [L.] From the mouth.
Origo mali. [L.] The origin of the evil.
O si sic omnia! [L.] Oh that he had always spoken or acted thus!
Os rotundum. [L.] A round mouth:—a flowing and eloquent delivery.
O tempora, O mores! [L.] Oh, the times and the manners!
Otia dant vitia. [L.] Idleness leads to vice.

Otiosa sedulitas. [L.] Idle industry; laborious trifling.
Otium cum dignitate. [L.] Leisure with dignity.
Otium sine dignitate. [L.] Leisure without dignity.
Oublier je ne puis. [Fr.] I cannot forget.
Ouvriers. [Fr.] Artisans; workmen.

P.

Pacta conventa. [L.] Conditions agreed upon.
Pallida mors. [L.] Pale death.
Palmam qui meruit ferat. [L.] Let him who has deserved it bear the palm.
Parem non fert. [L.] He will not endure an equal.
Par excellence. [Fr.] By way of eminence.
Pari passu. [L.] With equal pace.
Par nobile fratrum. [L.] A noble pair of brothers.
Par pari refero. [L.] I return like for like.
Par signe de mépris. [Fr.] As a token of contempt.
Parta tueri. [L.] To defend what has been obtained.
Particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice in the crime.
Parturiunt montes. [L.] The mountain is in labor.
Parva componere magnis. [L.] To compare small things with great.
Parvum parva decent. [L.] Little things befit a little man.
Passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key.
Paterfamilias. [L.] The father of a family.
Pater patriæ. [L.] The father of his country.
Patriis virtutibus. [L.] By hereditary virtue.
Pedir peras al olmo. [Sp.] To seek pears of the elm.
Peine forte et dure. [Fr.] Harsh and severe punishment.
Penchant. [Fr.] Inclination:—propensity.
Pendente lite. [L.] While the suit is pending.
Per angusta ad augusta. [L.] Through trials to triumph.
Per annum. [L.] By the year; yearly.
Per aspera ad astra. [L.] Through suffering to renown.
Per capita. [L.] By the head; singly.
Per centum. [L.] By the hundred.
Per diem. [L.] By the day.
Père de famille. [Fr.] The father of a family.
Per fas et nefas. [L.] Through right and wrong.
Periculum in morâ. [L.] There is danger in delay.
Per mare, per terras. [L.] Through sea and land.
Per saltum. [L.] By a leap:—by fits and starts.
Per se. [L.] By itself; for its own sake.
Petitio principii. [L.] A begging of the question.
Peu de bien, peu de soin. [Fr.] Little property, little care.
Pis aller. [Fr.] The worst or last shift.
Poco á poco. [Sp.] Little by little:—softly.
Poëta nascitur, non fit. [L.] A poet is born, not made by education.
Point d'appui. [Fr.] Point of support:—a rallying point.
Pondere, non numero. [L.] By weight, not by number.
Pons asinorum. [L.] The bridge of asses.
Possunt quia posse videntur. [L.] They are able because they think they are so.
Post mortem. [L.] After death.
Post nubila jubila. [L.] After sorrow, joy.
Post nubila Phœbus. [L.] After clouds, a clear sun.
Post obitum. [L.] After death.
Pour faire visite. [Fr.] To pay a visit:—a visiting-card.
Pour passer le temps. [Fr.] To while away the time.
Pour prendre congé. [Fr.] To take leave.
Præmonitus præmunitus. [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
Primæ viæ. [L.] The first passages.
Prima facie. [L.] On the first face or view.
Primum mobile. [L.] First impulse; that which puts every thing in motion.
Primus inter pares. [L.] The first among equals.
Principiis obsta. [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Prior tempore, prior jure. [L.] First come, first served.
Pro aris et focis. [L.] For our altars and our hearths:—for religious and civil liberty.
Probatum est. [L.] It is tried and proved.
Pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good.
Pro confesso. [L.] As if conceded.
Procul, O procul este, profani! [L.] Far, far hence, retire, ye profane!
Pro Deo et ecclesiâ. [L.] For God and the church.
Pro et con. [L.] For and against.
Profanum vulgus. [L.] The profane vulgar.
Pro forma. [L.] For form's sake.
Pro hac vice. [L.] For this time.
Proh pudor. [L.] Oh, for shame!
Projet de loi. [Fr.] A legislative bill or draft.
Pro rata. [L.] In proportion.
Pro rege et patriâ. [L.] For my king and country.
Pro rege, lege, et grege. [L.] For the king, the law, and the people.
Pro re natâ. [L.] For a special purpose.
Pro salute animæ. [L.] For the health of the soul.
Pro tanto. [L.] For so much:—as far as it goes.
Pro tempore. [L.] For the time; temporarily.
Punica fides. [L.] Punic faith:—treachery.

Q.

Quæ nocent docent. [L.] We learn by what we suffer.
Qualis ab incepto. [L.] The same as at the beginning.
Qualis rex, talis grex. [L.] Like king, like people.
Qualis vita, finis ita. [L.] As is the life, so is its end.
Quamdiu se bene gesserit. [L.] As long as he shall conduct himself properly:—during good behavior.
Quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. [L.] Sometimes even the good Homer nods.
Quando ullum inveniemus parem? [L.] When shall we look upon his like again?
Quanti est sapere! [L.] How valuable is wisdom!
Quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
Quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] How much changed from what he once was!
Quantum sufficit. [L.] Enough.
Qui capit, ille facit. [L.] He who takes it, makes it.
Quid nunc? [L.] What now? what news?
Quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another:—an equivalent.
Quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh?
Quid times? Cæsarem vehis. [L.] What do you fear? You carry Cæsar.
Qui facit per alium, facit per se. [L.] He who does a thing by the agency of another does it himself.
Qui invidet minor est. [L.] He who envies is inferior.
Qui nimium probat, nihil probat. [L.] He who proves too much proves nothing.
Qui tacet consentit. [L.] He who is silent consents.
Qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who brought us over still maintains us.
Qui vive? [Fr.] "Who goes there?" On the alert.
Quoad hoc. [L.] As to this; to this extent.
Quo animo. [L.] With what intention.
Quocunque nomine. [L.] Under whatever name.
Quod avertat Deus. [L.] Which may God avert.
Quod bene notandum. [L.] Which is to be particularly noticed.
Quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.
Quod erat faciendum. [L.] Which was to be done.
Quod hoc sibi vult? [L.] What does this mean?
Quod ignotum pro magnifico est. [L.] That which is unknown is thought to be great.
Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus. [L.] What always, what everywhere, what by all has been held to be true.
Quo Fata vocant. [L.] Whither the Fates call.
Quo jure. [L.] By what right.

Quorum pars magna fui. [L.] In which I bore a conspicuous part; in which I largely participated.

Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat. [L.] Those whom God would destroy, he first makes mad.

Quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] Many men, many minds.

R.

Raison d'état. [Fr.] A reason of state.

Rara avis. [L.] A rare bird.

Ratione soli. [L.] In respect of the soil.

Rectè et suaviter. [L.] Justly and mildly.

Rectus in curiâ. [L.] Upright in the court; with clean hands.

Reductio ad absurdum. [L.] A reduction to an absurdity.

Regium donum. [L.] Royal gift.

Re infectâ. [L.] The business being unfinished.

Religio loci. [L.] The spirit of the place.

Rem acu tetigisti. [L.] You have hit the nail on the head.

Remis velisque. [L.] With oars and sails.

Renascentur. [L.] They will be born to another life.

Renovate animos. [L.] Renew your courage.

Rentes. [Fr.] Funds bearing interest; stocks.

Répondre en Normand. [Fr.] To give an indirect or evasive answer.

Requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.

Res angusta domi. [L.] Narrow circumstances.

Respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.

Respublica. [L.] The republic; the commonwealth.

Resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.

Ridere in stomacho. [L.] To laugh inwardly; to laugh in one's sleeve.

Ride si sapis. [L.] Laugh if you are wise.

Rien n'est beau que le vrai. [Fr.] Nothing is beautiful but truth.

Rire sous cape. [Fr.] To laugh in one's sleeve.

Risum teneatis, amici? [L.] Friends, can you refrain from laughing?

Ruat cœlum. [L.] Let the heavens fall.

Rudis indigestaque moles. [L.] A rude and undigested mass.

Ruit mole suâ. [L.] It falls to ruin by its own weight.

Ruse contre ruse. [Fr.] Trick against trick.

Ruse de guerre. [Fr.] A stratagem of war.

Rus in urbe. [L.] The country in the city.

S.

Sal Atticum. [L.] Attic salt; wit.

Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law.

Salvo jure. [L.] Without detriment to the right.

Salvo pudore. [L.] Without offence to modesty.

S'amuser à la moutarde. [Fr.] To trifle away one's time.

Sanctum sanctorum. [L.] The holy of holies.

Sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony.

Sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.

Sans rime et sans raison. [Fr.] Without rhyme or reason.

Sans souci. [Fr.] Without care.

Sans tache. [Fr.] Without spot.

Sapere aude. [L.] Dare to be wise.

Sartor resartus. [L.] The cobbler mended.

Sat cito, si sat bene. [L.] It must be done soon, if done well.

Satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parvum. [L.] Plenty of eloquence, but little wisdom.

Satis superque. [L.] Enough, and more than enough.

Satis verborum. [L.] Enough of words.

Sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.

Savoir-faire. [Fr.] Tact; skill; industry.

Savoir-vivre. [Fr.] Good breeding or behavior.

Secundum artem. [L.] According to art; regularly.

Secundum usum. [L.] According to custom.

Sed hæc hactenus. [L.] So much for this.

Semel et simul. [L.] Once and altogether.

Semper avarus eget. [L.] The avaricious man is always in want.

Semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.

Semper paratus. [L.] Always prepared.

Semper timidum scelus. [L.] Guilt is always cowardly.

Semper vivit in armis. [L.] He ever lives in arms.

Senatûs consultum. [L.] A decree of the Senate.

Senex, bis puer. [L.] Once a man, twice a boy.

Separatio a mensâ et thoro. [L.] (*Law.*) Separation from bed and board.

Serus in cælum redeas. [L.] Late may you return to heaven.

Servare modum. [L.] To keep within bounds.

Servus servorum Dei. [L.] Servant of the servants of God.

Sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.

Sic eunt fata hominum. [L.] So goes it in the world.

Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to the stars, or to immortality.

Sic passim. [L.] So everywhere.

Sic semper tyrannis. [L.] Thus always with tyrants.

Sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] Thus the glory of the world passes away.

Sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you toil, but not for yourselves.

Silent leges inter arma. [L.] In war, laws are silent, or disregarded.

Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like is cured by like. [The principle of homœopathy.]

Similis simili gaudet. [L.] Like is pleased with like.

Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.

Sine curâ. [L.] Without care.

Sine die. [L.] Without naming a day.

Sine invidiâ. [L.] Without envy.

Sine irâ et studio. [L.] Without anger or favor.

Sine odio. [L.] Without hatred.

Sine quâ non. [L.] Without which, not; an indispensable condition.

Si sit prudentia. [L.] If there be but prudence.

Siste, viator. [L.] Stop, traveller.

Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] Light lie the earth on thee.

Sit venia verbo. [L.] Excuse the expression.

Sola nobilitas virtus. [L.] Virtue is the only true nobility.

Soli Deo gloria. [L.] To God alone be glory.

Solvuntur tabulæ. [L.] (*Law.*) The bills are dismissed:—the defendant is acquitted.

Sotto voce. [It.] In an undertone or whisper.

Sous tous les rapports. [Fr.] In all respects.

Spectemur agendo. [L.] Let us be tried by our actions.

Sperate, miseri; cavete, felices [L.] Let the wretched hope, and the prosperous be on their guard.

Spero meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.

Spolia opima. [L.] The richest booty.

Spretæ injuria formæ. [L.] The insult to her slighted beauty.

Stans pede in uno. [L.] Standing on one leg.

Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] He stands the shadow of a mighty name.

Statu quo ante bellum. [L.] The state in which things were before the war.

Status quo. [L.] The state in which.

Sternitur alieno vulnere. [L.] He is slain by a blow aimed at another.

Stet. [L.] Let it stand.

Stratum super stratum. [L.] One layer upon another.

Sua cuique voluptas. [L.] Every one has his own pleasure.

Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gentle in manner, forcible in execution.

Sub colore juris. [L.] Under color of law.

Sub hoc signo vinces. [L.] Under this standard thou shalt conquer.

Sub judice lis est. [L.] The cause is yet before the judge.

Sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus. [L.] The cause being removed, the effect ceases.

Sub prætextu juris. [L.] Under the pretext of justice.
Sub quocunque titulo. [L.] Under whatever title.
Sub rosâ. [L.] Under the rose; privately.
Sub silentio. [L.] In silence.
Suggestio falsi. [L.] The suggestion of a falsehood.
Sui generis. [L.] Of a peculiar kind.
Summum bonum. [L.] The greatest good.
Summum jus, summa injuria. [L.] The rigor of the law may be the greatest wrong.
Sunt lachrymæ rerum. [L.] There are tears for misery.
Suo jure. [L.] By his own right.
Suo Marte. [L.] By his own prowess.
Suppressio veri. [L.] The suppression of the truth.
Surgit amari aliquid. [L.] Something bitter rises.
Suum cuique. [L.] Let every one have his own.
Suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his peculiar habit.

T.

Tâche sans tache. [Fr.] A work without blemish.
Tædium vitæ. [L.] Weariness of life.
Tam Marte quam Minervâ. [L.] As much by courage as by genius.
Tam Marti quam Mercurio. [L.] As fit for war as for business.
Tangere vulnus. [L.] To touch a sore place.
Tantæne animis cælestibus iræ? [L.] Can such wrath dwell in heavenly minds?
Tant mieux. [Fr.] So much the better.
Tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.
Tanto buon, che val niente. [It.] So good that he is good for nothing.
Tel est notre plaisir. [Fr.] Such is our pleasure.
Tel maître, tel valet. [Fr.] Like master, like man.
Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] Times change, and we change with them.
Tempori parendum. [L.] We must yield to the times.
Tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time that devours all things.
Tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
Tempus omnia revelat. [L.] Time discloses all things.
Tenax propositi. [L.] Tenacious of his purpose.
Tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be tried.
Terra firma. [L.] Solid land; the continent.
Terra incognita. [L.] An unknown land.
Tertium quid. [L.] A third something.
Tiens ta foy. [O. Fr.] Keep thy faith.
Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes. [L.] I fear the Greeks, even when bringing gifts.
Tirer à boulet rouge. [Fr.] To shoot with a red bullet.
Toga virilis. [L.] The Roman gown of manhood.
To kalon, τὸ καλόν. [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
To prepon, τὸ πρέπον. [Gr.] The becoming; the proper.
Tot homines, tot sententiæ. [L.] So many men, so many minds.
Totidem verbis. [L.] In so many words.
Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
Totis viribus. [L.] With all his might.
Toto cælo. [L.] By the whole heavens.
Toujours prêt. [Fr.] Always ready.
Toujours propice. [Fr.] Always propitious.
Tourner casaque. [Fr.] To turn the coat.
Tous frais faits. [Fr.] All expenses paid.
Tout au contraire. [Fr.] Just the contrary.
Tout comme chez nous. [Fr.] Just as it is at home.
Tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole taken together.
Transeat in exemplum. [L.] May it become an example.
Tria juncta in uno. [L.] Three joined in one.
Troja fuit. [L.] Troy was—[is no more.]
Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur. [L.] The Trojan and the Tyrian shall be treated by me without distinction.
Truditur dies die. [L.] One day is pressed onward by another.
Tu ne cede malis. [L.] Do not yield to evils.
Tuum est. [L.] It is thine own.

U.

Uberrima fides. [L.] A superabundant faith.
Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum. [L.] (*Law.*) Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
Ubi libertas, ibi patria. [L.] Where liberty is, there is my country.
Ubique patriam reminisci. [L.] Everywhere to remember our country.
Ubi supra. [L.] Where above mentioned.
Ultima ratio. [L.] The last reasoning.
Ultima Thule. [L.] Remotest Thule:—the extremity of the earth as known to the ancient Romans; an island in the extreme north of Europe.
Unâ voce. [L.] With one voice.
Un Dieu, un roi. [Fr.] One God, one king.
Unguibus et rostro. [L.] With talons and beak:—tooth and nail.
Unguis in ulcere. [L.] A claw, or nail, in the sore.
Un homme cossu. [Fr.] A rich, substantial man.
Un je servirai. [Fr.] One I will serve.
Un sot à triple étage. [Fr.] A most egregious fool.
Usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars.
Usque ad nauseam. [L.] So as to disgust.
Usus loquendi. [L.] Usage in speaking.
Ut ameris, amabilis esto. [L.] That you may be loved, be deserving of love.
Ut apes geometriam. [L.] As bees practise geometry.
Utile dulci. [L.] The useful with the agreeable.
Utinam noster esset. [L.] Would that he were ours, or on our side.
Ut infra. [L.] As stated or cited below.
Uti possidetis. [L.] As you possess:—let each party keep what is in his possession.
Ut pignus amicitiæ. [L.] As a token of friendship.
Utrum horum mavis accipe. [L.] Take which you like.
Ut supra. [L.] As above stated or cited.

V.

Vade in pace. [L.] Go in peace.
Væ victis. [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
Valeat quantum valere potest. [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth.
Valet anchora virtus. [L.] Virtue is an anchor.
Valet-de-chambre. [Fr.] A valet; a body-servant.
Valete et plaudite. [L.] Farewell and applaud.
Variæ lectiones. [L.] Various readings.
Variorum notæ. [L.] The notes of various editors.
Velis et remis. [L.] With sails and oars.
Veluti in speculum. [L.] Even as in a looking-glass.
Vendidit hic auro patriam. [L.] This man sold his country for gold.
Venenum in auro bibitur. [L.] Poison is drunk from a golden vessel.
Venia necessitati datur. [L.] Indulgence, or pardon, is granted to necessity.
Venire facias. [L.] You shall cause to come.
Veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
Ventis secundis. [L.] With favorable winds.
Verbatim et literatim. [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word to the wise is sufficient.
Vergilium vidi tantum. [L.] I merely saw Virgil.
Veritas odium parit. [L.] Truth begets hatred.
Veritas prævalebit. [L.] Truth will prevail.
Veritas vincit. [L.] Truth conquers.
Vérité sans peur. [Fr.] Truth without fear.
Vestigia nulla retrorsum. [L.] No traces backward; no returning footsteps.

Vexata quæstio. [L.] A question much disputed.
Via media. [L.] A middle way or course.
Via militaris. [L.] A military way.
Via trita, via tuta. [L.] The beaten path is the safe path.
Vice versa. [L.] The terms being reversed.
Vide ut supra. [L.] See the preceding.
Vi et armis. [L.] By force of arms; by violence.
Vigilantibus. [L.] To the watchful.
Vigilate et orate. [L.] Watch and pray.
Vigueur de dessus. [Fr.] Strength is from above.
Vincit amor patriæ. [L.] The love of our country prevails.
Vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
Vincit, qui se vincit. [L.] He conquers who conquers himself.
Vinculum matrimonii. [L.] Bond of matrimony.
Vires acquirit eundo. [L.] It acquires strength as it goes, or going.
Virtus in arduis. [L.] Virtue or valor in difficulties.
Virtus incendit vires. [L.] Virtue rouses strength.
Virtus millia scuta. [L.] Virtue is a thousand shields.
Virtus semper viridis. [L.] Virtue is always flourishing.
Virtus sola nobilitat. [L.] Virtue alone ennobles.
Virtus vincit invidiam. [L.] Virtue overcomes envy.
Virtute amore. [L.] Through the love of virtue.
Virtute et fide. [L.] By virtue and faith.
Virtute et labore. [L.] By virtue and toil.
Virtute et numine. [L.] By virtue and heaven.
Virtute et operâ. [L.] By virtue and industry.
Virtute, non astutiâ. [L.] By virtue, not by craft.
Virtute, non verbis. [L.] By virtue, not by words.
Virtute officii. [L.] By virtue of his office.
Virtute quies. [L.] Content in virtue.
Virtute securus. [L.] Safe through virtue.
Vis conservatrix naturæ. [L.] The preserving power of nature.
Viser à deux buts. [Fr.] To aim at two marks.
Vis inertiæ. [L.] The power of inertness.
Vis medicatrix naturæ. [L.] The healing power of nature.
Vis unita fortior. [L.] United force is the stronger.
Vis vitæ. [L.] The power or vigor of life.
Vita brevis, ars longa. [L.] Life is short, and art is long.
Vitæ via virtus. [L.] Virtue is the way of life.
Vivat regina. [L.] Long live the queen.
Vivat respublica. [L.] Long live the republic.
Vivat rex. [L.] Long live the king.
Vivâ voce. [L.] By the living voice; by word of mouth.
Vive la bagatelle. [Fr.] Success to trifles.
Vive la république. [Fr.] Long live the republic.
Vive le roi. [Fr.] Long live the king.
Vivere sat vincere. [L.] To conquer is to live enough.
Vive, vale. [L.] Live, and be well.
Vivida vis animi. [L.] The active force of the mind.
Vivit post funera virtus. [L.] Virtue survives the grave.
Voilà une autre chose. [Fr.] That is quite another thing.
Volo, non valeo. [L.] I am willing, but not able.
Voltigeur. [Fr.] A light horseman.
Vota vita mea. [L.] My life is devoted.
Vox et præterea nihil. [L.] Voice and nothing more; sound without sense.
Vox populi, vox Dei. [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgò. [L.] Commonly.
Vulnus immedicabile. [L.] An incurable wound.
Vultus est index animi. [L.] The countenance is the index of the mind.

Z.

Zonam perdidit. [L.] He has lost his purse.
Zonam solvere. [L.] To unloose the virgin zone.

MUSICAL TERMS,

CHIEFLY FROM THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE.

A ballata (ä bäl-lä′tä). In ballad style.
A battuta (ä bät-tō′tä). With the beat; in strict time.
A bell' agio (ä-bĕl-läd′jō). Entirely at pleasure.
A bouche fermée (ä bōsh fār-mā′). [Fr.] With the mouth closed.
A cappella (ä käp-pĕl′lä). In church style.
A capriccio (ä kä-prēt′chō). At pleasure.
Accelerando (ät-chĕl-ā-rän′dō). Gradually quickening.
Acciaccatura (ät-chē-äk-kä-tō′rä). A short grace-note.
Adagietto (ä-dä-jĕt′tō). A short adagio; a little slower than adagio.
Adagio (ä-dä′jō). Very slow; at ease; a slow movement.
A deux mains (ä duh mäɴ). [Fr.] For both hands.
Ad libitum (äd lē′be-tŭm). [L.] At pleasure.
A due (ä dō′ā). In two parts.
Affettuoso (äf-fĕt-tō-ō′sō). With feeling.
Agitato (ä-jē-tä′tō). In an agitated manner.
Agrémens (ä-grā-mōɴ). [Fr.] Graces; ornaments.
À la chasse (ä lä shäs). [Fr.] In hunting style.
Al fine (äl fē′nā). To the end.
Alla breve (äl′lä brā′vā). A quick common time.
All' antico (äl än-tē′kō). In ancient style.
Alla polacca (-pō-läk′kä). In Polish style.
Alla zoppa (-tsŏp′pä). Limpingly.
Allegretto (äl-lā-grĕt′tō). Somewhat quickly.
Allegretto scherzando (-skärt-sän′dō). Rather quickly and merrily.
Allegro (äl-lā′grō). Lively; quick.
Allegro agitato (-ä-jē-tä′tō). Quickly and hurriedly.
Allegro assai (-äs-sä′ē). Very quickly.
Allegro con brio (-kōn brē′ō). Quickly and with spirit.
Allegro con fuoco (-kŏn fō-ō′kō). Quickly and with spirit.
Allegro di bravura (-dē brä-vō′rä). Quickly and with brilliancy.
Allegro maestoso (-mä-ĕs-tō′sō). Quickly, but with dignity.
Allegro ma non troppo (-mä nŏn trŏp′pō). Quickly, but not too quickly.
Allegro moderato (-mŏd-ā-rä′tō). Somewhat quickly.
Allegro molto (-mōl′tō). Very quickly.
Allegro vivace (-vē-vä′chā). Quickly and with animation.
All' ottava (äl ŏt-tä′vä). In the octave; an octave above or below.
All' rigore di tempo (äl rē-gō′rā dē tĕm′pō). In strict time.
All' unisono (äl ō-nē-sō′nō). In unison.
Al segno (äl sän′yō). To the sign.
Alto (äl′tō). High; contralto; a tenor violin.
Amabile (ä-mä′bē-lā). Tenderly; lovingly.
Amoroso (ä-mō-rō′sō). Tenderly; lovingly.
Andante (än-dän′tā). At a moderate pace.
Andantino (än-dän-tē′nō). A little slower than andante.
A piacere (ä pē-ä-chā′rā). At pleasure.
Appoggiatura (äp-pŏd-jä-tō′rä). Delay by means of a grace-note.
A prima vista (ä prē′mä vēs′tä). At first sight.
A punta d' arco (ä pōn′tä där′kō). With the point of the bow.

A quatre mains (ä kät′r mäɴ). [Fr.] For four hands.
Arco (är′kō). The bow.
Aria (ä′rē-ä). An air; the air.
Arietta (ä-rē-ĕt′tä). A short, sprightly air.
Arioso (ä-rē-ō′sō). Lively; airy.
Arpeggio (är-pĕd′jō). In harp style; with dispersed chords.
Assai (äs-sä′ē). Thoroughly.
A tempo (ä tĕm′pō). In time.
Attacca (ät-täk′kä). Begin at once:—the onset.

Ballibile (bäl-lē′bē-lā). Suited for dancing; in dancing movement.
Ben (bĕn). Very.
Bis (bē). [Fr.] Twice.
Bravura (brä-vō′rä). A passage of great brilliancy.
Brioso (brē-ō′sō). Lively; spiritedly.

Calando (kä-län′dō). Decreasing.
Cantando (kän-tän′dō), *or* **Cantabile** (kän-täb′ē-lā). To be sung with feeling.
Canto fermo (kän′tō fār′mō). Plain song.
Capricietto (kä-prē-chĕt′tō). A short capriccio.
Capriccio (kä-prēt′chō). A fantasia.
Coda (kō′dä). The conclusion.
Col arco (kŏl är′kō). With the bow.
Colla parte (kŏl′lä pär′tā). With the solo part.
Colla voce (kŏl′lä vō′chā). With the voice.
Col legno (kŏl lā′nyō). With the wooden part of the bow.
Come sopra (kō′mā sō′prä). As above.
Commodo (kŏm′mō-dō). At ease; at convenience; easily.
Con brio (kŏn brē′ō). With fire and vigor.
Con dolore (-dō-lō′rā). With sorrow; sorrowfully.
Con duolo (-dō-ō′lō). With sorrow; sorrowfully.
Con espressione (-ĕs-prĕs-sē-ō′nā). With expression.
Con forza (-fōrt′sä). With force.
Con fuoco (-fō-ō′kō). With fire.
Con scoltezza (-skōl-tĕt′sä). With freedom.
Con sordini (-sōr-dē′nē). With mutes.
Con spirito (-spē′rē-tō). With spirit.

Dal segno (däl sān′yō). From the sign.
Decrescendo (dā-krā-shĕn′dō). Decreasing in loudness.
Diminuendo (dē-mē-nō-ĕn′dō). Decreasing in loudness.
Dolente (dō-lĕn′tā). Wailingly; with sorrow.
Duettino (dō-ĕt-tē′nō). A short duet.
Duetto (dō-ĕt′tō). A duet.

Energico (ĕn-ĕr′jē-kō). With energy.
Espressivo (ĕs-prĕs-sē′vō). With expression.

Forte (fŏr′tā). Loud; strong.
Fortissimo (fŏr-tĕs′sē-mō). Very loud.
Forzando (fŏr-tsän′dō). Forcibly. See Sforzando.
Frettevole (frĕt-tā′vō-lā). Lively; nimbly.
Frettoloso (frĕt-tō-lō′sō). Lively; nimbly.
Frettoso (frĕt-tō′sō). Lively; nimbly.

Giusto (jōs′tō). Exactly; with precision.
Grave (grä′vā). With slow dignity.
Grazioso (grät-sē-ō′sō). Gracefully; pleasingly.

Istesso tempo (ĭs-tĕs′sō tĕm′pō). In the same time.

Languente (län-gwĕn′tā). Languishingly; faintly.
Languido (län′gwē-dō). Languishingly; faintly.

Largamente (lär-gä-mĕn'tā). With breadth of style.
Larghetto (lär-ḡĕt'tō). Slower than largo.
Largo (lär'gō). Slower than andante:—with a broad and dignified manner.
Legatissimo (lĕg-ä-tēs'sē-mō). In a strictly exact style.
Legato (lā-gä'tō). In a connected manner.
Leggieramente (lĕd-jē-ā-rä-mĕn'tā). Lightly.
Leggierissimo (lĕd-jē-ā-rēs'sē-mō). Very lightly.
Leggiero (lĕd-jē-ā'rō). Lightly.
Lentando (lĕn-tän'dō). Slacken the pace.
Lento (lĕn'tō). Slowly.
Ligato (lē-gä'tō). Same as LEGATO.
L' istesso tempo (lĭs-tĕs'sō tĕm'pō). See ISTESSO TEMPO.
Lusingando (lô-sēn-gän'dō). Coaxingly: — tenderly. [derly.
Lusinghiero (lô-sēn-ḡē-ā'rō). Coaxingly:—ten-

Ma (mä). But.
Maestoso (mä-ĕs-tō'sō). With majesty.
Maestro (mä-ĕs'trō). A master.
Maestro al cembalo (-äl chĕm'bä-lō). Piano-accompanist; sub-conductor.
Maestro di cappella (-dē käp-pĕl'lä). Chapel-master; conductor.
Maestro dei putti (-dā'ē pôt'tē). A leader of a boy-choir.
Maggiore (mäd-jō'rā). Greater.
Main droite (mäɴ drwät). [Fr.] The right hand.
Main gauche (mäɴ gōsh). [Fr.] The left hand.
Mancando (män-kän'dō). A decrescendo (in a passage already soft).
Mano destra (mä'nō dĕs'trä). The right hand.
Mano dritto (-drēt'tō). The right hand.
Mano sinistra (-sē-nēs'trä). The left hand.
Marcatissimo (mär-kä-tēs'sē-mō). Very decidedly.
Marcato (mär-kä'tō). In a decided manner.
Martele (mär-tā'lā). In a hammering manner.
Martellato (mär-tĕl-lä'tō). In a hammering manner.
Medesimo tempo (mā-dĕs'ē-mō tĕm'pō). In the same time.
Meno (mā'nō). Less.
Meno mosso (mā'nō mŏs'sō). Rather slower.
Mesto (mĕs'tō). Sadly.
Mezzo a voce (mĕt'sō ä vō'chā). With restrained voice.
Mezzo forte (mĕt'sō fŏr'tā). With medium force.
Mezzo piano (mĕt'sō pē-ä'nō). Rather softly.
Mezzo soprano (mĕt'sō sō-prä'nō). A voice above the contralto; a soprano of medium range.
Minacciando (mē-nät-chän'dō). Threateningly.
Moderato (mŏd-ā-rä'tō). Moderately.
Molto (mōl'tō). Much. [cendo.
Morendo (mō-rĕn'dō). Dying:—a gradual decres-
Mosso (mŏs'sō). With vigor.
Muta (mô'tä). Change.

Obbligato (ŏb-blē-gä'tō). Necessary.
Oppure (ŏp-pô'rē). Or; or else; besides.
Organo pieno (ŏr'gä-nō pē-ā'nō). Full organ.
Ossia (ŏs'sē-ä). Or it may be.
Ostinato (ŏs-tē-nä'tō). Obstinately; persistently.
Ovvero (ŏv-vā'rō). Or else.

Pace (pä'chā). Calmly.
Parlando (pär-län'dō). In a colloquial manner.
Parlante (pär-län'tā). In a colloquial manner.
Perdendo, *or* **Perdendo le forze** (pār-dĕn'dō lā fŏrt'sā). With diminishing force.
Perdendosi (pār-dĕn-dō'sē). With diminishing force.
Pesante (pā-sän'tā). Heavily; gravely.
Piacere (pē-ä-chā'rā). See A PIACERE.
Piacevole (pē-ä-chā'vō-lā). Agreeable; pleasant.
Piangendo (pē-än-jĕn'dō). Wailingly.
Pianissimo (pē-ä-nēs'sē-mō). Very softly.
Piano (pē-ä'nō). Soft; softly.
Piatti (pē-ät'tē). Cymbals.
Pieno (pē-ā'nō). Full.
Pizzicato (pēt-sē-kä'tō). By plucking the strings.
Plintivo (plēn-tē'vō). Plaintively.
Poco (pō'kō). A little.
Poco a poco. Little by little.
Pomposo (pŏm-pō'sō). Pompously.
Ponticello (pŏn-tē-chĕl'lō). Same as SUL PONTICELLO.
Portamento (pŏr-tä-mĕn'tō). A slide or glide of the voice.
Precipitoso (prā-chē-pē-tō'sō). Hurriedly.
Presto (prā'stō). Hurriedly; quickly.
Primo (prē'mō). First.

Quasi (kwä'sē). As if.

Rallentando (räl-lĕn-tän'dō). Becoming slower and slower.
Rapidamente (rä-pē-dä-mĕn'tā). Swiftly.
Replica (rā'plē-kä). Repeat.
Rinforzando (rēn-fōrt-sän'dō). A short crescendo.
Risoluto (rē-sō-lô'tō). Determined; vigorous.
Ritardando (rē-tär-dän'dō). Gradually slackening.
Ritenente (rē-tā-nĕn'tā). At a slower rate.
Ritenuto (rē-tā-nô'tō). At a slower rate.
Rubato (rō-bä'tō). Robbed. (A license to modify the written time.)

Saltato (säl-tä'tō). With a springing bow.
Scherzando (skār-tsän'dō). Playfully.
Scherzo (skār'tsō). A playful movement.
Scherzoso (skār-tsō'sō). Playfully.
Sciolto (skē-ōl'tō). Freely; dashingly.
Secco (sĕk'kō). Plain; dry.
Secco recitative (-rā-chē-tä-tē'vā). A plain recitative.
Secondo (sā-kŏn'dō). Second.
Segno (sā'nyō). The sign.
Segue l' aria (sā'gwā lä'rē-ä). The aria follows.
Semplice (sĕm'plē-chā). Simply; plainly.
Sempre (sĕm'prā). Always.
Senza (sĕnt'sä). Without.
Senza organo (-ŏr'gä-nō). Without the organ.
Senza piatti (-pē-ät'tē). Without the cymbals.
Senza repetizione (-rā-pā-tĕt-sē-ō'nā). Without repetition.
Senza replica (-rā'plē-kä). Without repetition.
Senza tempo (-tĕm'pō). Without regard to time.
Sfogato (sfō-gä'tō). Open; airy.
Sforzando (sfŏr-tsän'dō). Forced; emphatic.
Sforzato (sfŏr-tsä'tō). Forced; emphatic.
Simili (sē'mē-lē). In like manner.
Sin' al fine (sēn äl fē'nā). To the end.
Slentando (slĕn-tän'dō). Same as RALLENTANDO.
Smorzando (smŏr-tsän'dō). Fading away.
Soave (sō-ä'vā). Sweetly; smoothly.
Soli (sō'lē). One in each part.
Solo (sō'lō). One alone.
Sostenuto (sŏs-tā-nô'tō). Elevated in style; well sustained.
Sotto il soggetto (sŏt'tō ēl sŏd-jĕt'tō). Below the subject.
Sotto voce (-vō'chā). In an undertone.
Spianato (spē-ä-nä'tō). Even; regular.
Spicato (spē-kä'tō). Separate; distinct.
Spiritoso (spē-rē-tō'sō). With spirit.
Squillante (skwēl-län'tā). Shrill; ringing.
Squillantemente (skwēl-län-tā-mĕn'tā). Shrill; ringing.
Staccato (stäk-kä'tō). In a detached manner.
Stentorato (stĕn-tō-rä'tō). Forced; loud.
Stretto (strĕt'tō). Close; narrow.
Stringendo (strēn-jĕn'dō). Forcing; hastening.
Subito (sô'bē-tō). Suddenly.
Sul ponticello (sôl pŏn-tē-chĕl'lō). Near the bridge.
Suone (sô-ō'nā); pl. **Suoni** (sô-ō'nē). A sound.
Sussurando (sôs-sô-rän'dō). Whispering; murmuring.
Sussurante (sôs-sô-rän'tā). Whispering; murmuring.

Tace (tä'chā), **Tacet** (tä'chĕt); pl. **Taci** (tä'chē) *or* **Taciasi** (tä-chē-ä'sē). Be silent.
Tardamente (tär-dä-mĕn'tā). Slowly.
Tardando (tär-dän'dō). Slowly.

Tema (tā′mä). The theme.
Tempo (tĕm′pō). The time.
Tempo primo (tĕm′pō prē′mō). The original time.
Tenendo il canto (tā-nĕn′dō ēl kän′tō). Continuing the singing.
Teneramente (tā-nā-rä-mĕn′tā). With tenderness.
Tenerezza (tā-nā-rĕt′sä). Tenderness.
Tenuto (tā-nô′tō). Sustained.
Tepidamente (tā-pē-dä-mĕn′tā). With indifference.
Terzetto (tăr-tsĕt′tō). A short trio.
Timoroso (tē-mō-rō′sō). As if with timidity.
Tintinnamente (tēn-tēn-nä-mĕn′tā). In a tinkling manner.
Tostamente (tōs-tä-mĕn′tā). Quickly.
Tosto (tōs′tō). Quickly.
Tranquillamente (trän-kwēl-lä-mĕn′tā). Calmly.
Tremando (trā-män′dō). With a trembling tone.
Tremolendo (trā-mō-lĕn′dō). With a trembling tone.
Tremoroso (trā-mō-rō′sō). With a trembling tone.
Trillando (trēl-län′dō). With trills.
Trio (trē′ō). Three together.
Tristezza (trēs-tĕt′sä). Sadness.
Tronco (trŏn′kō). Cut short.
Tumultuoso (tô-môl-tô-ō′sō). With tumult.
Tutta forza (tôt′tä fŏrt′sä). With full force.
Tutti (tôt′tē). All together.
Tutto arco (tôt′tō är′kō). With the full bow.

Una corda (ô′nä kör′dä). With one string.
Unisoni (ô-nē′sō-nē). In unison.
Unitamente (ô-nē-tä-mĕn′tā). Together.
Uno a uno (ô′nō ä ô′nō). One by one.
Un poco (ôn pō′kō). A little.

Va (vä). Go on.
Vaceto (vä-chā′tō). Quickly.
Va crescendo (vä krā-shĕn′dō). Go on increasing.
Variamente (vä-rē-ä-mĕn′tā). With variety.
Veemente (vā-ā-mĕn′tā). With vehemence.
Velato (vā-lä′tō). As if veiled, or muffled.
Vellutato (vĕl-lô-tä′tō). In velvet style; very smoothly.
Veloce (vā-lō′chā). Swiftly.
Velocemente (vä-lō-chā-mĕn′tā). Swiftly.
Velocissimo (vä-lō-chĭs′sē-mō). Very swiftly.
Venusto (vā-nôs′tō). In attractive or finished style.
Verte subito (văr′tā sô′bē-tō). Turn quickly.
Vezzosamente (vĕt-sō-sä-mĕn′tā). Delicately finely.
Vezzoso (vĕt-sō′sō). Delicately; finely.
Vibrato molto (vē-brä′tō mōl′tō). With strong vibration.
Vicendevole (vē-chĕn-dā′vō-lā). By turns.
Violentemente (vē-ō-lĕn-tā-mĕn′tā). Violently.
Vistamente (vēs-tä-mĕn′tā). Instantly.
Vivace (vē-vä′chā). Briskly.
Vivamente (vē-vä-mĕn′tā). Briskly.
Vivezza (vē-vĕt′sä). With animation.
Voce (vō′chā). The voice.
Volante (vō-län′tā). Light; volatile.
Volteggiando (vōl-tĕd-jän′dō). Crossing the hands.
Volte subito (vŏl′tā sô′bē-tō). Turn quickly.
Volto (vŏl′tō). Turned.

Zelosamente (tsā-lō-sä-mĕn′tā). Full of feeling.
Zeloso (tsā-lō′sō). Full of feeling.

PRINCIPAL DEITIES, HEROES, &c.,

IN THE FABULOUS HISTORY OF THE GREEKS AND ROMANS.

Ăb′ạ-rĭs. A hyperborean priest of Apollo.

Ạ-căn′thạ. A nymph beloved by Apollo, and changed by him into the herb bear's-foot.

Ạ-cĕs′tēş. The son of Crinisus and Egesta. He was king of Sicily, who entertained Æneas and Anchises.

Ạ-chæm′ẹ-nēş. The first king of Persia.

Ạ-chæ′ụs. The ancestor of the Achæans.

Ạ-chā′tēş. The faithful companion of Æneas.

Ăch′ẹ-rŏn. The son of Sol and Terra, changed by Jupiter into a river of hell or the infernal regions:—used also for hell itself.

Ạ-chĭl′lēş. (The hero of Homer's *Iliad.*) The son of Peleus (king of Thrace) and Thetis. He was a Greek, who signalized himself in the Trojan war, and who, having been dipped by his mother in the river Styx, was invulnerable in every part except his right heel, but was at length killed by Paris with an arrow.

Ăç-i-dā′li-ạ. A surname of Venus.

Ā′cis. The son of Faunus. He was a Sicilian shepherd, and was killed by Polyphemus because he had obtained the affections of Galatæa.

Ăc′mon. A king of the Titans.

Ạ-crĭ″si-ŭs. King of Argos, killed accidentally with a quoit by his grandson, Perseus.

Ạc-tæ′ọn. The son of Aristæus. He was a famous hunter, who, having surprised Diana as she was bathing, was turned by her into a stag, and killed by his own dogs.

Ăd-ạ-mạn-tē′ạ. Jupiter's nurse.

Ạd-mē′tus. A king of Thessaly, and husband of Alcestis, remarkable for his misfortunes and his piety.

Ạ-dō′nis. A beautiful youth, beloved by Venus.

Ạ-drăs′tus. King of Argos, and one of the seven chiefs who sacked Thebes.

Æ′ạ-cŭs. One of the infernal judges.

Æ-ġē′ọn. A giant or monster, who was thrust under Ætna:—represented also as a marine god.

Æ-ġē′ri-ạ. A beautiful nymph, worshipped by the Romans, particularly by the ladies.

Æ-ġē′ụs. A king of Athens, who gave name to the Ægean Sea by drowning himself in it.

Æ-ġī′nạ. The daughter of Asopus. She was a favorite of Jupiter.

Æ′ġis. The shield of Jupiter.

Æ-ġĭs′thus. A king of Argos, and son of Thyestes. He was killed by Orestes for having murdered his father.

Æg′le (ĕg′lẹ). One of the Hesperides.

Æ-ġy̆p′tus. Son of Belus, and brother of Danaus. He had fifty sons, who were married to their fifty cousins, the daughters of Danaus.

Æ-nē′ạs. (The hero of Virgil's *Æneid.*) A Trojan prince, the son of Anchises and Venus. He survived the destruction of Troy, sailed into Italy, and succeeded King Latinus.

Æ′ọ-lŭs. The god of the winds and storms.

Æs′ạ-cŭs. A son of Priam. He threw himself into the sea in pursuit of the nymph Hesperia, and was changed by Thetis into a cormorant.

Æs-cụ-lā′pi-ŭs. The god of medicine, and a son of Apollo. He was killed by Jupiter with a thunder-bolt on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life.

Æ-thăl′i-dēş. A son of Mercury.

Æ′thŏn. One of the four horses of the sun.

Ăg-ạ-mĕm′nŏn. King of Mycenæ and Argos, brother to Menelaus, and commander-in-chief of the Grecian army at the siege of Troy.

Ăg-ạ-nĭp′pẹ. A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, consecrated to Apollo and the Muses.

Ăg-lā′i-ạ. One of the three Graces. She was an attendant on Venus.

Ā′jăx. The son of Telamon, and, next to Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Ăl′bi-ọn. A son of Neptune. He went into Britain, where he established a kingdom.

Ạl-cĕs′tẹ, *or* **Ạl-cĕs′tis.** The daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus. She was brought back from hell by Hercules.

Ạl-cī′dēş. A patronymic or title of Hercules.

Ạl-cĭn′ọ-ŭs. A king of Phæacia, who entertained Ulysses when he was shipwrecked.

Alc-mē′nạ. The mother of Hercules.

Ạl-cy̆′ọ-nē. The daughter of Neptune, and wife of Ceyx. On hearing of her husband's death, she threw herself into the sea, and was changed into a kingfisher.

Ạ-lĕc′tō. One of the three Furies.

Ạ-măz′ọ-nēş (*Eng.* Ăm′ạ-zŏnş). A nation of warlike women in Cappadocia.

Ăm′mon, *or* **Hăm′mọn.** A deity among the Libyans, in later times identified with Jupiter.

Ạm-phī′ọn. The son of Jupiter and Antiope. He built the city of Thebes by the music of his harp. He and his brother Zethus are reported to have invented music.

Ăm-phi-trī′tẹ. The daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. She was a goddess of the sea, and wife of Neptune.

Ạn-chī′sēş. The son of Capys, and father of Æneas. His son Æneas carried him on his shoulders out of the flames of Troy.

Ạn-drŏm′ạ-chē. The daughter of Eëtion, king of Thebes, and the wife of Hector; later the slave of Pyrrhus, and still later the wife of Helenus, Hector's brother.

Ạn-drŏm′ẹ-dạ. The daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope. Contesting with Juno and the Nereids for beauty, she was exposed to a sea-monster, but was delivered and married by Perseus.

Ạn-tæ′ụs. The son of Neptune and Terra. He was a famous giant, killed by Hercules.

Ạn-tĭg′ọ-nē. The daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta. She was famous for her filial piety.

Ạn-tī′ọ-pē. The mother of Amphion and Zethus.

Ạ-nū′bis. An Egyptian deity having a dog's head.

Ăph-rọ-dī′tẹ. The Greek name for Venus.

Ā′pis. An Egyptian deity, worshipped under the shape of an ox, in token of his having taught the Egyptians the art of husbandry.

Ạ-pŏl′lō. The son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music, poetry, eloquence, medicine, and the fine arts. Mount Parnassus was his favorite residence, and he had oracles at Delos and Delphi.

Ạ-răch′nẹ. A Lydian virgin, turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.

Ăr-ẹ-thū′sạ. One of Diana's nymphs, the daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was changed into a fountain.

Ăr′ġēş. One of the Cyclops.

Ăr-gọ-nâu'tæ (*Eng.* Ăr'gọ-nâuts). The companions of Jason, in the ship Argo, who went to Colchis in search of the golden fleece.

Ăr'gus. The son of Arestor. He was said to have had a hundred eyes, but being killed by Mercury when appointed by Juno to guard Io, she put his eyes on the tail of a peacock.

Ā-ri-ăd'nẹ. A daughter of Minos. From love to Theseus she gave him a clew of thread which guided him out of the Cretan labyrinth, and she became his wife; but being afterward deserted by him, she was married to Bacchus and made his priestess.

Ạ-rī'ọn. A lyric poet of Methymna, who, in his voyage to Italy, was saved from the cruelty of the mariners by means of dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought together.

Ăr-is-tæ'us. A son of Apollo. He was a rural deity who taught mankind to extract oil from the olive, and to make honey, butter, &c.

Ạr-sĭn'ọ-ē. The mother of Æsculapius.

Ăr'te-mĭs. The Greek name of a goddess identified in later times with the Roman goddess Diana. Her festivals were called *Artemisia.*

Ạs-căl'ạ-phŭs. A son of Acheron and Nox. He was turned into an owl by Ceres for informing Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate:—also a son of Mars, and one of the Argonauts.

Ạs-cā'ni-ŭs, *or* **Ī-ū'lus.** The only son of Æneas and Creusa, and founder of the city of Alba in Italy.

Ạ-sō'pus. A son of Oceanus and Tethys. He was a king of Bœotia, and was changed into a river for rebelling against Jupiter.

Ạs-træ'ạ. The goddess of justice, changed into the constellation Virgo.

Ạs-tȳ'ạ-năx. The only son of Hector and Andromache.

Ăt-ạ-lăn'tạ. A princess of Scyros, who consented to marry that one of her suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes was the successful competitor.

Ā'tẹ. A daughter of Jupiter. She was the goddess of discord.

Ăt'lạs. One of the Titans, and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders, and was turned into a mountain by Perseus.

Ā'treŭs. A son of Pelops and Hippodamia. He was the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Ăt'rọ-pŏs. One of the three Fates; the one that cut the thread of life.

Âu'ġẹ-ăs, *or* **Âu-ġī'ạs.** One of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis. It was one of the labors of Hercules to cleanse his stables of the filth which had been collecting for thirty years.

Âu-rō'rạ. The goddess of the morning, and the wife of Tithonus.

Âu-tŏl'y̆-cŭs. One of the Argonauts. He was a son of Mercury and Chione, and a notorious thief.

B.

Bạc-ɕhăn'tēṣ. Priestesses of Bacchus.

Băc'ɕhus. The son of Jupiter and Semele. He was the god of wine and of drunkards.

Bạs-săr'ị-dēṣ. Votaries of Bacchus.

Bẹl-lĕr'ọ-phŏn. The very beautiful son of Glaucus, king of Corinth. With the aid of the horse Pegasus he destroyed the Chimæra.

Bẹl-lō'nạ. The goddess of war, and the companion and wife or sister of Mars.

Bē'lus. The son of Neptune and Libya, and one of the first kings of Babylon or Assyria, to whose statue divine honors were paid, and to whom a magnificent temple was built.

Bī'cĕps, *and* **Bī'frŏnṣ.** Names of Janus.

Bō'nạ Dē'ạ. A name signifying "the good goddess," given by the Romans to a mysterious goddess, sometimes identified with Fauna or Fatua. Her sacrifices were performed secretly or by night, and by women only. By late writers she was sometimes identified with Cybele.

Bō'rẹ-ăs. The son of Astræus and Aurora; the name of the north wind.

Brị-ā'rẹ-ŭs. A giant that warred against heaven, and was feigned to have had fifty heads and one hundred hands. He is also called *Ægæon.*

Bri-sē'ịs, *or* **Hĭp-pọ-dạ-mī'ạ.** The daughter of Brises, priest of Jupiter, given to Achilles upon the taking of Lyrnessus in the Trojan war, but afterward forced from him by Agamemnon.

Brī-sē'ụs. A surname of Bacchus.

Brŏn'tēṣ. One of the Cyclops.

Bū-sī'rịs. The son of Neptune and Libya. He was a tyrant of Egypt, and a monstrous giant, who fed his horses on human flesh, and was killed by Hercules.

Bȳb'lịs. A daughter of Miletus. She wept herself into a fountain through love of her brother Caunus.

C.

Cạ-bī'rạ. A wife of Vulcan.

Cạ-bī'rī. Mystic divinities, sacred priests, or deified heroes, whose rites were celebrated in the islands of Samothrace and Lemnos.

Cā'cus. The son of Vulcan. He was a notorious robber, and was slain by Hercules for stealing his oxen.

Căd'mus. The son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia. He was the founder of the city of Thebes, and the reputed inventor of sixteen letters of the Greek alphabet.

Cæc'ú-lŭs. A robber, the son of Vulcan.

Căl'ɕhạs. A famous soothsayer in the Grecian army engaged in the Trojan war.

Cạl-lī'ọ-pē. One of the Muses. She presided over eloquence and epic poetry.

Cạl-lĭs'tō. An Arcadian nymph, metamorphosed by Jupiter into a she-bear, and changed into a constellation called the Great Bear.

Cạ-lȳp'sō. One of the Oceanides, and one of the daughters of Atlas. She reigned in the island of Ogygia, and entertained Ulysses.

Cạ-mĭl'lạ. A famous queen of the Volsci, celebrated for her swiftness of foot. She opposed Æneas on his landing in Italy.

Cạ-mœ'næ. A title of the Muses.

Căp'ạ-neŭs. A famous Grecian, killed by a stone at the siege of Thebes.

Căr-y̆-ā'tịs. A surname of Diana.

Cạs-săn'drạ. The daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was endowed with the gift of prophecy by Apollo; but no one believed her predictions.

Cạs-tăl'ị-dēṣ. The Muses, so called from the fountain Castalius, at the foot of Parnassus.

Căs'tọr. A son of Jupiter and Leda. He and his twin brother *Pollux* shared immortality alternately, living and dying every six months, and were formed into the constellation Gemini.

Cē'crŏps. A very rich Egyptian, the founder and first king of Athens, where he instituted marriage, altars, and sacrifices.

Cẹn-tâu'rī (*Eng.* Cĕn'tâurṣ). A people, or race of monsters, of Thessaly, half men and half horses, vanquished by Theseus.

Cē'pheŭs. One of the Argonauts.

Cĕr'bẹ-rŭs. The three-headed dog of Pluto which guarded the gates of hell. Hercules overcame him and brought him away.

Cē'rēṣ. The daughter of Saturn and Cybele, and the goddess of corn, harvest, and flowers.

ɕhăr'ị-tēṣ. The Graces. See GRACES.

ɕhā'rọn. The son of Erebus and Nox, and ferryman of hell, who conducted the souls of the dead, in a boat, over the rivers Styx and Acheron.

ɕhạ-rȳb'dịs. A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a very dangerous gulf or whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite to the rocks called *Scylla.*

Çhi-mæ′ra. A strange monster of Lycia, killed by Bellerophon.
Çhī′ron. The son of Saturn and Phillyra. He was a Centaur, was preceptor to Achilles, taught Æsculapius physic, and Hercules astronomy, and was transformed into the constellation Sagittarius.
Çhlō′ris. The goddess of flowers; Flora.
Çhry-sē′is. The daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo, famed for her beauty and for her skill in embroidery. She fell to Agamemnon's lot in the course of the Trojan war, but was afterward restored, in order to stop a plague among the Grecians, which Apollo had sent at the request of her father.
Cĭr′ce. A noted enchantress, daughter of Sol and Perse.
Clī′ō. One of the Muses. She presided over history.
Clō-a-cī′na. A surname of Venus, and a goddess at Rome who presided over the *cloacæ*, or sewers and drains.
Clō′thō. One of the three Fates; the one that presided over birth.
Clȳt-em-nĕs′tra. The faithless wife of Agamemnon, killed by her son Orestes for her crimes.
Co-cȳ′tus. One of the infernal rivers.
Col-lī′na. The goddess of hills.
Cō′mus. The god of revelry, feasting, and jollity.
Cō′pi-a. The goddess of plenty.
Co-rō′nis. A nymph changed by Minerva into a crow.
Cŏr-y-băn′tēş. Priests of Cybele.
Crē′on. King of Corinth.
Cre-ū′sa. The daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas.
Crō′cus. A young man who was enamoured of the nymph Smilax, and was changed into the flower or plant bearing his own name.
Crœ′sus. The king of Lydia, and the richest man of his time.
Cū′pid. The son of Mars and Venus, a celebrated deity; the god of love, and love itself.
Cȳb′e-lē. The daughter of Heaven and Earth. She was the wife of Saturn, and the mother of Jupiter and other gods. She is called also *Rhea*, *Ops*, &c.
Cȳ′clōps. Vulcan's workmen, giants who had only one eye, in the middle of their forehead, and who were slain by Apollo in a pique against Jupiter. According to Hesiod, they were three in number,—*Arges*, *Brontes*, and *Steropes*. Their number was greater according to other mythologists, and in the age of Ulysses *Polyphemus* was the chief among them.
Cȳc′nus. A son of Mars, killed by Hercules.
Cȳn′thi-a. A surname of Diana.
Cȳn′thi-ŭs. A surname of Apollo.
Cȳp-a-rĭs′sus. A beautiful youth beloved by Apollo, and metamorphosed by him into a cypress for having killed a favorite stag.

D.

Dăc′ty-lī. Priests of Cybele.
Dæd′a-lŭs. A most ingenious artist and artificer of Athens, who formed the Cretan labyrinth, and invented the auger, axe, glue, plumb-line, saw, and masts and sails for ships.
Dăn′a-ē. The daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus.
Da-nā′i-dēş. The fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Argos, all of whom, except one (Hypermnestra), killed their husbands on the first night after marriage, and were therefore doomed to draw water out of a deep well and eternally to pour it into a cask full of holes.
Dăph′ne. The daughter of the river Peneus, changed into a laurel-tree.
Dăph′nis. A shepherd of Sicily, and son of Mercury. He was educated by the nymphs and inspired by the Muses with the love of poetry.
Där′da-nŭs. The son of Jupiter and Electra, and founder of Troy.
De-ĭd-a-mī′a. The daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros. She was the wife of Achilles, and the mother of Pyrrhus.
De-ĭph′o-bŭs. A son of Priam and Hecuba. He married Helena after the death of Paris, but was betrayed by her to the Greeks.
Dĕj-a-nī′ra. The daughter of Œneus, and wife of Hercules, who killed herself in despair because her husband burnt himself to avoid the torment occasioned by the poisoned shirt that she had given him to regain his love, according to the direction of Nessus, the Centaur, from whom she had received it.
Dē′lŏs. An island in the Ægean Sea, where Apollo was born, and where he had a famous oracle.
Dē′li-a. A festival in honor of Apollo.
Dē′li-ŭs. A surname of Apollo.
Dĕl′phī. A city of Phocis, famous for an oracle of Apollo.
Deū-cā′li-on. The son of Prometheus, and king of Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved from the general deluge, and repeopled the world by throwing stones behind them, as directed by the oracle.
Dī-ā′na. The daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and goddess of hunting, chastity, and marriage.
Dic-tȳn′na. A nymph of Crete, and one of the attendants of Diana.
Dī′dō. The queen of Carthage, daughter of Belus, and wife of Sichæus. She built Carthage, and, according to Virgil, entertained Æneas on his voyage to Italy, and stabbed herself through despair because Æneas left her.
Dī-o-mē′dēş. The son of Tydeus, and king of Ætolia. He gained great reputation at Troy, and, with Ulysses, &c., carried off the Palladium.
Dī-ō′ne. A nymph, and the mother of Venus.
Dī′ræ. A name or title of the Furies.
Dĭr′ce. The wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, dragged to death by a mad bull.
Dĭs. A title of Pluto, and a god of the Gauls.
Dis-cŏr′di-a. A malevolent deity, the goddess of contention.
Drā′cō. An Athenian law-giver, so severe as to punish every crime with death.
Drȳ′a-dēs (*Eng.* **Drȳ′adş**). Nymphs who presided over the woods.

E.

Ĕçh′ō. The daughter of Aër, or Air, and Tellus, who pined away through love for Narcissus.
E-ġē′ri-a. A nymph of Aricia, wife of Numa.
E-lĕc′tra. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. She instigated her brother Orestes to revenge their father's death upon their mother and Ægisthus.
E-lȳ′′şi-ŭm, *or* the *Elysian Fields.* The happy residence of the virtuous after death.
En-cĕl′a-dŭs. A son of Titan and Terra. He was the strongest of the giants who conspired against Jupiter, and attempted to scale heaven.
En-dȳm′i-ōn. A shepherd and an astronomer of Caria, condemned to a sleep of thirty years.
E-pē′us. An artist, who made the Trojan horse and invented the sword and the buckler.
Ĕph-i-ăl′tēş. A monstrous giant, son of Neptune.
Ĕr′a-tō. One of the Muses. She presided over lyric and amorous poetry.
Ĕr′e-bŭs. An infernal deity:—a river of hell, and often used by the poets for hell itself:—a son of Chaos and Nox.
E-rĭn′ny-ēş. The Greek name for the Eumenides, or Furies.
Ĕr-y-cī′na. A surname of Venus.
Eū-mĕn′i-dēş. A name of the Furies.
Eū-phŏr′bus. The son of Panthous. He was slain by Menelaus in the Trojan war.
Eū-phrŏs′y-ne. One of the three Graces.
Eū-rō′pa. The daughter of Phœnix or Agenor. Her surpassing beauty charmed Jupiter, who

assumed the form of a white bull and carried her to Crete.
Eū-rȳ'a-lē. A queen of the Amazons:—also one of the three Gorgons.
Eū-rȳ'a-lŭs. A Peloponnesian chief in the Trojan war:—also a Trojan and a friend of Nisus:—for his loss Æneas was inconsolable.
Eū-rȳd'i-cē. The wife of Orpheus, killed by a serpent on her marriage-day.
Eū-rȳl'o-chŭs. One of the companions of Ulysses, and the only one who was not changed by Circe into a hog.
Eū-rȳn'o-mē. The daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the Graces.
Eū-rȳs'theūs. The son of Sthenelus, and king of Mycenæ, who, at Juno's instigation, set his brother Hercules twelve difficult labors.
Eū-tĕr'pe. One of the Muses,—the one who presided over music.

F.

Fātes, *or* **Pär'cæ.** Powerful goddesses, who presided over the birth and the life of mankind. They were the three daughters of Nox and Erebus, named *Clotho, Lachesis,* and *Atropos.* Clotho was supposed to hold the distaff, Lachesis to draw the thread of human life, and Atropos to cut it off.
Fâu'na. A Roman deity, the wife of Faunus.
Fâu'nī (*Eng.* **Fâuns**). Rural deities, described as having the legs, feet, and ears of goats, and the rest of the body human.
Fâu'nus. A traditional king of Italy about thirteen hundred years B.C.; fond of agriculture, and revered as a deity.
Fe-rō'ni-a. The goddess of woodlands and groves, and the patroness of slaves.
Fĭd'i-ŭs. A deity by whom the Romans generally swore.
Flō'ra. The goddess of flowers and gardens.
Flū-vi-ā'lēs. Nymphs of rivers.
För'nāx. A goddess of corn and bakers.
For-tū'na. A powerful deity, the goddess of fortune, from whose hand were derived riches and poverty, happiness and misery;—said to be blind.
Fū'ries. The three daughters of Nox and Acheron, *Alecto, Tisiphone,* and *Megæra.* They were armed with snakes and lighted torches, and were represented as ministers of the vengeance of the gods.

G.

Găl-a-tæ'a. A sea-nymph, the daughter of Nereus and Doris. She was passionately loved by Polyphemus.
Găn-y-mē'dēs (*Eng.* **Găn'y-mēde**). The son of Tros, king of Troy. Jupiter, in the form of an eagle, snatched him up and made him his cup-bearer, instead of Hebe.
Gē'ni-ī. Spirits, demons, or guardians, who presided over the birth and life of men.
Ġē'ry-ŏn. A monster, represented as having three bodies and three heads, and as having fed his oxen with human flesh, and who was therefore killed by Hercules.
Gör'di-ŭs. A husbandman, who afterward became king of Phrygia, and was remarkable for tying a knot of cords, on which the empire of Asia depended, in so very intricate a manner that Alexander, unable to unravel it, cut it asunder.
Gör'gons. The three daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, named *Stheno, Euryale,* and *Medusa.* Their bodies were covered with impenetrable scales, their hair was entwined with hissing serpents; they had wings and brazen claws, and they could change into stone those whom they looked on.
Grā'ces. Three goddesses, represented as beautiful, modest virgins and constant attendants on Venus. Their names are *Aglaia, Euphrosyne,* and *Thalia.*
Ġȳ'ġēs. Son of Heaven and Earth. He was a monstrous giant, slain by Hercules.

H.

Hæ'mon. A Theban prince who slew himself on the tomb of Antigone for love.
Hăm-a-drȳ'a-dēs (*Eng.* **Hăm'a-drȳ-ads**). Nymphs who lived in the woods and presided over trees.
Har-pŏc'ra-tēs. The Egyptian god of silence.
Här-pȳ'i-æ (*Eng.* **Här'pies**). The three daughters of Neptune and Terra, named *Aëllo, Celæne,* and *Ocypete,* hideous winged monsters with the faces of virgins, the bodies of vultures, and hands armed with claws.
Hē'be. A daughter of Juno. She was the goddess of youth, and Jupiter's cup-bearer, but was banished from heaven on account of an unlucky fall.
Hec'a-tē (*Eng.* **Hĕc'ate**). A goddess, called *Diana* on earth, *Luna* in heaven, and *Hecate* or *Proserpine* in hell.
Hĕc'tor. The son of Priam and Hecuba; the most valiant of the Trojans. He was slain by Achilles.
Hĕc'u-ba. The daughter of Dymas, king of Thrace, and wife of Priam. She tore her eyes out for the loss of her children, and was turned into a bitch for railing at the Grecians.
Hĕl'e-na (*Eng.* **Hĕl'en**). The daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus; the most beautiful woman of her age, who, by running away with Paris, occasioned the Trojan war.
Hĕl'e-nŭs. The son of Priam and Hecuba. He was spared by the Greeks for his skill in divination.
He-lī'a-dēs. The three daughters of Sol (the sun) and Clymene, *Lampethusa, Lampetie,* and *Phæthusa,* changed into poplars for lamenting greatly the death of their brother Phaëthon.
Hĕl'i-cŏn. A mountain of Bœotia, sacred to the Muses.
Hĕl'le. A daughter of Athamas. Flying from her step-mother Ino, she was drowned in the Pontic Sea, and gave it the name of Hellespont.
Hĕr-a-clī'dæ. The descendants of Hercules.
Hĕr'cu-lēs. The son of Jupiter and Alcmena. He was the most famous hero of antiquity, remarkable for his great strength, and celebrated for his *twelve labors.*
Hĕr'mæ. Statues of Mercury in Athens.
Hĕr'mēs. The Greek name of Mercury.
Her-mī'o-nē. The daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus. She was changed into a serpent.—Also, a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, married to Pyrrhus.
Hē'rō. A beautiful woman of Sestos, in Thrace, and a priestess of Venus. Leander of Abydos loved her so tenderly that he swam over the Hellespont every night to see her; but he being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself, in despair, into the sea.
He-sī'o-nē. The daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy. She was delivered from a sea-monster by Hercules.
Hes-pĕr'i-dēs. Three nymphs, daughters of Hesperus. They guarded the golden apples which Juno gave to Jupiter.
Hĕs'pe-rŭs, *or* **Vĕs'per.** The son of Japetus, and brother to Atlas; changed into the evening star.
Hip-pŏl'y-tŭs. The son of Theseus and Antiope, or Hippolyte. He was restored to life by Æsculapius, at the request of Diana.
Hip-pŏm'e-dŏn. The son of Nesimachus. He was one of the seven Grecian chiefs in the war against Thebes.
Hip-pŏm'e-nēs. A Grecian prince, who, beating Atalanta in the race by throwing golden apples before her, married her. They were changed by Cybele into lions.

Hip-pō′na. The goddess of horses and stables.

Hy̆-a-cĭn′thus. A beautiful boy, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. The latter killed him; but Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the Hyacinth.

Hy̆′a-dēș. Nymphs whose parentage, names, and number are differently stated by the ancients; but the number commonly given is seven, as they appear in the constellation that bears their name. Their names are *Ambrosia, Eudora, Pedile, Coronis, Polyxo, Phyto,* and *Thyene* or *Dione.*

Hy̆′dra. A celebrated monster, or serpent, with nine—or, according to some, a hundred—heads, which infested the Lake Lerna. It was killed by Hercules.

Hy̆-ge′i-a. The daughter of Æsculapius. She was the goddess of health.

Hy̆′lăs. The son of Theodamas, remarkably beautiful, and passionately loved by Hercules.

Hy̆m-e-næ′us, *and* **Hy̆′men.** The son of Bacchus and Venus, or, according to some, of Apollo and one of the Muses. He was the god of marriage.

I.

Ī-ăc′chus. A surname of Bacchus.

Ic′a-rŭs. The son of Dædalus. Flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, he soared so high that the sun melted the wax of his wings and he fell into the sea,—thence called the Icarian Sea.

Ī-dŏm′e-neūs. A king of Crete, who was banished for sacrificing his son on account of a vow which he had made in a tempest.

Ī′ō. The daughter of Inachus and Ismene. She was turned by Jupiter into a cow, and was worshipped after her death, by the Egyptians, under the name of *Isis.*

Iph-i-ge-nī′a. The daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and a priestess of Diana.

Ī′ris. The daughter of Thaumas and Electra. She was one of the Oceanides, and messenger of Juno, who turned her into a rainbow.

Ī′sis. A principal goddess of the Egyptians, by some writers identified with the *Io* of the Greeks. She was the wife of Osiris, and the cow was sacred to her.

Ī-tō′nus. The son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, reported to have found out the fusion of metals and the art of coining money.

Ix-ī′on. A king of Thessaly, the father (according to some) of the Centaurs. He killed his own sister, and was punished by being fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round.

J.

Jā′nus. The god of the year, who presided over the gates of heaven and over peace and war:—the son of Apollo and Creüsa, and first king of Italy, who, receiving the banished Saturn, was rewarded by him with the knowledge of husbandry and of things past and future. He is represented with two faces; and his temple at Rome was always open in time of war and shut in time of peace.

Jā′son. The leader of the Argonauts, who obtained the golden fleece at Colchis.

Jo-căs′ta. The daughter of Menœceus, and wife of Œdipus.

Jū′nō. The daughter of Saturn and Ops. She was sister and wife of Jupiter, the great queen of heaven and of all the gods, and the goddess of marriages and births.

Jū′pi-ter. The son of Saturn and Ops. He was the supreme deity of the Roman world, the most powerful of all the gods, the father and king of gods and men, and governor of all things. —See Zeus.

L.

Lăch′e-sĭs. One of the three Fates; the one that spun out the thread of life.

Lā′i-ŭs. King of Thebes, killed unwittingly by his own son, Œdipus.

La-ŏc′o-ŏn. The son of Priam and Hecuba, and high-priest of Apollo, who opposed the reception of the wooden horse into Troy. He and his two sons were killed by serpents.

La-ŏm′e-dŏn. A king of Troy, killed by Hercules for denying him his daughter Hesione after he had delivered her from the sea-monster, to which she had been exposed on account of her father's refusal to pay Neptune and Apollo their reward for building the city walls.

Lăp′i-thæ. Monstrous giants of Thessaly, famous for their battle with the Centaurs, and reputed to be the first that tamed horses.

Lā′rēș. Inferior gods at Rome who presided over houses and families.

La-tī′nus. A king of Latium in Italy, who first opposed but afterward made an alliance with Æneas, and gave him his daughter Lavinia.

La-tō′na. The daughter of Cœus the Titan and Phœbe, and mother of Apollo and Diana.

La-vĭn′i-a. The daughter of Latinus, who was married to Æneas in consequence of his slaying Turnus in single combat.

Le-ăn′der. A youth of Abydos, famous for his amours with Hero.

Lē′da. The mother of Castor and Pollux, of Helen and Clytemnestra.

Lē′the. A river of the infernal regions. The drinking of the waters of this river caused an entire forgetfulness of the past.

Leū-cō′si-a. One of the three Sirens.

Lī-ge′i-a. One of the three Sirens.

Lū′ci-fer. The name of the planet Venus, or morning star; said to be the son of Jupiter and Aurora.

Lū-cī′na. A daughter of Jupiter and Juno, and a goddess who presided over childbirth.

Lū′na. The moon, the daughter of Hyperion and Terra:—Diana's name in heaven. [Pan.

Lū-per-cā′li-a. A festival at Rome in honor of

Lū-pĕr′cī. Priests at the Lupercalia.

Ly̆c-o-mē′dēs. A king of the island of Scyros, among whose daughters Achilles was, for some time, concealed in women's apparel, to prevent him from going to the Trojan war.

Ly̆n′ceūs. The only son of Ægyptus who was not killed by the Danaides on the night of their marriage.

M.

Ma-chā′on. A famous Grecian physician, who died at Troy; the son of Æsculapius.

Mā′i-a. The daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Mercury.

Märș. The god of war, who, next to Jupiter, enjoyed the highest honors at Rome.

Mär′sy-ăs. A famous satyr, who, being overcome by Apollo at a trial of skill in music, was flayed by him and turned into a river of blood in Phrygia.

Me-dē′a. The daughter of Ætes. She was a wonderful sorceress or magician.

Me-dū′sa. One of the three Gorgons, whose hair Minerva changed into snakes. She was killed by Perseus.

Me-gæ′ra. One of the three Furies.

Me-lē′a-ger. A prince of Ætolia, and son of Æneas and Althea, killed by his mother's burning the fatal billet on which his life depended.

Mel-pŏm′e-nē. One of the Muses; the one who presided over tragedy.

Mĕm′nŏn. King of Æthiopia, the son of Tithonus and Aurora. He was killed by Achilles for assisting Priam, and changed into a bird at the request of his mother.

Mĕn-e-lā′us. The son of Atreus. He was king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.

Mĕn′tŏr. The faithful friend of Ulysses. He was the governor of Telemachus, and was the wisest man of his time.

Mĕr′cū-ry. The son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods, inventor of letters, and the god of eloquence, commerce, travellers, and robbers.

Mī′dās. The son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia, who, entertaining Bacchus, had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold; but he had his ears lengthened into the ears of an ass for giving a verdict for Pan against Apollo in a trial of singing.

Mī′lō. A famous wrestler, or athlete, of Crotona.

Mi-nĕr′va. The goddess of wisdom, the arts, and war; produced from Jupiter's brain.

Mī′nŏs. The son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Crete; distinguished for his justice, and made supreme judge in the infernal regions.

Mĭn′o-tâur. A celebrated monster, half man and half bull, killed by Theseus.

Mne-mŏs′y-nē. The goddess of memory, and the mother of the nine Muses.

Mō′mus. The son of Nox, and the god of folly, satire, and pleasantry.

Mŏr′pheŭs. The minister of Nox and Somnus, and the god of dreams.

Mŏrş (*Death*). The daughter of Nox, and one of the infernal deities.

Mū′şeş. Nine goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They presided over all the liberal arts and the sciences, and were the patrons of musicians and poets, and governesses of the feasts of the gods. Their names are *Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia*, and *Urania*.

N.

Nā′iadş. Nymphs of streams and fountains.

Nar-cĭs′sus. The son of Cephissus and Liriope. He was a very beautiful youth, who, falling in love with his own image in the water, pined away into a flower of the same name.

Nĕm′e-sĭs. One of the infernal deities, and the goddess of vengeance.

Nĕp′tūne. The son of Saturn and Ops; the god of the sea, the father of rivers and fountains, and, next to Jupiter, the most powerful deity; represented with a trident in his right hand.

Ne-rē′i-dēş (*Eng.* **Nē′re-ĭdş**). Sea-nymphs, the fifty daughters of Nereus and Doris, the son and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

Nē′reŭs. A sea-deity, father of the Nereides.

Nĕs′sus. A celebrated Centaur.

Nĕs′tŏr. The son of Neleus and Chloris, and king of Pylos and Messenia. He fought against the Centaurs, was distinguished in the Trojan war, and lived to a great age.

Nī′nus. The son of Belus. He was the first king of the Assyrians, and founder of the monarchy.

Nī′o-bē. The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion. Preferring herself to Latona, her fourteen children were killed by Apollo and Artemis, and she wept herself into a stone.

Nŏx (*Night*). One of the most ancient of the deities, and the goddess of night.

O.

Ō-ce-ăn′i-dēş. Sea-nymphs, daughters of Oceanus, three thousand in number.

O-cē′a-nŭs. A powerful deity of the sea, son of Heaven and Earth.

Œd′i-pŭs. The son of Laius and Jocasta, and king of Thebes. He solved the riddle of the Sphinx, unwittingly killed his father, married his mother, and afterward ran mad and tore out his own eyes.

Ŏm′pha-lē. A queen of Lydia, of whom Hercules was enamoured, and for whom he was made to spin wool and put on women's garments.

Ŏps. A Roman goddess incorrectly identified with *Cybele*.

O-rē′a-dēş (*Eng.* **Ō′re-ădş**). Nymphs of the mountains, and attendants upon Diana.

O-rĕs′tēş. The son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and the constant friend of Pylades. He avenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and Ægisthus, and carried away the statue of Diana from Tauris.

O-rī′on. A mighty giant, who was made a constellation.

Ŏr′pheŭs. A celebrated Argonaut, whose skill in music is said to have been so great that he could make rocks, trees, &c., follow him.

O-sī′ris. One of the great gods of the Egyptians, worshipped under the form of an ox.

Ŏs′sa. A mountain in Thessaly. The giants attempted to pile Ossa on the top of Pelion.

P.

Păl-a-mē′dēş. The son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, stoned at the siege of Troy through the accusation of his enemy Ulysses. Palamedes had feigned madness that he might avoid going to the Trojan war; but Ulysses had found him out.

Pā′lēş. The goddess of sheepfolds and pastures.

Păl-i-nū′rus. The pilot of the ship of Æneas.

Pal-lā′di-ŭm. A famous statue of Pallas.

Păl′las. A Greek goddess, identified by the Romans with Minerva.

Păn. The god of shepherds, huntsmen, and the inhabitants of the country.

Păn-dō′ra. According to Hesiod, the first mortal female that ever lived. Jupiter gave her a box which contained all the evils and miseries of life, but with *hope* at the bottom.

Pär′çæ. The Fates.—See Fates.

Păr′is, *or* **Ăl-ex-ăn′der.** The son of Priam and Hecuba; a beautiful youth, who ran away with Helen and thus occasioned the Trojan war.

Pa-trō′clus. One of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war, a friend and companion of Achilles, slain, in the armor of Achilles, by Hector.

Pĕg′a-sŭs. A winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses. He sprang from the blood of Medusa when Perseus cut off her head.

Pē′li-on. A mountain in Thessaly. See Ossa.

Pē′lŏps. A son of Tantalus; he was served up before the gods by his own father, and had his shoulder eaten by Ceres, but it was replaced with an ivory one by Jupiter.

Pe-nā′tēş. Small statues, or household gods.

Pe-nĕl′o-pē. A princess of Greece, the wife of Ulysses, remarkable for her constancy during the long absence of her husband.

Pĕr′seŭs. The son of Jupiter and Danaë. He vanquished the Gorgons, and performed many exploits by means of Medusa's head, and was made a constellation.

Phā′e-thŏn. The son of Sol and Clymene. He asked the guidance of his father's chariot for one day, as a proof of his divine descent, but set the world on fire, and was therefore hurled by Jupiter into the river Po.

Phĭl-oc-tē′tēş. The son of Pæan, and one of the Argonauts. He discovered to the Greeks the place where the arrows of his companion Hercules were buried, without which discovery Troy could not have been taken.

Phĭl-o-mē′la. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale.

Phlĕg′e-thŏn. One of the infernal rivers.

Phlē′ġi-ăs. Son of Mars and Chryse, and king of the Lapithæ; killed and placed under a stone in hell by Apollo for burning his temple.

Phœ′bę. A name of Diana.
Phœ′bus. A name of Apollo.
Phœ′nix. A fabulous bird, which, according to a tale related to Herodotus at Heliopolis in Egypt, visited that place once in every five hundred years.
Pī-ĕr′ĭ-dēş. A name of the Muses, from Pieria, near Mount Olympus.—Also, the daughters of Pierus. The Muses changed them into magpies for challenging them to sing.
Pī-rĭth′o-ŭs. The son of Ixion, and king of the Lapithæ. He was a friend of Theseus, and was killed by Cerberus.
Plē′ia-dēş. The seven stars, daughters of Atlas and Pleione, and called *Atlantides* and *Vergiliæ:* —named *Electra, Maia, Taygete, Alcyone, Celæno, Sterope*, and *Merope.*
Plū′tō. The son of Saturn and Ops. He was a brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and chief god of the infernal regions.
Plū′tus. The son of Iasius (or Iasion) and Ceres, and the god of riches.
Pŏl′lux. Twin brother of Castor.—See CASTOR.
Po-lȳd′a-măs. A famous wrestler or athlete, who strangled a lion, lifted a mad bull, and stopped a coach in full career, but who was killed in attempting to stop a falling rock.
Pŏl-y-dō′rus. The son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by Polymnestor, king of Thrace.
Pŏl-y-hȳm′ni-a, *or* **Po-lȳm′ni-a.** The Muse who presided over singing and rhetoric.
Pŏl-y-phē′mus (*Eng.* **Pŏl′y-phēme**). One of the Cyclops, a son of Neptune; he was a cruel monster, with only one eye in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses destroyed with a firebrand.
Po-mō′na. Goddess of orchards and fruit-trees.
Prī′am. The last king of Troy, the son of Laomedon. Under his reign Troy was taken by the Greeks.
Prī′a-pŭs. The god of gardens.
Prō′cris. The daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens, killed through mistake by the unerring dart of her husband, Cephalus, and turned by Jupiter into a star.
Pro-crŭs′tēş (the *Stretcher*). The surname of the robber Polypemon, or Damastes, who used to tie travellers who fell into his hands upon a bed, and accommodate their length to it, stretching or shortening their limbs as the case required.
Prŏg′ne. The daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and wife of Tereus. She was changed into a swallow.
Pro-mē′theŭs. The son of Japetus. He stole fire from heaven to animate two bodies which he had formed of clay; and he was therefore chained by Jupiter to Mount Caucasus, with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver.
Prŏs′er-pīne. The daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of hell.
Prō′teŭs. The son of Oceanus and Tethys. He was a sea-god and prophet, who possessed the power of changing himself into different shapes.
Psȳ′che. A nymph beloved by Cupid and made immortal by Jupiter.
Pȳg-mæ′ī (*Eng.* **Pȳg′mieş**). A nation of dwarfs only a span high, carried away by Hercules.
Pȳg-mā′li-ŏn. The son of Belus, and king of Tyre. He slew his brother-in-law Sichæus for his money.
Pȳr′a-mŭs *and* **Thĭş′bę.** Two fond lovers, at Babylon, who killed themselves by the same sword, and were the occasion of turning the berries of the mulberry-tree, under which they died, from white to a blood color.
Pȳr′rhus. The son of Achilles and Deidamia, remarkable for his cruelty at the siege of Troy. He was killed by Orestes at the request of Pyrrhus's wife.
Pȳ′thon. A huge serpent produced from the mud of the deluge of Deucalion. Apollo killed it, and in memory thereof instituted the Pythian games.

R.

Rē′mus. Twin brother of Romulus, killed by him for ridiculing the city walls which Romulus had just erected.
Rhăd-a-măn′thus. The son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, made one of the three infernal judges on account of his justice.
Rhē′a. A name of Cybele.
Rŏm′ŭ-lŭs. The son of Mars and Ilia. He was thrown into the Tiber by his uncle, but was saved, with his twin-brother Remus, by a shepherd, and became founder and king of Rome.

S.

Sar-pē′don. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.
Sa-tür′nus (*Eng.* **Săt′urn**). The son of Heaven and Earth, and father of Jupiter. He attempted to devour all his male children; but, being deposed by Jupiter, he fled into Italy, and taught men husbandry.
Săt′y-rī (*Eng.* **Să′tyrş**). Demi-gods of the woodlands, and priests of Bacchus; horned monsters, half man and half goat.
Sçȳl′la. The daughter of Nisus, who betrayed her country to Minos by cutting off her father's purple locks, and was turned into a lark.—Also, the daughter of Phorcus, turned by her rival Circe into a monster with six heads. She was, according to the fable, changed into rocks on the coast of Italy, opposite to the whirlpool of Charybdis.
Sĕm′e-lē. The daughter of Cadmus and Thebe, and mother of Bacchus.
Se-mĭr′a-mĭs. The wife of Ninus, and celebrated queen of Assyria, who built the walls of Babylon, and was slain by her own son, Ninyas, and turned into a pigeon.
Sī-lē′nus. The foster-father, master, and companion of Bacchus. He lived in Arcadia, rode on an ass, and was every day inebriated.
Sī′renş. Three sea-nymphs, or sea-monsters, the daughters of Oceanus and Amphitrite, named *Parthenope, Ligeia*, and *Leucosia.* They were famed for the sweetness of their voices, which so charmed all hearers that they forgot their employments to listen with entire attention and at last died for want of food.
Sĭs′y-phŭs. The son of Æolus. He was a very crafty prince, killed by Theseus, and condemned after his death to roll up-hill a large stone, which constantly fell back again.
Sŏm′nus (*Sleep*). The son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of sleep.
Sphĭnx. A monster, who destroyed herself because Œdipus solved a riddle she proposed.
Stĕn′tor. A Grecian, whose voice is reported to have been as strong and as loud as the voices of fifty men together.
Stȳx. One of the infernal rivers.
Syl-vā′nus. A god of the woods and forests.

T.

Tăn′ta-lŭs. The son of Jupiter, and king of Lydia, who served up the limbs of his son Pelops to try the divinity of the gods. He is represented by the poets as punished in hell with insatiable thirst, and placed up to the chin in a pool of water which flows away as soon as he attempts to taste it.
Tär′ta-rŭs. The part of the infernal regions in which the most impious were punished.
Tĕl′a-mŏn. The son of Æacus, and king of Salamis, who first scaled the walls when Hercules took Troy, in the reign of Laomedon.

Te-lĕm′a-chŭs. The only son of Ulysses and Penelope. He went in quest of his father after the siege of Troy.

Tĕr′mi-nŭs. The god of boundaries.

Terp-sĭch′o-rē. The Muse who presided over dancing.

Tē′thys. The wife of Oceanus, and the mother of rivers, and of about three thousand daughters, called *Oceanides.*

Tha-lī′a. One of the Graces.—Also, one of the Muses; the one who presided over festivals, and over comic and pastoral poetry.

Thē′mis. The daughter of Heaven and Earth, and the goddess of justice, who rewarded virtue and punished vice.

Thē′seŭs. The son of Ægeus and Æthra. He was king of Athens, was reckoned the next hero to Hercules, and was famous for slaying the Minotaur and conquering the Centaurs.

Thĭs′be. See PYRAMUS.

Tī-sĭph′o-nē. One of the three Furies.

Tī′tan. The brother of Saturn, and one of the giants who warred against heaven.

Tī-thō′nus. The son of Laomedon, loved by Aurora, and turned by her, in his old age, into a grasshopper.

Tĭt′y-ŭs. The son of Jupiter and Terra, a huge giant, whose body covered nine acres of land.

Trip-tŏl′e-mŭs. The son of Oceanus and Terra, taught husbandry by Ceres.

Trī′ton. The son of Neptune and Amphitrite, a powerful sea-god, and Neptune's trumpeter.

Trō′i-lŭs. The son of Priam and Hecuba, famed for his beauty. He was slain by Achilles. The story of his love for the unworthy Cressida was unknown to the ancients.

Tro-phō′ni-ŭs. A famous architect, son of Erginus. He was the builder of Apollo's temple at Delphi, and his cave at Lebadea was one of the celebrated oracles of Greece.

Tür′nus. A king of the Rutuli, in Italy, killed by Æneas in single combat.

Tȳ′deŭs. The son of Œneus, king of Calydon, and conqueror of Eteocles, king of Thebes.

Tȳ′phon, *or* **Ty-phō′eŭs.** A giant or monster, on whom the island of Sicily was placed:—by some writers identified with Set, or Seth, a monstrous infernal divinity or demon of the Egyptian mythology.

U.

Ū-lȳs′sēs. King of Ithaca, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus. He was famed for his tact and craft, and for his practical wisdom. His adventures while returning to Ithaca, after the Trojan war, are the subject of Homer's *Odyssey.*

Ū-rā′ni-a. One of the Muses. She presided over astronomy.

Ū′ra-nŭs (*Heaven*). The most ancient of gods, the husband of Tellus, Terra, or the Earth, and father of Saturn. The same as the *Cœlus* or *Cælus* of the Latins.

V.

Vē′nus. One of the most celebrated deities of the ancients, the wife of Vulcan, the goddess of love and beauty, and the mistress of the graces and of pleasures.

Ver-tŭm′nus. A deity of the Romans, who presided over spring and orchards, and who was the lover of Pomona.

Vĕs′ta. The sister of Ceres and Juno, the goddess of fire, and the patroness of vestal virgins. Her mysteries were celebrated by virgins who kept lamps perpetually burning in her temple.

Vŭl′can. The god who presided over fire and workers in metal. He was the son of Jupiter and Juno, and the husband of Venus, and was so deformed that Jupiter kicked him out of heaven into the isle of Lemnos, where he set up a smith's shop and forged thunderbolts for his father. The Cyclops were his workmen.

Z.

Zĕph′y-rŭs. The son of Æolus and Aurora, who passionately loved the goddess Flora.—Also, a name for the west wind.

Zē′tēs *and* **Căl′a-ĭs.** Sons of Boreas, king of Thrace. They attended the Argonauts, and drove the Harpies from Thrace.

Zeŭs. The principal divinity of the Greeks, corresponding to the Jupiter of the Romans.

TABLES

OF

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE governments of the United States and England have endeavored to establish their several systems of Weights and Measures upon natural and invariable standards.

STANDARD OF WEIGHT.

The Standard Unit of Weight in the United States and Great Britain is the *Troy pound*, which is equal in weight to 22.2157 cubic inches of distilled water at 62° Fahrenheit, the barometer being at 30 inches. The Troy pound contains 5760 Troy grains; the pound avoirdupois is equal to 7000 of the same grains.

The standard units of linear, superficial, and solid measures of the United States and Great Britain are the same.

The Standard Unit of Length is the Yard. To determine the length of the yard, a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean time in a vacuum, at the level of the sea, in the latitude of London, is supposed to be divided into 391,393 equal parts; 10,000 of these parts are equal to one inch, and 360,000 of them to 36 inches, or the standard yard. In the United States the actual standard of length is a metallic scale procured by Congress for the United States coast survey, and kept in the Office of Weights and Measures at the Treasury Department in Washington.

STANDARD OF CAPACITY.

In the United States the Standard Unit of Liquid Measure is the Wine Gallon, containing 231 cubic inches and 8.3389 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of its greatest density. The standard unit of Dry Measure is the *Winchester bushel*, containing 2150.42 cubic inches. The Winchester bushel is equivalent in capacity to a cylinder of which the internal diameter is 18½ inches, and its depth 8 inches, and which holds 77.6274 lbs. of distilled water at its maximum density. A gallon, Dry Measure, contains 268$\frac{4}{5}$ cubic inches.

The British standard measure, both for liquid and dry substances, is the *Imperial Gallon*, containing 277.274 cubic inches, or 10 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water, when weighed at 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches. The imperial bushel of eight gallons contains 2218.193 cubic inches.

WEIGHTS IN COMMON USE.

TROY WEIGHT.

Used in Weighing Gold, Silver, Jewelry, &c.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight, marked	*pwt.*
20 pennyweights = 1 ounce, "	*oz.*
240 pennyweights = 12 ounces = 1 pound,	*lb.*

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Used in compounding Medicines.

20 grains	= 1 scruple, marked		℈
3 scruples	= 1 dram,	"	ʒ
8 drams	= 1 ounce,	"	℥
12 ounces	= 1 pound,	"	℔

The pound and ounce in Troy and Apothecaries' Weights are alike; but the ounce is differently divided.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Used in Commercial Transactions generally, and in weighing Metals, except Gold and Silver.

16 drams	= 1 ounce, marked	*oz.*
16 ounces	= 1 pound, "	*lb.*
14 pounds	= 1 stone.	
25 pounds	= 1 quarter, "	*qr.*
4 quarters	= 1 hundred weight,	*cwt.*
20 hundred weight	= 1 ton.	
100 pounds	= 1 quintal.	
196 pounds	= 1 barrel flour, marked	*bbl.*
200 pounds	= 1 barrel beef or pork.	
280 pounds	= 1 barrel salt.	
1 pound avoirdupois	= 7000 grains Troy.	
144 pounds avoirdupois	= 175 pounds Troy.	

At the Custom-House, and in some commercial transactions, 28 pounds are equal to 1 quarter, 112 pounds are equal to 1 cwt., and 2240 pounds are equal to 1 ton.

Net weight is the weight of the merchandise only, separate from the boxes, &c., containing it. *Gross* weight includes the weight of both merchandise and the boxes, &c., containing it.

DIAMOND WEIGHT.

Applied to the Weighing of Diamonds.

16	parts	= 1	grain.
4	grains	= 1	carat.
1	carat	= 3⅙	grains Troy (nearly).
151½	carats	= 1	ounce Troy.

The word *carat* is also used to express the fineness of gold, or the proportion of pure gold in the mass of metal. The mass is supposed to be divided into twenty-four parts or *carats*, and is said to be so many carats fine according to the number of 24th parts of pure gold contained in it.

MEASURES IN COMMON USE.

LINEAR OR LONG MEASURE.

This Measure is used in measuring Lines or Distances when Length only is considered.

3	barleycorns	= 1 inch, marked *in.*
3	inches	= 1 palm.
4	inches	= 1 hand.
9	inches	= 1 span.
12	inches	= 1 foot, marked *ft.*
1½	feet	= 1 cubit (Scripture).
3	feet	= 1 yard, marked *yd.*
6	feet	= 1 fathom.
16½	feet, or 5½ yards,	= 1 rod, marked *rd.*
40	rods	= 1 furlong, marked *fur.*
8	furlongs	= 1 statute mile, " *m.*
$1\frac{3}{20}$	statute miles	= 1 geographical mile.
$3\frac{3}{20}$	statute miles	= 1 league.
60	geographical miles	= 1 degree,—*deg.* or °.
69½	statute miles	= 1 equatorial degree (nearly).
360	degrees	= circumference of the earth.

Square or Surface Measure.

This Measure is used in measuring Surfaces, as Land, the Floors and Sides of Buildings, &c.

144	square inches	= 1 square foot, marked	*sq. ft.*
9	square feet	= 1 square yard, "	*sq. yd.*
$272\frac{1}{4}$	square feet	= 1 square rod, "	*sq. rd.*
$30\frac{1}{4}$	square yards	= 1 square rod, "	*sq. rd.*
40	square rods	= 1 rood.	
4	roods or 160 square rods	= 1 acre, marked *A.*	
640	acres	= 1 sq. mile or 1 sq. section.	
36	sq. sections	= 1 township, 6 miles square.	

Surveyor's Measure.

Used in the Measure of Distances and the Area of Surfaces.

7.92	inches	= 1 link, marked *l.*
25	links	= 1 rod.
100	links	= 4 rods = 1 chain.
80	chains	= 1 mile.
320	rods	= 1 mile.
625	square links	= 1 square rod.
16	square rods	= 1 square chain.
10	square chains	= 1 square acre.

Solid or Cubic Measure.

Used in measuring Solid Bodies and Spaces having Length, Breadth, and Thickness, or Depth; as timber, stone, wood, ships, &c.

1728	cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot.
27	cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard.
16	cubic feet	= 1 cord foot of wood.
128	cubic feet	= 1 cord.
8	cord feet	= 1 cord.
$16\frac{1}{2}$	cubic feet	= 1 perch.
40	cubic feet	= 1 ton, U. S. shipping.
42	cubic feet	= 1 ton, English shipping.
40	feet of round timber, or	= 1 ton or load.
50	feet of hewn timber,	= 1 ton or load.

Cloth Measure.

Used by Dealers in Cloth, Carpets, Ribbons, &c.

$2\frac{1}{4}$	inches = 1 nail.
9	inches = 4 nails = 1 quarter, marked *qr.*
27	inches = 3 quarters = 1 ell Flemish.
36	inches = 4 quarters = 1 yard.
45	inches = 5 quarters = 1 ell English.
54	inches = 6 quarters = 1 ell French.

Wine Measure.

Used in measuring Wine, Water, Cider, Oil, and most other Liquids.

4	gills	= 1 pint (*pt.*)	= $28\frac{7}{8}$ cubic inches.
2	pints	= 1 quart (*qt.*)	= $57\frac{3}{4}$ cubic inches.
4	quarts	= 1 gallon (*gal.*)	= 231 cubic inches.
10	gallons	= 1 anker.	
$31\frac{1}{2}$	gallons		= 1 barrel, marked *bbl.*
2	barrels	= 63 gallons	= 1 hogshead, " *hhd.*
4	barrels	= 126 gallons	= 1 pipe.
2	pipes	= 252 gallons	= 1 tun.
42	gallons	= 1 tierce.	
2	tierces	= 84 gallons	= 1 puncheon.

In some of the United States the capacity of the barrel for cider is fixed at thirty-two gallons.

Ale or Beer Measure.

Applicable to the measuring of Ale, Beer, and Milk.

2 pints	= 1 quart	= $70\frac{1}{2}$	cubic inches.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon	= 282	cubic inches.
36 quarts	= 9 gallons	= 1	firkin.
2 firkins	= 18 gallons	= 1	kilderkin.
2 kilderkins	= 36 gallons	= 1	barrel.
3 kilderkins	= 54 gallons	= 1	hogshead.
4 kilderkins	= 72 gallons	= 1	puncheon.
6 kilderkins	= 108 gallons	= 1	butt.

Dry Measure.

Applicable to all Articles not liquid, bought and sold by Measure, such as Grain, Salt, Charcoal, &c.

2 pints	= 1 quart	= $67\frac{1}{5}$ cubic inches.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon	= $268\frac{4}{5}$ cubic inches.
8 quarts	= 2 gallons	= 1 peck, marked *pk.*
4 pecks	= 1 bushel, marked *bu.*	
8 bushels	= 1 quarter.	
36 bushels	= 1 chaldron, marked *ch.*	

An *even* or *struck* Winchester bushel is equal to 2150.42 cubic inches. A *heaped* Winchester bushel (the height of the cone being six inches above the brim) contains 2747.71 cubic inches, or somewhat more than five pecks, *struck* measure. The English or imperial standard gallon contains 277.274 cubic inches, and the *imperial struck* bushel 8 of those gallons, or 2218.192 cubic inches; 8 of these bushels make 1 English quarter, and 40 bushels, or 5 quarters, 1 wey.

Apothecaries' Measure.

60 minims (*m*)	= 1 fluidrachm, marked	*f*ʒ
8 fluidrachms	= 1 fluidounce, "	*f*℥
16 fluidounces	= 1 pint, "	O
8 pints	= 1 gallon, "	*con.*

Measure of Time.

Used in the Computation of Time.

60 seconds	= 1 minute, marked *min.*
60 minutes	= 1 hour, " *h.*
24 hours	= 1 day, " *d.*
7 days	= 1 week, " *wk.*
2 weeks	= 1 fortnight.
4 weeks	= 1 month, marked *mo.*
52 weeks, 1 day, and 6 hours	= 12 calendar months.
12 calendar months, or 365 days and 6 hours,	= 1 Julian year.

The time in which the earth, departing from one fixed star, returns again to the same star, is called the *sidereal* year, and is 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and $9\frac{6}{10}$ seconds. The *solar* or *tropical* year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, $49\frac{7}{10}$ seconds, and is the time in which the sun, departing from some point on the ecliptic, returns to the same point again.

Measure of Circular Motion.

Used in measuring Latitude, Longitude, &c.

60 seconds (″)	= 1 minute, marked ′.
60 minutes	= 1 degree, marked *deg.* or °.
30 degrees	= 1 sign.
90 degrees	= 1 quadrant or right angle.
12 signs, or 360 degrees,	= 1 great circle of the zodiac.

Denominations and Sizes of Paper.

Letter	10 × 15 in.	Royal	19 × 24 in.
Foolscap	14 × 17 "	Super royal	20 × 28 "
Comm'cial	15 × 19 "	Imperial	23 × 31 "
Demi	16 × 21 "	Elephant	23 × 28 "
Folio	17 × 22 "	Columbia	23 × 34 "
Medium	18 × 23 "	Atlas	26 × 33 "

A sheet folded once (2 leaves) is called Folio.
A sheet folded into 4 leaves, Quarto—4to.

"	8	"	Octavo—8vo.
"	12	"	Duodecimo—12mo.
"	16	"	16mo.
"	32	"	32mo.

24	sheets = 1 quire.
$10\frac{1}{2}$	quires = 1 token.
20	quires = 1 ream.
10	reams = 1 bale.

Numbers.

12 units	= 1 dozen, marked *doz.*
20 units	= 1 score.
144 units	= 12 dozen = 1 gross.
12 gross	= 1 great gross.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AS ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF CONGRESS.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Myriametre	10000 metres	6.2137 miles.
Kilometre	1000 metres	0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches.
Hectometre	100 metres	328 feet and 1 inch.
Decametre	10 metres	393.7 inches.
METRE	1 metre	39.37 inches.
Decimetre	.1 metre	3.937 inches.
Centimetre	.01 metre	0.3937 inch.
Millimetre	.001 metre	0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.		EQUIVALENTS IN DENOMINATIONS IN USE.
Hectare	10000 square metres	2.471 acres.
ARE	100 square metres	119.6 square yards.
Centare	1 square metre	1550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOM. IN USE.	
Names.	No. of Litres.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kilolitre or Stere	1000	1 cubic metre	1.308 cubic yards	264.17 gals.
Hectolitre	100	.1 cubic metre	2 bu. and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gals.
Decalitre	10	10 cubic decimetres	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gals.
LITRE	1	1 cubic decimetre	0.908 quart	1.0567 qts.
Decilitre	.1	.1 cubic decimetre	6.1022 cub. inches	0.845 gill.
Centilitre	.01	10 cubic centimetres	0.6102 cub. inch	0.338 fluid oz.
Millilitre	.001	1 cubic centimetre	0.061 cub. inch	0.27 fluid dr.

WEIGHTS.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN DENOM. IN USE.
Names.	No. of Grams.	Weight of what Quantity of Water at maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier or Tonneau	1000000	1 cubic metre	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100000	1 hectolitre	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10000	10 litres	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or Kilo	1000	1 litre	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 decilitre	3.5274 ounces.
Decagram	10	10 cubic centimetres	0.3527 ounce.
GRAM	1	1 cubic centimetre	15.432 grains.
Decigram	.1	.1 cubic centimetre	1.5432 grain.
Centigram	.01	10 cubic millimetres	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	.001	1 cubic millimetre	0.0154 grain.

TABLE OF MONEYS.

UNITED STATES.—The gold coins of the United States are the Double Eagle (20 dollars), Eagle (10 dollars), Half Eagle (5 dollars), and smaller fractions of the Eagle. The silver coins are the Dollar, Half Dollar, and coins less than the half dollar.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Of the sterling money of Great Britain, 4 farthings = 1 penny; 12 pence = 1 shilling = $0.24 3/10; 20 shillings = 1 pound, or sovereign, = $4.86.65.

OFFICIAL VALUATION OF FOREIGN COINS, JANUARY 1, 1888.

COUNTRY.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U. S. Money.	Coin.
Argentine Republic	Peso	$0.96,5	Gold: argentine ($4.82,4) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria	Florin	.34,5	Gold: 4 florins ($1.92,9), 8 florins ($3.85,8), ducat ($2.28,7), and 4 ducats ($9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins.
Belgium	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Boliviano	.69,9	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Milreis of 1000 reis	.54,6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Canada	Dollar	1.00	
Chili	Peso	.91,2	Gold: escudo ($1.82,4), doubloon ($4.56,1), and condor ($9.12,3). Silver: peso and divisions.
Cuba	Peso	.92,6	Gold: doubloon ($5.01,7). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Sucre	.69,9	Gold: condor ($9.64,7), and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.94,3	Gold: pound (100 piastres), 50 piastres, 20 piastres, 10 piastres, and 5 piastres. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piastres.
France	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
German Empire	Mark	.23,8	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 marks.
Great Britain	Pound sterling	4.86,6½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Drachma	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Guatemala	Peso	.69,9	Silver: peso and divisions.
Hayti	Gourde	.96,5	Silver: gourde.
Honduras	Peso	.69,9	Silver: peso and divisions.
India	Rupee of 16 annas	.33,2	Gold: mohur ($7.10,5). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Lira	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 liras. Silver: 5 liras.
Japan	Yen { Gold	.99,7	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
	Yen { Silver	.75,3	Silver: yen.
Liberia	Dollar	1.00	
Mexico	Dollar	.75,9	Gold: dollar ($0.98,3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Florin	.40,2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Nicaragua	Peso	.69,9	Silver: peso and divisions.
Norway	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Sol	.69,9	Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Milreis of 1000 reis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Rouble of 100 copecks	.55,9	Gold: imperial ($7.71,8), and ½ imperial ($3.86). Silver: ¼, ½, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Peseta of 100 centimes	.19,3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Crown	.26,8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Franc	.19,3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 piastres	.63	
Turkey	Piastre	.04,4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres.
United States of Colombia	Peso	.69,9	Gold: condor ($9.64,7) and double condor. Silver: peso.
Venezuela	Bolivar	.14	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

THE NAMES OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL

FIXED STARS AND CONSTELLATIONS.

N. B.—Most of the named stars bear appellations taken from the Arabic, with more or less change. The pronunciations here given are popularized and Anglicized, there being no attempt to approximate to the Arabic sounds.

Ạ-ȼhĕr'när
Ạ-cū'bĕnș
Ăd-hạ-fē'rạ
Ăd-hā'rạ
Ăl-bē'nạ
Ạl-bĭr'ẹ-ō
Ăl-ȼhī'bạ
Ăl'cŏr
Ăl-cȳ'ọ-nē
Ạl-dĕb'ạ-răn
Ạl-dĕr'ạ-mĭn
Ăl'ḡẹ-nĕb
Ăl-Giē'bạ (-jē'-)
Ăl'gŏl
Ăl'gọ-răb
Ăl-gō'rēs
Ăl-hē'nạ
Ā'lị-ŏth
Ăl-kāid'
Ăl-kăph'rạh
Ăl-kạ-tū'rŏps
Ăl'kĕs
Ăl'mạ-ăck
Ăl'măȼh
Ăl'nị-lăm
Ăl'nị-täh
Ăl'phärd
Ạl-phĕc'cạ
Ăl'phẹ-rătz
Ăl'phĭrk
Ạl-rŭc'cạ-bäh
Ăl-shāin'
Ăl-tāir'
Ăl-wāid'
Ăn'chạ
Ạn-drŏm'ẹ-dạ
Ạnt-ā'rēs
Ärc-tū'rụs
Är'gō
Är'ị-dĕd
Ā'rị-ēș
Är'nĕb
Ạ-sĕl'lụs
Ā'sĭȼh
Aû-rī'gạ
Ā-zĕl-fạ-fā'ḡị
Bā'tẹn Kaī'tŏs
Bĕl-lā'trịx
Bẹ-nĕt'nạsȼh
Bĕt'ẹl-geūșe (*or* -ḡēz), *or* Bĕt'ẹl-geux (-gū)
Bō-ō'tēș
Cạ-mĕl-ọ-pär'dạ-lĭs
Cạ-nō'pụs
Cạ-pĕl'lạ
Căph
Căs-sị-ọ-pē'iạ (-yạ)
Căs'tọr
Cĕb-ạl-rā'ī
Cẹ-lē'nọ
Cē'pheūs
Cē'tụs
Cō'mạ Bĕr-ẹ-nī'cēș
Cŏr Căr'ọ-lī
Cŏr Hȳ'dræ
Cŭr'sạ
Cȳ-nọ-sū'rạ
Dā'bịh
Dē'nĕb
Dẹ-nĕb'ọ-lạ
Dĭph'dạ
Drā'cō
Dŭb'hẹ
Ẹ-lĕc'trạ
Ĕl-Mē'lịk
Ĕl Năth'
Ĕl Rĭs'ȼhạ
Ē'nĭf, *or* Ē'nịr
Ẹ-rĭd'ạ-nŭs
Ĕr-Raī'
Ĕr-Rā'kĭs
Ĕt'ạ-nĭn
Fō'mạl-hâut
Ġĕm'ị-nī
Ġị-ăn'sär
Ġiē'dī
Ġị-ē'nạh
Gọ-mĕl'zạ, *or* Gọ-meī'sạ
Grăf'fị-ăs
Grû'mị-ŭm
Hā'măl
Hō'mạn
Ī'zär
Kaī-tā'ịn
Kī'ĕd
Kō'ȼhăb
Kŏr-nĕf'ọ-rŏs
Lē'pụs
Lē'sụth
Lī'brạ
Lȳ'rạ
Mā'iạ (-yạ)
Mär'kăb
Mär'kĕb
Mär'sĭc
Mĕb-sū'tạ
Mẹ-dū'sạ
Mē'grĕz, *or* Mē'grịs
Mẹ-lŭc'tạ
Mĕnk-ạ-lī'nạn
Mĕn'kär
Mē'răȼh
Mē'răk
Mĕr'ọ-pē
Mẹ-sär'thĭm
Mī-ạ-plăç'ị-dŭs
Mĭn-tā'tạ
Mĭn-tī'kạ
Mī'rạ
Mī'răc, *or* Mī'rạȼh
Mĭr'zăm
Mī'zär
Mọ-nŏç'ẹ-rŏs
Mū'frịde, *or* Mū'frĭd
Mū'lị-phĕn
Mŭs'cạ
Năȼh
Nā'ŏs
Nĕk'ạr
Nĕk'kär
Nī'hăl
Ọ-rī'ọn
Pĕg'ạ-sŭs
Pĕr'seūs
Phăd
Phā'ĕt
Phärd
Phĕc'dạ
Pọ-lā'rịs
Pŏl'lux
Prō'cy̆-ŏn
Prō'pụs
Pŭl-ȼhĕr'rị-mạ
Răs-Ạl-ăs'ạd
Răs-Ăl-ḡē'thī
Răs-Ăl-hăgue' (-hăg')
Răs-tā'bẹn
Rĕg-ủ-lŭs
Rī'ḡẹl
Rủ-ŭl'ị-cŭs
Sạ-dăl'sŭnd
Săd-ẹl-Mē'lịk
Sădr
Sā'ịph
Sȼhē'ăt
Scŏr'pị-ō
Sẹ-ḡī'nụs
Sĕr'pẹnș
Sĕr-pẹn-tā'rị-ŭs
Shē'dịr
Shē'lị-ăk
Shĕr'ạ-tăn
Sĭr'ị-ụs
Skăt
Spī'cạ Vĭr'ḡị-nĭs
Stĕr'ọ-pẹ
Sū'lủ-phăt
Svạ-lō'cịn
Tăl'ị-thạ
Tăr'ạ-zĕd
Täû'rụs
Tạ-yē'tạ
Tē'jăt
Thē-ĕm'ịm
Thū'băn
Ū'nŭk
Ū-nûk-ăl-Haī'
Vē'gạ
Vĭn-dẹ-mī'ạ-trĭx
Vĭr'gō
Wā'săt
Wē'sẹn
Yĕd
Zăr'ị-jăn
Zăv-ị-jā'vạ
Zäû'răc
Zŏz'mạ
Zū-bẹn-ĕl-Gạ-mā'bī
Zū-bẹn-ĕl-Gū'bī
Zū'bẹn-ẹs-Ȼhăm'ạ-lī
Zū-bẹn-hăk'rạ-bī

THE END.

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